Is 1979 the ‘Year of the Takeaway’?

SAN FRANCISCO—“Every time you pick up a newspaper, you read the same thing,” said an ILWU warehouseman at a Local 142 bull session January 13, “that 1979 will be a year of great labor unrest. Well, I’ve been reading between the lines and what I see is that employers are going to try to make 1979 the year of the big take-away.”

Like the millions of other unionized American workers whose contracts expire this year, the warehouseman who spoke out realizes that President Carter’s 7% wage ceiling reinforces a company’s natural inclination to resist union demands. But union spokesmen across the country have almost unanimously announced their intention to bargain as though the guidelines did not exist, which is one reason why experts foresee a year of labor turmoil.

A HEAVY YEAR

The Labor Department estimates that the 1979 bargaining calendar will cover about four million workers in bargaining units of 1,000 or more. Settlements for oil refiners, truckers, rubber, electrical and auto workers will set the pace in 1979, one of the heaviest bargaining years on record. All these workers expect substantial wage increases to keep up with the cost of living. Most agree that a 7% raise would barely cover the climbing costs of health care and other fringe benefits.

Chemical and Atomic Workers President AP Grospiron, for example, took a “bargain as usual” position when negotiating for the 60,000 oil refinery workers whose contracts expired January 7. Fitzsimmons and United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser have both denounced the guidelines as unreasonable. The Teamster Master Freight Agreement, which covers over four million workers, also expired March 31. And in September, the UAW faces contract negotiations for 650,000 employees of the Big Three automakers and more than 90,000 employees of the largest farm and construction equipment companies.

The rubber and electrical industries will face hard bargaining. Contracts covering 67,000 rubber workers with at least four major tire companies expire in April, and throughout the year 350,000 members of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union will be in negotiations for a new contract.

Women’s Brigade “With Babies and Banners” is the title of a significant new documentary film, an account of the dynamic and important role played by the women of Flint, Michigan in winning the Great General Motors Sitdown Strike of 1937. The film features interviews with the members of the Flint “Women’s Emergency Brigade.” See page 7.

Use Longshore Dental Plan Before Retirement

All longshore division members and their wives are urged to take full advantage of the dental plan during their active years, so that in most cases dental care after retirement can be kept to a minimum.

In a letter to all locals last week the Coast Committee pointed out that although the ILWU had negotiated a number of dental plans and agreements for longshoremen, clerks and walking mechanics, the plans were unsuccessful in negotiating dental coverage for retired members.

Effective January 1, 1979, reimbursement is up to 60% of usual and customary dental fees.

Sugar Support

US Rep. Dan Akaka (D-HI), meeting with ILWU sugar negotiating subcommittee January 9, says that the ILWU has “greatly assisted” efforts to pass a new Sugar Act, and that a new effort will be made this year, but “it may be rough going.” With 79 new Congressmen and strong opposition from industrial users, he says, “We have to show them that, in the long run, a bill which protects our sugar industry and the workers, will also protect the American consumers against getting caught in an OPEC-type price inflation by foreign producers.” For more on recent legislative developments, see page 8.
Military Mismanagement Fuels Inflation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The necessity of controlling wasteful military spending in order to bring inflation under control was stressed in an open letter to President Jimmy Carter by senators last month.

"While we agree that we must maintain a defense posture adequate for the defense of our nation . . . we are convinced as well that we can achieve that objective without spending a billion dollars that already accounts for more than a quarter of all federal spending. The Department's position is based on solid reasoning, and should, we believe, be required to do more,'" the letter read.

Signing the letter were Senators Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), William Proxmire (D-Wisc.), Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), Paul E. Brown (D-O), Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.), and McGowan (D-Mich).

"The savings to which we refer need not necessarily be made by eliminating expensive weapons systems and platforms," the senators continued. "In the event, the evidence indicates that major savings can be realized by:

- requiring the Department of Defense to enter into long-term leases of its property instead of selling it, and thereby bring the contractors with regard to cost control, and
- by insisting that the Department make maximum use of competition in procurement.

"Fifty-five major Pentagon projects, whose total cost was initially estimated as approximately $12 billion, and that was going to cost the country well over $70 billion. One third of that, or $23 billion, is in excess of what inflation can be attributed to inflation. Much of the other $57 billion is in the form of cost overruns that are the result of cost overruns, he has failed thus far to take definitive steps to control the Department's tendency to overestimate costs and refuse, for example, to approve any cost overruns on major contracts over and above inflation adjustments without the permission of controlling wasteful military spending in order to bring inflation under control. The Department is in a position to make major savings, if we are to believe that the taxpayer will have to pay for the increased costs, the savings the taxpayer would amount to billions of dollars.

We are aware that the 96th Congress will consider legislation designed to increase competition in Federal procurement. Such legislation may well prove useful in the future, but we see no reason to wait for its enactment to require the Department and other Federal agencies to reduce their expenditures by using the competitive market. Indeed, current law specifically requires the use of competitive bidding for all procurement. Unfortunately, the law also provides 17 exceptions to that rule. As a result, Pentagon officials have used this avenue to get around the requirements of the law. They now make their purchases on a non-competitive basis virtually at will.

The problem is not with the law. It is with those who do not choose to make maximum use of the opportunities the law provides to get the most for the public's money. Your explicit instructions to the Department may have to do with this problem.

BARRY SILVERMAN
President
BARRY SILVERMAN
President

The Art of Union-Busting Explained

BY NANCY STIEFEL
Nancy Stiefel
(Editors Note: Nancy Stiefel, a member of the editorial staff of Local 175, IBEW, published in the National Union of Hospital Employe
es, RWDSU, slipped into a seminar on how to unionize employers. Below are excerpts from her story from the 1189 meeting's going to be held at the Holiday Inn. I park my car in the lot and go up the stairs to the parking lot. That is an act of surveillance, I may not do this (under the labor law). That's not necessary for us. Maybe they'd be more happy someplace else.

The meeting's tone throughout is slick and sophisticated. It's an example of a phenomenon that is growing day by day and growing in the numbers—law firms and consultants who collect a handsome living by selling expertise on how to unionize employees. The union is already in, how to combat it and get rid of it.

The union-busting law firm is the vanguard of a growing army of organizations whose goal is to weaken and destroy the labor movement. The National Association of Manufacturers' Council on Unions-Free Environment; the Committee for the Defense of a Free Enterprise; the National Right to Work Committee—these are just a few of the groups now able to raise millions of dollars—law firms and consultants who collect a handsome living by selling expertise on how to unionize employees. The union is already in, how to combat it and get rid of it.

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Local 10 Wins Jurisdiction on Van Maintenance

OAKLAND—ILWU Longshore Local 10 has won the right to perform all aspects of container maintenance and repair, at American President Lines' Middle Harbor terminal facility at the Port of Oakland, winning a battle ending several years of jurisdictional problems.

"IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGH"— "This will provide a substantial number of skilled jobs for our members and is an extremely important breakthrough into this area of container maintenance and repair," according to Local 10 President Larry Wing.

The agreement was signed by International President Jim Herman, SAILORS Union of the Pacific President Paul Dempster; Marine Firemen's President Herb Grimm;铣, and AFL-Labor Relations Director Allan T. Larson.

It gives Local 10 jurisdiction over the inspection, maintenance and repair of container chassis and containers, and the positioning of containers, chassis and related equipment at the Middle Harbor facility.

More Aid to Grain Strikers

HOURNISTON, Ore.—The Local 142 Executive Board has instructed the officers to put the union's statewide resources behind workers at Robert's in their battle for recognition by a viciously anti-union employer who is still refusing to bargain 26 months after they voted for ILWU.

Local 142 vice-president Eddie Lapa says, "This is time to show the anti-union employers in Hawaii that they aren't going to get away with anti-union tactics to Hawaii."

The drivers and their families met recently to discuss the strike..."What is this, a new ice age?" veteran Oregon reporter Leverett G. Ricards asked in a feature story which reported that the cold spell, which began November 27, lasted for 40 days.

DANGEROUS WINDS

In the East county-Troutdale area, where many ILWU members live, 54-56-mile-an-hour winds ripped roofs off houses and overturned mobile homes.

Pat Olson, wife of CRDC lobbyist John Olson, reported that her car, parked in a driveway, was covered from top to bottom by 2½ inches of ice. "It looked like something from Mars!"

IHU Takes on "Hawaii's Version of J P Stevens"

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"We had our election October 20, 1976 and we won 15 to 5," Contrades says. "It was the first time Robert's was voted for ILWU. Robert's employees tried to organize in 1976 but the company fired all the drivers. The drivers have cost the company money and peace of mind. "Management people come to us and say, 'Hey! You guys ready to give it up?'

VINDICATIVE CAMPAIGN

The drivers' unions joined the company to send a vindicative campaign to destroy support for the union.

On October 24, 1976, when families were beginning to think about Christmas, Robert's converted eight regular drivers from salaried status (at $900 per month) to hourly pay (at $5.20) and then cut their hours in half (to 15-20 per week); outside roomers and non-union employees of the company were hired to do part of the work.

The drivers were required to punch in and out between shifts. The company's UPI story said, "In the opinion of those who were not in the bargaining unit, they were kept on salary and were used to drive buses more than before. Bus drivers were denied the use of company parking lot and other long-standing privileges such as discount prices for tires and the use of equipment for repairing their cars.

The union filed charges along on unfair labor practices, and on May 6, 1977 the NLRB required Robert's to restore the drivers' salaries and pay them more than $1,500 to make up their loss.

Also, Robert's haven't had a raise in over two years. At $5.20 an hour, they earn $5,800 to make up their loss.

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Safety Issue

Local 20-A Solves Overtime Problem

WILMINGTON—A serious safety problem came into focus recently when a number of ILWU Local 20-A members who had put in extra overtime—sometimes working shifts of as long as 24 hours—"got so run-down they started getting hurt," according to record-keeping Mike Tavera.

The 305 members of Local 20-A are employed in the processing and packaging of US Borax Corp. products at the company's waterfront facility here.

The long shifts—assigned mainly to maintenance men during breakdowns as well as to some loaders and silo operators—posed an obvious health and safety problem; but also raised the question of how this extra service was to be credited.

REGULAR SHIFTS

Employees found that having worked during a Sunday night, for example, they were sent home Monday morning, while others worked on a Sunday night and straightened up the next day. Employees can still refuse overtime based on provisions in the Local 20-A contract.

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In this Dispatcher feature, ILWU attorneys Norman Leonard and Rich- ard B. Patsey will occasionally con- tribute articles of legal interest to the rank and file. An important word of caution — these articles will deal with legal problems in general terms. They should not be construed to provide legal advice or to make it an offense of communicating to other employees, to customers and to the public at large in a particular employer is unfair to organ- ized labor.

Peaceful picketing is a Constitutional right. It is an exercise of free speech guar- anteed by the United States Constitution and by various States Constitutions and it is also given protection by various statutes such as the federal National Labor Rela- tions Act and by statutes in various states. Whether or not a picket is unduly obstructing the flow of business, however, is a fact to be determined by the relevant court.

In all cases in which a person has a business interest in the outcome of a picket, the person is a party to an action to determine for or against fair labor practices. This is particularly true for persons out- side the State of California. Messrs. Leonard and Patsey are licensed only in California.

**Private Property**

However, when such complexes general- ly are privately owned, we see attacks on employees. It is an attack on the right of communicating to other employees, to customers and to the public at large in a particular employer is unfair to organized labor.

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**Shopping Malls:**

Picketing by a labor union constitutes an important component of the collective bargaining process. It is an attempt to communicate with other employees, to customers and to the public at large in a particular employer is unfair to organized labor.

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Warehouse Pension Plan Studied as Delegates Prepare for Bargaining

OAKLAND — Imagine an ILWU warehouseman retiring in 1992 after putting in 35 years in the industry. Having started work in 1957 he would recall the low pay, bad conditions and the total insecurity that existed before the industry's current prosperity. New pension plans were put in place in 1959.

Almost all warehousemen have come to the Industrials' Board of Trustees to receive their retirement benefit, more than 65 per cent are eligible for full benefit. However, the uncertainty that exists around the source of funds to pay the maximum possible pension benefits has resulted in an actuarial study that has added to the trustees' anxiety.

A Local 17 delegation, which included ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman, reported that the ILWU's pension plan is in excellent financial condition. However, the trustees are concerned at the rate of increase in the number of retirees. The plan, which has been amortized, is expected to run out of funds in 20 years. It will then have to be replenished.

The plan is currently in a healthy financial position and is funded at twice the required level. Costs to the trustees are expected to increase at a rate of about 6.5 per cent per year. The trustees are concerned that the plan's liabilities may exceed its assets in 15 years, which would make it necessary to raise contributions to 14 per cent of wages.

Over 100 delegates from master warehouse contract houses from all over the Bay Area attended the International seminar on the working of the Industrial Employers' and Distributors' Association's Warehousemen's Pension Plan, January 20. Modifying the program was ILWU research director Barry Silverman. Also shown were International Secretaries-Treasurer Curtis McClain and Local 6 Membership Service Director Ellen Pugh.

- a disability benefit providing coverage for all participants with 15 or more years of credited service;
- a pre-retirement death benefit providing for the payment to a surviving spouse of one-half the benefit a participant had earned if he dies prior to retirement and is at least age 66.
- a joint survivor option which permits a retired participant to elect to share a portion of his benefit with a spouse he expects to survive him;
- normal retirement at age 63 with no reduction of benefits.

A fact sheet distributed to the workshop participants summarized data for the past ten years on the number of active and retired participants, the level of benefits, and the plan's financial condition.

STICKING AROUND

Silverman pointed out that the ILPW Plan is now paying benefits totaling almost $5 million a year to 2,246 retirees per year over age 71. Ninety participants are over age 80 years old. "This is a 42% increase in the number of pensioners since 1969, and it suggests that the ILPW protects people on the job well enough so that they are able to stick around long enough to collect a pension." Silverman noted that while the liabilities have increased greatly over the years because of continued increases in the level of benefits, its assets also have gone up, keeping the ratio of assets to liabilities at about 120.

June 1, 1978. Because of negotiated inflation and the employment of employer's age, total annual contributions to the plan increased from $1.1 million in the year ended June 1, 1978, to $2 million in the year ended June 1, 1979. Although the plan has no union trustees, Silverman said, "the ILPW in a very distinct and striking way is in its day that the ILPW's total liability for benefits to the nearly 4,000 active and retired participants stands at $47.6 million. The difference between the plan's assets and liabilities, some $62 million, is now projected to be paid out, or amortized, in about 20 years. Overall, the plan is in excellent financial condition. However the recent withdrawal of certain companies from the Plan poses serious problems. Some are going out of business, others are going over the hill to right-work havens like Nevada. The recently announced withdrawal of Thrifty Drug, Silverman said, threatens to saddle the remaining employers with the liability for some $700,000 in benefits earned by Thrifty employees. "The most important thing the union will do when we sit down to negotiate a new agreement is to provide for the security of those workers."

BEST PROTECTION

Pension benefits are, to some degree, insured by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation set up under the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). "But no government agency can pull our chestnuts out of the fire," Silverman concluded. "The most solid assurance that any worker has that his or her pension is secure is the continued strength and vitality of the union."

Actuarial consultant Charles Willman explained how actuaries advise the plan trustees on how to balance future income and expenses. Willman also discussed the actuaries' role in balancing the desire to use a plan's assets to pay the retirement benefits against the need to manage the fund conservatively, so as to secure the maximum benefits for all retirees.

Victor Erickson, chairman of the ILPW Plan's board of trustees, described the considerable responsibilities of the trustees. "When a union gives an employer's plan a set of rules, it is under the implied obligation to enforce the contract and to watch over the fund's assets. "

Delegates prepare for bargaining

The delegation also discussed how the union prepares for bargaining, the documents and how they are currently funded and administered, was the subject of intense study at a workshop held at Local 6 East San Jose, gave up a Saturday morning to participate. A Local 17 delegation also attended the seminars.

The existing agreement expires June 1, the informal bull session was the first in a series of union preparations where members and officers can informally discuss demands and strategies. Although dozens of demands were presented, none were voted on, nor will they be until the Local 6 and 17 Contracts and Constitutional Convention takes place June 2.

Local 17 member raises a question.

Mixed Bag in '78

WASHINGTON, D.C.-The right of workers to protect themselves from dangerous working conditions was both strengthened and limited last year. In two landmark decisions last year, the federal courts denied workers the right to be paid while accompanying safety inspectors during "walkaround" inspections.

Labor's victory came on September 29, when a US District Court for the District of Columbia upheld the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's order that workers be paid while accompanying OSHA inspectors. The US Chamber of Commerce had sought a permanent injunction against the order, arguing that Eula Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Labor for OSHA, had no authority to issue an order on a subject which Congress had not legislated. But in its brief supporting the order, the Chamber argued that denial of walkaround pay was unlawful discrimination under Section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, in that it interrupted wages for exercising the statutory right to participate in the complaint process. In a setback for federal OSHA, the US Supreme Court decided December 5 to review a federal appeals court ruling that the Occupational Safety and Health Act does not give employees the right to refuse work if they believe that dangerous conditions exist. In a case concerning an iron worker who was fired for refusing to work in high winds and who later developed black lung disease, the court considered the "legitimate interest of the employer in the efficient and safe operation of his business." The court directed that Congress had not intended to give employees the "implicit" right to refuse unsafe work.

Asbestos Safety

In Sugar Industry

HONOLULU—Asbestos safety in the sugar industry was the subject of a meeting between ILWU Local 17 delegates, Hawaii Sugar Planters Association (HSAPA) safety subcommittee members, December 14, 1978.

Eddie Lapa, Local 16 Vice-President, set up the meeting in view of recent revelations about asbestos dangers. "The Division and all industrial groupings, spine, lungthe, the environment, not only asbestos, but also pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals."

BRAKE WORK RULES

Mike Roman, HSAPA safety subcommittee chairman, said the sugar industry has a required six-point program for brake work which includes ventilation, wet cleaning, self-seep and free physical examinations on request.

Robert Knoll, Alexander and Baldwin sugar company's quality assurance, has a regular air monitoring program for asbestos particles. Roman said that Brewer also monitors.

Both men said there is a movement away from asbestos and away from using it in favor of safer materials. In most plantations, drilling is no longer used on boilers or pipes, except on old installations. All asbestos insulation must be treated to prevent particulate. In addition, companies have posted hazard signs for workers.

Tony Bise, temporary business agent, reported that workers at Oshu Sugar and Waialua say that companies seem to be observing the safety requirements on airborne asbestos.
Local 20-A Comedian Looking for Big Break

WILLMINGTON—Mark Arcy is one ILWU member who finds it necessary to moonlight. He's not so much hungry for money as for laughter. Arcy, a member of ILWU Local 20-A, is trying to establish a career as a stand-up comic.

Between shifts at US Borax, Arcy performs at banquets, weddings, and a number of local clubs, including the Comedy School in downtown Willmington. Rehearsing for Local 20-A, he is trying to establish a career as a stand-up comic.

But trying to start a career as an entertainer while holding down a full-time job is tiring, says Arcy. "That's why I really like to relax with the wife when I get home from work. I usually drink champagne out of her high-heel. Except the other night when I came home exhausted, I drank a little bit and choked on her odor-ester."

If that's shoe-biz, it's obvious Arcy has a size 12 future.

Local 13 Backs Coors Boycott

WILLMINGTON—Dave Sickler from Coors Boycott Committee spoke to the regular Local 13 membership meeting January 4 regarding the struggles of Coors employees.

Dave explained that the strike issues were trade union principles and dignity on the job. The employees were forced to take a back seat. Some of the questions contained in the test were questions about sex life, political affiliations, how many money employees have in the bank, etc. A major strike issue was forced physical removal of the older employees. The younger employees were soon to retire. Doctors giving these examinations were controlled by the Coors company. "Our support is needed," says the Local 13 Bulletin. The Executive Board has gone on record to collect money on a voluntary basis for these Coors' workers.

Also, any member who is interested in participating in the Coors Boycott Committee, please sign up with the Local 13 Secretary-Treasurer.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT US

New Film Recalls Women's Militant Role in 1937 GM Sitdown Strike

"Women of the city of Flint, break through those police lines and come down here and stand with your husbands, your brothers, your sons and sweethearts. They are marching at the bellies of unwanted men dogging their right wing with the Canadians, he went on, as the police lines and come down back from a thick base that runs out in a narrow path and is forked by a thick mass of trees.

It's difficult to believe that these women were once naive, but the film traces the conditions that forced them to work, and the work of their husbands. At first, they considered it a privilege to be employed. "The majority of the wives and many of the women working felt it that we didn't have to tolerate the speeds, pay and other hardships that went with the job that feeds you," said one brigade member.

But the women eventually realized that they didn't have to tolerate the speeds, pay and other hardships that went with the job that feeds you. "We were fighting for dignity rather than money."

Women faced discrimination not only from their bosses, but from union men as well. In the 1930's, the union hall was the exclusive preserve of men and many felt threatened when women started coming around. They called them queers or "girls on the make."

The 45-minute film, produced by the Women's Labor History Film Project and directed by Lorraine Grey, subtly draws parallels between the struggle of women in the 1930's and the current struggle of women at GM to win equal rights. Many of the issues are drawn from oral history accounts on the job, equal pay for equal work, and greater representation in unions.

Dockers, Widows on Pension List

San Francisco — Following is the January, 1979 listing of dockworkers re- tired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


The widows are: Aurelia Abadie (Piede C., Local 13); Edna L. Brown, (Louise A., Local 10); Evelyn Clark (John B., Local 40); Olga E. Corniglia, (Attillo, Local 24); Louise Costello, (Victor, Local 10); Irene Cristallini, (Pietro, Local 31); Julia M. Daniels, (Robert, Local 13); Caryl Deleo, (John, Local 19); Gretchen Dragovich, (Gene, Local 94); Molly Ellis, (Delbert, Local 8); Nellie M. Foss, (James D., Local 94); Jennie Gabaldon, (Joe B., Local 13); Vera Gordon, (William, Local 19); Elizabeth Grundell, (Grat, Local 59).

Evelyn Hobbs, (James W., Local 12); Mary L. Jutt, (Henry L., Local 12); Julia Lawrence, (George, Local 10); Mie A. Lee, (Clare, Local 19); Josephine Leehusband, (John W., Local 13); Eva Lopez, (Alfred, Local 13); Ruth E. May, (Burrack, Local 21); Rachel Moody, (Robert, Local 10); Belinda Myers, (Tremen T., Local 54); Emily S. Myers, (Chester, Local 63); Harriet Prentis, (John, Local 12); Novella Reisegger, (Chester, Local 19); Grace Sodenberg, (John H., Local 19); James E. Shuler, (James E., Local 34); Mamie G. Young, (Paul N., Local 58).

"Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands."
Local 18, West Sacramento

Longshoremen of this local elected Eddie Holland as president/13A; vice-president, Sam Law; and secretary-treasurer, Idalynd Rutter. They differ from true horns as they are not legal game. This snapshot of my first buck downed via the bow and arrow route was in excellent condition.

The Columbia Council Sets '79 Program

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council, meeting here January 21, instructed its newly elected lobbyist, John Olson, Local 8, to oppose all employer and insurance company efforts to gut workers' compensation.

The Associated Oregon Industries has "80 bills set go to slash benefits, it was reported.

The election of the polls will be open every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The buck may have been white of hide but it had a most unusual hunting partner: His name is also "Fred," and is not entirely a sport fishing proposition, but that's only part of the story. By January 26, 1979 Page

Local 24, Aberdeen

Longshoremen of this local elected the following officials for 1979: president, Bobby Allen; vice-president, George Irvine; secretary-treasurer, Doug Rooney; first vice-president, Don Parr; second vice-president, Ira Ellsworth; and LRC Dan Peterson. They are the marines.

Auxiliary 17, East Bay

This ILWU auxiliary's elected officials for the 1978-79 terms are: president, Albert Gass; vice-president, Anna Huson; treasurer, Wilma Richardson; secretary, Don Branston; (reelected).

Columbia Council

Many families depend on fishing in the remote areas to keep meal in their larvae. The shot of this nice hunk of chum salmon is made from the Cooper River near Calver, "Blaze," said Homer correspondent, Terry Tyler and Buck Kahn, "it's not entirely a sport fishing proposition, even in the streams.

Albino deer, Elk Hills, Maryland.

"It was a four-pointer and dressed out at 78 pounds. As far as I can tell, I'm the only archer ever to down an albino, but of course, I'll stand corrected if you can tell me of someone else who has done this. The buck may have been white of hide but its table value was considerably lower than was so delicious a piece of venison I've ever had.

Auxiliary 3, Seattle

This Seattle based ILWU auxiliary has been in regular meetings last month. Officers are: president, Bette Lloyd; second vice president, Renee Jenkins; treasurer, Ellie Johnson; recording secretary, Carrie Munie; corresponding secretary, C. W. Dan Peterson and Robert Blumberg.

Columbia Council

During the election the polls will be open every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The picture of Fred and Blaze was taken shortly after the horse was saddled down with a four-point buck from the hills of Utah. * * * 

As a Portlender I consider myself very lucky to be so near to see such good salmon fishing -- offshore and inshore, but my pulses really beat a tattoo when I heard about the salmon fishing in Alaska where the greatest salmon fishing in the world prevails. "Blaze," said Homer correspondent, Terry Tyler and Buck Kahn, "it's not entirely a sport fishing proposition, even in the streams.

Albino chinook salmon from Cooper River.

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Here's an unusual story sent in by Mrs. F. Schiess of Providence, Utah.

"My husband, whose name is also 'Fred,' had a most unusual hunting partner: His name is also 'Fred.'"
Hope for New Sugar Bill; Other Prospects Grim

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As a result of discussions in late December and early January, before the 96th Congress begins, in General industry and labor, a working paper on sugar has been circulated and is being discussed.

We anticipate that sugar legislation, similar to that proposed in the AFL-CIO bill of 1978, will emerge, hopefully this time with labor and industry support. If the ILWU, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers have advised the administration that we have every reason to expect such support legislation that protects the jobs of our 40,000 or so members in the sugar industry and labor unions.

The government's promises aren't enough to pull off the trick some of their proponents are expecting. The odds are now that the House and Senate labor committees will give leadership in the fight for a sugar stabilization act that will protect the domestic industry and the labor force.

The new Chilean labor minister has promised to completely rewrite the collective agreements that were signed by ILWU President James Heftel in 1977. He has already introduced a bill in the House of Representatives (H.R. 2117, “Improvements in Adjustment Assistance for Workers,”) introduced in the 96th Congress, that the permission for workers separated from employment because of an inflationary price shock. It appears that Congress will approve lifting trade barriers, creating greater foreign competition in the U.S. market.

Public Financing of Congressional Campaigns

The new U.S. pressure on labor unions.

The House and Senate leadership are giving high priority to sugar legislation and optimistically a bill could pass by Easter. (H.R. 1605, “Austerity Budget”)

The Carter Administration, anticipating a prolonged fight over federal spending, has employed four lobbyists and created a “budget task force” to promote Carter's “austerity budget” for fiscal 1980. Strong opposition is anticipated from some Democrats and many people's interest groups.

The administration's budget is directed at the normal growth of many domestic reform programs which create jobs, assist education and health programs, and contribute to urban assistance programs. While the President claims that all this is necessary to fight inflation, these reductions are necessary only to allow for Carter's increase in defense spending. It is proposed to raise defense outlays over three percent points beyond inflation to $112 billion for fiscal 1980.

Members of both the Senate and the House labor committees, which propose to cut military spending and, instead, use the funds to sustain existing military programs, have reviewed the working paper and will advise the administration that we have every reason to expect such support legislation that protects the jobs of our 40,000 or so members in the sugar industry and labor unions.

Washington Representative Art Pine.

In 1978, the port's director said last week. Panama Canal treaty, the Senate's ENERGY. There is a better chance than the national interest. The Social Security Revision: The 1979 increase of funding for Social Security to a three-year period, bringing their total to 41, and the Republicans regard filibustering easier to end and attempt to postpon filibustering delays.

Since the Republicans netted three Senate seats, bringing their total to 41, and the Democrats of preventing the Senate from passing the Social Security bill of 1978 will be far more difficult. No one expects the Senate to approve the Social Security bill of 1979, but it is still possible that the Senate may be forced to extend the time limit for consideration of the Social Security bill of 1979.

The big ones keep getting away

By PAT TOEN

ILWU General Representative

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