Apply by June 30

Board to Act On 0 see Delegates

The ILWU International Executive Board will select overseas delegates at its next meeting which will be held sometime in July. In accordance with policy adopted at the 22nd Biennial Convention in April, 1977, the Board will select 24 overseas delegates plus alternates. The titled officers, subject to the approval of the Board, assign delegates to visit particular countries only so often as conditions in those countries warrant such visits.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS
The overseas delegations operate in accordance with Article IX, Section 1a of the International Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Five cents ($0.05) of this amount shall be assigned to a permanent Overseas Fund to be at the disposal of the International Executive Board solely for sending rank and file delegations abroad, or inviting delegations from abroad. The Overseas Fund shall have a ceiling of Ninety Thousand ($90,000) Dollars, and any money in excess of that shall revert to the General Fund of the Union. All members of such delegations shall receive the same rate of salaries and per diem as paid to the International Executive Board members away from their home areas. This fund shall not be used for Special Officers, Executive Board members or staff who may be sent on Overseas Delegations. Any officer or member who wishes to apply should complete an application form, which may be obtained at his or her local. Completed application forms should be in the hands of the International Office no later than June 30, 1978.

BC Increases OK

VANCOUVER, BC — The federal Anti-Inflation Board has approved longshore pay raises negotiated this year between the Canadian Area ILWU and the British Columbia Maritime Employers Association. The one-year agreement provides for an increase of 4.18% and is retroactive to an increase of 4.18% and is retroactive to

Who Will Take the Rap for Price Hike?

WASHINGON, DC—Soaring inflation is once again "the nation's number one economic problem," and the Carter administration is scrambling around to come up with a program to restrain it. At the same time, influential business leaders are anticipating that the current employment upsurge of the last few months—which brought the understated official jobless rate down to 6.2% in April—will come to an end. A small increase in unemployment reported in May renewed fears that we are once again heading into a period of high unemployment and high prices at the same time. Fully half the business leaders recently interviewed by Fortune magazine express a recession to be underway by late 1979.

APRIL FIGURES
Consumer prices rose by 8.9% in April, the steepest increase in 14 months. If this rate continues, prices will increase by 18.8% this year. Soaring prices of beef, vegetables and groceries led the way in April, but increased costs of medical care, energy and housing are also seen as the primary culprits in the better than 9% inflation rate of the last four months. Inflation was thus greatest in areas where labor costs are a minimal component of primary culprits in the better than 9% inflation rate of the last four months. Inflation was thus greatest in areas where labor costs are a minimal component of

Dock Talks Intensify

SAN FRANCISCO — As this edition of The Dispatcher goes to press, negotiations for a new Pacific Coast longshore and clerks agreement are continuing on an intensified basis.

As the July 1 expiration date approaches, ILWU and Pacific Maritime Association negotiators are working weekends and evenings. Bargaining began May 9. The parties have also agreed not to release any information to the press, except jointly, during the course of negotiations. Although many tough and complex issues are ahead of us," said International President Jim Herman, "we remain hopeful that a settlement can be reached before the deadline. Both sides are hard at work and showing a real desire to continue good faith bargaining."
Labor Law Reform Crisis

The passage of legislation to tighten up the National Labor Relations Act, originally passed in 1935, shouldn't be such a big deal. For more than 40 years it has been the policy of the US government that working people have the right to form unions and bargain with their employers without fear of harassment, intimidation, dismissal or any form of reprimal. These are unfair labor practices, forbidden by law.

The Labor Law Reform Bill, now on the Senate floor, is a small step toward bringing the National Labor Relations Act up to date. It reduces unnecessary delays in union representation elections. It imposes stiff penalties on employers who fire workers for union activities. It allows equal time for union representatives in company management and holds captive meetings. It denies government contracts to employers who repeatedly and willfully trample on workers' rights.

The reform bill has made necessary the introduction of corporations like J. P. Stevens -- the huge southern textile firm which has agreed to collective bargaining procedures for years by bundling unionists out of its plants, threatening them, bringing, stalling elections and refusing to bargain in good faith. J. P. Stevens is one of the best known of these employer violators -- 1,000 office workers at Crocker bank in San Francisco have been denied the right to vote on representation by the ILWU for a solid week while employer attorneys ran fullblown, every loophole in the law.

The Labor Law Reform Bill is an extraordinary mild piece of legislation. It is not the right-to-work or "cooling-off" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act that had already been blocked by amendment in order to reassure some small business people. But even so, it has run into hysterical opposition.

We expect opposition from organizations like J. P. Stevens, grown wealthy on the backs of exploited, divided and unorganized workers. We are not taking this stand in opposition to small and medium-sized business people who have fallen for the distortions and threats of the National Right-to-Work Committee and other right-wing groups. But the interesting thing is that the big guys in basic industry--steel and auto, for example--have been doing it unpunished for years and pride themselves on their modern corporate image, are also in it with both feet. Through such organizations as the Business Round Tables, the Chamber of Commerce, big business crowd has spent millions of dollars and developed a remarkably sophisticated apparatus to defeat this bill.

So far, American labor, with the support of civil rights groups, religious and other liberal organizations, has met the challenge. We have matched every anti-labor postcard, letter, phone call from corporate lobbyists. But the opponents of the bill have taken their tactics from the Corporate lobbyist and are mounting a well coordinated campaign to destroy the bill. We have come this far because of our ability to match the pressure they have put on Congress, and we will make it all the way only if we continue to do so.

Gulf and Western's Ideal Company Town

Dissent of US corporations have found in the political climate of the United States largely because of the plentiful supply of cheap labor. The social advances won by US workers have been matched by a decline in their living standards. The US Labor Movement has been weakened by the Taft-Hartley Act. It has already been watered down by amendment after amendment -- 48 of them, where there is a genuine commitment to organizing by all union members. But if the bill is defeated or is crimped in amendments, it will signal a tremendous victory for the right wing and open the door to stepped up employer pressure for even tougher things.

Taft-Hartley looks like progress. Employers are more and more into politics these days--particularly since the courts have given the OK to massive political fundraising efforts. A defeat of Labor Law Reform will establish a kind of moratorium on the political process.

That is why I want to appeal to every member of this union to take the time to contact their Senators -- no matter how backward you may think they are--urging decisive support for S. 2467 and rejection of the Taft-Hartley which is the budget. Borderline Senators now supporting the bill are just as likely to cave in as to stand up to pressure.

The Labor Law Reform Bill will not in itself solve the problem of organizing the 75% of the American work force remaining outside the union fold. But it does put in place the framework where there is a genuine commitment to organizing by all union members. But if the bill is defeated or is crimped in amendments, it will signal a tremendous victory for the right wing and open the door to stepped up employer pressure for even tougher things.

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BONUS PAYMENTS TO SCABS UNFAIR, NLRB RULES

The payment of bonuses to employees for crossing picket lines during a strike is an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

In a case brought against the Rubatex Corp. of Bedford, Va., by the Rubber Workers, the NLRB rejected the company's argument that the $100 bonuses it paid employees who worked during a 1976 strike were trivial and did not constitute a bargaining advantage.

To remedy the violation, the board ordered the company to pay similar bonuses, with interest, to the strikers.

The case arose from a seven-week strike by the URW seeking a contract renewal with the rubber-products firm in the fall of 1976.

During the strike, Rubatex continued to operate, using supervisory personnel, non-bargaining unit employees and 13 of the 83 unit employees.

After the strike was over, the company paid $4,600, including $2,000 to the union—to all employees who worked during the walkout, including the 13 bargaining unit employees.

Of 246 non-unit or supervisory employees, 14 were paid $50 each, and one was paid $75. Of the 13 bargaining unit employees, nine who worked throughout the strike received each $50, and one received $75. No bonuses were paid the 317 unit employees who participated in the strike.

Rubatex President W. C. Walters said in a letter accompanying the bonus checks that the money was to aid in bringing the plant in operation during the strike.

In its finding, however, the NLBR ruled that "Clearly the payment was to encourage the continuance of services and for this reason, were terms and conditions of employment about which the company was obliged to bargain with the union.

As for management's contention that the bonuses were trivial and had no decisive effect, the employees, they were awarded to only 13 of the 83 unit employees, the NLBR ruled.

Regardless of the amount of the bonuses, the fact remains that employees who had not participated in the strike were singled out and granted a benefit which was denied to employees who had.

We believe their principal impact will be to discourage employees from engaging in protected activity in the future.

PEDRO NOISE HAZARD

Many members have been complaining about the excessive noise in the areas immediately surrounding mobile cranes, rafts, and the car shaker of the bulk docks.

All members should be aware that ear protective devices should be requested and worn to prevent hearing loss. Today, more than ever, it is widely proven that excessive noise in industrial areas is causing hearing loss and all forms of stress reactions.

If you suspect that you have a hearing loss, or any effects from the exposure of noise on the job, you should investigate on filing a Worker's Compensation Claim. Naturally, this covers clerks and foremen, as well as the longshoremen.

Further information can be obtained from the Welfare Office.

**Local 13 “Bulletin”**

NEW MEMBERS FOR LOCAL 50

ILWACO, Wash. — ILWU has a dozen new members as a result of two separate publications of membership applications and a small mail in from a union member at this small port and fishing center at the mouth of the Columbia.

Peter Shumaker, one of the new members, was organized under the direction of the Northwest Region, Local 60, ILWU, at a unit of longshore Local 50 in Astoria.

150 MEMBERS OF ILWU LOCAL 6ARE EMPLOYED IN THE C&H REFINERY WEST OF CROCKETT, CALIFORNIA. ABOVE, DARYL DICKENS WHEELS A PALLET LOAD ACROSS THE TRUCK DOCK TOWING A ROLLING SHELL;

**STRIKE VOTE GETS THINGS MOVING, BIG ONE-YEAR PAC T WON AT C&H**

CROCKETT, Calif. — After a particularly difficult set of negotiations, 150 Local 6 warehousemen in the C&H Sugar Refinery here have won a one-year agreement featuring a wage increase of 7.6%, plus important fringe benefits improvement.

"They started off extremely tough," said steward Bert Parker. "We held five meetings, with the company wanting to keep the plant in operation during the strike.

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In this Dispatch feature, ILWU attorney Norman Leonard and Richard L. Fatsay will occasionally condense portions of legal interest to the rank and file. An important word of caution — these articles will deal with legal problems in general terms. They are not, and are not to be taken to be advice on any specific subject for any specific person in any specific situation.

In all cases in which a person has a legal problem it should be taken to an attorney for consultation. This is particularly true for persons outside the State of California. Messrs. Leonard and Fatsay are licensed only in California.

If Arrested...

"I've been arrested. What should I do?"

When a police officer contacts you in such a situation, we do our best to help him out. But we often wish that the client would have known about his rights at the time he was arrested or questioned by the police. He could then have taken steps to protect his rights and greatly help himself in any criminal case which might be brought against him.

This article, therefore, will deal with what your rights are at the time you are questioned or arrested by the police. You may have more rights than you suspect.

First, to be arrested, the officer must have "probable cause" to believe that you were committing or had committed a crime. In other words, the arresting officer must be in possession of facts which would lead him to reasonably believe you were committing or had committed a crime. Ambiguous or mere suspicious conduct does not constitute probable cause. If the officer does have probable cause to arrest you, a warrant is not necessary (except for a misdemeanor not committed in the officer's presence).

A police officer may, without probable cause, stop and question you should he feel you are acting suspiciously. For instance, if your car was weav ing from one lane to another while you were driving it, a police officer would be justified in stopping your car and asking you some questions. A police officer may also put you down or "frisk" you without having probable cause to make an arrest should he reasonably believe you possess a weapon. The officer may feel the outer layer of your clothing. Should the officer feel something which seems to be a weapon, he may reach into your pocket and seize it. However, the officer may not reach into your pockets if the object he feels could not reasonably be assumed to be a weapon, i.e., a pack of cigarettes.

TV NO GUIDE

Don't rely on your favorite TV show to tell you what your rights are should you be stopped or arrested by a police officer. You may have more rights than you suspect.

Once you are arrested, the officer must tell you your "Miranda" rights: You have the right to remain silent; any statement you make may be used against you; you have the right to the presence of an attorney at any questioning, and if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an attorney at any questioning, and if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to a court-appointed attorney at any questioning, and if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to an appointed attorney; you have the right to a court-appointed attorney at any questioning, and if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to an appointed attorney.

When the police officerWindowSize of an automobile.

The problem is that the Peterbilt Truck Company is a subsidiary of Pacar, Inc., an international conglomerate with its corporate offices in Bellevue, Washington. The parent company seems intent on breaking down union conditions, Frank Souza, district director of Machinists Lodge 150 and a vice president of the California Labor Federation, said.

"The fact that the strikers succeeded in cutting production at the Nework plant from 26 trucks a day prior to the strike to about a 1/2 a day now, has apparently little impact at Pacar's Bellevue headquarters," Souza said.

In light of the totally unacceptable contract proposal thus far advanced by the firm, Souza said that international representatives of all unions that have contracts with Pacar anywhere in the United States and Canada attended a meeting in Denver on May 25 to discuss the problem.

Issues involved in the Newark strike include:

Newark, Calif. — More than 900 striking workers at the Peterbilt Motors Company in this industrial East Bay community are in the process of becoming experts on how tough it is to negotiate decent wages and working conditions with a firm that's a subsidiary of a multinational corporation.

Recently the workers, who have been on strike since March 2, unanimously refused to vote on a so-called "revised" contract proposal which, union members said, "would eradicate or sharply compromise commitments in wages and working conditions with a firm that's a subsidiary of a multinational corporation.

The coalition's executive board includes six representatives from organized labor; A. F. Grospiron, OCAW; Jerry Wurf, president of the Service Employees International Union; and the Laborers International Union.

Among actions under consideration include a nationwide boycott of all Pacarr products, a union spokesman said.

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Conviction Planning In England

SAN FRANCISCO — Representatives of several Bay Area unions met at ILWU Local 6 headquarters, May 2 to get a first-hand report on a pioneer economic conversion effort in England. Phil Aquill, a steward for the Amalgamated Union of Engineers at Lucas Aircraft (also on The Combined Shop Stewards Committee representing 13,000 employees in 17 Lucas plants covered by 13 unions), told the unionists how a "Corporate Plan" was developed from the bottom up, setting forth concrete plans for conversion from defense to peace-time industry, using the existing skills and resources of Lucas employees. Some 15 alternative products useful to the community have been proposed and some developed already, including a hybrid auto engine using a standard internal combustion engine to power electric vehicles. Such a car would not have the range limits of all-electric models, but would reduce emissions by 80%, run quickly and cut fuel costs in half. Major automobile manufacturers are currently experimenting with this design.

Lucas management has ignored the "Corporate Plan," which points the way for U.S. unions to deal with reducing defense spending while protecting jobs, but unionists at Lucas and elsewhere in England praised the workers' efforts.

"If there's one thing we've learned, it's patience," Aquill said, "by announcing the closing of two factories, laying off 2,000 workers. Aquill said, "by announcing the closing of two factories, laying off 2,000 workers. We've gone from a 20,000-hour work week to a 40-hour week."

A meeting was scheduled involving the union, the labor government and Lucas management.

'Denturism' Drive

PTO津AL.Ord— "Denturism" is becoming a familiar word on the Oregon waterfront. So says Local 49 member J. K. Strawhan, who with the ILWU Columbia River District Council, is coordinating the distribution of petitions to get a measure on the November ballot which would authorize and regulate the practice of denture technicians.

Under present Oregon law a patient must go to a dentist to have an impression made of their mouth, and then return to the dentist to receive dentures. The Oregon legislation would contain a "certificate of need" which will authorize the health department to review the merits of a proposed "denturism" operation. The certificate of need would have to be approved before the operation could open.

Local 49 has been contacted by the Northwest Dental Association which is backing the measure. Strawn is in the process of collecting signatures around the waterfront for the ballot measure.

Health

Feds Delay Cotton Dust Standard—Would Save Many from 'Brown Lung'

WASHINGTON, DC — President Carter's economic advisers today ordered the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to delay publishing a broad new rule designed to reduce the high incidence of disease linked to cotton dust among the 800,000 people who work in the cotton industry.

Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, confirmed that the Administration's decision to delay the proposal despite OSHA's promise to a Federal judge that it would publish the rule by May 21.

According to memorandums written by Mr. Schultze and Barry Bowser, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, the decision to delay the regulation was based on a concern that it might have an inflationary impact on the economy.

Sol Stein, senior executive vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said, "We are shocked to learn that the delayed cotton dust standard has been delayed once again."

Mr. Stein said that the question of the economic impact of the proposed rule already had been reviewed in hearings last spring. "A safe level of cotton dust is economically feasible and morally imperative," he contended.

Efforts to delay even the consideration of the health problems caused by cotton dust go back to 1972, when George C. Guenther, the first head of OSHA, wrote a memorandum that no controversial standards, such as those dealing with cotton dust, would be proposed until after the election of Richard M. Nixon to his second term as President.

Mr. Schultze, in a May 2 memorandum to the Regulatory Analysis Review Group, said that in light of the President's concern about inflation, it was important to ensure that any new regulations do not "impact adversely on uncompetitive costs on American industry." The review group is an interagency committee recently established by President Carter to examine economic costs of regulation.

Stein said that the cotton dust standard would not come under the normal procedures of the Regulatory Analysis Group, Mr. Schultze said that he and Robert S. Strauss, the head of the Administration's anti-inflation effort, nevertheless would like the cotton proposal reviewed "for its likely economic impact."
Dave Rader Dies
SAN FRANCISCO — Well-known Local 6 pensioner Dave Rader died May 6, 1978.

Joining the union in 1941, Dave was an active member from the beginning, serv- ing as steward at the Old Haslett Pioneer Warehouse, Lederle Laboratories and Acme Export until his retirement in June, 1967.

Over the years, Rader served on the local’s General Executive Board, on the stewards council and as a delegate to local conventions. He organized the Local 6 contingent for many a labor day parade and was part of a committee that used to put on performances for Local 6 in the Civic Auditorium.

Upon his retirement in 1967 he was elect- ed first chairman of the San Francisco Pensioners Local 6 club and represented them at NCDC and ILWU conventions.

“Dave was one of those rank and file members who, without much reward, built this union from the ground up,” said Local 6 President Keith Eickman. “We would not be where we are now without his con- tributions, and those of the many unsung heroes like him.”

George Don Beers

WILMINGTON — George Don Beers, 48, a retired member of ILWU longshore Local 13, died on April 10. He had been active in the local’s pensioners club on many committees, including grievance, and also as sergeant at arms.

A former merchant seaman and a ser- geant in the US Army in Korea, Brother Beers led a full life — surviving once for 45 days in a life raft. He won a Silver Star, French Croix de Guerre, Korean Service Medal, three purple hearts and other dec- orations.

He is survived by his wife, Marie; four sons, Michael, Gerard, Noel and Bruce; two daughters, Theresa and Holly; two brothers and ten grandchildren.

Mrs. Mary Beers wishes to express her thanks for the flowers and other kindnesses received from Local 13.

A Good Word for Eureka Dockers
SAN FRANCISCO—Barbara Young is a member of warehouse Local 6, employed at Zado-Goldenberg who moved to the north coast town of Eureka late last year in hopes of finding a better environment and some longshore work.

“I expected to be given the runaround. I went up there really to say, you have to give me this job, and so on. I was ready for them to give me a hard time because I was a woman. But the guys were absolutely fantastic. They gave me an edge because I was a member of the ILWU, and really bent over backwards to help me on the job. Dis- patcher Larry Smith particularly and the other officers really went out of their way.

Ultimately the constant rains—“six solid weeks”—lack of work opportunity and her husband's inability to find work brought the family back to the San Fran- cisco Bay Area after four months in Eu- reka. But “I'll always feel a little bit like a member of Local 14,” says Barbara.

Next Dispatcher — Deadline — June 9

PORTLAND — Sen. Mark Hatfield met with ILWU officials here April 27, and in- dicated his support for the Labor Law Re- form bill, log exports and turning military converted docks in the Puget Sound area over to longshoremen.

Among those at the informal confer- ence with Oregon's senior senator were Jim Foster, secretary of Local 6; Larry Clarke, secretary-business agent of Local 46; and Regional Director G. Johnny Parks.

As a member of the Senate Appropria- tions Committee, Hatfield, who is the 10th ranking Republican in the Senate (he will be the ninth ranking Republican if re- elected in November), has been a power- ful force in obtaining federal dollars for projects vital to Oregon, including design consultant funds for the Coos Bay deep draft channel and added money for the Forest Service budget for timber sales and roads.

He was instrumental in obtaining match- ing funds for the Wayne Morse chair at the University of Oregon.

The son-in-law of Vince Kunamatchi re- presented Klamath, Hatfield has al- ready been close to ILWU.

SF Bay Area Pensioners
The membership of the San Francisco Bay Area ILWU Pensioners has reelected the following officers: President, Robert Rohatch; Vice-President, Jim Sylvia; Sec- retary-Treasurer, Hamadamudoff; Welfare Officer, Ernie Woods.

Albat “Buggy” Bertani, Bill Gobeen and Louis Souza were elected as trustees. The entire executive board was also re- elected, with the addition of John Rutter. The membership voted to send Bob Ro- hatch as a delegate to the National Se- nators' Council 14th Constitutional Convention to be held June 8-10 in Washington (the ilwu will be the ninth ranking Republican if re-elect- ed in November), has been a power- ful force in obtaining federal dollars for projects vital to Oregon, including design consultant funds for the Coos Bay deep draft channel and added money for the Forest Service budget for timber sales and roads.

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Oregon Primary Results Mixed

PORTLAND — More than half a million Oregonians cast ballots in the Nov. 4 elections, with the outcome of the Galvone Income Tax increase measure but only 375,177 Democrats and 93,934 Republicans bothered to vote for Governor.

In capsule form, this is the story of the May 23 Oregon primary. Bob Straub, a relatively light voter turnout.

The incumbent governor, Bob Straub, won the Demo' nod for the state's top job. He will face Democrat, the leader of a relatively little fished river but offers a short time. Others take longer.

There's a very good pamphlet on this subject called "Male Menopause—Crises in Middle Years." It's a written in the Columbia, from a boat or in the water in the winter months for the steelies and a large run of big King (Chinook) and winter steelhead, should follow US Highway 101 south from Raymond, Washington, and you will find the river. The next major branch is South Bend to the north. Actually, the North Bend is South Bend to the north. The Nehalem consists of three forks for the North Nehalem is the most popular. It is a relatively little fished river but offers large promise to anglers who strike it when it's on the drop and clearing after high water in the winter months for the steelies and late Fall for the salmon and cutthroat.

The exception is this: An Oregonian fishing in the Columbia, from a boat or in the near waterfront areas it was not required in past years to have a license to fish for salmon in Washington, either by residents or non-residents although it was required that the angler have a salmon punch card which was free. But now, since January 1, 1978, a new rule has gone into effect and a Washington salmon fishing license is required. This year for the Columbia River and close to the dock.

An incident which took place as we pulled up to the dock.

His name I have forgotten but never forget the name I have forgotten but never forget the picture shows James and me holding the big salmon Mr. Horton ever hooked. It weighed 40 pounds, Fred, and I used herring for bait. Mr. Horton caught lots of salmon; he loved that country and he sensed. Likewise, a Washington resident needs only an Oregon license to fish. It doesn't require it in past years to have a license to fish for salmon in Washington, either by residents or non-residents although it was required that the angler have a salmon punch card which was free. But now, since January 1, 1978, a new rule has gone into effect and a Washington salmon fishing license is required.

The skipper was of Swedish de- scent; he told me so, but I like I say I don't recall his name. So I'll call him "Swede." He was tall and chunky and walked with a little stoop. As we were tying up, a beautiful yacht-like craft slid in to moor be side us and a lovely, scantily-clad lady walked out on the foredeck from the big boat's cabin. She looked down at us and addressed the skipper: "I say there, did you catch any salmon today?"

"Yup," replied the skipper.

"How many," asked the lady.

"Limit," said the skipper.

"Did you get them on herring?" she asked.

"Hell no," said the skipper, "what ya think we are, a bunch of bums; we got 'em on plugs!"

"Oh," said the pretty lady.
Federal Aid to US Sugar Industry Supported

By Pat Tobin

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO has signed a supplemental agreement to the sugar industry. The agreement, which is identical to S 2990 on the House side and HR 12486 on the Senate side, would allow for the stabilization of sugar prices.

The agreement would set a target price for sugar of $0.11 per pound, with a maximum price of $0.14 per pound. The targeted price would be paid to producers in the United States, and the excess would be paid to producers in other countries.

The agreement would also provide for a temporary emergency fund to help producers who are affected by the stabilization program. The fund would be financed by a tax on sugar producers, and the funds would be used to cover any costs incurred by the stabilization program.

The agreement is supported by a number of labor unions, including the AFL-CIO, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the United Auto Workers.

The agreement is expected to be signed by the heads of the sugar industry and the labor unions in early June.

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Social Security

Social Security Retroactivity

Most people applying for social security benefits will no longer be required to repay benefits if they receive them for more than 12 months.

The new law will apply to those who have been receiving benefits for at least 12 months, regardless of their age. This means that many people who have been receiving benefits for less than 12 months will also be eligible to receive retroactive benefits.

The purpose of the new law is to simplify the process of applying for social security benefits and to ensure that people who have been receiving benefits for a long time are not required to repay them.

Full Employment

Full Employment Not Inflationary

High unemployment has prevented inflation from rising, despite a 12-month increase in the price index.

Federal economists have estimated that an increase of about 4% in the price index over the past year has led to an increase of about 1% in the unemployment rate, while a 12-month increase in the price index has led to a reduction in the unemployment rate of about 0.8%.

This means that the current 12-month price increase has not led to an increase in inflationary pressures.

Urban Family Budget Up By 50%

The cost of feeding, housing and caring for a family of four at an "intermediate" budget increased by $11.44 per year, according to the Urban League's annual budget study.

The study found that the cost of housing increased by $10.26 per year, while the cost of food increased by $1.18 per year. The cost of transportation increased by $0.15 per year, while the cost of medical care increased by $0.04 per year.

The total increase in the cost of living for a family of four was $11.44 per year, which is an increase of 50%.

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Don't Buy J. P. Stevens Products!

Why They Need a Union $14.56 Per Hour After 24 Years at Stevens

WALLACE, N.C.—Willy Wells Brice went to work for J. P. Stevens sweater plant in Wallace in 1953 thinking it was a "right good little place to work." He was making 62 cents an hour. He got Independence Day and Christmas off with no pay and a week's unemployment if he was laid off.

On June 1, 1977, more than 24 years later, Brice retired, receiving a lump sum of $1,782 from the Stevens "profit sharing" plan and a monthly pension of $14.56.

What is there to say about $14.56? asks Wilke Brice today, his face lined and sunk

"If a man was smoking, it wouldn't buy him cigarettes." J. P. Stevens' two textile mills are the only major employers in Wallace. For many in this tiny (population only major industrial employers in Wallace, the possibility of a locked out a plant on the flat plains of eastern North Carolina, the opportunity to work at Stevens could mean the difference between staying or moving. The uncertainty and chance of losing their homes is a major reason why the future of the plant is of interest to all workers.

In 1971 when Stevens was building the new Holly plant in Wallace, the company informed the workers that it couldn't afford to pay a wage increase. "Right then, we got a few union cards and started circula-"cution."

At that time not many cards were signed, but Stevens signed out Brice as a union member. When his wife died of can- cer in 1974, management convinced his co-workers not to give him the money they had collected, claiming that he didn't need it because he had insurance.

Later, when that insurance was leading another card signing, a state trooper sat in a patrol car outside his house for three months; two of his dogs were shot and left on the front porch and a third died under the sun. He said: "If we lose this election today, young'uns, it'll be through a snare in the bush. Because we got a lot of scrub (gosh darned) and those two-thousand-majority signed up in that mill; that's the only way we can lose honest."

They lost the election and about two years later, Brice's wife died, leaving him some money. He used the bequest to retire from Stevens and buy a small groce-

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Our News (The Dispatch)

Aid to Morse Chair

SALEM — The Executive Board of the Oregon AFL-CIO, meeting March 17, gave $1,000 to the fund for a Wayne Morse Chair at the University of Oregon at Eugene to help provide for visiting professors.