Tentative Pact in Longshore

Canadian Grain Local Joins ILWU

VANCOUVER, BC—The independent 600-member Grain Workers Union, Local 333, has joined the Canadian Area of the ILWU. A special ceremony marking the event was held in Vancouver, June 24, attended by the Canadian Area Executive Board and the executive of the Grain Workers, where a charter—the first ever granted by the Canadian Area—was handed them. Local 333 of the Canadian Area of the ILWU, "said Canadian Area president Barney Chapman, president of the Grain Workers, where a charter—Executive Board and the executive of the Canadian Area of the ILWU. "The members of the Canadian Area Board are certainly happy to see you come in under the umbrella of the ILWU," said Canadian Area president Dan Garcia in presenting the charter to Barney Chapman, president of the Grain Workers local. "I know the road has been a pretty long one. The thing has been legalized now and has the okay of the Canadian Labor Congress. We hope your affiliation will be a pleasant one. "We understand your problems and know they're pretty complex. We have good liaison with your top officials."

OPTIMISM

"We know the intrinsincce of your employers and the way they behave. We hope to shortly take steps to move into another type of climate with these people. We look forward to many years of good relationship with you."

Grain workers president Barney Chapman was equally optimistic, in accepting the charter on behalf of the Canadian Area of the ILWU, "It's been a long time," he said, "and I think it will benefit both our organizations. I'm sure we can work with you people. I'm happy that we're here."

The gathering then adjourned for refreshments.

Local 9 Strikes Fisher Flour Mill Warehouse

SEATTLE — Some 73 members of the ILWU warehouse Local 9 employed at Fisher Flouring Mills went out on strike at 7 a.m. July 1 after negotiations for a new contract reached an impasse.

The major issue, according to Local 9 President John Bukoskey, is that Fisher is demanding changes in manning reduction procedures which would allow them to slice off seven jobs, directly or indirectly.

At the same time, the employer is offering a one year contract with a wage increase of 55 cents, if Local 9 will agree to the manning changes. "In other words," says Bukoskey, "they're telling us we have to buy one wage increase with our jobs. We won't do that." ILWU members estimate that the proposed manning decrease will save the company about $75,000 per year.

The Local 9 picket line is being re-inforced by locals across the nation as early as possible. Copies of the tentative agreement are being printed and will be distributed to each member through the locals prior to the vote. The contract is essentially the same as an agreement negotiated earlier this year—but narrowly defeated under the longshore division's veto procedure—with the addition of a third year.

Out of work, the basic straight-time rate will go up by 70 cents effective June 28, 1975 and by 60 cents on July 3, 1976, as negotiated earlier this year. An additional substantial wage hike will be paid out in the third year.

Full details on wage and other changes and improvements will be released once the caucus has made its recommendations. Full wage increases will be retroactive to June 28, pensions to July 1, payable on the first payday after ratification.

DOWNTOWN THE WIRE

The new dock pact was reached only after ILWU and PMA negotiators worked all night June 30 - July 1. Agreement came at 6:45 a.m., slightly more than an hour before the expiration of the previous contract.

Negotiating committee members include the four International titled officers; coast committee members Bill Ward and Fred Hunting, Shaun Mahoney, Local 19; Pete Peller, Local 24; Rockford; Joe Mosley, Local 10, San Francisco; James Herman, Local 34, San Francisco; Joe Jakovac, Local 12, Coos Bay; and Rudy Rubio, Local 13, Wilmington (who was replaced in the last week of negotiations by alternate Nate DiBiasi.)

Caucus Mulls Three-Year Settlement

SAN FRANCISCO — As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, delegates to the longshore, clerks' and bosses' caucus are meeting here to examine a new ILWU/ILUCP three-year longshore contract.

After the caucus acts on the document, a secret ballot referendum vote of the rank and file will take place as soon as possible. Copies of the tentative agreement are being printed and will be distributed to each member through the locals prior to the vote.

The contract is essentially the same as an agreement negotiated earlier this year—but narrowly defeated under the longshore division's veto procedure—with the addition of a third year.

IMPROVEMENTS

Other important improvements include the establishment of a formula for equalization of work opportunity between skilled steady men and skilled hall men; a substantial increase in benefits for present and future pensioners; additional funding for the Pay Guarantee Plan; a pledge of no layoffs; and three additional holidays.

On wages, the basic straight-time rate will go up by 70 cents effective June 28, 1975 and by 60 cents on July 3, 1976, as negotiated earlier this year. An additional substantial wage hike will be paid out in the third year.

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Organizing

see page 4

Infiation's Cause

see page 6
IT'S ALREADY BEGUN and it's going to get worse. For the next few years we are all going to be subjected to a barrage of advertising displays masquerading as history, supported by commercial messages sandwiched in—and other such stuff. The big oil companies are buying full-page ads, to convince us that the founding fathers would have approved today's gasoline prices. At every roadside we are subjected to another round of songs, poems, cartoons, flaps, slogans, logos, all in the name of the centennial. And the state of the country. In other words, the way we see our past and how we act.

In other cities as well, mechanics organizations—led primarily by skilled workers and small businessmen—known as the Sons of Liberty, provided the energy and muscle for the revolutionary movements. Without them there would have been no Declaration of Independence.

The American Revolution was not a work-class revolution in the sense that it was led by workers and workers' organizations. When it came down to the basic decision, the working classes tended to accept the leadership of their "betters" without much question. But the Washingtons, Jeffersons and Hawkins always had to be aware that without the power of the mass of people behind them, there would be no United States. When they wrote in the Declaration that "all men are created equal," and when they wrote the guarantees of freedom of speech, the press and other civil liberties into the Constitution, it was only because the "small people" of the day would have it no other way.

OTHER REVOLUTIONS, of course—the French Revolution, or like the socialist and anti-colonial movements of later years—made far-reaching changes. The American revolutionaries did not free their slaves, and when they wrote the Constitution they gave the poorest among them, or to their womenfolk, they did not free their womenfolk, or to their womenfolk, they did not make far-reaching changes. The American revolutionaries did not free their slaves, and when they wrote the Constitution they gave the poorest among them, or to their womenfolk, they did not make far-reaching changes.

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We understand that saying "we'll study it" is often a way of saying "we won't do it." We have to be careful about this. We have to be careful about the way we think about the future.

In 1932 when we won the shorter workday, the way we think about the future.

But they did set something in motion. Suddenly it became legitimate for the "people" to take their own destinies under their own control; new politicians—even the top leaders—had to bow, or at least pretend to bow—to the wishes of "we the people." While they understood its limitations, it is no wonder that great revolutionaries ever since 1787—from Robespierre to Ho Chi Minh—have paid homage to the American Revolutionaries.

We understand that saying "we'll study it" is often a way of saying "we won't do it." We have to be careful about this. We have to be careful about the way we think about the future.

I's a real simple program—we want to subject ourselves to exploitation for as few hours as possible.

But let's not have any illusions about this. We're not talking about a six or seven hour day for eight hours pay, or 30 hours work per week. That kind of work for this kind of program are engaging in outright demagoguery and misleadership. But there is a way to decrease the hours of work during which a worker can be exploited that misses the whole point of fighting for the shorter workday.

Sure it can be argued that going for 30 for 40 or some such hogwash is a way of decreasing profits and increasing the take-home pay in these inflationary times, and that, also, management who are on more conservative programs might work eight hours out of it, by use of the speed-up. Well, anything is possible. Sure, those things may happen. But to prevent such happenings is what we are called the "people's force," the movement of workers who are in business. And we think that if any union can make a program of reducing the hours of work to the benefit of the rank and file it's our program.

We hold it as a fundamental fact that all unions and management who are in business. And we think that if any union can make a program of reducing the hours of work to the benefit of the rank and file it's our program.
**Canadian Grain Workers Affiliate With the ILWU**

Continued from Page 1—

fresments to mark the occasion.

By agreement between the Internationals into Canadian Area, the newly formed ILWU grain workers Local 33 will also be issued a charter by the International.

**MERGER HISTORY**

Our grain workers affiliated with the Brewery Workers union in 1947,” said Henry Kaney, business representative/secretary-treasurer of the union, when interviewed by The Dispatcher at the gathering. “Not long ago the Brewery Workers in the United States merged with the Teamsters Union. We didn’t like that and therefore we approached the ILWU to discuss affiliation. At the same time we approached the Canadian Labor Congress. The Teamsters agreed to release us from the merger and it was agreed with the Congress that we would first become an independent union and then negotiate affiliation with the ILWU. That’s what took place. It took longer than we anticipated, but nonetheless we’re in one family now.

“We have five separate contracts of our own to negotiate in addition to wages in between the ILWU and grain workers. As a result, we won a major successful strike against the grain elevators in Canada in 1947.”

**SAFETY QUESTIONS**

“Of the most important problems is that our grievance procedures are not up to date. Our safety and health, too, are in complete shambles, no good at all. The company completely ignores the union and its membership. When we watch longshoremen naturally we are jealous; we know there are very good conditions as far as safety is concerned.

“People are a problem right now for our people. We would like to have a more stable employment conditions like your union has at the coal loading operation at Roberts Bank—a seven day week and a guaranteed annual wage. But we know it’s not going to be easy. It’ll take time to work them out.

“One of the most important new things now will be that we will have one set of negotiations on grain instead of two. The longshoremen have people working on grain too.”

**LOCAL 142 PLANS HUGE LABOR DAY PARADE AND RALLY**

HILO—A gigantic old fashioned Labor Day parade and rally is being planned for Sept. 1 by Hawaii Division ILWU Local 142, according to Division Director Yoshito Takamine.

The Local Executive Board, at its last meeting held last month, left the matter of Labor Day celebrations up to each Division to decide one way or the other.

**PARADE-RALLY THEME**

“Organize the unorganized,” “unemployment job and pay,” “economy of Hawaii,” “those combined will be the theme of the parade,” Astoria General Takamine.

Takamine is general chairman of the affair.

The parade will wind through the streets of downtown Hilo, and end up at the Hilo Armory, where the rally will be held.

**PARTICIPANTS**

Participants will include ILWU members and their families. Other unions on the Big Island, such as the HGEA, UAW, UIW, OFA, CHPO and various AFL-CIO affiliated unions, will also be invited to take part in the parade-rally.

“It’s been such a long time ago since we had a parade to observe the one day in the year—a national holiday—which is set aside to honor workers, so we decided to put on a massive demonstration for Labor Day, September 11,” said Takamine.

“We feel Labor Day 1975 is an appropriate time to call everyone in the community about some of the serious problems which face our country today—greed, unemployment, recession—and the importance of workers to beings and the nation, more than ever before,” Takamine added.

**ARMED FORCES ORGANIZING**

WASHINGTON, DC—The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, has announced plans to begin organizing the thousands of the armed forces. While Pentagon authorities required action with worfe when asked to comment on the proposed unionization drive, AFGE officials pointed out that service men in Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany had been successfully represented by trade unions.

**BOWLERs HAVE BIG SUCCESS**

VANCOUVER, Wash.—The sponsors of the Annual ILWU Coast Invitational Bowling Tournament, held last month in Vancouver, Washington were, from left Sam and Marcy Kent, Bette and Jeff Hansen, from Astoria, Oregon, with a pinfall of 2341.

**ANNUAL EVENT**

The tournament is held every year around the third week of June—plan and you won’t be disappointed. The prizes aren’t much, but the rewards of making new friends and meeting other members you wouldn’t otherwise get to know are great.

**NEW LOCAL**—Surrounded by several members of newly chartered ILWU Grain Handlers Local 333, Canadian Area President Don Garcia showed a photograph to Local 333 President Barney Chapman and Business Agent Henry Kaney.

**Grain Workers, Longshoremen Have Long History of Cooperation**

VANCOUVER, BC—On the occasion of the issuance of an ILWU charter to Grain Handlers Local 333, Canadian Area Regional Director Craig Fretwacht took a moment to recall the long history of friendship and mutual support between longshoremen and grain terminal workers.

“The first locals of the ILWU were chartered in Canada in 1945,” he said, “and grain terminal workers were always considered a close friend and ally of our longshoremen’s union. In those early postwar years attempts were made by international reps of the ILWU to organize grain elevators. Attempts were also made to organize them by the newly established retail-wholesale union.

“A number of our pensioners and older union members are people who were originally signed up by our union when they were grain workers. The employers and the elevator companies, hired them for their activities in the Industrial Relations Board and other agencies.

“Subsequently, in the late ‘40s, a number of locals were chartered in West Germany.

“The grain workers too, along with longshoremen (who also do shipside-loading) have been the object of a great deal of public pressure brought on by the various economic groups involved including an agro-labor. Like the longshoremen, the grain workers were legislated back to work by the federal government under a contract formula worked out by Dr. Dr. a consultant appointed by the federal government.

“Efforts are now being initiated by our unions in Canada through the Canadian Labor Congress, and its affiliates who are directly involved in the movement of grain, to review our bargaining positions, consolidate our strength to protect our collective agreements and suggest plans for the movement of Canadian grain to the world market.”

**Chile to Resume Coast Trade**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Chilian nationalizing movement—Exa Shore, the arm of the National Service and Navigation, Intermercado (CCNI) has been admitted to membership in the Chilean Nationalizing movement—Exa Shore, the arm of the National Service and Navigation, Intermercado (CCNI) has been admitted to membership in the Latin America/Pacific Coast Steamship Conference. CCNI is planning to resume service by the Coast of British Columbia and the United States in September. Kerr Steamship Company is US agent for the Chilian carrier.

**Aid to Democratic Spain**

LOS ANGELES—The ILWU Southern California District Council has donated $800 to the Committee for a Democratic Spain, to be used for newspaper ads in major cities calling attention to the plight of trade unionists there.
Devoted ILWU Organizers Spread Unionism on Remote Alaska Isles

KETCHikan, Alaska — Organizers from the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) recently worked for two weeks in Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and for three weeks in Juneau and Ketchikan, on the panhandle of the state, to spread the message of collective bargaining to local longshoremen. These organizers are part of a larger effort by the ILWU to strengthen its presence in the region.

The organizers worked with local leaders to build awareness of the benefits of union representation and to encourage workers to join the ILWU. They conducted meetings with local union representatives and spoke to groups of workers about the importance of collective bargaining and the role of the ILWU in securing better wages and working conditions.

As a result of their efforts, several local unions were able to sign up new members and strengthen their bargaining position. The organizers also worked with local union leaders to develop plans for future organizing drives.

The organizers' work in Alaska is part of a larger effort by the ILWU to expand its organizing efforts across the country. The ILWU has a long history of organizing workers in the maritime industry and continues to be a powerful voice for workers' rights today.

Auxiliaries Focus on Women's Year

Torrance — The 17th Biennial Convention of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries adjourned June 27, after electing a new president, Dunn Rutter, of Auxiliary 17.

Ms. Rutter replaces Ruth Harris, Los Angeles, who declined to run for session.

On Monday morning, the women went over to Prince of Wales Island to organize Craig Fisheries, and successfully signed up all employees, including the office worker.

That's more complicated than it sounds, as travel in Southeastern Alaska, where the women are stationed, is often by sea and plane.

"And on foot," says Annie, recounting the four-day trip which at one point saw the two women hoofing it down the bank of Prince of Wales Island after having been forgotten by their pilot. They were ultimately rescued by a bush pilot and taken to a logging camp where they met up with a charter.

A Day's Work

All in all, it took four days, most of it coming and going. But it was all worth it, says Annie. The most important thing was that the workers at Craig Fisheries agreed to sign a pledge committing the Regional Office to file June 23 for an NLRB election.

The Craig women will become members of Local 61 in Ketchikan, of which Mary Smith is president.

When Annie and Mary talked to the unemployed longshoremen in the cold storage industry and what wages were in pre-union years, the reaction was one of enthusiasm.

"I want and without war," and Helen Kaunisto, chairman of the convention arrangements committee, who served as mistress of ceremonies at a banquet hosted for the delegates by Locals 13, 26, 63 and 94.

The convention also elected retired vice-president of Canada; and Ms. Kaunisto elected vice-president of the Federation, the post formerly held by Ms. Rutter.

The outgoing president, Ruth Harris, in her keynote address, urged the auxiliaries to join with other groups in fighting inflation, unemployment and the arms race "for which our government is the largest salesman."

The Federation reaffirmed its support of the ILWU longshore division, which, in the press in contract negotiations in San Francisco, and pledged to rally affiliates to respond to all requests for help.

DEBATE ON AMNESTY

In other actions the delegates considered proposals for a cost of living index, a ban on the export of logs, effective Jan. 1, 1976.

The Federation's traditional stand on civil rights was spelled out in support for Joan Little, a young Black woman and member of the KKK. "She's a Tlin-Git Indian who has lived in Alaska all her life," says Annie. During World War II, she worked in a Portland shipyard, and is now a business agent for Blaw-Knoll.

The convention theme, "International Understanding," was emphasized by convention speakers, including Ann Ram- ree, aide to Congressman Glenn An- derson (D-Calif.); Consuelo Andrade of the Council of Economic Priorities; Ms. Rutter, Gordon Gilbert, president of the union's Southern California pensioners; Paul Perlin, secretary of the Southern California District Council; Faye Kemp, Auxiliary 30, Vancouver, B.C., who urged women everywhere to work together for a world without war and without poverty.

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USSR Merchant Fleet

PORTLAND — The Soviet Union may soon be the world's foremost maritime power, according to an industry report. The report, issued by the Senator's Committee on Commerce, claims that the USSR is building fleets of the world during the period 1946-1974. The US, meantime, slipped from fifth to tenth place in the world league of merchant fleets in the same interval.

A report issued by the Senator's com- mittee described the fragmented US mar- time policy for the shipping. The report — or at least that portion quoted in the shipping sheet — did not say any whether some of the slippage was due to the registry of former US vessels under official flags.

LOG EXPORTS

A resolution introduced by the Ever- ett auxiliary opposing any ban on log exports won convention approval, as did one from British Columbia demand- ing "equal pay for equal work, and the effective of protective laws to all workers, regardless of sex."

The delegates were treated to a boat tour of Los Angeles Harbor, arranged by Port Commissioner Nate Di Biasi, of the Union's Southern California Treasury.

Delegates also voted to support boycotts aimed at China and Chile and urged participation in Chile solidarity committees.

At a concluding session, Wenonah Drasin, Oakland, and Gladys Hoover, Aberdeen, were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively, and Veva Phillips, Milwaukee, Ore., were reelected vice-presidents for Washington and Oregon. Margaret Pryor of Auxiliary 17 was elected vice-president for Northern California, and Peggy Chandler, vice-president for Southern California. Ms. Chandler of Auxiliary 8, also served as convention sergeant of arms. Others involved in convention arrangements, in addition to Ms. Kaunisto, included Frances Grassi, Opal Riggs and Clara Moore, all members of Auxiliary 8.

Northwest Trade Mission

PORTLAND — The Northwest forest products trade mission, which spent April in southeast Asia, discovered a large Japanese market for logging, processing equipment in many of the countries visited, notably the Philippines and Malaysia.

An article in the April 24 Shipping News quotes a spokesman from the trade mission as saying most of the large con- cession holders want to purchase com- mercial, rather than buy buying equip- ment on a piece-meal basis.

The mission also learned that the Philippines government has submitted a ban on the export of logs, effective Jan. 1, 1976.

Three Years in Stride for Quebec Labor Chief

QUEBEC — Louis Laberge, President of the 300,000-member Quebec Federation of Labor has been sentenced to a prison term of three years because of a speech he made a year ago.

Laberge was found guilty of "mis- chief" for allegedly inciting a group of workers to strike and held a liquor store in Montreal.

The conviction came only one week after an all-out strike by labor leaders convinced of arson, theft and drug trafficking from holding an executive session in the plant.

SPECIAL LAWS

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LABOR PROTEST

Canadian Labor Congress President Joe Morris today expressed shock in connection with the three-year peniten- tial sentence.

"By imposing a three-year term upon a prominent union leader for a speech made on behalf of workers with proposals for a cost of living clause," he said, "the court has created a dangerous pre- cedent endangering freedom of speech —the right of every Canadian," Mr. Morris said.

"Fiery rhetoric is the rule rather than the exception in Quebec public life. If the Quebec department of jus- tice was consistent, it would not prosecute and jail a great number of other people including politicians and labour leaders for statements attributed to them in the past years."

"Mr. Laberge committed no act of violence or in any way threatened to do what he said. No other charges were laid either against him or against anyone else in connection with this case.

"This sentence must immediately be appealed on the sake of justice toward Louis Laberge, but also for the sake of civil liberties in general."

Roy Bissell, Veteran Safety Man, Retires

PORTLAND — Roy Bissell, long- time Maritime Safety Officer for the Department of Labor, retired June 30, 1975. Bissell is well known in Northern California ports for his work in Maritine Safety; he is a member of the kapronic Safety Classes over the years which were attended by a great many longshoremen in caps 10, 54, 14 and 18.

Most recently Bissell has been assisting PMA in conducting Safety Seminars for walking bosses and superintendents. Prior to joining the Department of Labor, Bissell worked at the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyards. He is a machinist by trade and Chieftain's Union of America, 1975.

Ernie Baker Honored

PORTLAND — Ernest E. Baker, presi- dent of the Local 10 longshoremen at local pensioners' club, has been in- vited to represent the ILWU by Gov. Bob Straub to witness the signing of nine bills Baker helped lobby through the recent legislative session.

The bills, of special interest to pen- sioners are related to federal retirement, social security, or pensions, and seven other measures liberalizing state probate laws.
WASHINGTON, DC— Ninety decibels is the amount of noise generated by a New York City subway train. For those readers who have ridden in one—the likelihood is high. If you ride on one of them for thirty minutes or so, you're ready to get out.

Eighty-five decibels is the noise generated by a downtown street in the middle of the day—people talking, cars and trucks driving, horns honking, etc. In other words, the difference of five decibels is significant—many scientists who specialize in the human ear and noise problems suggest that 85 decibels is only half the noise of 90 decibels.

These five decibels are now the subject of furor in debate as the US Labor Department prepares to set a standard for how much noise workers can be exposed to over five years. Over the course of the next few weeks, officials will listen to hundreds of hours of testimony and then a final decision will be made by Labor Secretary John Dunlop. The sides have been pretty precisely drawn.

The business community, the leaders of the Ford Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administrations itself would prefer to see the standard remain at the present level of 90 decibels. Organized labor, most of the scientific community, and the Environmental Protection Agency is pushing to lower the limit to 85, claiming that in this way literally millions of workers will be saved from permanent hearing damage.

### TOO EXPENSIVE?

The major objection to forcing business to reduce noise levels down to 85 decibels is cost. One OSHA study, picked up by the business leaders and the Ford Administration, purports to prove that compliance with a 90 decibel standard will cost $13 million, while conversion to 85 decibels will cost $3 million. Thus, the Ford administration's inflation "watchdog"—the Council on Wage and Price Stability—has asked that the standard remain at 90 decibels for economic reasons.

And President Ford himself, in a recent speech to the US Chamber of Commerce on the need to hold down costs, asked, "Is it worth as much as $20 billion a year of consumers' dollars to reduce the level of noise exposure by approximately five decibels?"

## VASTLY INFLATED

Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency and the scientific community argue that the $13 million figure is vastly inflated. It is based, according to Dr. Jeanne M. Stillman of the OSHA, Chemical and Atomic Workers, "On a hastily made survey of existing conditions, inaccurate comparisons between industries, and unfounded extrapolations of costs."

The Environmental Protection Agency, on the other hand, alleges that the cost of such a reduction to 85 decibels would be only about $15 billion.

Other experts have pointed out that the cost of not reducing the noise level in places of work is about the same as the cost of reducing it. As Acoustics, Incorporated, authors Glenn Warnaka, Gerald Johnson and Davis Spack point out that countless damages and workmen's compensation "may result in a loss of money to industry in any other portion of OSHA standards simply because noise inherently affects more workers."

The EPA study suggests that the cost of not tightening up on noise would total about $13 billion in lost productivity, bills and comp payments.

Glenn Watts, president of the Communications Workers' Union claims that "If you ask workers if you should "stall" the hearing loss caused by excessive noise, other studies have blamed noise for:

- Deafness of blood vessels.
- Higher heart disease rates.
- Increased medical disorders, injuries and absences in noisy plants, as compared with other plants.
- Disorders involving the gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, neurological and endocrine systems.

And so, in the weeks to come, labor and business will each bring forth their most prestigious witnesses before the Occupational Safety and Health Administrative—Steelworkers' President Abel, and Auto Workers' President Leonard Woodcock, along with numerous shop stewards and safety activists will try to prove on the side of workers' health.

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### HOW TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS COMPARE

#### Industrial Noise

<table>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Vacuum cleaner</td>
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<td>70</td>
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#### Everyday Sounds

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<tr>
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<td>120</td>
<td>Auto traffic near freeway</td>
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<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Subway train</td>
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<tr>
<th>Everyday Sounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decibels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-raid siren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

####なぜ音のレベルが重要なのか？

音のレベルが重要である理由は以下の通りです。

- **聴覚障害**: 高音レベルの音は聴覚障害を引き起こす可能性があります。
- **心臓病**: 高音レベルの音は心臓病を引き起こす可能性があります。
- **医療費の増大**: 高音レベルの音は医療費の増大を引き起こす可能性があります。
- **生活の質の低下**: 高音レベルの音は生活の質の低下を引き起こす可能性があります。

### Difficult Approach

The Russians, according to Flattau, take a consistent approach to the question of exposure to dangerous chemicals on the job.

The Soviet approach "assumes that exposure levels are too high and that it is too harmful to prove reasonably safe" while Americans "start with a high standard that is then lowered," says Flattau. "But tougher standards cannot be justified if the workman's health and conceptually would seem a desirable strategy to adopt."
Higher Prices--Fewer Jobs: How Come?

The following is a version, slightly abridged, of a paper delivered by ILWU Research Director Barry Sil- verson at a conference on "Labor's Crisis of Inflation, and Ignored the cause and effect relationship between higher prices and rising unemployment. Perhaps we can provide some answers.

The tide of unemployment has been rising in this country, many of whom have temporarily neglected the crises of inflation, and ignored the cause and effect relationship between higher prices and rising unemployment. Perhaps we can provide some answers.

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**BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES**

*By Fred Goetz*

The elk is one of North America's most magnificent big-game animals and many consider it as the No. 1 trophy, even surpassing the moose.

In the early days, the elk ranged from the east to the west coast of North America and was as much at home on the plains as in the mountains. But today, it has sought refuge in the mountains. Except for fair numbers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, they are confined to the west, with the bulk of the population in Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Washington.

In line with the aforegoing, here's a rundown on how to Dress an Elk (Illustrations by Harold Cramer Smith, Oregon Game Commission).

The first operation is to stick the animal by inserting the knife at the point of the brisket and cutting toward the backbone, severing those large blood vessels leading to the neck. Sticking may be unnecessary in shot cases where internal bleeding has been excessive. After sticking and draining the carcass of blood, roll the animal on its back to keep it in an upright position. Cut the skin along the mid-line of the neck, chest and belly, cutting from the underside and not through the hair as this rapidly dulls the knife. Roll the hide, protecting the knife point with the finger tips to prevent piercing the intestines. Cut around anal vent and pull lower bowel and urinary organs through from the inside.

Open the chest cavity by severing the ribs with a hatchet or meat saw. Cut the gullet and windpipe below the chin and separate from the neck. Roll animal on its side; remove ribcage, cutting attachments when necessary. This completes the dressing operation.

It's a good idea to skin the elk immediately after dressing since the hide is thick and insulates against cooling. A delay in skinning may result in sour meat. Hanging an elk or skinning often can be accomplished without too much difficulty; the hunter is carrying a light block and tackle, and a tree is handy, the task is simple. A cable from a stout stick and insert through the hind legs above the hocks. Attach one block to the tree and the second to the gamble and commence hosting, skinning from the hind legs toward the neck as the animal is raised.

An elk can be hung without a block and tackle if some poles are handy. Select and cut three long poles, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Tie them together at one end and spread the tripod over the carcass. Insert a gambrel above the hocks and attach its center securely to the top of the tripod. Working in a circle, move the free end of each pole in circle until the carcass is raised, proceed with skinning until the animal is clear of the ground and the hide is removed. Hanging by the block and tackle or pole method eases the skinning task and results in a clean carcass which will cool rapidly.

A satisfactory skinning job can be done on the ground if it's impossible to raise the carcass. With the animal working on its back, commence at belly opening. Work the hide loose from the legs and side "til spine is reached. Remove process on other side, using hide as shield against dirt. Quarter and hang meat if possible. Otherwise, raise back-bone from hide to permit a free circulation of air. Allow to cool thoroughly before moving.

**U.S. Labor Costs Log**

WASHINGTON, DC—Labor costs in the United States rose more slowly last year than in any of the major manufacturing industrialized nations. This was also the case in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

**Dockers, Widows on Pension List**

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the July 19 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans: Local 7: Alfred J. Grindle; Local 9: Harry T. Laskowski; Local 8: Julius Bailey; Tandy D. Byars; Byron U. Evans; George Garve; Vance H. Maus, Harold Taylor; Solomon Thompson; Local 12: John B. Oli- viri; Local 14: Ray Anderson; Local 15: Frank J. Furlong; Local 23: Ralph L. Bowers; Local 34: Joseph L. Gardner; Local 35: Howard J. Laharty; Local 49: William Ohlheiser, Clifford Gardner.

**Boston Dockers Work After Strike to Save Guarantee**

BOSTON—Members of the two International Longshoremen's Association locals here voted to return to work at the auxiliary's daily general strike on July 8th, and a four-month walkout against the Boston Shipping Association started. The shippers won, for the first year than in any of the major European ports. The ILA locals negotiate their own guarantee-and work rules agreements after wages and other such cost items have been set. All other ports had locked up their agreements, with the exception of Boston.

Local 63, Wilmington

The following dockers have been elected by members of ILWU clerks' Local 63: Secretary -Business Agent, Jim McDaniel; Dispatcher, T. C. Harrison; Relief dispatchers, Leo Randolph and Dan Peck; Vice-President, James C. Miller; Board of Trustees, Harlan Azpeitia; Memorial Association, Jim Bowen, David Gades and Fred Goetz.

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**Energy Newsletter**

Members who are interested in the causes and cures of energy problems in the United States, nuclear power, etc., might consider subscribing to the informative Energy Newsletter which comes out of the office of a few beds in Delhi (D.A. As the Write to Gravel at 3317 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20509.)

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**Auxiliary Scholarships**

AUXILIARY SCHOLARSHIPS — Two daughters of Seattle area ILWU members, Miss Angela Pitts and Miss Yvette Bernard, were awarded scholarships from the ILWU auxiliary's 1975 scholarship fund. The awards were $500 each. Also receiving a $500 award was another member of Local 19; Yvette Bernard and her mother, Mrs. Arthur Bernard, Yvette's father is a member of warehouse Local 9.

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Oregon Solons Get Mixed Review

SALEM—The Oregon Legislature adjourned June 14, with many bills which would have benefitted thousands of working men and women still bottled up in committees.

One of these—the major loss of the session according to CRCD President John Olson—was a measure which would have increased unemployment compensation benefits. The funding portion of the bill had already passed. Work pay went up, effective with the week ending July 5, but because of actions taken by the 1973 legislature, only new claimants are eligible for the increase, which is not retroactive. New claimants eligible for the maximum benefit get $65 weekly, instead of $80.

Other bills which were tabled or died included:

• Eliminating strictures in workmen’s compensation law; and
• Banning advertisements for scabs.

Local 17 Dues Vote

SACRAMENTO—In accordance with a recommendation by the officers of ILWU Local 17 and the members of the local’s executive board, a mail referendum of the membership will be held on a proposal to raise local dues from $8 to $10 monthly.

The actual date for the ballot has not been determined. Two membership meetings held June 20 approved the holding of the referendum.