Deck Officers’ Strike Is Settled

SAN FRANCISCO—The 41-day strike by members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots which tied up most American-flag shipping on the West Coast for 41 days, is over.

Agreement was announced between the deck officers union and the Pacific Maritime Association December 4. The contract has yet to be ratified by the membership of the union, but the affected ships have been cleared for sailing as a result of the tentative agreement.

Negotiations, assisted by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, had stepped up last week, with meetings going on steadily throughout the weekend. The strike began October 25.

About 40 cargo liners, belonging to five lines were tied up during the strike. The affected companies were American President Lines, Pacific Far East Lines, American Mail Line, Matson, and States Steamship.

Terms of the new agreement have not yet been revealed, but it is expected that wage gains will correlate with improvements negotiated by other seagoing unions—ranging from six percent to nine percent for the first year.

The MM&P is affiliated with the International Longshoremen’s Association, AFL-CIO.

Season’s Greetings
From the ILWU International Officers and Dispatcher Staff

HARRY BRIDGES
president

WILLIAM CHESTER
vice-president

LOUIS GOLDBLATT
secretary-treasurer

GEORGE MARTIN
vice-president

Lou Goldblatt Recovering Well

Lou Goldblatt is recovering well after undergoing successful open-heart surgery on November 29 at Stanford University Hospital. The operating team, led by famed surgeon Dr. Norman Shumway, reported that the operation had gone off without any unusual complications.

After several days in the Stanford intensive care unit, Lou is being transferred to Kaiser Foundation Hospital in San Francisco for further recuperation.

Lou and his family have received numerous cards and messages, and are deeply appreciative. Although personal calls and visits to the hospital are limited to immediate family for the time being, Lou can continue to receive written messages. Well-wishers may write to him either at Kaiser Hospital, 2425 Geary Blvd., San Francisco 94115 or to the ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 94102.

‘Yes or No’ on Merger
ILWU-IBT
To Meet December 19

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU officers will meet with Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons in Washington, DC on December 19 to “get a final yes or no answer on the merger question.”

In a letter to all locals, regional directors and International Executive Board members on November 30, International president Harry Bridges reported that the four ILWU titled officers had discussed the issue with Fitzsimmons in October when the Teamster executive board was meeting in San Francisco.

At that time, Bridges said, “these ILWU officers made clear our union’s position as to the terms and guarantees we wanted as part of the merger program.” Fitzsimmons said he wanted to discuss the matter with his associates, and that’s the way the matter stood until the December meeting was set up.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Bridges said that the officers may call an International Executive Board meeting for January. If the IBT approves the ILWU’s terms for merger, the board meeting will be enlarged in order to consider the question.

If the IBT reply is negative, then a regular meeting will hear a full report on the Teamster issue.
This map shows what the impact of war in Vietnam would have been had it taken place in the US. Casually, refugee and defoliation data for the US were computed on a percentage basis to reflect actual data from South Vietnam. Calculations took into account the ratio of US to South Vietnamese population and land areas. The statistics were then converted to state population (or land areas) and projected on the map. Note that these figures do not take into account damages inflicted on the people of North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

"Peace Is At Hand"

By THE TIME you receive this issue of The Dispatcher, the Vietnam treaty may have been signed. We hope so.

On the other hand, the experiences of the last few months have been disappoiting. When presidential adviser Henry Kissinger made his now famous TV speech in late October to the effect that "peace is at hand," all of us looked for an end to the war, a cease fire, within a few days. Then the press told us "next week," "by the end of the month," and now it seems to be that they are promising an end by December 15, or perhaps the end of the year.

Kissinger, back in the end of October said that the few remaining points in question between the North Vietnamese and the Americans were "of a technical or minor nature," which "can be cleared up in one or two more negotiating sessions with the North Vietnamese negotiators, last week, I think there was no more than three or four days." That was six weeks ago.

WHAT ARE THE obstacles still in the way of peace? Why has the killing continued?

Several of the questions which Kissinger originally said required more negotiations were not really problems at all. For example, he raised the question of "administrative structure" had the same meaning in English and Vietnamese, or whether the international control commission could be placed in South Vietnam when the cease fire is reached. On these questions, Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks has publicly stated agreement with the US interpretation.

The latest hoy and cry about removal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam also appears to be a phony. The original draft agreement left this up to North and South Vietnam to work out.

There is not a word in the draft agreement about withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam, and most commentators in the US have agreed that this was a major US concession. To go back on this now may threaten the basis for the entire agreement.

In any event, the bombing goes on, the killing goes on. We are disturbed by the Deputy negotiations continue, the US is rushing aid to the increasingly repressive South Vietnamese government. The US press reports that 600 aircraft and 10,000 tons of military supplies have been delivered in only three weeks.

And it also appears as if the US is implementing a program to put 10,000 US civilian "advisers" into South Vietnam as a replacement for the departing military. They will do everything says the New York Times, "from running the South Vietnamese military personnel and logistics computers to teaching the Vietnamese air force how to fly and maintain newly provided planes, and repairing the complex military communications network left behind by the US army."

The best Christmas present the whole world could receive would be a cease fire in Vietnam. In fact, despite the dragging out of the negotiations, despite the various objections which have been raised, the tone is still pretty optimistic. If this editor is irrelevant by the time you read it, the writing of it would be work well. It was not, the world's working people are the ones with the real power to end the blood-letting.

About two decades have passed since the Truman administration, in which academic economists paid much attention to the subject of full employment. The interest of policymakers and the academic community in economic activity has not increased sharply enough, over a sustained period of time, to make more than a dent in the high unemployment rates reached in the final months of 1970. The problem of the increasing difficulty in reducing unemployment has been compounded by several developments.

• The rise of productivity has shot up to a sustained long-term rate of increase to a 3.7 percent advance in 1971 and a 4.7 percent yearly rate of increase in the first quarter of 1972.
• The decline in the size of the armed forces has meant an additional boost to the growth of the labor force.
• The increasing participation of women in the labor force has also contributed.

At the same time, the decline in the number of jobs available in the manufacturing sector, which has been depressed by foreign trade, has reduced the pressures on costs and prices.

The President is on vacation. His column will be resumed in the next issue of The Dispatcher.

On the Beam by Harry Bridges

President Bridges is on vacation. His column will be resumed in the next issue of The Dispatcher.

Full Employment for Americans: The Neglected Commitment

by Nat Goldfinger

AFL-CIO Research Director

A Program for Jobs

Selected high priority, short-term public works are needed, as well as aggregate policies, to create jobs, boost sales and lift the economy. The government can provide the increasing number of job opportunities for the unskilled and the rapidly growing labor force.

A greatly expanded and strengthened public service employment program is needed—federal grants to the states, local governments, and federal agencies for the creation of jobs to provide needed public services.

The role of the federal financial aid is required to step up job creation to short-term public works projects.

A Program for Jobs

The real volume of economic activity—more than a slight difference. If unemployment could be cut to 3 percent, it would mean the substantial reduction in unemployment from 4 million in July-August quarter of 1972, to 1.7 million.

National Objective

The national objective should be full employment. But no recent attempt to provide a definition of full employment in the American economy, in terms of the American job market. Somehow, recent studies of full employment in the United States have typically involved the variable measure of defining it in terms of the price level.

The present level of unemployment—more than a slight difference. If unemployment were cut to 3 percent, it would mean the substantial reduction in unemployment from 4 million in July-August quarter of 1972, to 1.7 million.

A greatly expanded and strengthened public service employment program is needed—federal grants to the states, local governments, and federal agencies for the creation of jobs to provide needed public services.

In addition, justice in the federal tax laws that add to the unemployment problem are required—by eliminating the major loopholes of special tax privileges for corporations and wealthy families.

Moreover, Congress should direct the Federal Reserve system to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, to the construction of housing and community facilities.

In brief, there are five ways in which the Federal Reserve System and the nation's monetary policy is long overdue for overhauling. America's central bank fully into the federal government structure, to provide improved coordination of the monetary policy and to make the board of governors and the Federal Reserve Banks more representative of the major groups of the economy, including workers and consumers.
BC Dock Talks Broken Off; Deadline Near

VAUCLER, B.C.—Contract talks between Canadian Pacific Line and the British Columbia Maritime Employers Association have broken off once again, the employers have asked for a mediation by the federal government.

Longshoremen are still working under the terms of the old contract which expired July 31, and a strike during the summer, the men were forced to walk to and from work by legislation passed by a special session of parliament which took away their right to strike until December 26 of this year.

"We haven't yet finished discussing important changes in the wording of the contract," said Canadian Area Branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, "the employers would like us to do after discussions for every worker's benefit are completed."

Judge Nathan T. Nemetz of the British Columbia Appeals Court has been named as mediator.

New Barge Facility In Portland

PORTLAND—A new dock, especially designed to facilitate the loading of ocean-going barges was dedicated November 13 at Pier 1, with Don Ronne, presenting the check to Wm. C. Little, President of the Willamette Portland participating in the ceremonies.

The dock was built at the height of 29 feet 6 inches, rather than the usual 28 to 30 feet, to provide a one second fork-lift on the cargo for shipping.

It is impractical for ocean-going barges, the first dock was to be unloaded at a low water levels, about nine months a year. Historically, ship and barge loading and unloading work has now been accomplished by giant cranes, ship's gear, or roll-on roll-off.

Increased cargo flow through the port is looked for with the new pass-facilities.

The first shipment from the new dock went directly to Hawaii.

Fight for Day-Care

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Employers and workers have a big stake in a fight for top quality day care for children and working mothers, according to Jane O'Grady, legislative representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

According to, appearing on an AFL-CIO radio program recently, said that the fight for effective day care programs has been accomplished by giant cranes, ship's gear, or roll-on roll-off.

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Hotel Talks Continue

On Wages, Classifications

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The New Comp. Amendments in Effect

WASHINGTON, DC—Improved benefits such as wages, pensions and welfare. Other unresolved issues include containerization, computer dis- patch of workers and hours of work. We haven't yet finished discussing important changes in the wording of the contract which expired July 31, and a strike during the summer, the men were forced to walk to and from work by legislation passed by a special session of parliament which took away their right to strike until December 26 of this year.

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Ethiopia
By
BILL BAILEY
Local 34, San Francisco
TONY KAHAWAOLLA, JR.
Local 142, Hawaii
MOREL MARSHALL
Local 10, San Francisco

Think of the contrasts—this is the last absolute monarchy in the world; ninety percent of the population is illiterate; in the remote provincial areas, life is lived pretty much the same as it was in the sixteenth century; wherever you go you see evidence of growth. The country is on the move. Particularly in the remote areas, life is lived in the open than to deal with them in the underground. Since 1962, more than 115 unions have been formed coordinated by the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU).

The basic structure of CELU is in line with our own union structure—they have national officers, local officers, shop stewards and delegates to conventions and conventions. They also have grievance procedures, negotiate agreements and enter into arbitration.

Leaders Fear to Strike

Union leaders told us that they are reluctant to go into large scale strikes, because they fear that the government will crush them again. They are trying to hold for a little bit of time, get a little breathing space, build up their membership and try to win legislation which will allow them to function better—for example, they are not allowed to participate in politics under the present law.

That's why you don't see many big strikes in Ethiopia. There are occasional small actions lasting from a few minutes to a few hours, but these are pretty small potatoes.

We believe that the trade union movement in Ethiopia has a lot of potential and opportunity to grow, as more and more of the people are drawn into the industrial work force. Only as the whole country becomes more industrialized will this relatively young movement for improved wages and hours and conditions begin to grow in strength.

One of the things that seems to be holding the union movement back is that the government is telling foreign investors, come on in, set up shop, use our cheap labor and don't pay any taxes for five years. The government doesn't want a lot of strikes to break this up. So it works both ways. At least in the short run, foreign investment in Ethiopia serves to hold the unions back—in the long run it will create a stronger union movement by bringing more workers into the urban work force.

We also got the impression that CELU is being led pretty much from the top down, instead of real rank and file control. Most of the leadership of the unions is in the hands of intellectuals, lots of whom do not come from the ranks. On the one hand, we would agree with the many Ethiopians who told us that there should be more control from the bottom. On the other hand, we would commend the present leadership for the job they're doing under the circumstances. Some said that the present leadership is doing a pretty good job, and that the average worker is satisfied.

Our main mission as trade union delegates was to investigate the conditions of the working people and we were particularly anxious to check out conditions at the plant and what the trade union movement was doing.

We found tremendous variety. Conditions varied from incredible backwardness and exploitation to levels comparable to American conditions.

For example, the first plant we visited was the Indo-Ethiopia Textile Company, about an hour's drive south from the capital city of Addis Ababa. To be frank, conditions are terrible. The plant, which employs about 2500 people was extremely poorly ventilated—the air was stifling with heavy steam everywhere. Every available inch of floor space was taken up by some sort of machinery. Gear boxes and moving parts were exposed, creating a serious safety hazard. The floors creaked.

The men had no time at all to carry on ordinary chit chat during working hours. They work under incredible speedup conditions and their main preoccupation in these unviable conditions seemed to be staying alive. The situation was extremely depressing.

We were hurriedly escorted through the plant as if the management feared that we would stop and talk to the workers. They made sure this would not happen. After we toured the plant, the manager, Mr. Shivraj Dyas started to lecture us on how well he was conducting his operations. He even went so far as to say that the Ethiopian worker should be thankful to him for establishing a mill to provide employment for so many people.

He had to admit there were no schools in the area for workers' children although there was one for the children of management. When we asked about health, wages and working conditions for the welfare of the workers he evaded us, simply saying that 20 years ago when the company was first started the wages of the workers were quite low but new things had improved some.

We found out that the mill is run 24 hours a day with three eight-hour shifts, six days a week. The beginning of experience is paid 75 cents per day for the first three months—equal to about 37 cents in American money. After the probationary period he may get as high as $1.50 per day or 66 cents in American money.

It dawned on us after we left the mill why we were told by management "take all the pictures you want outside the mill but don't take any pictures of conditions inside the mill."
to the bleak desert land we passed through to get there. We saw well-kept roads cutting across the canefields and up-to-date irrigation systems to water the cane.

The factory itself where the cane is washed, crushed, boiled, crystallized and packaged in sacks for shipment is up to date in every respect. Basically, the whole operation was comparable—although there for shipment is up to date in very respect. Basically, the whole operation was comparable—although there

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were some differences—to operations ILWU mem-

overworked employees, we saw more men relaxed,

were more engaged in chitchat among themselves. The

machinery was well kept up, the area where the men worked was clean and safe.

The owners have also created a well-run hospital for their workers and families. We visited the hos-

pital and found a place to which none of us would object to take our own children or families.

The employer provides free housing and utilities to regular workers—although this way is set up is extremely discriminatory. The houses for the most skilled workers are large and comfortable with running water and electricity. As you go down the scale of skills, the facilities gradually become more primitive. The houses without running water and electricity are assigned to field workers. We couldn't understand why they have these field workers' homes without running water or electricity, and yet right outside is an electric street light.

The wage scales here are low, though higher than in the textile mill. By setting up an elaborate classifica-

system, the managers are able to keep workers divided. They create a series of classifications of "junior this and junior that" which creates rifts among the workers and divides their strength.

On the Docks

Upon our return to Adiss Ababa, we were lucky enough to find a dock workers' negotiating conference going on. We met two of them—Yesuf Mahabi, a recent graduate of the dockers' union in the port of Assab, a recently developed Red Sea port, and Legema Mo-

hamed, a veteran dock worker. We had dinner with them and talked for several hours about conditions in Assab.

Their story is that the entire longshore work force there consists of about 900 men. They are a milli-

ton — one day recently the union president was fired off a job for trying to maintain union con-

ditions. Immediately all the dock workers in the work force hung the hook and the employers were com-

pelled to rehire him. This action isn't typical in Ethiopia. People from the same union who are proud of this independent, militant tradition.

The wage scale here is based on the tonnage quota—a certain number of slaves are worked, as well as ships' gear in one of the hatches. Men were unloading sacks manually from the boxcars, making up loads anywhere from 12 to 15 sacks per sling. In some places two men were working on a load, but sometimes work was done by a single man.

We found that dock workers here have free hous-

ing, fairly close to where they work. They weren't anything to brag about, from our point of view. But they were concrete, and reasonably well taken care of. It was running water and electricity. And when you compare this housing to the mud and straw housing of the average peasant, it appears to be a luxury item.

Few Benefits for Workers

As far as social welfare matters are concerned, there are no unemployment benefits, no home relief for the destitute, no old age benefits — the life ex-

pectancy is about 35 years.

We also found that there were no insurance compa-

nies which would run the risk of underwriting a scheme to cover people for either health and welfare, worker's compensation, or unemployment benefits.

Ethiopia is an ancient, cultivated society in many respects and boasts many fine old stone churches and other monasteries. But it was hard to become in-

terested in the 15th century churches we saw or the other monasteries we visited. The monks were dressed in modern clothes in a serious manner. There is tremendous poverty in the rural areas. There is no large modern city like Addis Ababa. It's hard to figure what role they would play in the event of a major strike or social upheaval. We doubt if their interest goes much past their own immediate problems of producing enough to live and get by on. They are more apt to start a shooting war among themselves over land rights than they would be apt to get into a serious movement for social change.

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It's hard to draw conclusions about a country as varied as Ethiopia in three weeks — but we're pretty clear on a few things, at least. First, the people of Ethiopia — and we met and talked with all classes, ranging from college professors and government officials, down to the poorest peasants — were extrem-

ely decent and generous to us. We felt no resentment, no anti-Americanism. People were really trying to make our stay a pleasant and informative one.

Second, we feel that the American labor movement should do what it can to assist the strengthening of the Ethiopian labor movement. This can be done by supporting the policies of the Ethiopia Confederation of Labor Unions which is the national trade union center. It has no connection with other American labor unions visiting Ethiopia, whose ideas could not be used by the people here who would help. There would be nothing wrong with some of the major American labor organizations sponsoring rank and file trade unionists from Ethiopia to visit the United States if for nothing else than to confer with the native labor leaders. There are many things American labor can do if we sit down and figured things out and because interested enough. What hurts the workers in one part of the world certainly affects workers all over the world. An injury to one is an injury to all.
Metal Workers Want Limits on Multinationals

SAN FRANCISCO—The establishment of a large number of multinational corporations was urged last week by the International Metal Workers Federation, which represents 11 million workers in 65 nations.

International Metal Workers Federation President Hans Rasmussen of Denmark, warned delegates here that multinational corporations would control three-quarters of the world's capital by 1985. The suggested code of conduct, now being developed by the International Labor Organization, would attempt to restrict multinational influence with host governments and spell out their obligations in situations involving conditions, safety, health protection and other social needs of their workers.

United Auto Workers' president, Aaron Woodcock told the IMF Central Committee that 'the blue chip multinationals are all clearly in President Nixon's corner. They want no interference with their operations. No uniform world laws forcing real financial disclosure, no measures to prevent monetary speculation, no harmonized labor contract, no common contract expiration date.'
MASS PICKET LINE

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are asking all working people to join them in a mass picket line to publicize the issues in their strike against the Farah Pants Company in Texas.

San Francisco: Monday, December 11, Emporium Department Store on Market Street, 12 noon until 2 p.m.
Oxford: Monday, December 11, Capwell's Department Store, 12 noon until 2 p.m.
San Jose: Monday, December 11, Emporium Department Store, Steve's Department Store.
Los Angeles: Monday, December 11, Bullocks Department Store, downtown, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Washington: Monday, December 9, 10:45 a.m. to 10 a.m. at Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Office, 813 SW Adler.
Seattle: Monday, December 11, Bon Marche Department Store, 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

Farah Won't Bargain

More than 3,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union Local 142 of Portland, Oregon, have been picketing the Farah Manufacturing Co., which has plants in Texas and New Mexico. The strike began when the company discharged more than 40 workers who had engaged in legal union activities.

Farah Manufacturing Co. has refused to negotiate with the union.

There have been no meetings since the beginning of the strike.

Mass Arrests

Nearly 600 strikers have been arrested, many of them in the middle of the picket lines, and held in jail until the union provided money for the exorbitant bail of $400 per person.

The NLRB has found Farah guilty of unfair labor practices for firing union sympathizers. The company continues to fire the workers and within a month after the strike broke out, 35 more supporters were discharged.

Graduates 15,000

Hotel Job Training in Hawaii

HONOLULU—Another highly successful ILWU hotel job training program came to an end December 7, when 85 more disadvantaged workers in Hawaii had completed their instruction period.

Employed in a variety of job classifications including accounting, food preparation, food service, front office, housekeeping, and maintenance, these successful trainees will continue to work as permanent staff members in the hotel industry.

1,500 TRAINED

Since the first program began in 1968, some 1,500 workers have participated as trainees, with more than 75% still being employed.

Hawaii's record of achievement in the federal hotel job training program is the very best in the entire nation, thanks to the outstanding cooperation among the parties concerned: ILWU, Hawaii Hotel Association, State Employment Service, and trainees themselves.

FOR DISADVANTAGED

In order to be eligible for the program, prospective trainees must meet the basic federal standards: 30 years of age or over, a disadvantaged person, as used by the US Office of Economic Opportunity. This definition includes persons of low income who are members of a minority group, or high school drop-outs, physically handicapped, youths age 21 or younger, older workers with long-term unemployment, and/ or union members.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

In addition, the trainees receive a number of additional benefits. It is the policy of the ILWU to assure that external problems will not force him to leave the job. Included are provisions to insure that external problems will not force him to leave the job. Included are:

- The right to be represented by the ILWU while on-the-job courses at recognized schools and colleges.
- The right to the outstanding cooperation among the parties concerned: ILWU, Hawaii Hotel Association, State Employment Service, and trainees themselves.
- Insurance coverage.
- Unemployment coverage.
- Paid vacations.
- Sick leave.
- Tuition reimbursement.
- Gains.
- Boots and shoes.

Pact Reached

With ILWU

Clerical Staff

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Bay Area locals and the International, through a new two-year agreement, have negotiated improvements for clerical workers in the following areas:

- Local 29
- Local 6
- Local 10
- Local 34
- Local 11

- The contract provides for a wage increase of $2 per week effective November 2, 1972, with another $10 per week effective a year later. Local 29 also get an additional holiday, and a total of 10 cents additional contribution to the pension fund over the life of the agreement.
- Mandatory retirement was set at age 65.

OTHER GAINS

Other benefits include an increase in life insurance from $3,000 to $5,000, accumulation of sick leave to 70 days, improvement in funeral leave, retention of the present medical coverage, and a vision care program if it should be negotiated by Local 6 next year.

Finally, Local 29 negotiated improved rates for proof of one-a-month, Local 10 negotiated proof of off-the-job courses at recognized schools and colleges.

As ILWU Regional Director Bob Mc-
Erlath stated in a letter to the Pacific Training Council, "with this new ILWU agree-
gram, similar to those in which we have participated in the past, offers the best hope, we believe, of achieving a happy wedding of the hotel industry's substantial manpower requirements and the very serious job needs of Hawaii's disadvan-
taged workers."

Buck pronghorn has larger horns than doe

is neither an antelope, nor, as some be-
lieve, a goat. It is a truly North American animal, with no relative in any other part of the world, and is the lone de-
scendant of a genus which flourished during the Pleistocene Age. But credit must be
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d
"Mincome"

Program Takes Effect in BC

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The new labor

and welfare legislation in British Columbia has already implemented its

guaranteed minimum monthly income plan, known as MINCOME.

Briefly, the minimum income pro-

gram will provide pensioners with

enough money to ensure that their to-

tal income is no less than $300 per

month. For example, if a senior citizen

was getting $150 per month in pension

benefits in November, he would get $150

from the MINCOME program.

For a married couple over 65 years of

age, the MINCOME benefits will be

applied to a total family income of $400 per

month. For example, if a senior citizen

and his or her spouse was getting $200

per month in pension benefits, the

MINCOME benefit would bring their to-

tal income to $400 per month. The

program became effective De-

cember 1.

Norman Levi, BC Minister of Reha-

bilitation and Social Improvements said

that this program was the first of its kind

in North America, and will cost the

government about $50 million per

year. The government has mounted a

large-scale information campaign to

make sure that all pensioners are aware

of the new benefits.

The bill for MINCOME was passed

by a special session of the BC provin-
cial legislature shortly after the labor-
supported New Democratic Party swept

to an upset victory over the incumbent

republican government last fall.

Islanders ‘Produce’ in

November Vote

HONOLULU — ILWU members and

their friends “really produced,” in the

November 7 elections, according to Lo-
gal 142 president Cleophas Williams.

“A good bill to protect the workers

from the heel of capital is no more

than worthless if we don’t back it up

with enough money to ensure that their to-

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