

An injury to one is an injury to all.



In this issue:

Port Security	1
President's Report	1
1st, 2nd and 3rd Vice President's Reports	2 & 3
Local 517	2
Fishing Derby	4
In Memory	4

Special election pull-out inside!

No. 1

Providing information to our members and fellow Unionists.

May 2005



ILWU Canada

Waterfront News

Official publication of the International Longshore & Warehouse Union Canada

Keeping Canada's Ports Secure

Canada's maritime industry – the operators, carriers and port workers – are key partners in building a strong and vibrant Canadian economy. The maritime industry is responsible for over 250,000 direct and indirect jobs, handling \$100 billion worth of goods annually, driving a quarter of all Canadian trade.

As the front-line of defense in port security and a major driver in the Canadian economy, the maritime industry has been protecting Canada's waterfront for decades and is committed to continuing that role.

Canada's maritime operators, carriers and port workers are fully supportive and committed to the federal government's leadership to

develop new regulations aimed at increasing port security in Canada. However, the industry is concerned that proposed marine security regulations do not balance the critical importance of national security with the constitutional rights of port workers and economic competitiveness.

Issues Overview

The Marine Facilities Restricted Area Access Clearance Program (MFRAACP) are draft regulations under development by Transport Canada as part of the department's implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.

Since the fall of 2003, Canada's maritime industry has been consulting with Transport Canada to develop regulations that will balance national security concerns with individual rights. However, the sweeping MFRAACP regulations

Our personal safety and livelihood are dependent on a safe and thriving maritime industry.

We welcome the opportunity to work in partnership with the federal government to find a workable solution that balances national security, constitutional rights, and economic competitiveness.



propose invasive and arbitrary background screening that goes well beyond assessing national security risk, going against the fundamental rights of all Canadians to privacy and fairness.

The maritime industry is urging the federal government to continue to work with the maritime industry to find a more reasonable and workable solution that improves security on Canada's waterfront without damaging the economic viability of Canada's ports or unduly compromising the privacy of those in the maritime industry.

Specific Concerns

The maritime industry has identified key concerns within the draft MFRAACP regulations:

1. **Overly invasive and excessive background checks.**

Under the proposed regulations, licensed pilots, security personnel or persons having security responsibilities and anyone at the Ports of Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax who either require access to cruise ship terminals or who require access to designated restricted areas at container terminals in addition to
(Continued on page 3.)

If undelivered, please return to 20-1880 Triumph Street, Vancouver, BC V5L 1K3

President's Message

Tom Dufresne



It's time for a change

May 17, 2005 brings us an opportunity to end the tyrannical reign of Gordon Campbell and his group of collective agreement-shredding minions.

We will also be presented with a ballot to determine the future voting practices in the province. You will be given a choice of staying with the current First Past The Post (FPTP) system of electing MLA's or changing to a system called the

Single Transferable Vote (STV). While most citizens of the province are fed up with the current system, there seems to be much confusion about the STV system and how it would work. Members are encouraged to obtain as much information as possible.

There are a number of sources where one can learn about the proposal including: www.citizensassembly.bc.ca/public; www.fairvotecanada.ca; and



<http://community.netidea.com>.

None of these sites is endorsed by the ILWU, but are presented as a source of opinions and research.

As this issue goes to press, there appears to be a good chance that the Federal Liberal government reign is coming to an end. With the revelations of systemic corruption given in testimony at the Gomery commission, the Conservative politicians, like vultures circling carrion on a hot highway, are prepared to topple the government for selfish, opportunistic reasons.

Mark your calendar for this year's fish derby - August 13/14. See page 8.



The China Factor

by Chad O'Neill

- China's population is around 1.3 billion.
- The Chinese middle class accounts for nearly 10 percent or around 120 million people; this equates to somewhere around four times the size of Canada's entire population.

What does that mean to us?

Think about it in terms of goods and services used and produced. China builds around 22 million new homes a year; according to Stats Canada housing starts in 2003 were 218,000 in the entire country. Canada has just over 20 million homes in total.

China claims that their economy should grow between 8-10 percent a year for at least another six years and probably beyond. By this calculation, China's middle class would double over this six-year time frame to 240-300 million people. The demand for goods and services should grow accordingly. Capturing a small percentage of this business would bring our ports in western Canada to the projected levels of 4 million TEU's.

Is this growth realistic?

Modern Terminals is among China's largest container operators in Hong Kong and Mainland China. They move 4 million TEU's annually with room for 1.5 million more. They have 7 container berths on 228 acres with 26 Gantry Cranes, 83 RTG's, 158 MTS, 60 Forklifts, plus numerous pieces of heavy duty equipment. Modern Terminals has started construction on a 40 percent expansion program.

The Vancouver Port Authority has modestly projected an average growth of 7 percent annually over the next 5 -10 years.

The BCMEA figures show strong increases in container traffic over the past decade. Since 1996 we have tripled our TEU's and are expecting around 8 -10 percent growth in 2005.

Opportunity for the ILWU looks good in all employment areas. I heard every seven containers (20ft.) to the port produce one job. If this statistic is accurate, then we would experience more jobs, more money to our pensions and a promising future.



1st Vice President's Report

Chad O'Neill

Thanks to ILWU members for stepping up to the plate

Earlier this year, I was in Squamish negotiating a new collective agreement for the office staff in Local 517.

The negotiating committee included Sandra Haffey and Stephanie Jamieson. I quickly realized that these sisters have been in this industry for many years as their knowledge and understanding of the union and the collective bargaining process was very evident. They played a key role in getting the job done. I want to thank them on behalf of the ILWU for the 20-plus years of service and how they were willing to step up to the plate.

I have this same opportunity in Nanaimo, as sister Virginia Pearson, brother Ed Carter from Local 517,

and I prepare for negotiations with the Nanaimo Port Authority. Even though I've just recently met them, I see similarities between them and our sisters in Squamish.

Out in Maple Ridge is Local 522-Ridge Meadows Recycling Depot. Sister Joy Gallop who has been shop steward and vice president has also been involved with almost every grievance, negotiations, recording of minutes and chairing meetings. She works full-time and has never complained about all the extra hours she puts in for the union. Out there



at the Depot, believe me, that is a challenge.

It made me think about how grateful I am for all those who stepped up to the plate before me as well as the ones who are today. This union's success will be determined by the collective efforts of all its members doing their part.

Thank you sisters and brothers for your advice and counsel,

In Solidarity,

Chad O'Neill
1st Vice President
ILWU Canada



2nd Vice President's Report

Tim Footman

Along the shore

Cruise ship season is upon us with Carnival Cruise Lines already boasting about record profits for the first quarter of 2005; yet they still persist in using their crew to unload baggage in Alaska.

This attack on longshore workers has to be stopped. Rumour has it that this practice might start at a port near you! Cruise ship passengers to Vancouver are now bypassing immigration at the airport, going directly to the ship—a great asset for the cruise ship industry. While we are being singled out on security issues in exactly the same areas, shouldn't we ask how secure the passengers' bags are?

Mark September 28-30, 2005, on your calendar; these are the confirmed dates for labour courses at the Maritime Labour Centre. Courses covered will be on Bill C-45, Labour Law and Shop Stewards. Keep in touch.

Registration is taking place due to increased productivity on the coast and an acceleration of retirees. These new recruits need our support on the job as they "do their time." We should help them out whenever possible, advising them of their rights and answering any questions they may have.

Many waterfront deaths on both coasts in the last 12 months have proved that the employers and shipping companies "push to make higher profits" have been earned by safety rules and regulations being overlooked and not adhered to. This involves YOU. Working conditions are negotiated on your behalf—let's not abuse them.

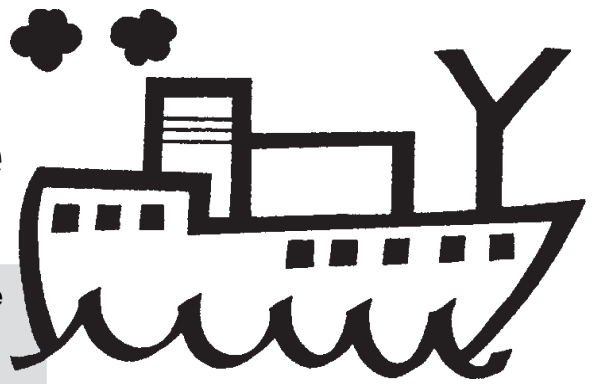
There have been increasing reports of US log barges loading under "our noses" at both Fraser Port and Vancouver Island. Now that US immigration has stopped Canadians doing work in US waters,

it is our turn to stand up and fight. Scheduled meetings with immigration are coming up.

Lastly, May 2006, the ILWU 33rd International Convention is in Vancouver. Preparations are well

underway thanks to the host committee. See you there!

Tim Footman
2nd Vice President
ILWU Canada



Smooth sailing for Local 517

Union business is proceeding fairly smoothly for Local 517, and attendance at our monthly General meetings is very good. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month, except for July and August.

Local 517 members with the Port of Vancouver are in the second year of a five-year contract, which expires in December 2008, and 517 will soon be entering into negotiations for some of members in outlying areas.

We are pleased to report that Local 517 members at Fraser Surrey and at Westshore Terminals successfully negotiated new collective agreements. Thank you to both Local 502, and the officers of the Canadian Area for their assistance with these contracts.



(L-r) Local 517 members Charlene Ewankewich, Brenda Turner, Wendy Clayford, Maryann Treffers, are members of the 2006 ILWU Convention Host Committee.

We are looking forward to the big ILWU convention coming up in 2006, and we are pleased to report that there are 517 members working for the host committee.

Article prepared by Betty Perverzov for ILWU Local 517.

Here are your Local 517 Executive Members for 2005:

- Michael Gorman, President
- Juergen Baumann, 1st Vice President
- Betty Perverzov, 2nd Vice President
- Celia George, Financial Secretary
- Brenda Turner, Recording Secretary
- Wally Oyama, Trustee
- Alix Li, Membership Trustee
- Doug Mills, Trustee



Waterfront News

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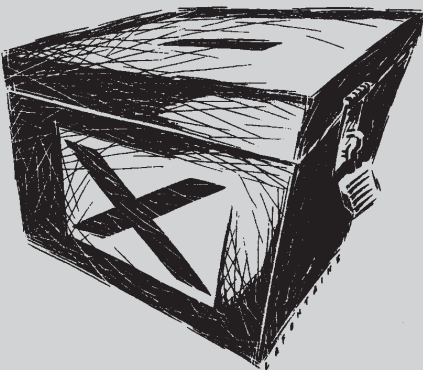


Let's give BC
back to the
people.

Get out and
vote on
May 17.

Read this special election
issue and find out what
you should know about
the current state of:

1. Taxation
2. Social Service
3. Healthcare
4. Environmental
Deregulation
5. Other changes



Questions?
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For even more information,
visit the BC Federation of
Labour website:

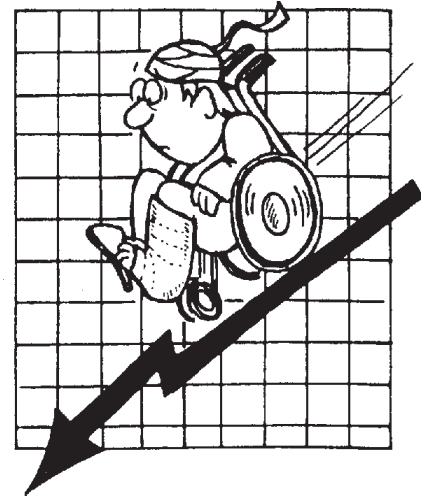
www.bcfed.com

International Longshore & Warehouse Union Canada Special Election Edition

BC Issues

a snapshot of recent provincial policy changes

Cuts to Residential & Home Health Care in BC



There is a heated debate underway about the state of residential and home health care services in BC. The provincial government says it is successfully implementing a plan for continuing care “renewal”. British Columbians in communities across the province know that residential care facilities have been closed, and seniors groups say cuts are leaving the elderly without access to affordable care.

BC Issues sets the record straight. It reviews the findings of the CCPA study *Continuing Care Renewal or Retreat? Residential and Home Health Care Restructuring 2001-2004*, published in April 2005.

The bottom line? Access to continuing care services has decreased over the last three years. Seniors and their families are being left with no choice but to pay out-of-pocket for care. Those who can't afford to pay must rely on their families or go without — until they end up in hospital. And hospitals are struggling to deal with the backups and bed shortages that result.

What is continuing care and why does it matter?

Continuing Care refers to the range of programs designed to maintain or improve the health and functioning of frail seniors and people with disabilities. These services are delivered outside of hospitals and doctors' offices. They include home care, home support, assisted living, residential care and other community-based services. (See the Glossary on the back page of this special issue for more detail on the different types of services.)

The idea behind continuing care is to provide a range, or continuum, of care. People who have serious medical conditions, but who don't need to be in hospital, can be housed in residential care. Those who need some help with daily living, such as cleaning or taking medication, can remain in their own homes and receive home support or home care.

Continuing care is supposed to relieve pressure on the health care system by providing care, when appropriate, outside of medical facilities, and by focusing on prevention and early intervention. It is also good for patients and their families, because it helps maintain them in their own homes and communities, while also providing higher levels of care when needed.

In the 1990s, public demand for continuing care was high and health care reforms across Canada focused on developing new strategies for delivering these services. In 1991, BC's Royal Commission on Health Care and Costs — the Seaton Commission — proposed a “closer to home” theme for health care restructuring. It recommended a transfer of resources from hospitals to the community to promote early intervention, prevention and integrated, local care. In response to the Seaton Commission, BC's hospital system was scaled back. However, as the CCPA

documented in its report *Without Foundation*, continuing care services were not expanded enough to make up for the reduction. They also did not keep pace with an aging population. This was especially true for home support and residential care. During the 1990s, while no residential care beds were actually closed, the government did not create enough new beds to make up for the growing number of British Columbians aged 75 and older.

The beds debate

During the 2001 provincial election campaign, the BC Liberal Party promised that it would build 5,000 new non-profit long-term residential care beds by 2006.

Shortly after its election, however, the government shifted gears. It began talking about “de-institutionalizing” seniors' care by substituting a new assisted living housing model along with greater access to home support and home care.

Assisted living is a type of seniors' housing that provides some meals and personal support, but not the nursing supervision or level of personal assistance provided in residential care. As a result, it is less costly to provide.

On April 23, 2002, the province announced its three-year *Continuing Care Renewal Plan*. It included the decision to close 3,111 existing residential care beds, while still keeping the promise of 5,000 net new beds by 2006.

In reality, by December 2004, BC had 2,529 fewer residential care beds than it did in 2001. During the same time period, the government created 1,065 assisted living units. That means a net loss of 1,464 beds since 2001.

In 2001, BC's “bed rate” (the number of beds for the population of seniors aged 75 and over) was close to the national average. By 2004, the province had fallen 13 percent below the national average. Along with New Brunswick, BC now has the lowest level of access to residential care beds in Canada for people aged 75 and over.

The provincial government continues to insist that it has created thousands of new beds, and that it will meet its original promise of 5,000 net new beds by 2008.

However, the government is counting renovated beds - ie: a residential bed converted into an assisted living unit is counted as a net new bed. It's like changing a loonie for four quarters, then telling your friends you have more money in your pocket. The province also appears to be counting *all* forms of public-ly subsidized seniors' housing, including housing where meals - but no personal or medical care - are provided.

Assisted living vs. residential care

The provincial government's plan for continuing care “renewal” is based on the assumption that assisted living can be substituted for residential care. (Continued inside.)



What a difference 4 years makes!

4 years of BC Policy Changes

Taxation

- Personal tax cuts that gave most benefits to those with high incomes
- Increases in regressive taxes, including MSP premiums, tobacco, alcohol and gas taxes, and other licenses and fees
- Elimination of provincial sales tax on machinery and equipment
- Corporate income tax cuts and elimination of the corporate capital tax

Other changes to Social Services

- Cut \$24 million in childcare subsidies (partially reinstated)
- Revoked legislation that capped parents' costs for before and after school programs to \$7/day
- Changes to *Residential Tenancy Act* to enable landlords to raise rents annually by two percentage points above the rate of inflation
- Funding for women's centres eliminated

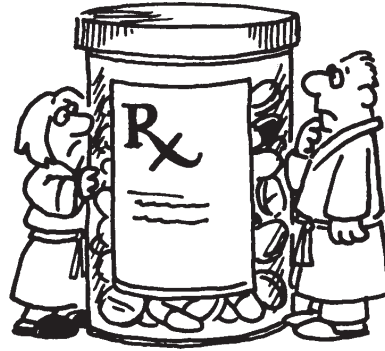
Social services

Legal Services

- Legal aid cut by approximately 40%, full-time staff cut from 460 to 155, and the number of legal aid offices reduced from 42 to 7
- Poverty law legal aid eliminated
- Family law legal aid restricted to emergency situations — where there is a threat to someone's safety or concern of a spouse fleeing the province with children
- Funding cuts of over \$1.5 million to victim's assistance and sexual assault programs

Health Care

- Closure of long-term care facilities (net reduction of long-term care beds)
- Cuts to Home Support and Home Care services



- Reduction in acute care hospital beds
- Increased costs for seniors' drugs
- De-listing of health care services, such as eye exams and supplemental health therapies
- Pharmacare changes shifting more of the cost of prescription drugs onto individuals

Social Assistance

- 30% cut to Ministry of Human Resources budget (more than \$600 million over three years)
- Ministry staff cut by 459 full-time positions
- 36 welfare offices closed
- Cuts to benefits for single parents and older recipients and tighter eligibility rules
- Two-year time limit rule instituted
- Two-year independence test instituted
- Elimination of earnings exemptions (for all but those with disabilities)
- Elimination of \$100 child support exemptions
- Three-week "wait period" required
- More restrictive definition of disability and more difficult application process
- Elimination of assistance for full-time post-secondary students
- Appeals process limited

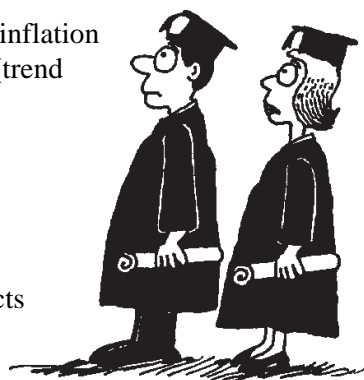
Labour laws

- Children 12 to 14 can work 20 hours a week on school days without government or school consent (only one parent), and up to 35 hours per week when school not open 5 days a week
- Minimum hours for call out reduced from four to two
- No display of working hours at worksite (employers can change work schedules without notice)
- Employment standards need not be posted
- Violations are treated through "self-help" kits
- Employee records are only retained for two years (reduced from seven)
- Pregnancy leave must now be taken consecutively (17 weeks)
- Labour Code amendments make it more difficult to form unions and easier to decertify them
- Reduced protections for agricultural workers — now exempt from provisions on overtime and hours of work
- New minimum wage of \$6/hour for first 500 hours of employment
- Averaging hours of work over four weeks (160 hours before overtime pay) — people can now work up to 12 hours a day before overtime paid
- Many part-time workers lost all statutory holiday pay



Education & Training

- Post-secondary tuition freeze ended in 2002 — since then, tuition increased by 76% (inflation adjusted)
- Real funding per K-12 student (adjusted for inflation and student enrolment) dropped since 2001 (trend reverses as of 2005)
- 2,558 fewer teachers
- 113 neighbourhood schools closed
- 14,000 students displaced
- Shift to four-day school week in some districts
- Cuts to special education
- Rise of private school funding
- Elimination of Industry Training & Apprenticeship Commission (ITAC)

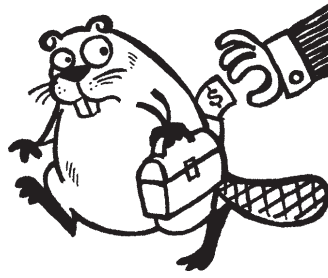


The Beds Equation

New assisted living beds created since 2001:	+ 1,065 beds added
Residential care beds cut between 2001 and 2004:	- 2,529 beds cut
Net change in total number of beds between 2001 and 2004:	= 1,464 net reduction

Privatization

- One-third of BC Hydro privatized to Accenture
- All new electricity to come from the private sector
- BC Transmission Corporation to hand over control to “Grid West” (US run transmission authority)
- BC Rail privatized
- BC Ferries no longer a crown corporation, now privately run
- Privatized health support services in hospitals and care facilities (laundry, food, cleaning, etc.)
- 9,000 jobs contracted out (21% of HEU membership, which is 85% female)
- Wages of those working for private contractors dropped from \$18/hour to about \$10/hour
- Wage & benefits cut by 15% for remaining 33,000 health care support workers
- Pay equity achievements lost
- Privatized administration of BC’s Medical Services Plan and PharmaCare (to US company)
- Public-private partnerships made a condition for major public infrastructure projects



Environmental deregulation

- Exemption of all but “high risk” industries from permit requirements for the discharge of waste into the environment
- Removal of most requirements for approval of pesticide use, and removal of public appeal process for pesticides
- Relaxed guidelines for the development of coal-fired power
- Environmental assessments no longer mandatory — at the discretion of government
- Enabled increased industrial activities in provincial parks
- Regulatory streamlining for mining and oil and gas sectors
- Provisions for over-riding regulations to move ahead “special projects”
- Elimination of over 800 Ministry of Forests staff, of which 38% were Scientific Technical Officers responsible for monitoring and enforcement efforts
- Huge increases in the volume of raw log exports
- Lifting of the moratorium on fish farm expansion
- Emphasizing coal-bed methane and offshore oil development

Other Changes

- Ministry of Women’s Equality eliminated
- BC Human Rights Commission eliminated.



We don’t like what it’s telling us, but thanks to Marjorie Griffin Cohen for preparing this information with support from the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

BC Issues - Cuts to Residential & Home Health Care in BC

(Continued from page 1)

The government’s addition of assisted living to BC’s continuing care system is a valuable contribution. But using it as a less costly substitute for residential care is not.

Assisted living does not include registered nursing care, and it is not designed for people with significant physical or mental needs.

Reviews of assisted living in BC, however, have found that many residents have care needs that are too high or too diverse to be properly met. These needs include dementia, depression, medication management and help with daily living activities.

Home support and home care reduced

Home support includes non-professional services such as cleaning, help with bathing, and meal preparation. Relative to the number of seniors in BC aged 75 and over, home support hours decreased by 13 percent between 2001 and 2003. The number of clients fell by 21 percent. Home care includes professional nursing services provided to people in their homes. Between 2001 and 2003, both the proportion of seniors over 75 receiving services and the number of home care hours provided fell by 8 percent.

By 2003, BC’s home health programs were second to last among Canadian provinces — with service levels 30 percent below the national average.

Penny wise, pound foolish

BC already had the leanest hospital system in Canada in 2001. Yet, an additional 1,279 hospital beds have since been cut. When population increases over the same time period are taken into account, this means a 19 percent reduction in BC’s hospital system.

The combination of cuts to continuing care and hospital beds creates a vicious cycle. When seniors don’t have access to adequate continuing care services, they are more likely to end up in an emergency ward in need of medical attention. And when there is a shortage of residential care beds, many seniors get stuck waiting in hospital for a bed to open up.

A number of health authorities now admit that cuts to residential care have contributed to overcrowded hospital wards. A recent Capital Regional District (Victoria and area) staff report stated that:

“The shortage of residential care is one of the reasons preventing effective use of hospitals by acute care patients... It also contributed to congestion in emergency departments with patients waiting to be admitted.”

The lack of residential care doesn’t just reduce access to hospital beds for all patients. It also costs more. The BC Ministry of Health Planning’s own estimates put the cost of hospital care at four to seven times higher than residential care.

The Capital Regional District reported in February that there are now, on average, 162 elderly people who should be in residential care waiting in hospital each month. Housing these seniors in hospital beds costs between \$2 million and \$4 million per year *more* than it would to house them in residential care.

Accountability gap

Since 2001, the provincial government has put an additional \$2.4 billion into health care. Regional health authority budgets increased by 21 percent between 2000/01 and 2003/04.

However, the province has stopped tracking health authorities’ spending on continuing care services. It is now impossible to find out how and where the health authorities have spent the increased funding or if this money has been used to support seniors’ care. It is also impossible to find how they are using the money saved from closing residential care beds.

(Continued on back.)

Reality Check: The cost of private care

Without access to publicly-funded services, seniors and their families must increasingly pay out-of-pocket for care. Seniors who do not have families to support them often go without until they are admitted to a hospital emergency ward in crisis.

- The vast majority of people who need continuing care services are “unattached” (single or widowed) elderly women.
- Three quarters of women aged 70 and older have incomes of less than \$25,000 per year. Only 5% have incomes over \$50,000.
- The cost of private residential care in BC ranges from an average of about \$44,000 per year to a high of \$67,000 per year.
- The cost of private home care (with care by a registered nurse) ranges from \$37 to \$45 per hour. The cost of private home support ranges from \$16 to \$25 per hour.

BC Issues - Cuts to Residential & Home Health Care in BC

(Continued from previous page.)

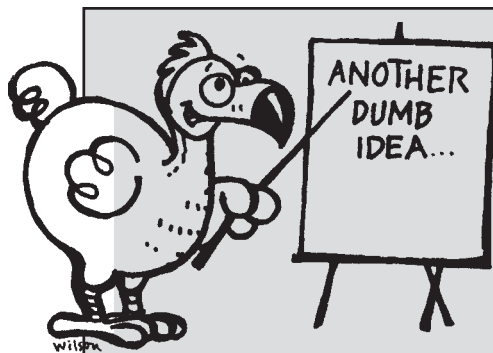
What's the solution?

The province's plan for continuing care "renewal" has caused suffering for some of the most frail and vulnerable members of our society, their families and communities. The plan was developed without public consultation and does not reflect the needs of British Columbians.

The provincial government should begin by immediately setting up an independent external review of continuing care services. It should include a public consultation and participation process, and involve experienced and independent experts.

The review would:

1. Re-create a plan for continuing care services based on the actual needs of people — not on the ability of individuals to pay, or on arbitrary health authority priorities.
2. Evaluate the assisted living program, its performance and structure.
3. Develop a five-year strategic plan for building new community-based, non-profit continuing care services.
4. Develop a process to ensure the ongoing involvement of seniors and people with disabilities in decision-making on these services at the local, health authority and provincial levels.
5. Develop a public reporting and accountability process for health authorities on continuing care. This must include the requirement for regular and detailed reporting on expenditures and service use by population and for all programs and services.



These are some of the more significant events from 2002 to 2004. Also known as "The BC Liberals dirty deeds."

1. BC Seniors subject to means testing for Pharmacare (2003).
2. Premier G. Campbell arrested for drunk driving while on vacation in Hawaii.
3. Liberals announce massive public service cuts. Two dozen courthouses slated for closure (2002).
4. Liberal bills shred collective agreements in health and education sectors. School class sizes swell (2002).
5. Education Minister Christy Clark cuts funding for provincially negotiated teachers' wage increases (2002).
6. Attorney General Geoff Plant fires Legal Aid board of directors.
7. Government eliminates support to 37 women's centers across the province.
8. Skills Development and Fair Wage Repeal Act (Bill 22), wipes out legislation that guaranteed fair wages in the construction sector.
9. New six dollar minimum wage for young people comes into force (2001).
10. BC new model for apprenticeships announced. Even Alberta says the Campbell government's direction is too extreme.



Confused by all the terminology? Here's help.

What-does-that-mean Glossary

Residential Care:

- Previously referred to as long-term care, residential care is for individuals who require nursing supervision and who have limited ability to direct their own care.
- As of 2002, only people with complex care needs are being admitted to residential care. In publicly funded residential care, residents pay a user fee based on income.

Continuing Care:

- Also called Home and Community Care.
- Refers to the range of programs designed to maintain or improve the health and functioning of frail seniors and people with disabilities.
- It includes home support, home care, assisted living, residential care and other community-based health services.
- Continuing care services are *not* covered by the Canada Health Act.

Home Care:

- Professional nursing services provided to individuals in their own home, including post-acute, chronic and palliative care.

Home Support:

- Non-professional personal care services, provided by trained Community Health Workers.
- Includes personal assistance such as bathing, grooming, meal preparation, etc., and can include housekeeping.

Assisted Living:

- Housing for seniors needing daily support but who are still able to direct their own lives. People live in apartments within the facility and are provided some personal care services.
- It does not include Registered Nursing support or medical supervision.
- In publicly funded assisted living, the user fee covers most meals, some housekeeping and a maximum of two prescribed personal care services. Additional services or assistance are paid for out-of-pocket by the residents or their families.



Thank you to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives for allowing us to copy and distribute this information.

The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives is an independent, non-partisan research institute concerned with issues of social and economic justice.

The CCPA produces studies, reports, backgrounders, commentary and other publications on a wide range of provincial and national policy areas.

For more information and free materials visit the CCPA website at www.policyalternatives.ca.

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BC Issues is based on the CCPA study *Continuing Care Renewal or Retreat? BC Residential and Home Health Restructuring 2001-2004*, by Marcy Cohen, Janice Murphy, Kelsey Nutland and Aleck Ostry (published on April 4, 2005).

The study is part of the Economic Security Project, a joint research initiative of the CCPA and Simon Fraser University. The project is examining the impact of provincial policy changes on vulnerable groups.



3rd Vice President's Report

Al Le Monnier

Safety - from my point of view

Al Le Monnier (third from right) with Mike Crompton and other members of the International Safety Panel in Antwerp, Belgium, visiting a major dock under construction. January 2005.



Safety Seminar

Every two years, the Joint Safety committee of the ILWU/BCMEA Collective Agreement presents a safety seminar for all affiliates to attend. In the past we usually had five or six speakers on the agenda with the intention of covering as many subjects as possible. This year we decided on a different approach.

Through my joining the International Cargo Handling Coordination Association's (ICHCA) International Safety Panel (ISP), I was successful in inviting the chairman of the ISP, Mr. Mike Compton and the deputy chair, Mr. Andrew Webster, to do their presentations on two very important United Nations safety regulations regarding waterfront activities: The IMO's (International Maritime Organization) International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG) and the ILO's (International Labour Organization) Safety & Health Code of Practice in Ports. Both of these documents have been ratified recently and are in full effect. I had the opportunity to work on the ILO document.

The IMDG code is a comprehensive text detailing all the requirements for the transportation of dangerous goods by sea such as placards, labels, marks, and signs. It also dictates the segregation of incompatible dangerous goods on board the vessel. As you know, there were a few mishaps at sea where ships exploded and entire bays were lost due to ignorance of the IMDG code. It is of equal of importance to longshore workers as we handle dangerous goods all the time.

The Safety & Health Code of Practice in Ports establishes guidance in great detail on the full spectrum of port activity, from the gate to the hold of the ship. It covers all the main commodities handled on the dock and ship. This code is the universal standard regarding ship's gear and accessories. Mr. Compton is the main author of this text, and thus the best possible person to explain it. He is regarded around the world as the most knowledgeable person in longshore safety issues.

All of you with a genuine interest in your profession should grab this unique opportunity to attend this seminar and learn.

Cargo Regulations

We are still working on the review of all cargo handling regulations under the Canada Shipping Act which will be consolidated into one document titled 'Cargo Regulations.' The regulations will be greatly diminished in content and reference to international documents such as the IMO, ILO, and ISO (International Standard Organization). Grain loading, Timber Deck loading, Bulk Cargo, Dangerous Goods, Fumigation, and the Tackle (ship's gear) regulations are all affected. Some of our submissions appear to have been

accepted and there are improvements to our safety, but we do have concerns in other areas. We want to ensure the Port Warden concept is preserved to inspect vessels and we also want to ensure that our Wear Standards for ship's gear and loose gear including slings are also protected by these regulations by way of reference.

I want to thank brothers Howie Sthol and Steve Bushell (local 500), Steve Buckle (Local 502), and Frank Morena (Local 514) for their help in this project through the national CMAC proceedings. Terry Engler and Peter Lahay of

Local 400 are also involved in these proceedings and help us a great deal on the Security file also at CMAC.

In Solidarity,
Al LeMonnier
3rd Vice President
ILWU Canada

For more details on these issues go to the Transport Canada Web site at www.ilwu.ca go to 'Links' and click on 'Transport Canada' under the Health and Safety section. Then click on the Marine mode and then on the Canadian Marine Advisory Council.

Keeping Canada's Ports Secure

(Continued from page 1.) employees who have access to cargo or crew or passenger lists or who control the movement or handling of cargo at container terminals will be required to undergo a criminal record check, credit check and CSIS top secret security clearance. This includes providing information on family members (including in-laws and ex-spouses), all travel history in the previous five years (including dates, places visited and purposes of travel) and work history. This goes against the fundamental right of all Canadians to privacy and fairness.

2. Subjectivity of criteria for assessing threats to security.

The regulations as they are currently drafted do not clearly define the criteria to determine approval or denial of security clearance. As indicated in the following examples, Transport Canada officials will assess marine security risk using subjective and arbitrary criteria.

Sections 509 (b)(iv) and (v) state, clearance will be denied if the applicant is known or is reasonably suspected:

- (iv) to be or to have been a member of an organization which is known or reasonably suspected of being involved in or of contributing to activities directed toward or in support of threat of or the use of acts of violence against persons or property, or to be or to have been involved in or to contribute to or have contributed to the activities of such a group, and the relevance of those activities to the security of marine transportation; or
- (v) to be or have been associated with an individual who is known or reasonably suspected of being involved in or contributing to activities referred to in subparagraph (i), or of being a member of an organization or group referred to in any of subparagraphs (ii) to (iv);

3. Lack of assurance that the information collected will be safeguarded.

The federal government will not say who will view the collected information and what it will be used for, nor will they guarantee that personal information will be safeguarded from abuse.

4. Lack of transparency and independence in the proposed appeal process.

Not only are there no defined criteria for denial, anyone who is rejected in the screening process has no recourse except a written submission to the federal Minister of Transport and newly established Transport Canada Office of Reconsideration. This office would review the appeal and provide recommendations directly to the Minister of Transport.

5. A significant risk to Canadian port competitiveness.

Delays and uncertainty caused by the proposed screening process could restrict the maritime industry's ability to meet the demands of Canadian and international customers. The proposed regulations could compound current backlogs and traffic jams in our already over-pressured system, which may lead to

business moving to ports south of the border.

Proposed Solutions

1. Enhanced law enforcement.

The maritime industry supports additional law enforcement resources to strengthen existing joint force operations and work in partnership with the industry to be the front-line defense for maritime security.

2. Defined criteria for screening.

The maritime industry is recommending Transport Canada clearly define the criteria and rationale for screening process decisions to provide certainty and fairness to port workers.

3. An accessible and streamlined appeal process.

The maritime industry supports an accessible and streamlined appeal process using existing mechanisms, such as the Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada, implemented through an amendment to the Marine Transportation Security Act. This will provide an independent and transparent appeal process for port workers.

For more information, contact the International Longshore and Warehouse Union Canada.

ILWU welcomes practicum student

The executive and officers of ILWU agreed to take on a practicum student from Douglas College in the Print Futures Professional Writing program.

Andrea Albanese will be joining us for the next few months. She will help with the *Waterfront News*, work on the union history project, and work with Ken Bauder to create a communications plan to better reach the membership of ILWU Canada.

The Print Futures program produces writers that are able to fulfill a variety of communications-related duties including writing, editing, document design, research, and public relations. If you have any



Andrea Albanese will be working with ILWU staff to streamline communication with ILWU-Canada members.

suggestions, ideas or comments that will help her get to know the membership, she can be reached at andrea@ilwu.ca.

"I'm looking forward to working with the members, officers, and staff of the ILWU, Albanese said. "Thanks for the great opportunity!"

Betrayed

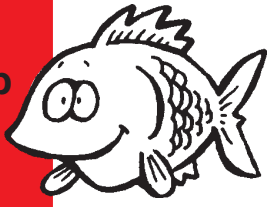
The story of Canadian Merchant Seamen

Elaine Briere's documentary tells the struggle of merchant seamen to save the merchant fleet and their livelihood, and traces the history of Canadian shipping. Check www.ilwu.ca and click on 'What's New' for more information!

For more information, to order a copy, or to show **BETRAYED** to your group:

Email ebriere@telus.net
Phone 604.216.0002.

ILWU Local 500 Pensioners' Club Annual Fishing Derby



It is time again to get your tickets for the Pensioners' Fishing Derby.

The Pensioners are once again hosting this years derby on August 13 and 14, 2005.

Proceeds go to local charities such as the Children's Hospital and the Terry Fox Memorial. In the last 7 years over \$50,0000 has been raised.

In the past, support from ILWU locals and waterfront companies has made this event a great success. First prize is an Alaskan Cruise for two donated by the cruise ship industry. It is not necessary to participate in the fishing derby to win the first prize.

Weigh-in is at Sewells and Point Roberts. Prizes for the fishers.

Come, participate and have fun!

Everybody welcome.

In solidarity,

2005 Fishing Derby Committee

Jim Keith Mike Marino
Herb Howe Leo Pagnossin
Bert Forsythe Larry Yee.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Ken,
Sandra Glennie tells me that Norm MacKenzie of Grimsby, Ontario donated a chess set to the Mission to Seafarers here in Vancouver in the name of her late husband Edward McMillian Glennie (the Knotty Scottie) aka Eddie.

Norm knew Ed from their childhood together in Stornaway on the Isle of Lewis in the Hebrides. This is such a fitting tribute to Ed and it epitomizes the kind of devotion that he engendered.

Yours in solidarity,
Peter Haines



Wally Beard has been retired for 22 years as a Longshoreman and still finds time for his favorite sport, fishing! Last summer, he was fishing with Bob and Marianne Smeed and caught a 27lb. red spring along the West Vancouver shores. He was the envy of everyone.

Visit us online at www.ilwu.ca

Or send us an email:

officers@ilwu.ca
tom@ilwu.ca
tim@ilwu.ca
chad@ilwu.ca
al@ilwu.ca
ken@ilwu.ca

Drop by or send us mail!
ILWU Canada
020-1880 Triumph Street
Vancouver, BC V5L 1K3



Retired Longshore members

Name	Retirement	Age	Service	Name	Retirement	Age	Service
500 - Vancouver				504 - Victoria			
Robert Pack	1-Sep-04	65	9.5	Charles Keirs	1-Nov-04	63-10	41
Fraser Barr	1-Oct-04	65	44	508 - Vancouver Island			
Sante Urrico	1-Oct-04	65	32	Peter Herbert	1-Oct-04	65	43
Jacob Wiebe	1-Oct-04	65	40	Barry Lamberton	1-Feb-05	60-3	40
Amarjit Deol	1-Nov-04	65	27	Wayne Watts	1-Feb-05	61-1	35
Thomas Barton	1-Dec-04	65	17	Michael Kotilla	1-Apr-05	61	38
David Linton	1-Dec-04	65	18	Alan Russell	1-Apr-05	65	38
James Evans	1-Dec-04	65	45	Michael Willis	1-Apr-05	65	37
James Kelly	1-Dec-04	65	43	514 - Foremen			
Louis Mura	1-Jan-05	62	41	Cecil Skotynski	1-June-04	64	44
Andrew Smith	1-Jan-05	64	38	John Giles	1-July-04	60	40
Zoran Bravar	1-Feb-05	65	28	Allan Hansen	1-July-04	62	43
Alan Douglas	1-Feb-05	60-2	26	Thomas Campbell	1-July-04	64	39
Edward Grayston	1-Feb-05	65	44	Donald Carlsen	1-Aug-04	61	42
James Hughes	1-Feb-05	64-8	34	Sandor Danielisz	1-Aug-04	65	37
Herbert Keay	1-Feb-05	64	41	Arthur Nerada	1-Aug-04	62	30
Zdenek Novak	1-Mar-05	63-8	18.25	Donald Berg	1-Sep-04	62	42
Richard Baker	1-Mar-05	65	45	James Znidarsic	1-Oct-04	65	29
Victor Hunter	1-Mar-05	64-5	45	Dennis Schellenberg	1-Oct-04	65	37
Jack Lewis	1-Mar-05	61-2	38	Arnold Eichhorst	1-Dec-04	62	44
Richard QuoVadis	1-Mar-05	65	42	Douglas Catton	01-Jan-05	64	45
Ronald Thacker	1-Mar-05	65	41	John Tonick	01-Jan-05	62	42
Bjarne Christoffersen	1-Apr-05	62	41	Brian Crosson	01-Feb-05	57-4	23
Marcus Cunningham	1-Apr-05	65	38	Samuel Elliott	01-Feb-05	62-10	19
Brian Grover	1-Apr-05	62	43	Ted Holowka	01-Feb-05	62-7	42
Richard Jones	1-Apr-05	62	38	Carl Thorson	01-Feb-05	64-9	48
Michael Keating	1-Apr-05	63	39	Marcel Pepin	01-Mar-05	65	37
Thomas Polich	1-Apr-05	64	35	Roy Defrane	01-Mar-05	65	42
502 - New Westminster				Edward Barker	01-Apr-05	60	41
Arthur Premack	1-Sep-04	65	33	Leonard Fairbrother	01-Apr-05	61	41
Jerko Govic	1-Oct-04	62	27.5	Herbert Garbert	01-Apr-05	62	28
Murray Shortt	1-Feb-05	65	11	James Hara	01-Apr-05	63	34
Kenneth Jensen	1-Mar-05	62	42	Curtis Smith	01-Apr-05	64	45
505 - Prince Rupert							
Kenneth MacLean	1-Jan-05	63	25				



We Remember them well

~ Deceased Pensioners ~

Name	Date of Death	Age	Date Retired	Name	Date of Death	Age	Date Retired
500 - Vancouver				508 - Vancouver Island			
Evert Staalduine	28-Sep-04	85	01-Sep-84	Hubert Pitts	08-Sep-04	75	01-Feb-91
Robert Dixon	11-Oct-04	88	01-May-81	John Robbins	01-Nov-04	89	01-Feb-77
Tim Moody	14-Oct-04	66	01-Feb-03	Cornelius Neufeld	20-Nov-04	87	01-Aug-81
Gerald Kenny	22-Oct-04	81	01-Nov-88	Chester Fransen	15-Dec-04	76	01-Nov-80
Gary Koch	22-Oct-04	64	01-Apr-99	Rudolph Ordano	09-Dec-04	66	01-Sep-98
George Bion	03-Nov-04	80	01-Feb-89	Harold James	20-Feb-05	76	01-Oct-93
Henry Kean	05-Nov-04	83	01-Apr-85	Edward Hearn	27-Feb-05	76	01-Apr-91
Wilfred Cederfeldt	02-Nov-04	83	01-May-86	514 - Foremen			
Nick Lywak	17-Nov-04	86	01-Jan-81	William Filipchuk	12-May-04	77	
Gerald McLellan	05-Dec-04	68	01-Jul-98	Cyril Kendrick	12-July-04	88	
Fernley Sandiford	20-Dec-04	70	01-Apr-99	Raymond Wilm	08-Sep-04	68	01-Jan-01
Peter Burke	06-Dec-04	69	01-Dec-96	John G. Young	04-Nov-04	91	01-Jul-75
Gordon Sutherland	01-Jan-05	81	01-Jan-89	John Horton	21-Dec-04	63	01-Feb-04
Arthur Springer	19-Jan-05	77	01-Jan-90	Ernest Boon	01-Feb-05	78	01-Oct-91
James George Brett	26-Jan-05	81	01-Feb-88	Gerald Hansen	23-Mar-05	73	01-Dec-96
James Bodner	27-Jan-05	90	01-Aug-77	517 - Vancouver Port of Authority			
Sreten Matic	30-Jan-05	75	01-Oct-94	Brian Warren	09-Aug-03	59	
Ivon Hewstan	20-Jan-05	85	01-Aug-84	Cal Smith	Summer 04	83	
Lawrence Stanton	01-Feb-05	84	01-Mar-85	~ Active Deaths ~			
Russel Fleming	18-Feb-05	77	01-Jan-87	Date			
Aron Peters	21-Feb-05	89	01-Sep-79	Name	of Death	Age	
Angus Runcie	23-Feb-05	95	01-Dec-72	500 - Vancouver			
Dennis Wilkinson	05-Mar-05	80	01-Sep-83	Rob Nesbitt	26-Nov-04	46	
Howard Gilfoil	15-Mar-05	73	01-Oct-93	Vittorio Brienza	11-Dec-04	64	
Ernest Bryan	13-Apr-05	98	01-Oct-71	Brian Broccolo	29-Dec-04	42	
502 - New Westminster				Nefthaly Campos	19-Jan-05	54-8	
Matej Krejci	12-Nov-04	96	1-May-72	Ronald Penner	20-Jan-05	57	
Maurice Arsenault	19-Dec-04	66	1-Sep-03	502 - New Westminster			
Richard Tews	16-Jan-05	78	1-Feb-91	Dennis Varga	23-Sep-04	53	
Richard Fitzpatrick	19-Jan-05	82	1-Jan-88	Kevin Babiuk	12-Sep-04	45	
Albert Kobes	23-Feb-05	72	1-Apr-94	Harley Stonehouse	21-Aug-04	59	
Fritz Hartmann	6-Mar-05	85	01-Jan-82	Thomas Butterman	09-Nov-04	57	
504 - Victoria				Wilfred Belanger	29-Nov-04	61	
Robert Bickford	01-Sep-04	75	01-Feb-94	508 - Vancouver Island			
Leslie Bolitho	02-Oct-04	80	01-Jan-86	James Sledz	28-Mar-05	59	
George Norman	23-Oct-04	74	01-Mar-91	514 - Foremen			
Benard Borgen	09-Mar-05	88	01-Dec-81	Donald Brill	26-Sep-04	61	
505 - Prince Rupert				Brent Robertson	25-Oct-04	50	
Terrence O'Flaherty	24-Mar-05	85	01-Oct-85				