US Must Face Stockton Docker Eyes Ring Title results, "Mr. Blumenthal declared.ing for these measures to yield the desired viable alternative: encouraging inflation-And we must demonstrate patience in wait-

ing benefit levels. increased payments for maintaining exist-
tional $30 per week in health and welfare which is excluded from the President's

$.95 per hour. The new contract also calls for an addi-
tional $30 per week in health and welfare which is expected to amount to about 85
during the life of the agreement. Team-

40% which is excluded from the President's
guideline. Under the agreement, how-
ever, the third year cost of living increase will be pushed back to a subsequent pact, and therefore won't be charged against the Carter guideline.

The new agreement calls for pay in-
creases of 8½ per hour the first year, and 3½ per hour in each of the next two years, in addition to a cost of living adjustment which is expected to amount to about 8½ during the life of the agreement. Team-

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The purpose of the strike was to force

in a successful week-long strike by

members of four ILWU locals employed at

six fish processing and cold storage plants, of which late last month signed a three

year contract with the ILWU featuring an

outstanding economic package.

For many years, full time and seasonal

workers in the Southeastern Alaska cold storage industry have been at the bottom of the heap in the booming north state. Those that were members of ILWU locals enjoyed somewhat better wages, benefits and conditions, but standards were still low.

But the events of the last month, culmi-
nating in a successful week-long strike by

members of four ILWU locals employed at

six fish processing and cold storage plants, mark a major turning point.

"We therefore must take the risks en-
tered in maintaining and, if necessary intensifying anti-inflation measures. And we must demonstrate patience in wait-
ing for these measures to yield the desired results," Mr. Blumenthal declared.
Justice for Umps

The 33 major league baseball umpires remained on strike as we went to press. However, a General Electric Union spokes- woman said that the umpires and the money-grabbing club owners:

“Do not forget in 1980,” the open letter to buy a bomber,” the letter says.

“Unless priorities are turned around, we are paying 89 cents a gallon for gasoline.”

The Manhattan, now in Willamette River, is the only commercial vessel to sail from the Persian Gulf to Atlantic to Alaska. Lately its been making three trips a month taking grain from Valdez to Southern California ports.

Stay the Hell Away

Here’s the average United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser has to say to President Carter’s inflation fighters regarding domestic issues:

“This letter to President Carter denouncing the burden of inflation on the backs of poor, tenured workers, as well as social priorities which are feeling the effects of inflation. The government’s priorities are all wrong. They are interested in keeping prices and profits down, but they are insisting that unions cannot negotiate wage increases above 7%, although high-priced food and energy has been the real cause of inflation. The government is only interested in keeping inflation down, but we don’t think the work force is...”

= A LOT OF MONEY =

The budget is supposed to reflect the priorities, or values, of the nation. From all indications, the poor and disadvantaged are very low on the national priority list. Human needs are shoved into the back seat. CETA programs are cut about $3 billion. Most of it comes out of the low-skill jobs and programs aimed at the disadvantaged, but some million fewer youth jobs. The greatest cut in assisted and public housing units supplied. We wonder why the Pentagon needs billions of dollars more when it can’t even spend the money it already has. By the end of 1980, the Defense Department will be sitting on $9 billion which it hasn’t spent yet. Granted, about 75% of that money is ‘contracted for’ with delivery of weapons systems and other military equipment to come at a later date. But that will leave $24 billion that they don’t know what to do with.

A LOT OF MONEY

That’s a lot of money. It’s considerably more than it cost to put a man on the moon. A fraction of it could go a long way toward developing an alternative source of energy. With the number of Americans who are homeless Americans from the grip of the Oil Industry. A ‘measly’ $2 billion could ensure that a National Health Insur- ance Program is in place and function- ing by 1983.

Woodworkers’ Chop ‘Cruel’ Carter Budget

Following is a statement by the officers of the International Woodworkers of America on the proposed Carter “austerity” budget.

“The article was printed in the March 29 ‘Held by the ’ of the ‘International Woodwork- er.’

We’ve been talking a great deal lately about the proposed U.S. budget for Fiscal Year 1981. We tried to keep track of it. Not that we expect our views to carry any great weight with the people who make the budget or those who must approve the budget but we feel that our American democracy is not aware of how our tax money is being used, or mis-used.

HUMAN NEEDS

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POOR RECEPTION FOR CARTER’S ROAD SHOW

SAN FRANCISCO — The Carter Admin- istration’s anti-inflation road show hit town April 18 surrounded by pitch trappings and mounting controversy.

Held at the exclusive Fairmont Hotel at one of Nob Hill, the Western Conference on Inflation was the ninth in a series of elegantly-staged media events to pro- mote grassroots support for President Carter’s economic policies.

While hundreds of specially invited community leaders attended the White House- sponsored workshops and speeches, some organizations, including ILWU warehouse Local 6, criticized the conference, calling it a high-brow affair not structured to al- low real community participation.

To elaborate on their objections, the Con- sumer Union, Grey Panthers, Mexican American Political Association, and Local 6 held a joint press conference in a small, panel- roomed adjacent corner of the hotel’s main conference hall.

“Holding this anti-inflation conference on a work day, at one of the most expensive hotels in San Francisco and charging a $20 registration fee, is one way to fight inflation.”

To emphasize its message, the Con- sumer Union brought hand-painted signs — “Voters of Inflation Can’t Afford to Go to the Fairmont!” — which were mounted tastefully on wooden easels pro- vided by the hotel.

“...PRIORITY SERVICES...”

Local 6 President Keith Eickman agreed that “ordinary people aren’t likely to sa- vy up to the Fairmont to attend the con- ference,” but he said he was more concerned about the administration’s inflation pol- icies than the conference, claiming, “it’s not true. The President’s anti-infla- tion efforts are a good start.”

10 Unions vs. Webers

A group of 10 unions and union-related organizations filed a joint brief with the Supreme Court, urging a stay in their antitrust suit against the administrative agencies.”

Josh Gotbaum, a speaker on the adminis- tration’s regulatory policies, “is to explain to us what the federal government is doing to keep prices and profits down, but they don’t think the work force is...”

“...HOLDING AN ANTI-INFLATION CONFERENCE...”

The Manhattan, now in Willamette River, is the only commercial vessel to sail from the Persian Gulf to Atlantic to Alaska. Lately it has been making three trips a month taking grain from Valdez to Southern California ports.

Billions of dollars for weapons systems and other military equipment to come at a later date. But that will leave $24 billion that they don’t know what to do with.

“The just and proper solution is this:...”

Susan Foote of the Consumers Union.

“With the food stamps, etc.) and gains $15 billion in...”

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But that would mean re-arranging priori- ties, placing people and their needs first. Obviously, despite campaign rhetoric to the contrary, that is not to be with this Ad- ministration. Jimmy Carter gave us smiles and a National Health Insur- ance Program is in place and function- ing by 1983.

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THE DISPATCHER Page 2 April 20, 1979

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Pay Equity Won At New Local 6 Molding Plant

BRISBANE, Ca.—Sixty-five recently organized ILWU Local 6 members employed at Western Blow Molding negotiated their first contract this week, which effectively cleaned up chaotic pay scales and ensured quality work for all.

For starters, workers now at the bottom of the company's pay scale—those making as low as $4 per hour—will receive an immediate inequity adjustment of $1.75. All employees who got a classification adjustment which will raise pay up to between $6 and $7.50 per hour.

The contract also calls for a cost-of-living allowance to be computed on the basis of 1% for every 2 point rise in the 1967-1969 Consumer Price Index, payable every six months with a 30-day cap. Wages and salaries could get an additional $2.80 over the life of the agreement.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Newly won fringe benefits include eight six days of paid sick leave with no waiting period, three-day funeral leave, standard vacations, and a standard health and welfare plan. (Workers previously had to contribute to an inadequate company plan.)

The company, which produces plastic milk and juice bottles, also agreed to discuss pensions during the agreement. The pact contains the usual language regarding union security and procedures.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 6 Business Agent Don Ruth and Onita Estrada, Georgette Easley and Terence Brown.

Steelworkers End Strike At Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The United Steelworkers Union and its nearly three-month-old strike against the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company ended Monday night, the union announced April 21.

Bruce Thrashor, the union's district director, told members of Local 888 that the company had dropped its requirement that new hires must sign unconditional agreements to accept any job assigned to them, although at the same pay as before the January 31 walkout.

The union struck because the company refused to bargain as a bargaining agent for the 15,000 production workers. The company, dubbed the "JD Stevens of the shipbuilding industry," for its consistent violation of workers' rights, continued to bargain with workers who walked out and appealed the election results and the union's certification by the National Labor Relations Board.

The employers wanted to force a worker with a grievance to appeal management directly before talking to the shop steward, a demand the union found totally unacceptable for obvious reasons.

They demanded, finally, to be permitted to terminate any cold storage worker following the historic practice of taking a leave during the slow winter season to take a job elsewhere. "That's just a matter of economic necessity," says Guinney.

A solid strike, which lasted from April 9 to April 16, forced the employers to back off from these demands, as well as grant full economic package won last month by members of Local 8 at Petersburg Fisheries and by members of Local 61 at New England Fish Company in Ketchikan.

BIG PACKAGE

The contract provides wage increases of 79 cents in the first year, 65 cents in the second and 65 cents in the third year, which means that pay will increase from the current level of between $8 and $8.79 per hour to between $9.35 to $10.19 per hour over the life of the agreement.

Health, welfare and pension benefits will also be improved dramatically. Health and welfare fund contributions will go from the current level of 28c per hour to 61c per hour by the time the contract expires in 1983. Pension contributions will jump from the current level of 22c to 40c during the second year of the pact.

"HEAD AND SHOULDERS"

This puts the ILWU contracts, which have always led the nation in health and shoulders above the unorganized shops," according to ILWU Alaska Council President Larry Cotter, who chaired the negotiating committee.

Although ILWU cold storage workers had not been on strike for many months, "people really hung together," says Guinney. "The communities helped out. People went fishing to feed the pикets and there was tremendous spirit."

The ILWU also received strategic assistance from other ILWU locals which refused to handle diverted work. Both the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union and the Amalgamated Shoreworkers and Clerks Union, in Prince Rupert, BC, served notice that they would not process Alaska fish while ILWU members were on strike.

Finally, "we caught them right at the beginning of the berring season," says Guinney. "This is the high season and no one to work it. A few employer attempts to run scale handing failed and there was nothing to do except give in."

The ILWU also received valuable help from Sen. Gary W. Hart, Colorado, who received a written protest from the U.S. Department of Commerce, which asserted that "any action of the company is contrary to the public interest..." The letter outlined efforts of an industry sub-committee to deal with the problem in 1973-1974; and informed Attiyeh that Governor Tom McCall during the earlier crisis responded to a report on transportation problems by supplying the maritime industry with priority-type cards, issued through the Port of Portland, requesting that gasoline dealers supply fuel to maritime industry personnel on a priority basis.

Improvements Won at Local 6 Plastics Plant

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.—For the two years of their current contract Local 6 members at Transilwrap West— a manufacturer of plastic sheeting—recently won a total wage increase of $1.30, and other improvements.

An uncapped COLA, payable every six months, will kick in during the second year of the agreement. Members also won two additional holidays (raining the total to ten, with two more days based on seniority), improved vacations, Kaiser prescription drug coverage, improved sick leave and a new severance pay formula provides one week's pay for each year of service, plus two months of health and welfare coverage.

The agreement was negotiated by Merle Miller and BA Joe Figueredo.
Airline Strike 100% Effective, Machinists See No Early Settlement

WASHINGTON — Although federal mediators coaxed the striking Machinists Union and United Air Lines back to the bargaining table April 4, it doesn’t appear negotiators are close to reaching a settlement.

No new progress has been reported in the contract dispute that led some 18,600 Stevens Boycott Has Significant Impact

NEW YORK — Profit figures for major American textile firms offer clear evidence that J. P. Stevens & Co. is losing ground to its competitors as the Clothing and Textile Workers boycott against the firm becomes more effective, the union said.

“Nothing what Stevens says, the company’s own figures show that the Stevens profit picture is off,” ACTWU President Murray H. Finley and Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Sheinkman declared in a recent joint statement.

While Stevens reported a 3% profit increase last year over 1977, they noted, Cannon Mills reported a 10% rise in sales and a 36% increase in profits, and the same period Fieldcrest Mills posted an 11% increase in sales and a 34% boost in profits, and Spring Mills jumped sales 12% and profits 47%.

“This adds up to solid success of the consumer boycott campaign,” Finley and a statement. “It can’t be attributed to the efforts of the clergy, minority groups, civic, and community leaders, women’s and campus organizations and others who have studied the issues, and dedicated ourselves to support the machinists in their struggle to gain dignity and social and economic justice from J. P. Stevens.”

By JOHN LEE MCCOY

Local 13, Wilmington

DANNY CASTRILLO

Local 10, San Francisco

JUAN TRINIDAD

Local 142, Hawaii

For many years, by action of the international union’s executive board, it has been the union’s policy to disseminate overseas delegations of rank and file members to visit other countries, observing working and living conditions and solidifying the ILWU’s relations with unions inside and outside the US. These tours are published regularly in The Dispatcher. The following is the first such report prepared by the current group of delegates.

Guatemala

We read and were warned about political and labor conditions in Guatemala. So we made it a point to ask no questions, just listen, and be like any other tourists.

It was hard to hide when the three of us black, one Mestizo and a Filipino—go together. We knew our situation. He said Guatemala is a democratic country but not a democracy like we know in the States.

For example, when we showed him the name of a labor activist that the interna- tional unionOur group to object, Mr. King told us that the US Embassy had to bail him out of the country because his life had been in danger.

The Labor Attache made arrangements for us to meet with J. W. Warren, Director of the AFL-CIO funded American Institute of Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

We inquired about the sugar work- er situation. He said Guatemala is the most communistic-dominated country in the world. He told us that he will translate it into Spanish. We inquired about the sugar work- er situation. He said Guatemala is a demo- cratic country but not a democracy like we know in the States.

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Despite the fact that WARREN’s office is away from the US Embassy, Mr. King accompanied us in a van he provided for the trip. As we boarded the van with Mr. King, a guy with a loaded carbine came with us. While riding, our armed companion kept looking at his side mirror to see if anyone followed us. Somewhere we kept calm—but inside us fear was beginning to develop. We were given a sugar plantation and a sugar refiner. We were asked if we knew the sugar work- er situation. Mr. King couldn’t give us much infor- mation because, he said, their unions are Communist-dominated. Since we were in a restaurant, and didn’t know who might be listening, we didn’t pursue the subject.

Later in the car, Mr. King told us that the owner of the sugar plantation was named Darien or Darien. When we reached the pier, we saw slaves and bales of cotton ready for shipping. Mr. King showed us the奴隶 workers. They were seen at the pier, and didn’t know who might be listening. We didn’t pursue the subject.

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Guatemalan workers are on the move. Massive demonstration in Guatemala City last summer demanded the right to real collective bargaining.

Costa Rica
We found Costa Rica to be the most progressive country in Central America. The political situation was quite stable, as there have been no major violent social conflicts since the civil war thirty years ago. The people have steadily developed and main-

standard of living.

The unions that the US government supports are the so-called Democratic Unions, which aren't militant.

Despite assistance from the AIPLD and the Agency for Industrial Development (AID), the Democratic Unions are weak. We found out just how weak when we traveled to the main port of Puntarenas with Edgar Solis Chavez, Secretary General of the Sindicato Unión Ferroveria Nacional, an affiliate of the Democratic Union.

After a scary train ride, winding around deep ravines at 125 kilometers an hour, we made it to the port where we met railroad workers, longshoremen and fishermen. Their working conditions were deplorable and their wages were very low.

One worker told us that the price to unload a Datsun is about $3.50 in Costa Rican money. Yet the price of the car is the same as in the US, about $6,000 or $7,000.

We also saw how stevedores unload wheat. Dust flew everywhere and nobody wore masks. Safety precautions are unheard of. It was "work at your own risk."

As we were leaving the country after our week visit, we read in the newspaper that the banana workers concluded their strike with a 25% wage increase and the sugar workers are back to work while arbitration is going on.

Panama
As soon as we introduced ourselves to Wilfredo Burano, a big black guy from New Orleans who is an official of the Panama Canal, he said, "so you guys are the troublemakers—communists." But he soon took it back, laughing, and said that in Panama "anytime you are fighting for working people, they call you an outside agitator or, at the lowest, a Communist. That's a lot of nonsense."

Perhaps at least partially because of this problem, the labor movement in Panama did not appear very strong. We were briefed on the current situation by James Murphy, Labor Attaché to the US Embassy, and Gabriel Magala, director of the AIPLD, and the vice president of the National Maritime Union.

As in Costa Rica, these officials urged us to visit the so-called Democratic Unions, rather than the unions that are supposedly funded by foreign powers and dominated by Communists, such as the banana workers' union.

We traveled by boat to Colon (Atlantic Side) to meet Sr. Delgado, head of the Port Workers Union, whose 500 members work for the Panama Gov't—without a contract.

The wages are $3.60 per hour and $3.30 per hour for skilled men. Workers hope to gain some ground when the Canal is turned over to the Panama Gov't. beginning October 1. But they are also worried that the base pay for stevedores will drop to the US minimum wage of $2.90 an hour, or even to the Panamanian minimum wage of $1.6 an hour. The workers would be hard pressed to absorb such a reduction since clothing, cars, and all manufactured goods cost about the same as they do in the US.

Inflation reached 36% in 1974, and has now leveled off at 19%.

PROUD OF ILWU
As we concluded our trip to Central America, we were filled with mixed emotions. Because loaded guns were a common sight everywhere we went, we felt like three soldiers of fortune. We have seen a lot of misery, and the conditions of repressed labor. This has enriched our lives. We want to say without hesitation: We are for a change in management—get rid of the IMILU, the Union that has contributed to the type of government we have.
Indian Yaqui, the ILWU's Bullfighter

Turned Boxer, Eyes a Title Bout

STOCKTON — Between stints as a longshoreman and prison guard, Lopez has become the number-two ranked contender for the World Light-Heavyweight title.

In his seven years as a professional, Lopez has won 46 fights—30 by knockouts —and has earned $90,000. He hails from California, Nevada and Texas state championships.

Lopez has fought for the world title three times, losing a close decision to Englishman John Conteh in 1976 and two disputed championship bouts with World Light-Welterweight champion Hector Luis Garcia in 1977 and 1978. Although the championship in the 175 lb. division has so far eluded the 26-year-old Lopez, he maintains that his skills on other challengers, and work on the docks until he gets another shot at the title.

Lopez began working the Sacramento and Stockton waterfronts three years before the 1972 casual out of ILWU Locals 18 and 54. His father-in-law Jack Cruz, and promoter Al Nunez—both members of Local 54—thought it would be a good way to make extra money and keep fit at the same time.

Lopez's dedication and talent have brought him a long way from Zacatecas, Mexico, where he was born May 30, 1952. As a six-year-old, he said magazines on street corners to help support his family.

Longview Seniors Organize to End Nursing Home Discrimination

ALVARO "INDIAN YAQUI" LOPEZ (where rowdy fans nicknamed him "In- dian Yaqui"), as well as in Rome, Corpus- cicles on Medicare have been systematically organized and embarked on an intense lobbying campaign to end this discrimination.

Their new group, the Retirees Coordinat- ing Council of Longview, is made up pri- marily of pensioner groups representing workers in Longview, Washington, and the Plywood Workers Union. "Everyone that gets old is going to be 'cause they'll never get back what they lose during the time off. But that's not the point. They're striking for the guys coming behind them, just like someone did for them years before."

Meet Washington State Longshore Local 21 pensioner. "A person ought to be able to live out his last days with a little dignity."

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Lopez first dreamed of becoming a mat- toreado, not a boxer. But "I went to our doctor in 1971, and he said I had a slight cough."

Lopez's life has changed since then. Let's give him his due in the off-the- path spots like Gardnerville and Eureka
China Recognition

We want to express our gratitude to the government of China for recognizing, if belatedly, the de facto government of China—and thus, finally catching up to standing by its Peking policy. We also, want to extend our thanks and congratulations to the workers and government of China for establishing normal diplomatic relations with our country. We look for- ward to increased economic cooperation, especially in the areas of commerce and trade in non-military goods that both America and China stand to benefit from.

Important as the development is in strengthening our friendship and cooperation, it is the most important thing for people of the United States and the world, including the people of China, that there be a new period of detente and trust between Washington and Peking.

Hence, when the Hsiao-ping, while traveling around our country makes state- ments which are friendly and appropriate, we see it as a less than friendly act on his part toward the Carter Administration. For President Carter will be going to China when the Chinese leaders arrive. We will be going to Germany to meet with our long standing ILWU policy. We, also, want to extend our thanks and greetings to the people of China for furtherance of detente and trust between both countries can enjoy and benefit from.

The Federal Budget

I read your comments (see President's Report in previous issue) by Jeffery Brown. For a long time, we in Washington have been very happy that he’s our governor of California! He’s fine, opportunist, and should go far in politics! It’s a disease that needs a closed loop.

There are a couple of facts we might note in considering a balanced federal budget policy. 1. Federal spending has grown over 50% in less than 18 years. 2. Despite all the “poverty programs” we’ve paid dearly for, there are more people in that category now than ever. 3. To cover deficit budgets, the Federal Re- serve is made to issue phoney certificates of credit to our government, and this is the bond upon which even more “quirky money” is printed. I think that’s what is called inflation of money supply, since it’s not printed on the basis of true production wealth. 4. Government regulations. Last year the cost of food for the average fam- ily of four rose over $500, not counting prof- its or inflation! This just for the ex- penses of regulation and compliance. Did you food taste any better? Mine didn’t.

5. The total long and short-term Gov’t debt our kids, and even unborn grandchildren faces over $70,000,000,000.

If Labor and industry together, instead of the government that had that 250% in- crease to do, how much unemployment and welfare would we really need today? I realize that it is only conjecture on my part, but what do we hand our kids? More of the same old crap, or do we exercise a sense of responsibility and begin to control government under control?

The Federal Reserve is operating dozens of ex- pensive programs in direct conflict with each other, and that’s stupidity! Of course, there are lots of jobs — that produce nothing — but more debt! In early 1978 I realized that you can’t buy a “home for the strike-born Portland Reporter.”

The truth is, the private sector is the only source of productive wealth in our na- tion, and as long as we keep feeding the federal monster, we can forget about im- proving the workers’ lives. The next worker pays over 45% of income to this “monster,” and that is too damn much!!

Solidarity Payoff

PORTLAND—Nineteen years ago, dur- ing the Great Portland Newspaper Strike, the “Acc” Williams, then President of Carpenters Local 226, said to the strikers that he had hands full battling American political troglodytes on this is- sue without his own guys pitching in to help them. 28 years ago, 1951.

Tom R. Richardson, President

Historical Setting

Seattle ILWU Pensioners Club

Pensioners Blast Carter

WASHINGTON and MOSCOW.

of consummation, it appears to us as a meeting lambasting President Carter

of President Cecil Nicholas and Secretary Kennedy-Corman National Health Security

gram would be in full effect in 1979. The plan were enacted in 1979, payments and

health insurance plan.

in the wake of the “peace pact.”

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and by God we did it!”

said. “The check made out to Local 8 rep-

as "home for the strike-born Portland

The building, after the Reporter died,

Local 142 Helps Entire Workforce

Readjust After Plant Shutdown

Local 505 Hails New Facilities

at Prince Rupert

PRINCE RUPERT, BC—New develop- ments in Prince Rupert include a sulphur pellet plant and a grain pellet storage and loading facility. A further grain products will go over the loading facility direct from cars to the ship.

A meeting was held recently in Prince Rupert to agree on manning of the facili- ties including for Flecker and Carpenters in the opera- tion. This new work into Prince Rupert will help establish more stability and con- trol for ILWU Local 505 members.

Local 505 president Stan Dahlgren, vice president Mike Evans and Canada Area Director for Flecker attended the meeting and toured the new sulphur loading facility. A further grain products will go over the loading facility direct from cars to the ship.

If Labor and industry together, instead of the government that had that 300% increase to do, how much unemployment and welfare would we really need today? I realize that it is only conjecture on my part, but what do we hand our kids? More of the same old crap, or do we exercise a sense of responsibility and begin to control government under control?

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said. “The check made out to Local 8 rep-
Strong Bill for Oregon Passes

"in fact, illusory," and cited two examples, the victory vote. "He did a terrific job in lining up support for the bill," Clark said.

Regarding the right of public employees to law says public employees have the right of Local 40, credited John Olson, the ILWU Helped

We do not know of nor wish to use any terms involved in the week of April 9 in

The index also showed food consumed in its consumer price index for March

Salem A bill to clarify language in the state statute to

SALEM — A bill to clarify language in the state statute to

Employers in both instances interpreted the word welfare in the state statute to measure

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among those endorsing the letter were

Among those endorsing the letter was the entire Executive Board of ILWU Longshore Seattle.

Northwest trade groups, however, are worried that the president's proposal to raise the

"We are proud of, and intend to defend, the high standards and working conditions published by the trade union in the State of Washington," continued the labor leaders here.

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Crude, as you know, we have joined with the Hawaiian congressional delegation and the Hawaiian pineapple industry in an effort to correct the lowering of tariffs on pineapple solids and juices. We do expect some adjustment, but nothing is official yet. The president submitted a full report on the Tokyo round of the MTN agreement before it is sent to Congress.

TRADE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The US government must be made responsible to assist the workers displaced by trade competition. The Trade Act of 1974 contained a trade assistance section which provided very inadequate benefits for workers placed in this position. Last year an effort to improve this assistance passed the House and the Senate but got lost at the end of the session. We are working with the rest of the labor movement here in an effort to pass H.R. 1549, the Trade Reform Act of 1979. This, while still inadequate, is an improvement and already passed the House Ways and Means Committee.

Of course, none of these measures will solve the problem. There are other desperate circumstances in which a worker is placed when he is unemployed.

Thanks from AWPPW

PORTLAND — Fritz Moorehouse, Business Agent, Portland Local 1, S. St. Helens, presented a handsome plaque to the Local 8 Executive Board April 4.

It bears these words: "In recognition of your outstanding contribution to our local during the 1978-1979 strike, we extend our gratitude to your membership for extending your hand in brotherhood."

The plaque will hang in the Hiring Hall.