Ore. Labor Unites on Health Care

PORTLAND — UAW president Leonard Woodcock told key labor and political figures here on October 17 that it is essential to push the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security bill through Congress before the 1976 elections.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the International Woodworkers of America and attended by representatives of every labor union in the state, including ILWU, he spelled out why the measure is tied directly to their jobs, and why the delegates is tied directly to their jobs, and

Health Care

Dr. Finn will investigate the circumstances and causes of this fire and other recent occurrences of a similar nature. The inquiry is being undertaken to improve the health of employees in and about the terminal grain elevators of the BC Waterway.

Grain Blast Hearing Underway

OTTAWA—The Canadian federal government has announced the appointment of a one-man commission of inquiry into the explosion and fire on October 14, in the B-1 bomber.

The explosion and fire resulted in the death of three grain handlers and injured to 14 others, all members of the ILWU. Following the accident, the ILWU requested that an official inquiry be made.

The investigation will be conducted by Dr. Liam Finn, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia.

Dec. 15 Deadline for Widows’ List

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU locals in Northern California are sponsoring a testimonial dinner for International President Harry Bridges at the Grand Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on November 29.

Chairman of the event is ILWU Vice-President William H. Chester, who represents that while most of the testimonial dinner will be held, a few are still available at Brougham Enterprises, 165 O’Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Grain Blast Hearing Underway

San Francisco—After a two-month organizing campaign, a group of 52 workers at Eastman Central have voted to come into ILWU Local 26. The ILWU, which took place October 10, was ILWU—42, no union—40; challenge—0.

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The four ILWU titled officers have sent wires to the full House Rules Committee, the full House Judiciary Committee, and to the entire Congressional delegation in the States in which we have members, stating they will handle negotiations, assisted by Rosa Pena, Graciela Barragan and Basilio Hernandez, committee members from Eastman Central.

Dec. 15 Deadline for Widows’ List

SAN FRANCISCO—By December 15, all longshore, clerk and walking boss locals must forward to the Coast Committee lists of widows eligible for benefits under the new ILWU-PMA agreement.

So far, only Locals 4, 14, 21, 24, 27, 32, 47, 54 and 56 have responded to the committee’s request for information on longshore widows not covered by ILWU-PMA pension and welfare plans—those who have not re-married, are living in Washington, Oregon, or California and whose husbands retired between 1952 and July 1, 1965.

ILWU Wins at Eastman Central

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Save the Food Stamp Program

PRESIDENT FORD, his supporters in con-
gress and his big business bankroll seem
dead set on provoking a serious social crisis in
the United States. His apparent willingness to see
New York City go down the tubes, his vetoes of
such minimal social legislation as the school
lunch bill, and opposition to job-producing pro-
grams add up to a concerted drive to “repeal
the sixties.”

The latest piece in the puzzle is the Presi-
dent’s proposal to slash some $1.2 billion from
the US food stamp program and eliminate mil-
million people who are currently receiving the
Stamp Reform Act would cut one million house-
stamps. That’s about 17 percent of the 18.8 mil-

now $5,050 for a family of four.

The Ford Bill, in other words is a union-
busting bill, geared to create a “humble dole
and hungry labor force,” in the words of Amal-
gamated Clothing Workers legislative repre-
sentative Arnold Mayer. As 1976 approaches,
this and other huge bargaining schedule President
Ford’s backers appear to have determined that it
is once again necessary to “nag” labor as President
Nixon did when he imposed wage-
price controls back in 1971.

The food stamp bill has a long way to go,
and will run into some stiff opposition in Con-
gress. The main scene of the struggle against
this union-busting campaign is going to be, of
course, at the bargaining table and on the picket
lines. But we need to protect ourselves legis-
latively as well—letters and visits to your con-
gressional delegation in opposition to this bill
would certainly be appropriate.

The phenomenon of increased absenteeism
cannot be ignored. In modern companies, for long
and short-term layoffs. This year, for example,
unemployment now temporarily levelled off at
3.3 million people—off of food
stamp benefits. That’s about 17 percent of the 18.8 mil-

sions, the food stamp program must be
awakened to the fact that skilled and production
workers in the motor vehicle and equipment
industry have, for years, been working longer hours—and at a much faster pace—than
similar workers in general manufacturing industries in the United States. The food stamp
industry’s real intent,” says AFL-CIO President
George Meany, “is to cut unemployed, striking
and wage workers from food stamp bene-
fits.”

The 1976 negotiations for the 180,000 UAW
members at Ford must be the scene to launch a new in the work-
day. They look for more time to enrich family life, to refresh
磨法 of this country would come apart. People
had to at least have enough to keep them at

Increasing concern is voiced by working people over the
arduousness, the boredom, the monotony of jobs in high-pro-
duction factories. Mechanization and expanded automation in many industries frequently no longer
cause new generations of workers to search increasingly and more intensely for the

increased concern is over the growing realization that
the work-time relationship between the automotive employee and employer.

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busting bill, geared to create a “humble dole
and hungry labor force,” in the words of Amal-
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Nixon did when he imposed wage-
price controls back in 1971.

the food stamp program a well known
haven for chiselers and rip-off artists” and
getting away with it—despite the fact that the US
Department of Agriculture study found that
fraud to have been committed by only .08 per-
cent, or simply baiting a food-stamp family.

Published semi-monthly at 1188 Franklin St., San
Francisco, Calif. 94109. Second class postage paid at
San Francisco. Subscription $2.50 per year.

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E. S. SILVERMAN, Research Director

Next Dispatcher Deadline, November 7
Wage Controls in Canada: Nixonomics Moves North

VANCOUVER, BC — In a dramatic about-face the Canadian government has announced its intention of imposing a 14-day wage controls and price controls. The wage controls are effective as of October 14, 1975. The program evoked immediate and forceful opposition from the Canadian Labour Congress, which set a conference in Ottawa in order to develop strategy to fight the imposition of controls. The two-month mcler has pledged to use every legal weapon, to fight the program, and to call nationwide media campaign "to expose the injustices and failings of the government"

The controls will apply to firms employing over 20 workers. In all about 1500 firms are affected employing 4.3 million workers, almost half of the country’s labor force of 8.6 million.

Wage increases will be limited to eight percent the first year, six percent with an added two percent for production. For those in the lower income categorv, wage increases of up to $600 per year will be permitted. For all others the maximum is $1000.

PRICE REGULATIONS

According to the government, price increases will have to be justified and price increases at the rate of plus or minus two percent. This will be applied or when it will become effective have not been revealed. Legislation embodying the government’s guidelines is now before Parliament. Violators will be liable for fines of up to $5000 and jail terms of up to five years. The legislation will be administered by a new anti-inflation board, headed by an administrator with sweeping powers.

BUSINESS LEADERS HAPPY

The program of the government of Premier Pierre Trudeau is the culmination of an intensive campaign by business interests supported by the corporate-controlled media, for wage controls. Business leaders generally have expressed satisfaction with the legislation.

In Parliament the legislation is being supported by the Progressive Conservative party, while the New Democratic party has expressed opposition. Provincial governments including three New Democratic Party provincial governments have announced that they will go along with the legislation.

LABOR OPPOSITION

According to Canadian Labour Congress President Joe Morris, the government’s intention of imposing wage and price controls is a direct threat to the government’s ability to govern effectively.

"We have been convinced that the restraint measures are unfair, inequitable and unworkable, and will not solve the twin problems of unemployment and inflation. "We could, calculated serving, we could reduce inflation on the backs of the workers," Morris declared. "Collective bargaining is conducted in public, while price increases take place behind closed doors of corporate board rooms."

In place of the government’s program, the CLC again advanced the nine-point program proposed last spring to combat inflation. This includes, steps to improve the supply of housing, regulation of rents, curb on land speculation, regulation of oil and gas prices and negative income tax or some other form of tax credit to protect income brackets, full employment policies, control of professional fees, an increase in old age pensions and tax concessions to corporations where only they create jobs.

The wage controls have also been strongly condemned by the BC Federation of Labor, following a meeting with federal labor minister John Munro.

"The wage control program," the Federation declared, "does not include any effective measure to deal with the main problem areas of inflation. There is no restriction on interest rates and only vague talk about reining in the government to curb land speculation."

The talk of profit control is misleading, the Federation said. Corporations have spent years developing "bookkeeping procedures and other means of hiding and re-investing profits. In any event increases in the excessive levels of profits of the past two years could be only one in the cake."

Frank Kennedy, executive member of the CLC, said the program was designed to weaken the Canadian Area ILWU, called on the delegates to carry on an educational campaign among the membership.

"We've got a big job to do," he said. "All the propaganda coming against the labor movement is starting to sink in. Everybody is attacking the labor movement and we have to fight back."

The first ILWU members to be affected by the legislation will be 600 members of the grain handlers, Local 325, who will contract expires at the end of the year.

Local 26 Signs New Pact at Furst Screw

LOS ANGELES — Local 26 members at the Furst Bolt and Screw Company have voted to approve a new three-year contract.

The package includes a general increase of $3 a hour and a cost-of-living raise of 8% in any contract year. A maximum raise of 10% can be obtained for cost-of-living increases during any one contract year.

Other fringe benefits improvements include a provision for paid sick leave to the contract, making a total of 7 days per year with accumulated time.

Pension contributions will be increased from $8.65 per month to $15.00 per month, and will be increased by an additional $8.65 per month on September 30, 1979.

The Local 26 Negotiating Committee included Business Agent George Lee, Leon Caddell, Paul Werner, and Leen- nia Wilson.

Local 26 Signs Scrap Pact

LOS ANGELES — A new three-year agreement covering 11 companies in the Scrap Employers Group has been approved by the metals recycling association. The contract contains wage increases and step increases totaling $1.25 per hour over the life of the agreement.

The negotiating committee, which represented approximately 600 members in the industry, consisted of Local 26's Joe Ibarra; Vic Williams; Max Aragon; Business Agent George Lee; Carole Reese, Luria Brothers; M. Ayala, National Metallals; Charles Cornejo, Purdy Company; Frankem Teamer, Hugo Nato; and Elton Powell, Alpert & Alpert.
United Oregon Labor Joins Health Security Bill Drive

Continued from Page 1—

When they become unemployed, they lose their medical insurance and must pay the premiums themselves or lose protection for themselves and their families.

"It's a sad reflection on the richest nation in the world when its citizens must choose between adequate health care and food on the table," said Woodcock who is labor chairman of the national committee pushing for the health bill.

COALITION FORMED

The meeting saw the formation of an Oregon Coalition for National Health Security, with IWA president K. E. Johnson serving as pro-temp chairman and Assistant Rep. Ralph Groener, D-Oregon City, as temporary director.

ILWU Regional Director G. Johnny Parks was named to a nine-member nominating committee to select permanent officers. A 17-member planning and goals committee also was appointed, with other members to be added later.

These permitted a total of $254 for initial operating expenses. The Oregon Packers Union made an immediate cash payment to get the ball rolling, since it will be necessary to set up an office and hire a coordinator. Parks and other representatives of the international unions were asked to solicit help from their respective organizations. It is hoped that pledges totaling about $1000 per month can be secured by January 1.

"An active, functioning committee and an office to work out of is absolutely essential," he stated. "Ullman needs to know that his constituents and his state support the Kennedy-Corman bill."

Another ILWU participant was Eugene Bailey, president of Local 12.

More on Washington Report

Continued from Page 1—

Also supporting an effort by Senator Proxmire to amend the Defense Bill to cut back $1 billion to be used for procurement funding for the production of the B-1 Bomber.

We here again urge Locals and District Councils to advise their Senators of the ILWU position relative to these two measures. Both questions may ultimately be settled on the floor of the Senate later this year.

ENERGY COMPANIES’ VICTORY

The Senate once again defeated an amendment by Senator Phillip Hart (D-Mich.) and James Abourezk (D-SD), to prevent major oil producers from controlling refining, transportation and marketing operations of petroleum products, as they do at present. The vote was 50 against to 46 for. This means the oil companies will continue to have absolute control of this industry from refining through marketing.

Senator Ted Kennedy offered an amendment that would have prevented petroleum producers from holding the assets of any other form of energy company in the United States (i.e., coal, thermal, nuclear, etc.). The amendment was defeated by a vote of 51 to 39.

These amendments were made to a Senate bill which was supposedly to provide an emergency natural gas program. The Senators generally allowed deregulation of natural gas over a period of 5 years. The formula is complicated but means that the price of natural gas will go up to the consumer, once again, these giant corporations will be allowed to maximize their profits— which apparently is the name of the game in both Washington, both on Capitol Hill and the White House.

Coos Bay Port Expansion Begins

COOS BAY — Earth moving crews have started dyke construction which, observers say will mark the beginning of a multi-million dollar expansion and improvement program for the Port of Coos Bay.

A $800,000 bond issue to cover dyking was approved by the voters in a landslide majority vote last August, according to Eugene Bailey, president of Local 12. This was prerequisites to the $14 million channel dredging project, in which Bailey and 12 others flew to Washington in April. (See Dis- patch August 15)

The Economic Development Council, of which Bailey is chairman, is in close touch with Oregon’s senator Mark Hatfield, and there is every reason to feel we have the votes to assure the appropriation," Bailey said.

The Port of Coos Bay already is Oregon’s No. 1 port in the handling of Oregon products, with current export ton-nages running well over five million tons annually.
ILWU Has Made Big Changes in California Cotton Industry

Bakersfield is an "All-America" city, says the dispatchers on the police uniforms.

It is also an open-shop town, at the southern end of California's great San Joaquin Valley, Bakersfield's prosperity depended largely on the citrus, cotton, tomatoes and vegetables that come out of the valley's fertile soil every year, and the oil that gushes from the ground in nearby Taft and Maricopa. It's agribusiness and oil that have brought the big firms like Anderson & Clayton and Kern County Land Company up to the tune here.

While the world has closely followed the efforts of the valley's agricultural laborers to win union recognition and decent wages and conditions, the long-term struggles of the valley's industrial workers for similar benefits are no less significant, if somewhat less dramatic.

TWO ILWU LOCALS

About 650 workers, at the peak of the season, are members of two ILWU locals, which represent workers in the cotton compresses. Most workers between Bakersfield and Stockton, Local 26, members work at Calcot Compress, Calco Compres and San Joaquin Compress in Bakersfield; in Fresno, Local 57, which together represent about 650 workers in the cotton compresses around Fresno after World War II. He worked in the compresses in Fresno, got out of high school in the mid-sixties and signed up to study electrical work at Fresno City College. He completed the course successfully, working nights, but they weren't hiring any black electricians in Fresno that year, so he too went to work in the compresses.

Alfred Santana

started work in the cotton compresses around Fresno after World War II. He worked in the compresses for about six months, then was hired by a shop that made shirts, similar to the system that prevailed on the West Coast waterfront before 1946. "We never had much strength until the ILWU came in," he says.

Chet Meske, ILWU International Representative, led the first Local 26 negotiating committee into the Calcot Compress offices in Bakersfield in 1951. The president of the firm, a man by the name of W.D. Frick, pulled out a revolver and aimed at the members and ordered them out. "I'll say we never had much strength until the ILWU came in," he says.

James Walker, now President of ILWU Local 57 in Fresno, got out of high school in the mid-sixties and signed up to study electrical work at Fresno City College. He completed the course successfully, working nights, but they weren't hiring any black electricians in Fresno that year, so he too went to work in the compresses.

James Walker, now President of ILWU Local 57 in Fresno, got out of high school in the mid-sixties and signed up to study electrical work at Fresno City College. He completed the course successfully, working nights, but they weren't hiring any black electricians in Fresno that year, so he too went to work in the compresses.

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A Trust Fund 
For Labor Candidates

PORTLAND — The ILWU Columbia River District Council is recommending that Oregon ILWU members contribute to a political action trust fund to help labor-oriented legislative candidates with filing fees and campaign costs. Contributions would be on a voluntary basis.

The recommendation, modeled after one adopted earlier by Local 12, has been endorsed by Local 40. "We're not going to buy votes," said State Rep. Jim Chrest, a delegate from Local 40, the Columbia River Council. "But it is extremely difficult for a worker to get enough money together to run for office. But a legislator may be more inclined to listen to what you have to say on a bill if you've helped him with a small donation."

The campaign spending lid is off. Big business can spend as much as it likes, and what it would like, is brought out, is to squeak people who represent labor, and those who support labor out of the legislature.

In other actions, the CRDC:

• Reaffirmed its opposition to Senate Bill 1. "We are opposed to any bill that takes our freedom away," President Jim Platt said bluntly.

• Sent letters opposing the Hawaiian strikethrough bill to members of the Oregon and Washington Congressional delegations, with copies to Sen. Daniel Inouye, sponsor of the warmed-over union-planting legislation, and to Repe. Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga who have introduced a similar measure on the House side.

• Endorsed a resolution urging that native American Indian tribal homeland be transported to the "Lower 48" via trans-Alaska pipeline and natural gas tankers, rather than by trans-Canada pipeline.

The resolution, which was introduced by Local 8 president John Olson, did not endorse any private interest or group interested in development of the pipeline, except to specify that it must be "all American."

Local 7, Bellingham

Local 7, ILWU, Bellingham, Washington, will hold its final election December 2, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and one member of the executive board. Nominations will be made November 4 and December 2, 1975.

Polling will be between the hours of 7:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., at 807 State Street, Bellingham.

Local 19, Seattle

Longshore Local 19, ILWU, Seattle, Washington, will hold its final election December 2, 1975, and final election, December 17, 18, 19, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and one member of the executive board. Nominations will be open at stopwork meeting November 26, 1975 and will close on December 4, 1975.

Polling will be between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., December 19 through December 22, 1975 for the primary and 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., December 17 through December 19, 1975, for the final. The address is 84 Union Street, Seattle, Washington.

Local 49, Crescent City

Local 49, ILWU, Crescent City, California, will hold its final election December 18, 1975. All the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and two members of the executive board. Nominations will be made November 12, 1975.

Polling will be between the hours of 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., at the Longshore Shack, Bridgeport, Crescent City.

Aid to Little League

TRONA, Calif. — Local 35 here recently contributed $75 to the Searst Valley Recreation League for the Little League football program.

A Recipe for Solving US Unemployment

WASHINGTON, DC — A $3 per hour minimum wage, a shorter work week and a higher overtime rate would help solve the nation's unemployment problem, an AFL-CIO lobbyist told Congress recently.

Testifying before a House Labor Subcommittee, October 22, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller said that these measures would "help to reverse the unemployment figures which have appeared to be dropping off at the disastrous level of almost 8.5 percent.

He pointed out that overtime hours have been high during the recession, and have even been on the rise in recent months because it was cheaper for employers to pay time-and-a-half than to hire new workers.

DOUBLE TIME

Ypping the overtime penalty pay to double time, he said, and reducing the standard work week would require employers to hire more workers.

As to the minimum wage, which is now $2.10 and will go to $2.30 in January, Biemiller said it falls well below the Census Bureau's designated poverty income of $4,080. Based on government projections, he said, a worker earning $2.20 an hour in 1977 will still be right at the poverty level.

"No one who has lived through the galloping inflation of the last few years should seriously question the $3 minimum wage rate," he concluded.

Massive Corporate Tax Fraud

Revealed

WASHINGTON, DC — A compilation of the taxes paid by 142 large corporations last year showed that they paid an average of 6.4 percent of their income to the government, or about one-third the corporate income tax rate of 16 percent.

Eight of the companies paid no taxes at all, despite profits totalling $963 million. Some of them received tax rebays because of accumulated tax credits or past losses, according to Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and a long-time advocate of tax reform.

Eighteen companies have paid taxes at a rate of 10 percent or less on $270 million in profits, he said.

PERFECTLY LEGAL

"These corporations were able to completely avoid paying federal income taxes or keep them to an absolute minimum without breaking any laws," he said. "They have taken very effective advantage of the numerous incentives and business sector stimulants that have come to be an established part of the US tax code."

The corporations which paid no taxes in 1974 because of tax credits or losses carried forward or could back listed by Vanik included Ford Motor Company, Lockheed, Honeywell, SS Industries, Inc., American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, American Electric Power Co. and Allstate Insurance Co.

A Cheeseburger

For $4.50

PORTLAND — Local 8 President John Olson returned from a recent trip to Alaska and was impressed with the possibilities of increased trade, but he also had some things to say about a worker's life in the frozen north.

"They work ten hours a day, seven days a week. The Teamsters have to buy their own jet to get injured workers to the hospital level."

Business complaints labor is ripping them off, but who gets the money? Rent. Rent is $80 a month; you pay $15 to heat a house, $6.50 for a cheeseburger and 86 cents for a glass of milk!"
Caucus Costs

I am a rank and file member of Local 19 and have never had the opportunity to attend a caucus. During the past year there have been five caucuses.

What many of us want to know is what are the costs to the rank and file for a caucus? Specifically, what are the costs in connection with the following items: delegate wages and expenses, travel costs of delegates, rent of conference room, cost of staff, cost of court recorder, cost of transcript, other costs.

I am not asking for a personal reply, but would like to see these questions answered in a letter to the membership.

Fraternally,
Carl R. Christenson, 50478

We have held off answering Broth-

cer Christenson's letter for a while now while we solicited for the informa-
tion on costs to come in. We now have information for four of the five caucuses which were held beginning in October, 1974. For the October 16 caucus (5 days), the total figure was $34,314.86 which comes to $3 per member; cost for the December, 1974 (4 days) was $45,799.92 which comes to $4.06 per member; cost for the July, 1975 caucus (4 days) was $27,029 which came to $2.32 per member, and the cost for the April, 1975 caucus (7 days) was $54,854.45, which came to $8.60 per member.

As far as a breakdown is concerned, let's take the 4-day February, 1975 caucus, which cost $4,060.75.

- The gross expense varies, depending on length and other mat-
ters, this should give some idea of the proportions of the various items.
- Salaries and expenses (1 delegate from each local) $19,019.25
- Staff salaries, expenses and payroll taxes 967.29
- Terminal costs 2,923.88
- Ballots 1,282.50
- Dispatcher supplement 849.00
- Printing and mailing 460.87
- Telephone 881.79
- Supplies and copy machine 602.48
- Postage 141.66
- Miscellaneous 177.86

Total $27,029.00

Kohala Closes Up Shop

Kohala Sugar Co. went into Hawaiian plantation history on Oct. 1, without any cash on hand. It resulted from the production ahead of its originally scheduled Nov. 15 date.

An announcement of the plantation’s close came with suddenness, anguish—

and sadness—on March 1, 1971. Then, the company said the mill will end in Dec. 1975, however, this was extended to 1976 later.

The timetable of layoffs as the com-

pany prepares for its final campaign follows: of the 201 workers on the pay-

roll (108 in March 1973), we will go by Oct. 30, followed by another 106 on Nov. 15 and the rest later in the month and on Dec. 31.

PHASE OUT PLANS

The laid off workers will take their last week’s pay, and eventual return to the plantation. They will be officially on the company’s rolls insofar as medical and dental benefits are concerned. The company will go to Dec. 31, 1975.

Some 14 employees will stay on the job beyond Dec. 31 to complete the paper work of “cleaning up” the closeout

The company’s explanation of the plan is this: The plantation ran out of cane to harvest because a continued series of dry spell and poor growing conditions.

A combined efforts of the ILWU, Kohala Task Force, the state and coun-
ty governments and the plantation, is being launched to solve the problems of the laid off Kohala workers.

NY Typos OK Automation, Get 10-Year Contract

NEW YORK—New York printers and their employers, who had been at loggerheads, have reached tentative agreement on a 10-year contract that will put workers back on production and out of town shops. The subsidy will amount to 10 percent of the payroll.

The agreement, which will affect about 4,600 workers, permits the intro-
duction of automated composing room techiques in exchange for a guarantee of job security for the workers involved in the industry.

The contract also establishes a sub-

sidy system that will enable New York pressrooms to employ 10 percent more workers than the current average in the industry.

Roll Back Utility Rates

PORTLAND—The Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee at a re-
cent over Freight meeting reaffirmed its demand for a 30 percent rollback in all utility rates.

The committee declared in a unani-
mous resolution that in the event the Public Utilities Commission "persists in maintaining its terms and schemes of the private utili-
ties at the expense of the consuming public," it will seek to establish public utility districts on a county-wide basis.

The Democrats commended the Com-

mittee to Lower Utility Rates for ac-
counting for their position calling for a rollback. Members of ILWU auxiliary 5 are active on this committee, and the letter said the committee endorsed the demand for rate roll backs.

Who's Minding the Store?

WASHINGTON—Investigative columnist Jack Anderson reports that when the Labor Department recently inspected an intermodal terminal in Wash-

ington they found it full of safety haz-

ards — faulty fire extinguishers, dark emergency exits, etc. Overall, they listed more than 300 violations.

The tenant? The department’s own Occupational Safety and Health Admin-

istrative

Cost of Living Outside of State

WASHINGTON—New evidence of the toll taken by the nation’s double-digit inflation last year is provided in govern-

ment figures on the cost of living for a retired couple rose 11 percent above the year before. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) says it costs a retired couple $6,061 a month to maintain an “intermediate” standard of living in an urban center.

The “retiree” described as the one who is not working is expected to spend more than the previous budget.

But the $6,061 figure is for the fall of 1974 and the BLS notes that the con-
sumer price index went up another 5 percent above the indexes which were being published.

That would bring the cost to $6,343 for the middle level, $6,949 for the “lower” budget and $7,417 at the higher level. The October 1974 figures were $4,228 for the lower budget and $5,960 for the higher.

The indexes are based on a hypo-

thetical package of goods and services

that might be purchased by a man aged 65 or more and his wife. They are as-

sumed to be self-supporting and in reasonably good health.

The jump of 11 percent between 1973 and 1974 did not stem from as food costs as much as the increase of the year before. Yet the food cost increase was still sizable, up 10.4 percent in the latest intermediate budget, compared to 20 percent between 1972 and 1973.

But other cost increased even more. Transportation, reflecting the surge in oil and gasoline prices, jumped 15.7 percent for the highest budget, 7.1 percent for the middle and 14.3 percent for the lowest.

Retirees who relied on public trans-

portation fared slightly better than the auto owners. Housing and medical care cost increases were close to the 11 per-

cent overall average rise in all three budgets, with personal services slightly higher.

Pamphlets on Workers’ Rights

SACRAMENTO—Four new pam-

phlets spelling out the rights and ser-
vices available to California workers un-
der state labor laws have just been published by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the California De-

partment of Industrial Relations.

The pamphlets, which are available free for general distribution, are:

- “State Labor Law Speaks for Eight Million California Workers”— dealing with the worker’s right to fair and im-

partial treatment by employers; and

- “Employees’ Compensation Insur-

ance, Workers’ Rights and Benefits in Case of Injury and Illness on the Job”—dealing with the law requiring em-

ployers to protect workers suffering job-related injuries or illnesses; and

- “State Labor Law and Public

Workers”—dealing with the law that requires public works contractors to pay prevailing wage rates to all work-

ers and to hire at least one apprentice for every five journeymen.

Copies of the pamphlets as well as further information on state labor law protec-

tions for California workers may be obtained by writing to:

Ron Quillen, Labor Commission-

er, Division of Labor Standards En-

forcement, P.O. Box 603, San Fran-

cisco, Calif. 94101.

The pamphlets may also be obtained from any of the district offices of the De-

partment of Labor Standards Enforce-

ment.

NEW WAREHOUSE—A new, $3.7 million, 200,000 square foot intermodal warehouse is rapidly nearing completion, adjacent to the Port of Portland’s Terminal 6 container facility on the Columbia at Rivergate. The building, with eight roll-up doors, each equipped with dock levelers. The warehouse is scheduled for completion early next year.

Russ Shippers Visit Northwest Ports

PORTLAND — A six-member team from the Russian Merchant Marine’s shipping and port operations department was here last week as part of an agreement between the USSR and the US to ex-

change information on maritime trade.

The delegation toured several tide-

water river ports, Portland terminals 1 and 2, the Rivergate Industrial District and John M. Fulton container terminal on the Columbia before flying to Oak-

land October 25.

With the visitors on their rounds of local marine facilities were A. M. Ech-

bach, executive director for the Port of Portland, and Neil Whitman, manager of the port’s Northwest Ports.

The second group of Russians included K. Negnevich, director of FESCO’s container department in Vladivostok, and S. V. Dvorkin, director of the gen-

eral administration department of So-

victor in Moscow. They negotiated a new stevedoring agreement for FESCO with Brady-Hamilton while they were here.

The delegation comprised six Russian flag vessels calling at Columbia and Willa-

mette river ports.

The Taishet left from Astoria anchor-

aged Oct. 25. The Tolya Shumov was at

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Letters To The Editor

HAWI—After 114 years of operation, the sugar industry is all “pan” in this North Hawaii community.

The Ranch has been in the same family for five generations now. It is located in the Hamakua valley, 25 miles east of Hilo.

It is a very small operation, covering about 50 acres. The sugar production is about 500 bushels per year. The workers are all family members, and the children help out during the harvest season.

The sugar is made from the cane juice, which is cooked and dried to make the final product. The process involves several steps, including boiling, centrifuging, and filtering.

The company has been in operation for over 100 years, and it has played an important role in the local community. It provides jobs for local residents, and it also contributes to the local economy.

The company is owned and operated by the family, and they are committed to sustainable practices. They use organic fertilizers and Practices that help to maintain the health of the soil.

The company has been recognized for its sustainability efforts, and it has received several awards for its work.

The company is also involved in community outreach programs, and it donates a portion of its profits to local organizations.

The company’s success is due to the hard work and dedication of the family members, and they are proud to continue the tradition of sugar production in Hawaii.

The company is committed to maintaining the tradition of sugar production in Hawaii, and it is an important part of the local community. It is a family owned and operated company, and it is proud to continue the tradition of sugar production in Hawaii.
