Afghanistan Crisis

ILWU Blasts Invasion—No Boycott

SAN FRANCISCO—Strong condemnation of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, and an explanation of the ILWU's decision not to join the ILA's boycott of all Soviet cargo, were the subjects of a press release issued by the International titled "President's Report," page 2.

The titled officers of the ILWU are deeply disturbed and troubled by the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. The ILWU historically has maintained a policy supporting peaceful relations between nations, non-intervention by one country in the affairs of another, and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each nation. The Soviet action in Afghanistan violates these political and diplomatic principles, and increases the risk of a disastrous confrontation between the US and the USSR. We have no doubt that it is the sentiment of our membership that the invasion should cease.

A POTENT WEAPON

"The titled officers of the ILWU have recommended to our locals that they not now boycott Soviet vessels or vessels carrying Soviet cargo. A workers' boycott of maritime shipping is a serious and potent weapon, one to be used only under the most compelling circumstances. The traditional advice, for example, is one such circumstance where the immediate and direct interests of the US and US citizens are at stake. But the boycott weapon has not and cannot be used in each and every situation where the ILWU or some sector of its membership takes exception to and opposes the treatment of one country by another."

"The titled officers of the ILWU, operating in consultation with ILWU locals, are keeping a close eye on the situation. We continue to hope for the restoration of sovereignty in Afghanistan, and the reumption of cooperation between the US and the Soviet Union and will do whatever is necessary to assist that process."

Local 142 Wraps up Pine, Sugar

HONOLULU—New two-year agreements covering a total of 13,000 members of ILWU Local 142 employed in the pineapple and sugar industries have been negotiated and submitted to the membership for ratification.

Full details will be reported in the March issue of The Dispatcher.

Regional Director Tommy Trunk served as spokesman in both sets of negotiations. John Lee chaired the 14-man sugar negotiating committee; Rene Colonario chaired the 12-member pineapple committee. International President Jim Herman assisted in the final stages of negotiations for both pacts.

The pineapple agreement covers some 4,000 workers. Under the old contract, wages ranged from $4.48 to $7.75. Another 9,000 members will be covered by the new sugar agreement. Wages under the old agreement ranged from $4.65 to $7.15.

NW Locals Meet On Log Work

LONGVIEW—A Northwest Log Caucus was held here January 13 to deal with problems created by Weyerhaeuser's proposed new method of loading logs, known as the Grant system.

Representatives of 28 locals from Sacramento to Bellingham met in the March issue of The Dispatcher.

"The caucus was called in conjunction with the Oregon-Columbia River union area LRC meeting held in the Local 21 longshore hall. Some 60 delegates were there."

"The caucus met to formulate a strategy to resist Weyerhaeuser's attempt to use the new log loading system. This system could have a devastating effect on the work opportunity in those ports and on PGP, as well as on pension and health and welfare contributions, they said."

"Wise and Parks said meetings had been held with Weyerhaeuser and other log exporters. Talks with Weyerhaeuser are continuing. No agreements have been reached yet, they reported, but both sides are still hopeful."

"The caucus delegates passed a motion that each area LRC was to elect a log delegate to coordinate communications between concerned locals. The Washington area elected Randy Vekich, Local 21, Aberdeen; the Oregon-Columbia River elected Jim Burgoyne, chairman of the Local 21 LRC. The two will work with the International and the coast committee on developments in the impending use of the Grant log-loading system."

Booze on the Job

When an ILWU Local 6 crew arrived on the job at a San Francisco warehouse one morning in September, 1976, they learned that a co-worker who had taken ill the day before—a 59-year-old man we'll call Al—had not gone home but had wandered up to a dark, quiet corner on the third floor, sprawled out on some old sacks, and lapsed into an alcoholic coma.

A nightwatchman had stumbled over him at about 1 a.m. and called an ambulance which rushed Al to San Francisco General Hospital. He remained unconscious for four days, suffering from a ruptured liver, pneumonia and several other complications. Then he died.

Everyone knew about Al's drinking. They had picked up after him, they had carried his share of the work, they had commented on..."
The Soviet Invasion

I deploy the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It has precipitated a revival of the Cold War and edged the world closer to nuclear confrontation.

Since its inception the ILWU commitment to world peace—particularly to good relations between the US and the USSR—has been a prime example of the union's concern about the course of events. At times this concern has led the union to take exception to the actions of any given country. (See complete text at end of this report.)

"THE STAKES ARE TOO HIGH"

The situation in Afghanistan and Iran is critical for cold war advocates. The policy pursued by the US and the USSR is based on maintaining a balance of power. A critical aspect of this balance is the number of nuclear warheads the two countries possess.
ILWU Fights Threat to Environment, Workers' Health

TRONA, Ca. — In an effort to protect both the health of the membership and the delicately balanced Southern California desert environment, ILWU chemical workers Local 35 has taken the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to court to put the brakes on a relaxation of local clean-air standards.

The suit, pending before Judge Raul E. Canizales, involves the discharge of nitrous oxides from coal-burning furnace operations at Kaiser-McCle Corporation, which employs all of Local 35’s membership at a San Francisco mining and refining facility in Trona.

“We’re not trying to harass the company or make things tough,” says Local 35 president Robbie Collins, “we’re just asking that they slow down and take a look at the whole thing, as the law requires, to make sure it doesn’t have any harmful effects on the environment or on the health and safety of our membership. If they can show us it’s OK, we’ll have no problem.”

In the absence of such assurance, Local 35 and the Desert Protective Council filed suit in December asking that the County Superior Court order the Board of Supervisors to follow the procedures outlined in the Air Quality Act. This would include the filing of an environmental impact report, with opportunity for public review and comment, before any permission is granted to increase the standard.

“It appears,” the suit alleges, “that the board acted in ignorance of the potential environmental impact of its action. It is precisely this kind of unilateral decision making that the California Air Quality Act prohibits.”

Local 35 is attempting to protect Southern California environment.

The board acted despite requests from Local 35, from an environmental group known as the Desert Protective Council, from the superintendent of Death Valley National Monument and the Western Regional director of the National Park Service, that the appropriate procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act be followed in order to determine the environmental impact of changing the standards.

“END OF EMISSIONS

Last fall, the San Bernardino Supervisors, acting in their capacity as the directors of the county Desert Air Pollution Control Board (APCB) increased the district’s standard for emission of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) from 225 parts per million to 450 parts per million at the request of Kaiser-McCle.

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What are the main issues in this election?

I'm sure longshoremen and families care about, issues such as oil and gas, the Canadian dollar, and wages, but the one issue most of all is the trade union movement. I've maintained a close relationship with which I have always maintained a close relationship. I know them as well as I do. High on the list of concerns, the economy, the cost of living is higher than it's ever been. The government imposed new taxes on the people, rising inflation and unemployment are growing record of broken election promises.

What's the NDP program on energy?

We in the New Democratic Party are calling for a special commission to review oil company prices and profits to stop this gouging. Petrocan, the government-owned oil corporation, must be under federal public ownership and not added to the private oil corporations as the Conservatives want it to do. It should be expanded and allow for more exploration work in the Arctic and provide more jobs for Canadians. Export oil and natural gas should be undertaken only after all of Canada's needs are fully assured. Conservation is also essential. We should convert to other types of fuel. The federal government should subsidize rapid transit systems in Vancouver and other big urban centers to reduce dependence on cars.

What are the other elements of the NDP economic program?

The NDP has an economic strategy for every sector of the economy, to take us out of the economic doldrums and provide jobs. I can give you a few examples. We should have a steel industry in BC. It just doesn't make economic sense to ship iron ore and coal to Japan and then have to buy steel back from them. Or take the drydock that's been built for Vancouver. The cost will be over $80 million with the federal government footing two-thirds of the bill. Yet, the Conservative government awarded a $26 million dollar contract for the drydock to a firm in Japan. The Canadian bid was just slightly higher. I don't think that's the way to go. This drydock should be built in Canada and should provide jobs for Canadians. Then there's the issue of a Canadian merchant marine. We need a big Canadian merchant marine. But successive Liberal governments killed that. The merchant ships should return to Canada.

The NDP says we must re-establish existing Canadian shipping lines, provide back-up under Canadian registry and staff them with Canadian crews. Canadian goods going up and down our coast should be carried in Canadian ships. The shipbuilding industry in Canada needs help to expand and this aid should come from the government. I think that alone could provide 25,000 new jobs.

There are also some things that can and should be done by government to control the cost of living and inflation.

For one thing, interest rates should be brought down. By at least 2% which would immediately bring down the cost of borrowing and help the consumer and small businesses.

Tax credits should be available to people with lower incomes.

There should be a prices review board to check on prices and profits, particularly food prices.

We believe that your union favors trade with all countries and I agree with that. My personal view is that we shouldn't use food as a weapon in international politics.

What can we do to improve our West Coast Ports?

Port development in BC concerns me too. I've toured the Vancouver waterfront. One of the things in my constituency of Vancouver East, I know that this port must be expanded if it is to be competitive with Seattle and Portland. Frankly, I made a mistake about the Jones Act in the United States. And I hope that our companies, particularly those that were not successful in the Canadian bid, will get another chance. The shipbuilding industry in Canada needs help to expand and this aid should come from the government. I think that alone could provide 25,000 new jobs.

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Surprising Conclusion:

The following is an abridged version of an article by Frank Vogl, US economist and political commentator, appearing in the January issue of the business-oriented Financier magazine. In his article, Mr. Vogl discusses the implications of US investments in South Africa as a guest of the Chamber of Mines, and arrived at the conclusion that US investment there has a profound impact on South African blacks.

Recent statistics show that US investments in South Africa have been on the rise, with a significant portion flowing into the mining sector. This has raised concerns among the local population, particularly among the black majority, who feel marginalized and exploited by the influx of foreign capital.

Prof. Ntsanwisi, a notable figure in South African society, expressed his reservations about foreign investment, through discussions with a prominent government minister in Pretoria. He mentioned this to one Chamber of Mines public relations officer who claimed to be bitter lifelong opponents of the ruling National Party.

Henry, a black coal miner, has spent the past nine or twelve months underground. One explanation for his work is that "someday the facts of life will move things forward, and we'll have an independent industrial court to ensure the administration of a fair labor code." This, he stated, is the single most important achievement of foreign investment in South Africa.

African blacks also maintain that there is no effective pressure upon the mining houses to do so. They make plenty of money under the conditions that now prevail.

BLACK UNIONS

The black unions are unable to create any such pressure. A comparison of black and white South African workers reveals that the black miners will have problems, not merely because of opposition from the white miners, but also because of divisions within their own ranks. The new rules say that only blacks from South Africa can be unions, while many of the black miners in the gold mines come from outside the country.

The Minister said all blacks in his country have decent living standards. The comparison seemed odd, not only because South Africa has been an industrial country for decades, but also because the conditions of housing I saw in Soweto hardly seemed to meet the description of decent.

The Minister said Government should be praised for subsidizing transportation for blacks. He did not mention that the most factors are black. The fact is that the black miners have very little, if any, problem with transportation. Some have jobs near their homes, while others travel long distances to work.

CONCEPT OF THE HOMELAND

The concept of the homeland is simply an illusion, a stable society, which requires developing to the fullest extent the concept of the homeland. Just as there is a need for blacks to be brought up to the same level of education and opportunity as whites, so too must there be a need for blacks to be given the same rights and opportunities as whites. It is absurd to try and make Americans feel guilty by asking them to pay for the mistakes of the past.

The black unions are an important tool in the fight against apartheid. They are the only voice that can speak for the black worker and protect his rights. The black unions are an important part of the struggle for freedom in South Africa.
Survey of 1979 Labor Pacts

WASHINGTON, DC — Labor contracts negotiated in 1979 provided for generally better wages, health benefits, and pension plans than those negotiated in 1978. In the survey of 1,104 labor contracts conducted by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. (BNA), a Washington, DC publisher of specialized information services, in percentage terms, the median first-year wage increase was 8.4% — up from 7.9% in 1978. Extraordinary settlements, the median initial wage gain in 1979 was $1,500 to aid striking employees of the United Packinghouse, Clerical, Agricultural and General Workers of America, with the employers paying the equivalent of 4.5% of the average of 1979. Deferred increases, effective ten months or more later, were negotiated in 85% of the 1,218 settlements reported.

Cost-of-living (c-o-l) clauses were contained in 36% of all contracts negotiated in 1979, compared to 23% in 1978. Contract duration varied slightly from one year to three years, oneyear terms were provided in 62% (66% in 1978); two-year terms in 32% (27% in 1978); and one-year terms in 3% (4% in 1978).

Unions benefit from new pension plan agreements, which is the first year that they were negotiated in 85% of 1979 contracts. In the 797 contracts providing insurance benefits, pension plans most often changed or initiated were: life, 22%; sick- ness and accident, 14%; hospitalization, 10%; major medical, 22%; hospital, 12%; optical and disability, 5%; prescription drugs and eyeglasses, 4%; and dental, 4%. Health and accident, 6% each; and maternity, 3%.

For example, one pension plan was changed — most often to provide slight increases in average monthly bene-

ficials. The walkout began January 8 when OCAW and the oil companies reached an agreement where in a dispute over health benefits and pay. They had been renegotiating for 66 days the second year of a two-year con-
tact signed last January under the Carter Administration's 7% wage guideline.

OCAW President Robert Gonn and spokesmen for the major firms involved — Exxon, Shell, Mobil, Arco, Texaco, Union. Gulf and Conoco— agreed that seeable gasa-

lution at a Phillips refinery in Texas was inadequate because of inoperable maintenance. Exxon, Shell, Mobil, Arco, Texaco, Union. Gulf and Conoco agreed. Money that they are contributing to the PBGC's approach, Herman con-

ported by ILWU President Jim Herman in his annual report to the International Brotherhood of Team-

rangers, which has instructed its members to hold out for a uniform, fully insured health plan including dental and pre-
scription drug coverage.

The clerks hit the bricks October 3 in an all-out fight to save the union security clause in their contract, a feature of the agreement for more than 30 years. The employer said it was open shop or nothing.

DENVER — The nationwide strike by 60,

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tact signed last January under the Carter Administration's 7% wage guideline.

UNION'S PROBLEM

In the past, however, strikes at the high-

employed workers have been seen as an effective and popular way to deal with the selling of a plant. Many refiners are maintaining their present operating level by using unquali-

ified persons running sensitive equip-

ment. The oil workers are receiving help from the International Brotherhood of Team-

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scription drug coverage.

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Department Store Strikers

Aid ed by Local 12

NORTH BEND — At the last stopwork meeting, members of Local 12 donated $1,500 to aid striking employees of the Emporium, the area's only union department store.

The clerks hit the bricks October 3 in an all-out fight to save the union security clause in their contract, a feature of the agreement for more than 30 years. The employer said it was open shop or nothing.

SUN FRANCISCO — Passage of legisla-
tion to protect pension benefits when indi-

vidual employers withdraw from multi-

employer pension plans is strongly sup-
pported by union labor advocates. The plans are a major achievement in the battle for union security, in a recent letter to congressmen and sena-
tors from ILWU states.

A major obstacle to withdrawing from multi-

employer plans is the pressure to eliminate financial solvency and continued existence for the benefits they provide when retirees retire.

In 1979, for example, Diamond Shamrock Corp. closed down a2,000-acre packing plant, laying off over 400 members of ILWU Local 6, and withdrew from the dried fruit industry pension plan. The company relocated its operations elsewhere, telling ILWU members it was jeopardized by employer with-
drawal. The ILWU President responded by stating it was imperative that something be done and done soon.

In the absence of either negotiated or legislat ion, a multi-employer pension plan is the only alternative for adjusting to the withdrawals of indi-

vidual employers; either (1) reduce the benefit for plan participants, or (2) oblig-
gate the remaining employers to increase their contributions to the plan in order to cover the pension benefits earned by the employees of the company which withdrew from participation.

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Alcoholism on the Job: Local 6 Shop Stewards Explore an Ignored Problem

Continued from Page 1—

his growing belly, his pallid complexion and finally, they knew was the collapse of his marriage. Yet nobody expected it to end this way. —Al OPPORTUNITY be building, with nobody there to notice, nobody to help him.

Al's story, while somewhat extreme, is unfortunately not a rare one. The National Council on Alcoholism (NCA) estimates that ten million Americans are alcoholics and about three million are employed, which means they make up 5% of the nation's workforce. There are alcoholics in San Francisco, however; it's more like 10%.

MAJOR KILLER

Alcoholics rank with cancer and heart disease as a major killer. Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, one of the many kinds of liver damage alcoholics suffer, have increased 67% in the last 20 years. A is included in this statistic, and so are a few of his former co-workers. Nevertheless, out of more than 500 Bay Area firms that employ Local 6 members, only four offer any kind of referral or counseling service for employees with drinking problems.

This miserable record, and a growing consciousness that alcoholism is one of the major problems facing the Federation, is helping spur the Local 6 Publicity and Education Committee to sponsor a Saturday morning Stewards' Workshop: Al's story.

SOLUTIONS

BA Al Lannon of the Local 6 Publicity and Education Committee, closed the workshop by assuring that it was not a one-shot solution to alcoholism on the job. As a follow-up, Local 6 officers will:

• produce a special bulletin on alcoholism April;
• investigate the cost of expanding alcoholism coverage under the insured plan;
• explore the question of hiring a full-time alcoholism coordinator, paid by both the ILWU and the Independent Employers Association, with the help of available grants; and
• join a Kaiser Users' Committee work for more service outside of Kaiser's alcoholism program.

The major criticisms of Kaiser are that it offers no real in-patient services other than detoxification, and that there are no clear guidelines for alcoholics who have taken action on alcoholism.

Torres emphasized that no one method of treatment will work for everyone and that one drink, she explained. He or she must talk in direct, blunt words, make excuses for the person."

Another steward told how supervisors have to play these cat-and-mouse games with alcoholics. Torres, a recovering alcoholic, was chosen last year to take part in a state-funded employment assistance program. He went into an intense training course and then set up a referral service at his local. He's now teaching others in Local 6 how to operate in Southern California to operate programs at their own locals.

Morales emphasized that no one method of treatment is applicable to all cases. A program has a better chance of success if it includes a wide range of treatments, such as medical aid, psychopharmacology, A.A., or pastoral counseling.

EXCEPTIONS

Those employees are exempted from responsibility. 

An estimated 85% of some five million workplaces throughout the nation would be exempt from OSHA inspections and another nine percent of employers could quality by filing affidavits with OSHA stating that they had no job-related deaths and a low number of lost-time occupational injuries during the preceding year. OSHA has warned that employers could be flooded with millions of affidavits, requiring the agency to shift its emphasis from inspections of worksites to review of employers' statements.

The problem is further complicated by OSHA being forced to act affirmatively on claims made and not checked for accuracy. OSHA is unable to monitor the program. The whole structure is based on a misleading impression that the bill, deceptively titled the "Occupational Safety and Health Improvement Act of 1979" was signed by President Carter on July 27, 1979. The form must remain posted until March 1, 1980.

How to Help an Alcoholic

How can those close to a victim of alcoholism motivate the sick man, or woman, to seek treatment and begin recovery?

According to the National Council on Alcoholism, the experiences of thousands of recovering alcoholics, their families, and the many professionals who have worked with alcoholics, are essential to the beginning of recovery.

• The alcoholic must learn that he is an illness, a disease which leads always to insanity or death if drinking is continued.
• Once an alcoholic can accept and believe that he has an illness, he will be more inclined to get treatment appropriate for his illness. It is often a great emotional relief to him to learn that the world's medical establishment agrees that he has a treatable illness.

The problem drinker must be given hope. He must learn that recovery from alcoholism is possible and that hundreds of thousands of other Americans, of all ages and backgrounds, have already done so. A problem drinker, or anyone concerned about him or her, can see this by attending any open Alcoholics Anonymous meeting.

A. A. groups are listed in local telephone books.

• The alcoholic must feel the full weight of the consequences of his illness, as painful as these may be to him and to those who love him. As long as he is in a false sense of security, as long as he covers up for him his boss, as long as he buries his head in bed, he must help him control his bad. He must help him get treatment means to his job, and his medical care, if he has health insurance, and that he can go to treatment.

If steps one, two and the second have been carried out, the alcoholic must be presented an inescapable choice between his drinking and his family. This is the alcoholic must be presented an inescapable choice between his drinking and his family. He cannot, and must choose.

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'Jumbo' Royal Looks Back 84 Years

LOS ANGELES—Celebrating his 84th birthday and his 60th wedding anniversary on the same day, January 31, was Local 13 pensioner Archie "Jumbo" Royal, father of ILWU fishermen's Local 33 Executive Secretary-Treasurer John Royal.

There's a lot of labor history wrapped up in all these years. Jumbo began working in the mines of New Mexico and Colorado as a teenager back at the beginning of this century, and survived John D. Rockefeller's infamous Ludlow Massacre in 1914. He was later blacklisted for his union activity in the mines.

Coming to San Pedro in 1928, Jumbo became a longshoreman, and was a leading figure in the 1934 strike. "When the cops and the Carpenters came in to break the strike, Jumbo charged next to Richard Parker when Poo-Poo was gunned down," remembers Pacific Coast Pensioners' President Gordon Giblin. "Parker died in Archibald's arms."

The police took Jumbo from his home at 5 a.m. and held him in custody for three days and nights, refusing to supply any information and regarding his whereabouts to his wife Aliba and his four children.

The young fellow shown above with Jumbo is his good friend Paul Ware, also 84, an old Wobbly from the labor wars in the northwest who was a charter member of ILWU Local 13. "Anyone aware of the San Pedro "Dirty Dozen" can easily imagine what he went through in the next few years when the local joined up with the CIO," Giblin says.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ware now live in Palm Desert, California and keep active playing golf.

Labor Leads Portland Port

PORTLAND—ILWU Northwest Regional Director J. Johnny Parks was elected Secretary of the Port of Portland Commission at the regular commission meeting January 9. Joe Edgar, President of the Joint Council of Teamsters was elected President. They are the only labor members on the 9-member board.

Parks was appointed to the Commission by Oregon's then Governor Bob Straub. He recently was elected to the board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Airways Association, and has served on the Portland City Planning Commission.

John Ahonen Retires

LONGVIEW — John A. Ahonen, long active in Local 12, holding set number 13 for many years, retired from the Port of Longview area January 1. He joined the local in 1936 and served on its executive board and board of trustees, but is best known for his efforts in helping to defeat the right-to-work initiative on the Washington ballot several years ago.

An Army veteran of World War II, Ahonen served in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany. He worked at Continental Grain for 30 years.

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Shades of last summer's bass-fishing fun, here's a letter and proof-of-the-pudding snapshot from Rudy "Duke" Dominguez of Whittier, California, a member of Los Angeles Local 26:

"Hi Fred, just a snapshot of my fishing buddy, Archie Best, with a nice string of largemouth bass we caught at Lake Mohave this past June. They weighed in at 2½ to 3½ pounds. We caught these babies on rubber worms, from between 5 and 6 p.m.; let me tell you that it was fast and furious while it lasted.

"My only complaint on this trip is that we limed out too fast. As you probably know, it is usually the other way around. Enjoy the column; like to hear what other ILWU sportmen up and down the coast are doing."

Even time back, on Larch Mountain, a favorite hiking spot near my home in Portland, great concern was held for Frances M. Hodges, a 71-year-old resident of a retirement home. She had been lost for four days and only a few people—who really knew what kind of character she was made of — thought she'd be found alive. She was found, very much alive, by a US Forest Ranger named Dave Kiser; ironically, only 20 feet from the area which searchers thought they had given a very thorough, in-depth going-over.

The main reason Mrs. Hodges survived her ordeal is that she didn't lose faith and got screaming through the woods in panic. Many, in similar circumstances do, and that is what "does them in," long before their normal survival period. Here's a few of the things one should be on the lookout for:

Seek out a natural hump of ground or terrace; a heavy clump of brush; a dry depression or large rock. Something like this will act as a windbreaker and make you feel like you're sleeping in the woods.

If you can avoid it, don't hole up in ravines or narrow valleys between sleep hills, these places can collect cold and heavy air at night.

A temporary brush shelter can be fashioned from several light tree limbs, leaned against a log or bush or rock. Cover the limbs with smaller branches and leaves, or moss. Pile some of these things over yourself as a blanket. Build a small fire at the opposite end of your shelter, using the fire area with rocks, of course.

It won't be like sleeping on a feather bed, but the name of the game is survival.

After you have settled in a permanent camp, turn your efforts toward attracting attention. During daylight hours, keep a large smoky fire going all the time by putting on green branches, leaves or grass on a good hot fire.

Many lost persons say they do not think about food for the first few or so. A healthy person can go without food for as much as a week without showing any permanent effects. The hunger will usually start on the second or third day and may last for a week, but can last for a few hours and subsides. There are many things to be found in the woods which can be eaten, if in any way it will stave off starvation. Whereas Miss Hodges ate huckleberries, almost any berry which is ripe and not bitter to the taste can be eaten.

You may have to be very hungry to eat some of the following but if gourmets can eat it, so can you. While most people find in rolled logs or under the bark of dead trees, are actually very nutritious—boiled, fried, or eaten raw. Wood boring termites, which are found in dead trees, can also be eaten cooked or raw. Cranberries can also be eaten but should be thoroughly cooked.

Your outdoor columnist would like to trade one of the illustrated LIL' GUY fishing lines for a clear snapshot of a fish

Local 13 veterans "Jumbo" Royal and Paul Ware.

Local 10 Xmas Party

A Great Success

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bay Area Longshoremen's Memorial Association Xmas party held December 24 was a great success with over 600 Local 10 members and their families joining in the festivities in spite of the inclement weather.

The role of Santa Claus was played convincingly by Tom Lupher who passed out $10 gift certificates to the kids. The food department was handled by Willie Zeno and his family who made sure everyone got plenty to eat. Brothers Al Broussard, George Gekki, Jose Rosas, Rex Beinhart and Bert Dotlin kept the boom flowing with the decorations being handled by Rudy Garcia and music by the Great Bangtang.

Yuma Potluck Set

YUMA, Ariz.—ILWU members retired in the Yuma area will hold their annual potluck dinner February 16 at 1 p.m. at Joe Heyrer Park (take West First Street to 33rd Avenue, then North).

All ILWU members within reach are invited. Please bring a hot dish or salad if possible—but you're welcome without. Anyone who has never attended a potluck dinner prepared by wives of ILWU members, says your Yuma correspondent, John Ranger, a retiree, member of Local 13 and 58, "doesn't know what delicious food tastes like."

Newly elected officials and members of ILWU Auxiliary B, Wilmington, enjoy a hearty lunch after installation last month. For results of their election, see page 10.
ILWU-PMA Welfare Plan Pioneered "Fringe" Benefits

This month marks the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the ILWU-PMA Welfare Plan, a pioneering achievement in collective bargaining that has had a dramatic impact on the lives of ILWU workers. The plan showed that a group approach to medical care, dental care, coverage for pensioners, and other benefits can improve lives and reduce financial strain on individuals. The plan's success has been recognized and has set a benchmark for other industries to follow.

The plan's impact was due to its innovative approach to medical care. It created a pre-payment system where the plan covered a portion of the costs of health care. This system allowed workers to access medical care without incurring steep out-of-pocket expenses. The plan's success was due to its comprehensive coverage, which included dental care, vision care, and mental health services.

The plan also included a provision for pensioners, which was a significant feature at the time. This was important because many workers did not have access to retirement benefits. The plan's success in providing these benefits has encouraged other unions to include pensioners in their benefit packages.

The ILWU-PMA Welfare Plan was a response to the growing demand for better working conditions and living standards. It showed that unions could use their collective power to negotiate better benefits for all workers. This has set a precedent for future collective bargaining agreements.

In conclusion, the ILWU-PMA Welfare Plan is a testament to the power of collective bargaining. It has improved the lives of ILWU workers and has set a standard for other industries to follow. The plan is a shining example of how unions can use their power to negotiate better benefits for all workers.
Local 9, Seattle
Warehouse members elected their 1980 officials last November and installation of the officers was at the January 15 membership meeting. Vice president is Wesley Young; secretary-treasurer/BA, Lenard Benard; recording secretary, George Ellesinger. Officials for the year were: president, Ray Lenberger; health and welfare trustee and pension trust funds officer, Bob Hargis; executive board was also elected.

Local 19, Seattle
Longshoremen elected their officials for the year; elected president, Ray “Pineapple” Reinhardt; vice president, Joseph Wenzl; day business agent, Jeff Frye; assistant business agents are Steve “Pop” Povovich and Roman Javillanos. Also elected was a 15-member executive board.

Local 24, Aberdeen
Longshoremen voted for their 1980 officers, as follows: president, Glenn Ramkiss; vice-president, Danny Peterson; secretary-treasurer/#1 dispatcher, Billy D. Swarr; John Hall is dispatcher #2, Louise Audette is No. 1 relief and dispatcher #3. Jim Ketola is No. 2 relief and dispatcher #4. The three-year term trustee is Dan Peterson. Marshal is Tony Zobovitch; guide is John Longdon. Other committees voted on were: Investigating: Michael Bartell, Len Dougherty, Terence Maguire, Ed Scoda and Norman Young. Legislative: Larry Bruchini, Bob Donovan, Jim Fleming, Larry Harris and Joe Maretto. Information and Publicity: Michael Bartell, Geoff Peru and Joe Jacobson. Greg Deluche is chairman of the Delta Upsilon. President is Floyd Pillibury and relief dispatcher is Lester La Riviere. Also elected, a 10-member executive committee.

Local 46, Port Huemulce
Longshoremen, clerks, and foremen have elected the following 1980 officials: president, D. G. McCrory and secretary, T. Etoe. L. Carlson was elected vice president, McCrory, Etoe and Carlson will also be on the LRC as well as L. Gonzalez and T. Etoe in conversion/caucus delegation. Executive board was also elected for the executive board. Three trustees and a sergeant-at-arms were also elected.

Local 49, Crescent City
Longshoremen here elected their 1980 officials, as follows: president, Joe Jacobson; first vice president, John Schidt and secretary-treasurer, Harvey Watkins.

Recently sworn in as officers of the ILWU Southwestern Oregon Pensioners Association were, from left, secretary-treasurer Don Brown, vice-president Richard Stenerson, district council delegate Forrest Taylor, and president Cecil Nichols.

Local 60, Seward
Longshoremen recently voted for 1980 officials. Those elected are: president, William Caldwell; vice-president, Richard Rickard; secretary, James A. MacSwain; first dispatcher is William Caldwell and James MacSwain; assistant dispatcher is Robert Morgan and Gilbert Olesad. Val Anderson is the elected treasurer. LRC men are: Val Anderson, William Caldwell, Frank Clark, Jack Haugland, James MacSwain, Gilbert Olesad and Richard Rickard.

Local 61, Ketchikan
Alaskan warehousemen elected their 1980 officials for the coming year, as follows: president, Kenneth Brown; vice-president, Josephine I. Madden; secretary-treasurer, Timothy Maddox; recording secretary, Steven Osten. Mary E. Smith is the elected relief and welfare treasurer. Treasurer Madden serves as Alas- ka council delegate.

Local 63, Wilmington
Marine Clerks here elected their 1980 officials, as follows: president/BA, David Brown; secretary, J. P. Mallory; assistant secretary/secretary, E. R. Moork and Bill Samuels. Puget Sound Council Delegate and Alternates are E. R. Moork and Bill Samuels. Aura Buntamonte is the historian and Ruth Barcus. There will be four executive board mem- bers and five trustees.

SW Oregon Pensioners
Cecil Nichols and Don Brown were re-elected president and vice-president of the Southwestern Oregon Pensioners Association at a recent meeting. Clarence Simonowych and Forrest Taylor was re-elected delegate to the Columbia River District Council.

Local 26 Pensioners
The Pensioners’ Club of warehouse Local 26, Los Angeles, held its annual election in January and installed the following Ex-ecutive Board for 1980: president, Chet Mestecky; vice president, James At-kins; second vice president, Morris Arzumanyan; secretary, John Moore; marking secretary Herman Eisen-berg; treasurer, Gladys Rayfield. Johnson. Elected to the Board to serve as trustees were Mable Upptegrove, Loyd Seeliger and John Moore. Pete Beucheldeclines in his post of Ser- geant-at-Arms. Arthur and Russie Upptegrove were elected to head Friendship and Membership Committees, respectively. Pensioners’ Club of warehouse Local 26, SW Southern California District Council will be Chet Mestecky, Loyd Seeliger and John Moore.

Puget Sound Council
Ken Rohar, Local 23, Tacoma, was elected President and Legislative Representa- tive of the Puget Sound Council, at a meeting in the Local 19 Hall January 16. Elected president is Ken Rohar, Local 23; vice-president is Robert Vaux, Local 52; vice-president/secretary, Jim Penarsky. Local 91, Alaskan longshoremen elected their of- ficers for 1980, as follows: president, Jack Parrish; vice president, Al Gray; secret-ary-treasurer, Pete Reno; 1st vice president, Charles Erickson; assistant dispatcher, Del Elia; welfare officer Charles Erick- son. Ernie Bernhardt is marshal and Pete Reno, council delegate. On the Joint Port LRC are Dave Hill, Jack Parrish and Wayne Richter.

Local 91, San Francisco
Walking homes here elected their 1980 officials. President is Chet Nel-son; vice-president, Benette Hunter; secre- tary-treasurer, Jack Narcisse; second secretary-treasurer Joe Gotardti.

San Francisco - Following is the February 1, 1980 section of dockers who were retired under various ILWU-PFA plans:

SAN FRANCISCO — Following in the February, 1980 section of dockers who were retired under various ILWU-PFA plans:

Dean Caldwell, Frank Clay, Jack Hoogland, James MacSwain, Gilbert Olesad and Richard Rickard.


The editors of this volume have done a fine job of assembling information and oral histories from former slaves and their descendants. The book is divided into three parts: the history of slavery, the struggle for freedom, and the legacy of freedom. The contributors include former slaves, abolitionists, and historians.

The first part, "The History of Slavery," provides a brief overview of the institution of slavery in the United States and the factors that led to its abolition. The second part, "The Struggle for Freedom," describes the various efforts made by slaves and abolitionists to end slavery, including the Underground Railroad, the Civil War, and the 13th Amendment. The third part, "The Legacy of Freedom," explores the ongoing impact of slavery and the civil rights movement on American society.

Overall, this book offers a comprehensive look at the history of slavery and its effects on American society. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in this important topic.
Old-Timers’ Corner

Seniors Defend FTC Jurisdiction

WASHINGTON, DC—Recent big business push at the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission could have very serious consequences for seniors, according to William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Recent developments include the following, according to Hutton:

- The full House of Representatives last year voted to exempt the funeral industry from regulating or even studying any profession or other occupation regulated at the state level. “If McClure-Melcher were to pass,” says Hutton, “the FTC would be forced to stop its efforts to lower prices, permit advertising and increase competition in the area of health care.”
- The Schmitt-Nunn amendment in the Senate would provide FTC rules to a one veto by a majority vote of either House. If this Amendment passes the Senate it will become law. Then, Congressional lobbyists for business and professional associations—like AMA and various associations of hearing aid dealers, funeral home directors and nursing home administrators, would be able to employ their considerable resources to oppose any FTC rule which is not in their interests. Hutton urges an avalanche of messages to Senators, urging support for the National Council of Senior Citizens’ campaign.

Urging support for the National Council’s Campaign, Bob Rahah, President of the San Francisco Bay Area Pensioners Club, points out that “regulations imposed by the Federal Trade Commission’s ability to regulate private industry has been particularly important to retired workers, and we must make sure that Big Business does not destroy this protection.”

Organize!

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job? In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following. An ILWU staff member will be happy to help.

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
456 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 235-1955

Seattle Area
John Bukosky, Organizer
1381 4th Avenue, South
Rm. 212
Seattle, Wash. 98138
Phone: (206) 782-6649

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Donald Wright, Regional Director
1188 Franklin St.
Los Angeles 90013
Phone: (213) 539-7797
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Organizer
Riley Moore, Organizer

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prichett, Regional Director
2961 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5L 4L1
Phone: (604) 254-6414

Northern Calif. Regional Office
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 773-6533
Polo Rivera, Infl Rep.
Karl Laddiq, Infl Rep.
Phoons: Crockett Area:
(415) 379-7171
Sacramento Areas: (916) 371-6348

Hawaii Office
Thomas Trask
Regional Director
4515 Kamehameha Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 949-4161

Letter From

Bjorne Halling

The tragic death of Brother Bjorne Halling was a shock to me and the many other retired ILWU members who knew him. His record from the early days of organizing, dumping the Blue Book union and the 1934 strike should be an inspiration to all of us to strive to reach for more gains in our struggle to live in these inflationary times.

Bjorne was a damned good longshoreman and knew ship's gear. He and his wife had a beautiful home in the Sierra foothills in a small community called Washon. The Yuba river ran directly behind his home. Niki once told me that their place reminded her of his native Norway.

You may be gone Brother Halling—but not forgotten.

Jack Wilson
Local 18, Retired

Mediterranean Inflation

The situation in the port of Haifa about which I ducked back Stateside for a visit this summer is no different than in other parts of the world. In Greece I found unemployment growing and prices skyrocketing. I paid 150 drachmas for one kilo of cheap kima — ground beef — from frozen French beef and one dollar was then getting 75 drs. But fare had jumped, since my last time there in June, from 6 to 10 drs. and they have cut out one man, instead of a fare collector in the rear you jump on up forward and drop your 10 drs. in the box. One man down an 8 drs. up. Familiar story. The Government granted a 10 percent wage increase last summer but by then the cost of living had already gone up by 25 percent.

Now down to Egypt for more of the same story. The Government has just granted a 10 percent wage "increase in purchasing power" against no really firm figure for the cost of living increase but it is felt sharply. They are allegedly raising the price of foodstuffs (about $22) minimum wage per month. At the present time 40 percent of Egyptians make less than that per month, some much less. A kilo of gamoose—buffalo—or camel meat, the cheapest, costs 1.8 L.E. if so a family wants meat just one meal per week would have its income reduced quite sharply. Here at the little Hotel Hatseput I'm paying the same price I paid last winter for breakfast bread. It is not as good as it used to be and one also misses the variety of the cheap Egyptian variety. But the sun shines brightly on the Nile and you have a warm winter day, although the nights get pretty cool but this time of year, and is probably the time to visit Egypt. The Pension Fund check with Social Security added is still stretching quite nicely to cover what you want. Regards to everyone.

Jerry Tyler
Retired
ILWU Local 19

Navajo Children’s Thanks

Thanks from the handicapped Navajo children at St. Michael’s School in Arizona to all the members of ILWU Local 20, 63 and 94 for all their help in making this Christmas parties for more than 800 Navajo children in Arizona.

Also thanks to Lew Loveridge, president of Local 20, for his invaluable help. All their help in making this Christmas a special one for the handicapped Navajo children.

Johnny Marks
Local 13, Retired

Hostages

After reading the Executive Board’s statement on the hostage situation and their stance for the safety of the hostages one can only wonder why they didn’t do it sooner.

The simplest method to free these men is to return the Shah to his own country for trial by his own people. Or is the Shah way more valuable to Wall Street than a few hostages? The simplest method to free these men is to return the Shah to his own country for trial by his own people.

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Bay Area Unionists Rally Behind ERA
SAN FRANCISCO — "Unless we protect everyone’s rights, we’re endangering our own!"

This was the sentiment voiced by the hundreds of unionists and women’s rights advocates who braved a winter storm January 11 to take part in a Labor in the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) Rally held that “over 50 women have been hired to engage in the same struggle for decent values. There those who join attack labor forget these simple truths, but history remembers them.”

Address to AFL-CIO Fourth Constitutional Convention, 1962

“I am convinced that if we are to get on the right side of the world revolution, we as a nation must undergo a radical revolution of values. We must rapidly begin to shift from a ‘thing-oriented’ society to a ‘person-oriented’ society. When machines and computers, profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, materialism, and militarism are incapable of existence.”

“America, the richest and most powerful nation in the world, cannot afford to lose its historic revolution of values. There is nothing, except a death wish, to prevent us from re-ordering our priorities, so that the pursuit of peace will take precedence over the pursuit of war. There is nothing to keep us from making it a recalcitrant status-quo with bruised hands until we have fashioned it into a brotherhood.”

Adapted from The Riverside Church, New York City, April 4, 1967

Before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, we were here. Before the pen of Jefferson etched across the pages of history the majestic words of the Declaration of Independence, we were here.

For more than two centuries, our foreparents labored in this country without wages to make it a “king,” and they built the homes of their masters in the midst of brute injustices and shameless oppression—and yet out of a bottomless vitality, they continued to thrive and develop. If the inexpressible cruelty of slavery could not stop us, the oppression of sex will surely fail us. We will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and our will of God are bonded in our collective demands.

—Letter from a Birmingham jail, 1963

Cold War Fuels Stock Market Hopes
WASHINGTON, DC — Anticipation of a renewed military spending boom is causing some business economists to take a second look at their gloomy predictions for 1979 and beyond.

“Suddenly the talk on Wall Street, Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue has switched from recession, unemployment and a rate of inflation, to rising defense spending, bigger budget deficits, another push of inflation and the opportunity that may lie ahead in the stock market,” says New York Times financial analyst Leonard Silk.

“In fact, doubts are rising whether there will be a recession this year.”

STRONG, STEADY RISE

While Silk cautions that it’s too early to judge the size or the effect of a new surge of military spending, he cites a number of sources in the defense industry who “feel that the strong and steady rise in the years ahead.”

The effect of this increase, coupled with continuing inflation in other sectors, according to one economist cited by Silk, could be to boost the stock market and in balance the federal budget, a revitalization of the goods-producing sector of the economy, and accelerated research and development in high-technology areas. “The stock market is enjoying a good lift.”

Probably the biggest change in the outlook is psychological. Where only yesterday everyone had been dashed back by the sluggish economy and the dim outlook for the 1980s, suddenly pulses have been quickened by the apparent return of the cold war which financial circles expect to be an economic elixir. But they are still counting on the cold war not becoming hot, that could spoil everything,” Silk concludes.

Vital Signs: look at the US economy

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Canadian Prices Skyrocket in ’79
OTTAWA — Canadian consumer prices in 1979 rose an average of 8.1%, slightly outpacing the 7.9% increase in 1978, Statistics Canada said.

In its annual consumer price index, 1979 was 1969 of its 1971 average, up 0.6% from November and up 0.8% from December 1978. Food prices were up 6.2% from November and 13.1% from December 1978, while non-food prices rose 4.1% and 8.8% from a year earlier.

Contributing to the increase in food prices were some types of beef, fresh vegetables, some bakery and dairy products. Furthermore, these increases were lower prices for some types of pork, turkey and fresh fruit.

Higher housing costs and gasoline prices were largely responsible for the nonfood price rise. Other contributors included women’s wear items, furniture, appliances and train and air fares.

Rev. King as he spoke at ILWU Local 10, 1968

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Chile Strike Paralyzes Copper Mine
RANCAGUA, Chile — A mine in southern Chile and smelter workers beginning January 19 has paralyzed the El Teniente mine, which produces one-third of Chile’s copper, the country’s main export.

The strike was the most serious since the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet seized power more than six years ago, overthrowing the left-wing Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The militant copper workers of El Teniente, who have a long tradition of strikes, say they wanted to "do their part" in protest against the Government’s labor policies. They have rejected the state copper company’s new contract, but were protesting against the Government’s "anti-labor" policies.

Assemblers of workers rejected the company’s offer of a 9% raise, which they say was too small to replace the estimated 500,000 workers who were more than offset by the reduction in production bonuses.

RANKS REVOLT

The strike vote yesterday in the miners union, representing half of El Teniente’s 9,000 workers, was considered a rank-and-file revolt against Guillermo Medina, a Government-appointed union leader, who was appointed by President Pinochet to represent labor in the 27-member Council of Older Americans.

Throughout Chile, negotiations on new labor contracts are underway and will continue for another two months unless an estimated 500,000 workers are covered.

This negotiating process, following "non-political" elections for labor delegation in November 1978 in which many unionists critical of the Government were elected, has been described by the Minister of Labor Jose Pineda "Tito" as a "restoration of democratic union rights and a modernization in labor-management relations."

Union leaders and workers interviewed during the dispute say their hopes and expectations, which have been dashed by Conception are strongly critical of the rules imposed on collective bargaining, which they say favor management and penalize labor.

"LABOR PLAN"

The right to strike has been restricted by the so-called "law plan" decreed last July. It permits employers to begin taking action on individual contracts 20 days after a strike begins and considers all workers to have resigned after four days, when the employer can hire new workers. During a strike, employers have to pay all social and security contributions, including the employer’s share.

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