

WHO KNOWS THE VALUE OF CAREER AND TECHNICAL TRAINING?



OREGON'S UNIONS

Measure 98 will make sure every high school student has access to vocational education that teaches them real-world skills and prepares them for apprenticeships and good jobs in fields such as construction trades, computer coding, robotics, medical care and more.



"More career tech and vocational education in high schools helps students get real interest in skills that help them get jobs like ours. And it helps us hire local people. What are we waiting for?"

Bridget Quinn

Electrician, Workforce Development Coordinator
NECA-IBEW Electrical Training Center

MEASURE 98 IS PROUD TO BE ENDORSED BY:

Oregon AFL-CIO • Oregon State Building and Construction Trades Council • Oregon Nurses Association • International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 48 • International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 280 • Oregon and Southern Idaho District Council of Laborers • NECA IBEW Electrical Training Center • Oregon Tradeswomen Inc. • United Steelworkers, District 12 • Working Families Party of Oregon • International Longshore and Warehouse Union Oregon Area District Council • Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN) • Bakers and Grain Millers, Local 114

**VOTE
YES 98**
VoteYesFor98.org

PUT CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ALL OREGON HIGH SCHOOLS.

PAID FOR BY VOTE YES FOR 98

THIS NEWSPAPER BROUGHT TO YOU BY AMERICA'S LABOR MOVEMENT

...Election night

From Page 1

history. If it passes, Oregon no longer will have the nation's third-largest class sizes and shortest school year. The state might also benefit from spillover effects. One legislative legal opinion says Measure 97 would result in \$250 million a year in additional road maintenance funds. (To the extent that gas companies are taxed, the Oregon Constitution may be interpreted to require those funds be spent on roads.) And that doesn't count the hundreds of millions of dollars of infrastructure investments that the measure would enable: The state's capacity to issue bonds depends on its income, and Measure 97 would increase its income.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the big deal ballot measure is I-1433, which would raise the state minimum to \$13.50 by 2020 and guarantee up to seven paid sick days to all workers. Washington is one of five states to vote on the minimum wage Nov. 8. Arizona, Colorado, and Maine will vote on measures to raise it to \$12 by 2020, and the Arizona measure, like Washington's, also mandates paid sick leave. And in South Dakota, voters will get a chance to veto a Legislature-passed law that low-

ered the minimum wage for workers under 18.

In Alabama and Virginia, anti-union groups have placed right to work measures on the ballot—to make union dues strictly voluntary in order to defund and weaken unions.

Finally, there's the choice of president, and what a choice. Donald Trump, a billionaire who hasn't paid taxes in decades, is proposing a massive tax cut for the rich. He made American-made a cornerstone of his campaign, but his private label clothes are made in China, and he used Chinese steel and undocumented labor to construct his buildings. Hillary Clinton, backed by almost the entirety of the labor movement, is an 11th hour critic of NAFTA-style trade deals, but she's called for greater infrastructure investment, and is proposing to raise the minimum wage and guarantee paid family and medical leave for the birth of a child. Whichever of them is elected will make lifetime judicial appointments, and determine who's in charge of federal agencies that are vital to the wellbeing of working people, including those that enforce workers' union rights, occupational safety, and wage and hour laws.

UNION DEMOCRACY

Greg Pallesen elected president of AWPPW

In ballots counted Oct. 26, Greg Pallesen won election as president of Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW).

AWPPW, headquartered in Portland, represents 4,500 workers at pulp and paper mills in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Virginia. Formerly independent, it's now an autonomous division of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. It's a union that's been hit hard by the steep decline of the pulp and paper industry in the Pacific Northwest.



Greg Pallesen

Pallesen, 61, has been vice president and political director at AWPPW for 13 years. He's an outspoken critic of NAFTA-

style trade policy, which he holds responsible for multiple closures of pulp and paper mills.

Pallesen first became a member of AWPPW Local 580 in 1986, as an electrician at Weyerhaeuser's Longview pulp and paper mill. That mill was sold earlier this year to Japan Nippon Paper Industries.

In the race for president, Pallesen outpolled AWPPW Local 153 president Kurt Gallow, a millwright at the Kapstone paper mill in Longview.

Pallesen succeeds John Rhodes, who's retiring after 14 years as president.

Members also elected a new vice president, Bill Spring of Local 5 in Camas, Washington; a new secretary-treasurer, Rick Craft of Local 747 in Nampa, Idaho; and area reps, relief reps and trustees. All new officers will be sworn in to five-year terms at the union's Jan. 26 general membership meeting.