Clock Still Stopped in Hawaii

Screening Decision Is Upheld
SAN FRANCISCO—The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on September 22 upheld the constitutionality of the so-called "screening" procedure, whereby a pass has been denied him, or the pass he has been informed with enough particulars are offered either, and legal defense of the shipowner is "inimical" to the national defense.

At appeals hearings, held be- fore Coast Guard examiners, no particulars are offered either, and the names of those who give "upsetting the ship" against the worker are carefully con- cealed.

Attorneys conversant with the operation of the screening act have seen accelerated mechanization on the sugar plantations and in the mills with a resultant appalling loss of work opportunity. The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The union, if it can get agree- ment on basic issues, has offered to extend the contract for two years and a half years to March 1, 1956, with no openings.

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Oahu Labor Council has gone on record in support of the sugar workers "in the event there is a strike.

In a resolution passed here last month, the council said the ILA Strike is a sugar strike this year." (Special to The Dispatcher) has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.

The ILA Strike has also made incentives a hot potato.
The Squeeze Is On

General Eisenhower and his Republican

Campaign promised the promise

to lower taxes for the American people. On November 21 President Eisenhower, speaking in Boston, said: "There is no sacrifice—no labor, no tax, no service—too hard for us to bear to re-

port a logical and necessary defense of our freedom.

If we underline the word tax in that speech it is because the phrase was a tip-off to what the big business administration, the Cadillac Cabinet, has in store for us.

For the National Association of Manu-

facturers, which has lots of friends in the government, is urging upon Congress a pro-

gram that would revoke all present excise
taxes. It is subject to an excise tax, which

is the same thing as a sales tax. It costs the manufacturer, say, 40 cents to manufacture. He then pays the govern-

ment $1.80 in taxes on it (which he gets back from you).

His "manufacturing cost" is then $2.20. If the manufacturer could only figure his profit (10 per cent in this example), on his actual cost of manufacture, 40 cents, he could only make 4 cents a pint of whiskey. But since he figures his mark-up on top of the manufacturing cost and the tax, he makes 22 cents a pint.

And this deal would work out to his advantage not only on tobacco and liquor but on every single article the worker buys except food.

NATIONAL SALES TAX

LET'S TAKE a look at the present tax situa-

tion and see if we can see through the doubletalk.

There is a "promise" that big business—come January 1—will be relieved of the excess profits tax, and the average American will have to pay 10 percent less in income taxes.

There is no certainty that Congress will act on either of these "promises," but let's suppose it does. Let's suppose it saves business the relatively small amount of money it's been paying in "excess profits" tax. The worker has to pay 10 percent less in taxes out of his weekly paycheck.

And let's suppose that Congress yields to the desires of the National Association of Manufacturers (which it has been doing for years) and enacts the manufacturer's tax, which Eisenhower on September 30 said was possible. (He double-talked, saying he wouldn't ask for a sales tax, but might ask for a manufacturer's tax.) Will the worker be better off or worse off?

An average longshoreman earning $5,000 a year with a wife and two kids has to pay about $426 in taxes at present. If Congress knocks 10 percent off his in-

come tax for 1954, he will save $42.60. Fine and good.

But if Congress enacts the National manu-

facturer's tax of 4 percent to 5 percent that the NAM wants imposed on all articles that workers buy except food, he will have to lay out an additional sum of $193.

In other words, he will have a net loss of $150.40 more next year than he is paying this year.

Figured on a pocket scale, the general tax (8 cents) will bring in to the government $10 bil-

lion in revenue, and it will cost the people $20 billion in dollars.

The reasons are not hard to find.

TAKE A PINT of whiskey that sells at

$3.50. It is subject to an excise tax, which

costs the manufacturer, say, 40 cents to manufacture. He then pays the govern-

ment $1.80 in taxes on it (which he gets back from you).

His "manufacturing cost" is then $2.20. So he marks it up another 10 percent and sells it to the wholesaler for $3.42, who sells it to you for $3.50. If the manufacturer could only figure his profit (10 percent in this example), on his actual cost of manufacture, 40 cents, he could only make 4 cents on a pint of whiskey.

But since he figures his mark-up on top of the manufacturing cost and the tax, he makes 22 cents a pint.

And this deal would work out to his advantage not only on tobacco and liquor but on every single article the worker buys except food.

IT IS OBVIOUS why big business likes a sales tax. It would also be obvious why the working man ought to start screaming in the di-

rection of his congressman, because if the sales tax comes about he will not only be paying an enlarged tax to the government; he will also be paying an additional tax to big business.

That's the way the National Association of Manufacturers plans it!
ILWU Locals Alerted
On Wesley Wells Case

SAN FRANCISCO — All ILWU locals were asked on September 25 to implement the resolution passed at the 30th Biennial Convention concerning Wesley Robert Wells, a Negro prisoner facing execution in San Quentin's gas chamber.

In a letter to all ILWU locals, International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt recalled the unanimous-passed resolution calling on Governor Earl Warren and Attorney General Edmund Brown, to "take all the efforts to save" Wells.

CASE FAMILIAR

"The case of Wells is now familiar to most people in California," said Goldblatt's letter, "He is a Negro who has spent more than half his life in prison. In this time, however, he has become self-educated and is an outstanding example of courage and dignity under extremely difficult conditions.

"The death sentence was imposed against him because of a peculiar technicality of California law; namely, under the provision that a prisoner serving an indefinite term is classified as a 'lifer,' and as such and in the event of any assault on a prison guard can be sentenced to death. The particular incident which occurred was one where Wells, under extreme provocation, threw a cuspidor at a prison guard. The guard was not seriously injured."

OFFENSE TRILING

Wells has now been in death row for approximately six years. "It is our opinion," said Goldblatt, "that to revive this sentence and to continue him in death row is indefinitely cruel and should suffer the death penalty for so calling as infamously.

"There is no question but that Wells' refusal to be jimcrowed at San Quentin has been a factor in this harsh treatment and the intention on the part of the prison authorities to go through with the death sentence.

"We urge that your local write to Governor Earl Warren and Attorney General Brown at Sacramento, asking that they cease and desist in their efforts to have Wells executed."

Hallinan Trial Ends Second Week

SAN FRANCISCO — The trial of Vincent Hallinan, San Francisco attorney, and his wife, Vivian Hallinan on alleged income tax evasion, ended its second week on October 2.

The Hallinans, the government claimed, evaded payment of $65,000 in taxes during the period 1944-1950. The Hallinans claim they do not owe the government a "red cent," and maintain that the trial is a fraud based on their trade union and political activities.

Some substance was given to this charge by the issuance of subpoenas by the government for Louis Goldblatt, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. Paul David, ILWU labor school; and Dr. Holland Roberts, director of the California Labor School.

Goldblatt was ordered by the court to bring all the records of the BBF Defense Committee for 1949-1950, and Dr. Roberts was ordered to bring in the records of the school he heads. Hallinan headed the ultimate successful defense of ILWU President Harry Bridges. First Vice President J. R. Robertson, and Henry Kimock, on frame charges.

Although for both Goldblatt and Roberts, the person and capacity represented a "fishbowl expedition" on the part of the government, to gather information for those who supported the BBF defense and the labor school.

The government's "case" against the Hallinans is expected to take at least a month to unfold.

Anti-Labor Solon Becomes a Boss

SEATTLE — Joseph H. Ball, former state and county officer from Minnesota, has joined the States Marine Lines, a shipping corporation, to head the labor relations department, and will work in New York, it was announced October 2 by The Marine Digest, published here.

Ball was infamous in the Senate, where he served for 8 years, as a member of the Taft-Hartley Act, that failed of passage, and as sponsor of the "Ball and Chains" Bill by union spokesmen.

When it was under consideration, Ball promised to vote for the law if and when it was supported by The Marine Digest, published here.

Wayne Morse May Vote With Demos

NEW YORK — Senator Wayne Morse (Ind. Ore.) said here September 26 that if the Senate is still even partly divided after the November election, he will switch his deciding vote to give the Demo- Crats control of the legislative machinery.

Morse, with the Republicans during the past presidential campaign, but he has been voting with the GOP on all organizational moves to allow that party to retain control of the upper chamber. Although he is among the most vocal voices of the period labeling the Senate, Morse has explained that he felt they had a right to organize the Senate because they were the majority.

But last year, he said, he would start voting with the Demo- crats "on non-partisan matters." The Senate is again evenly divided between the 50 Democrats and 47 Republi- cans and himself.

Morse said he would feel com- fortable in some of the vote of the 1954 elections resulted in an evenly divided Senate because "that would mean that the people have a chance to review the situation and would mean that the Eisenhower administration had not been sustained."

US Employment Picture Isn't Improved Much

WASHINGTON — Although the Labor Department described the "remarkably con- tinued highly favorable'" in August, the increase in unemployment was smaller than usual, the Labor Department reported.

According to a report released October 1, unemployment fell to its lowest level since 1950, and the increase in unemployment was smaller than usual, the Labor Department reported.

The new Federal plan to organize 11 unions, covering sugar, huxter, harbor transport and other industries. Several large sugar estate unions have already joined.

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Charging that many delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Trade Union Congress had been forced to withdraw from the historic body, that those who supplied the money for such a body be turned over to the MRA as an enemy of the MRA, the ICFTU statement accused the "national and other industries. Several large sugar estate unions have already joined.

ILWU Women Do Many Things

ST HELENS, Ore. — The wide range of activities engaged in by the ILWU Auxiliaries was reflected in the last meeting of the Colum- bia River District Council of ILWU Auxiliaries, held here on September 13.

Delegates from Longview, St. Helen, Portland and Crescent Bay were also present, as well as two visitors from Astoria. Although he is among the most vocal voices of the period labeling the Senate, Morse has explained that he felt they had a right to organize the Senate because they were the majority.

But last year, he said, he would start voting with the Demo- crats "on non-partisan matters." The Senate is again evenly divided between the 50 Democrats and 47 Republi- cans and himself.

Morse said he would feel com- fortable in some of the vote of the 1954 elections resulted in an evenly divided Senate because "that would mean that the people have a chance to review the situation and would mean that the Eisenhower administration had not been sustained."
Kenny Kent
New Sec'y of ILWU Local 13

WILMINGTON — In runoff elections held in mid-term, ILWU Local 13 here has elected Kenny Kent secretary over Ernie Adamson, by a vote of 1692 to 923.

R. E. (Chu-Chu) Salcido was chosen night business agent out of a field of three, by a vote of 1387. Ted Moody got 966 votes, and Joe London (write-in candidate) gathered 266.

Four dispatchers were selected for the next year. They are Stuart (Andy) Anderson, Cee-ceil M. Brakfeld (1700), Duane Johnson (1722) and A. Kool (1605). E. "Garden" Flores also ran with 1776 ballots.

The ILWU Sub-District Council delegates are: Albert L. "Radio" Hartigan, Preston Hill, George "Duck" Traylor, Lawrence, Ben McDonald, Pete Moore, Thomas O. Provence, Mike Silk, Henry S. Utrecht and Carl Wolsey.

A $15 building assessment passed by a two to one vote and plans are under way for purchasing auditorium chairs and other furniture for the new building, which will be completed around December 1.

Local 209 Gets
8 1/2 Cents Wage Hike

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A wage hike of 8% cents per hour was negotiated last week at the Alliance Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio, by ILWU Local 209. The contract was signed September 22 with the raising going into effect as of September 21 two weeks prior to the termination of the wage reopener clause.

The shop committee, consisting of Brothers Grant, Holt, Janesick and Hilliard, with the assistance of International Rep. Bernard Lucas and Local 209 Representative Doug Visher, negotiated the settlement.

Over 85 per cent of working stewards are due to get books. They Got ILWU Books Aboard Canada Bear.

All the stewards department employees aboard the SS Canada Bear paid up three months dues and received their ILWU books September 28 at San Francisco from Regional Director Bill Chester and Organizer Johnny O'Connor. Left to right in the first row are George Wiang Manatan, Frank Ramsey, James A. Greer and Matthew Brooks, Jr. Brooks is the son of a retired member of Local 10. Left to right in the second row are Juan F. Ramos, Mohamed A. Mohamed, Stephen Aken and Chief Steward T. J. Hutchenson. Missing from the photo is Arty Vallerie, who lost his book in a development accident.

ILWU Bookmen: Here are seven of the twelve stewards aboard the S.S. Philippine Bear. All twelve paid up three months dues and received ILWU books at San Francisco last week. Five were off duty when the picture was taken. At left is ILWU Delegate Herman N. Jones and from the top of the gang-way down are E. A. Della Cruz, C. Agancy, D. Villanueva, Rath George, Lazaro Fabro, and Chief Steward T. J. Hutchenson.

Pensioners Advised on Welfare Aid

SAN FRANCISCO—All retired ILWU longshoremen have been advised by Henry Schmidt, Pension Director, that their coverage under the ILWU-PMA Welfare Plan can be transferred or adjusted in the event that they change their addresses or are away from home for any period of time.

In a letter to all pensioners dated September 22 Schmidt reported that hospital-medical-surgical care for all eligible men and their dependents comes under several plans, depending on where the individual pensioner may be located.

"For instance," said Schmidt, "if you are now covered under the Insured Plan and move to one of the major ports, your coverage will be transferred to the group health service plan covering the locals in that area. On the other hand, you can be transferred to the Insured Plan when you leave an area where your coverage is for care only at group health facilities.

Pensioners are advised that when they are planning a move they should contact their local or the Pension Fund office so that their welfare coverage may be transferred or adjusted to their new area.

Deadlock in duPont

LOUISVILLE — A fifth election may be necessary to determine the bargaining agent for 1,000 employees at the duPont neoprene rubber plant here. The fourth election resulted in 741 votes for the Neoprene Craftsmen's Union and 717 for the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL).
October 2, 1953  Page 5

The DISPATCHER

I LWU CARGO HANDLING 1. Copra

Continued from Page 1

the hundreds were in position.

John Dwyer, who heads the
dockers formerly working that
pier, issued a statement that said:
"We have no intention of cross-
ing the picket-line."

BECK, HALL di CO.
The new AFL organization,
which is also called the Inter-
motional Longshoremen's Associa-
tion-AFL, has begun to recruit
ILA men into its folds. One or
two ILA locals have openly se-
ceded from Ryan's outfit, but in-
dications were that the majority
of working longshoremen have
responded to the strike-call. So
far the AFL has not begun to
scab.

Whether it will do so in the
future remains to be seen. "Or-
ganizers" for the new AFL dock-
ers' organization have already
appeared in New York and else-
where, under the leadership of
Paul Hall of the Sailors Interna-
tional Union, carrying baseball
bats to help in their "organizing"
campaign. (See Harry Bridges,
On the Beam, this issue.)

CONFUSION CONFOUNDED

President Eisenhower's prompt
Invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act
momentarily confounded the con-
fused situation. On the one hand,
the ILA rank and file is appar-
tently supporting the wage -strike
precipitated by the shipowners'
refusal to sign a new contract.

On the other hand, there is
wide-scale disillusionment in the ILA
rank and file over Ryan's long
reign of gangsterism and corrup-
tion.

East Coast Dock Scene
Confused; T-H Used

It All Depends on
Who Shoots Whom
SAN FRANCISCO—On June
8 of this year Thomas Giblin,
"organizer" for Harry Lunde-
berg's so-called MCS-AFL was
sentenced to a year in prison
for shooting George Kane,
member of the independent
National Union of Marine
Cooks and Stewards.

On September 8 Giblin was
released from the county jail
after serving 3 months.

Kane nearly died as the re-
sult of the 1952 shooting and
Giblin took it on the lam for
almost a year, before the was
caught on January 1. He had
been sailing with validated
Coast Guard papers all that
time, despite the fact that po-
lace were "searching" for him.

Giblin's lawyers had pleaded
he was a "good anti-commu-
nist."

Copia is dried coconuts shell, which
is reduced to oil and used in the making
of oleomargarine, soap, etc. It comes
in bulk from the Philippines and is un-
loaded in the San Francisco Bay Area
and Los Angeles Harbor. In 1952 it
represented 10 per cent of the Bay
Area's total import tonnage (exclusive
of crude petroleum). It is unloaded by
longshore shovel gangs, who loosen
it with picks and shovels and feed it
from the ship's hold into giant suction
pipes which deliver it to storage eleva-
tors. The pipes are hoisted and moved
by winch. A meter indicates tonnage to
the checker. The cargo is odoriferous
and accompanied by an unpleasant in-
sect. Longshoremen receive 10 cents an
hour extra for handling it. The above
are Dispatcher staff photos taken in
San Francisco and San Pedro.

Frame-up Trial of Cuba
Labor Leaders Begins

HAVANA—The Cuban govern-
ment of dictator Fulgencia Batista
September 21 opened its mass
trial of 101 Cubans, including
Vice-President Lazaro Pena of
the Latin American Confederation
of Labor and other labor
leaders.

The 101 defendants are accused
of participating in or planning the
July 26 armed uprising, which
was engineered by a group of
Ortodoxos, a conservative party.
Pena and other progressive labor
leaders had
connection with
the attempted coup, which was
quickly and violently suppressed.

About 100 were killed and Gen-
eral Batista was given the pretext
for a mass roundup of progres-
sive leaders and elimination of
Cuba's few remaining civil liber-
ies.

On trial with Pena and the pro-
gressive are a number of con-
servative Cubans, including some
who admitted taking part in the
rebel. The Batista government
has lumped them all together in
hopes of making it easier to con-
vict the帧ed-up progressive
leaders.

The trial opened in a tense at-
mosphere, with soldiers and po-
lace carrying machineguns patrol-
ing the area and refusing to allow
the general public closer than
four or five blocks to the court-
house.

The
first minimum wage act
for women and minors was
adopted by Massachusetts in 1914.
Hostility Freezes up Nixon's Soft Soap

WASHINGTON—Reports that Republicans and reactionary Dix- ecrats have joined in a paramilitary threat of the McCarran-Walter immigration act at hand have been denied by Senate leaders. The second session of the 83rd Congress September 23 spurred a nationwide, drive-out boycott to prevent a renewal of the law, which has been branded by opponents as the American version of Hitler's racial Nuremberg law.

(The Twentieth Biennial Convention of ILWU in this year called for repeal of the act.)

It was learned from sources close to the fight that revelations of the deal have convinced many labor and liberal leaders that they cannot play along with the Dix- ecrats and Richard Eise- men in Congress, but must join the campaign for outright repeal.

It was reported a national committee for repealing the act and providing a substantial financial backing may soon be announced.

UP FOR RE-ELECTION

Leaders of the anti-McCarran group point out that many Re- publican senators will come up for reelection in 1954. During his election campaign President Eisenhower pledged substantial amendment of the act. "These Repub- licans," one spokesman said, "are either going to have to put amendments of their own before us and join us in the repeal fight."

The spokesman claims many liberals who thought the act needed only amendment believe for a long time they could win the desired changes by working with Representative Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) and Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), co-authors of the act, as well as with Re- publican leaders. "Now," he said, "they are convinced they can't get anything with these men ready to join in the repeal movement."

DEAL TO BLOCK BILLS

The plan was passed in 1953 over President Truman's veto. Early in 1953 a group of labor leaders representing groups belonging to the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined to urge the White House to support Senator Unkie M. Appalachian's bill to change the immigration act.

Speaking at first in an unbur- ied tone, Senator Nixon said: "The bill for which the American people are waiting is the one that President Eisenhower and the AFL have done more than any other institution, including the government, to drive out Communism. He singled out AFL International Rep- resentative Irving Brown for his work in fighting Communist under- mines. Still there was no applause.

APPLAUDS AT EIGHT PLACE

Though the methods may differ, Nixon insisted the AFL and the Eisenhower administration really want the same things. He said the administration is adopt- ing policies that will prove at the conclusion of the next four years to be better for workers than past policies.

"If it fails to prove this in four years, it will lose and it will de- serve to lose," Nixon said. At this point, there was thunderous ap- plause, cheers and whistles.

Nixon began to feel the hon- ory. His delivery became faster, more nervous. He said charges that Eisenhower is the prisoner of "special interests" are false.

"Eisenhower never surren- dered to anybody," he de- clared. There were boos of applause.

He promised life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. No ap- plause. He warned labor against forming its own political party or becoming the captive of any party or state, citing Russia as a horrible example. He claimed to be speaking the language of Sam- son Comers.

"MISUNDERSTANDING"

"I know Mr. Martin Durkin and I know the President of the United States," Nixon said. "They are both honorable men. I know that President Eisenhower has not broken his pledged word in 40 years of public life."

"Apparantly," he said, "there was a misunderstanding."

This brought loud applause.

Nixon hurried on to read Eisenhower's statement on the bill, which also left the delegates un- convinced and unmoved.

The amendment signed by many of the President's opponents to the bill was not approved by the House, he said.

"We Americans," the President said, "are people with a great unity. Their history of honest achievement is older than half a century to testify to the wisdom and strength of free So- or."

He said they had been officially for more than half a century and they knew union existed in America long before they were born.

Representative Emanuel Celler (N.Y.) introduced an identical bill.

Lehman's office said the bill to pass these bills will be taken up as soon as Congress recon- venes. The deal to block passage has been reported in the news media.

The deal was made McCarran suddenly dropped the immigration amendment allowing an escape clause to be inserted to persons to enter the U.S. McCar- ran's switch followed a confer- ence between Eisenhower and House Speaker Sam Rayburn at the White House.

IWLW Caught in T-H Trap

TACOMA, Wash. — Seven hundred members of the In- ternational Woodworkers of America (CIO) have been on strike against the St. Paul Ta- coma Company, manufacturer since July 27.

Reason for the strike was that the company was trying to sub- contract certain work that comes within the IWA agreement, thereby destroying the seniority rights of the workers on the job. The company also altered the rates of pay and cut the manpower on some jobs.

Now, the IWA strike is in violation of its contract and filed a T-H Hurley suit against the union for several thousand dollars, plus $20,000 a day ever since the strike began.

INGOROUS PARALLELS

IWLW members will recognize that the suit thrown at IWA is identical to the suit filed by the IWLW Local 16 (Juneau, Alaska) and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, by the Juneau Spruce Corporation.

On January 12, 1952, the Su- preme Court upheld the right of the company to sue under the Taft- Hartley act for damages to it.

In the Juneau Spruce job, IWLW workers struck when the company began to cut work out on a contract by sub-contracting, traditionally in IWLW juric- diction.

Rank and file IWA men hon- ord IWLW's picket-line, but it later developed in court that the Juneau Spruce company had paid the list of me officers of the local president to travel to Portland, Oregon, to obtain months free from his union. The brass convinced the local president to break his word and the company must not respect IWLW pickets if the union was ordered to go through.

The IWA local then signed a buckdo address agreement by the Juneau Spruce Corporation, allowing its contract to cover longshore work, loading lumber and laboring at General Electric.

So now the IWA itself has been in violation of the Taft- Hartley act which IWLW was sworn in 1949 when Juneau Spruce sued under Taft- Hartley.

Local 6 Wins a Beef at Rosenberg

SAN FRANCISCO—Last July 22, Local 4 of the IWA Con- tract from Rosenberg Rice Mill, an independent house in this city.

One of the improvements won was a 3-week vacation after 15 years' service. The local was happy about this until one of the members, who had over 15 years of service, applied for his 3-week vacation.

The company said, "Oh no, three weeks vacation will be granted next year, not this year!" The local went into action and won the beef.
To Your Health!

One of a Series of Articles
On Your Health & Welfare

The Common Cold

Scientists believe that some day, not too far off, they will find a vaccine which will really prevent the common cold. Until that day there is no sure way to keep from catching a cold.

SINCE colds are not only annoying, but can have serious complications, it's important to know what can be done to help ward them off and to treat them. You are less likely to catch cold if:

- You avoid crowds whenever possible during cold epidemics;
- You keep away from people who are sneezing or coughing;
- You keep your resistance high by getting enough rest and eating the proper food;
- You dress for the weather. Colds are most common during fall, winter and early spring, and they seem to have a connection with sudden changes in the weather.

These suggestions are particularly important for children since they are more likely than older people to come down with colds.

Cold Treatment

Treatment consists of keeping warm and using medications aimed at your particular symptoms—running nose, sore throat or cough. Your doctor is the best source of information on the best medications.

Whenever there is fever with a cold, doctors advise rest in bed. Most doctors order children to stay in bed or at least indoors for a day or two after all fever is gone.

Any time a cold gets worse instead of better after a few days, it is no longer a cold. Another infection, called a secondary infection, has caught hold.

The cold itself is generally thought to be due to a virus. Secondary infections are due to bacteria which either were already present in the nose and throat passages or lungs or which entered along with the cold virus.

SEE A DOCTOR

Such infections should be checked by a doctor. Early treatment with modern antibiotic drugs may be called for to prevent serious developments like a strep infection or pneumonia. Antibiotics such as penicillin and streptomycin, however, have little effect on the cold virus.

Frequent colds mean that there is a chronic infectious focus or point somewhere in the body, maybe in the sinuses or bronchial tubes, which should be checked and treated by a doctor.

People who are allergic to a substance like dust or ragweed or dog hairs, and live or work close to the substance that causes their trouble, may get frequent colds because they have low resistance against invasion of the cold virus.

Medical treatment of the allergic condition may cut down the number of colds such people get.

The so-called cold shots, much publicized not long ago, have value in checking secondary infections and for patients who have a chronic infectious focus. Cold shots do not prevent colds.

Welfare Urges Checkup

The ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund spends $1,500,000 every year on group health plan coverage for the men and families of the major ports. Union Trustees of the Fund are calling this to the membership's attention because the minutes of the records of the group health plan shows many people whose coverage only when they are sick and fail to use the services aimed at keeping them well.

Checkups are now given every week at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital (Permanente) medical center in San Francisco. In San Francisco, the schedule for checkups at the Kaiser Foundation's new medical offices is as follows: checkups being made for men and women two evenings a week for each sex. In Oakland checkups are given for men and women two evenings a week. Steps are being taken in Portland to get a regular schedule for checkups started. In Seattle checkups are available to men and families under the contract with both the Bridge Clinic and the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound.

NCDC Feasting

A salmon steak lunch was prepared for the delegates to the Northern California District Council in its recent meeting at Crockett. Carl Schneider (Local 6-Crockett), and his wife were the hosts, with the fish itself presented by ILWU fishermen. In right-hand picture, Schneider is preparing the salmon. In the left-hand picture, facing the table is Mrs. Nick Jurian. Seated next to her are Joe Costa (Local 54), and Mike Johnson, NCDC secretary. In left-hand corner, Tom Norton (Local 6-Petaluma) and Mrs. Betty de Losada (Local 6-San Francisco).

Diggers and Cooks

At the regular meeting on September 28 in Crockett, the ILWU Northern California District Council voted unanimously, that in the event the Congressional investigating committees went through with their plans to attempt to slash ILWU's hiring halls, the Council would recommend to the Coast Labor Relations Committee that it arrange for simultaneous stop-work meetings in all West Coast ports.

The motion was made by NCDC President Henry Schmidt and the duration of the stop-work meetings all depended, should be determined by the Coast Labor Relations Committee.

ILWU Local 10's executive board had previously taken similar action in response to the threatened smear campaign by the Congressional witch-hunters.

Retired Checker

Fred N. Foster, ILWU Local 40 (Portland), pensioner and organizer of ILWU Local 6, who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneth, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

'Screen' Decision Upheld

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.

Screen Decision Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

has been informed of the specific charges against him," Norman Leonard, San Francisco Attorney, told The Dispatcher this week, "then it should follow that he cannot be deprived of his livelihood unless a similar process is followed."

The case of William Kenneally, a member of ILWU Local 6 who was arrested last month for alleged violation of the Magnuson Act, will provide another test of the constitutionality of the Act. Kenneally, who is also a seaman, was accused of shipping out of an east coast port without "valid papers," and is currently on bail of $3,000. If Judge Bowen's decision, recently upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, rules in such cases, Kenneth should be dismissed when he comes to court, but this in itself will not restore him to his job.
CROCKETT, Calif.—The ILWU Northern California District Council, meeting here on September 24, voted to notify US Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell that if there should be any further indictment of ILWU President Harry Bridges it would be considered an attack upon the union and the rights of longshoremen to organize and choose their own leaders.

The resolution followed upon similar actions taken in July by ILWU Locals 8 (Portland) and 19 (Seattle), and copies of the resolution were sent to Brownell and to other ILWU councils on the West Coast.

OTHER ACTIONS

In another important move, the Council followed the lead of Local 19's executive board which, on September 24, stated that any attempt by Congressional investigating committees to interfere with or destroy ILWU hiring halls would be met by the Council asking the Coast Labor Relations Committee to arrange simultaneous stop-work meetings up and down the coast.

In a lengthy resolution on screening, the NCDC took note of the fact that the Magnussen Act, in operation now three years, has "served on occasion to interfere with the functions of our hiring hall and as a weapon of discrimination against our members."

The Council stated that ILWU has always been opposed to "spies and saboteurs," but wanted a real security proclam which "where needed, not a blacklist program."

In a telegram to President Eisenhower, NCDC called on the Chief Executive to rescind Executive Order 10752, which instituted the screening program under President Truman.

The Korean war is over, the Council pointed out, and there is no further need for such a program.

Copies were sent to the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Secretary of Labor, Army and Navy officials in Washington and all committees in Argentine and Coast Guard for their information.

---

Portland Dockers' Picnic:

Jack Klar, West Coast light-heavy wrestling champion is being thrown by Greggorio Jarque at the Picnic held in Portland on Labor Day. The referee is Local 8's Horman Olson, himself a former wrestling star. The picnic drew nearly 2,700 adults and kids to Jantzen Beach, who consumed 2,400 bottles of pop, 3,000 hot dogs and 50 pounds of coffee. Baseball games, races, contests of all kinds and sing-foots were held and kids were kept busy playing all day long. Local 8 who organized the whole deal, were praised highly for the terrific job they did.

---

Local 8 Ball Team Wins—Is Honored

PORTLAND — Facing "name" baseball teams long organized in this area, ILWU Local 8's team nevertheless came out as the third-ranking ball team in this state by battling its way to the semi-finals of the Oregon State American Baseball Congress tournament.

A fine trophy for placing third was won by the dockers' team, and Jerry Hefty, Local 8 pitcher, and Jerry Clark, third-baseman, won places on the All-State All-Stars, with Clark as captain.

Credit for the success of the team was given to ILWU membership in giving the greatest block of opening day ticket sales in the history of the Portland Baseball Association to Mickey Davis' leadership as manager, the fighting spirit of the entire ball team, the backing of local and financial support by the longshoremen and checkers of this area.

The winning team (Oregon City) moved into the National Championship, and ILWU Local 8 honored the members of its baseball team.

The banquet was attended by leading officers of Local 8 as well as special guests, Nick Skavone, president of the Portland Baseball Association, to whom the longshoremen to win the state title and who made a fine prediction during the evening to "watch the longshoremen next year." Present also were some of the strongest boosters of the team and supporters of the banquet, members of ILWU Local 49 of the Portland Shipwrights.

Mrs. Mickey Davis, wife of the longshore manager, received a bouquet of reds for her sacrifice in being with him during the season and donating the use of a house for the team.

Individual awards were presented to Jerry Hefty, pitcher, who was voted the "most valuable" player and awarded by his teammates, and Johnny Keller, fine shortstop, who won the season's highest hitting through the season with a strong .400 average. Nick Skavone and Jerry Olson and "Rebel" Olson were also honored with awards.

---

ILWU Book Club List

ILWU Book Club, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif.

Please send me (postpaid) the books I have checked off below. Enclose the correct sum in check or money-order.

(Please includes California sales tax.)

(copies) The Money Case, by Vernon Jones Hopkins, @ $1.00 (cloth);

(copies) Labor Fact Book XL, by Labor Research Assn., @ $1.50 (cloth);

(copies) Freedom Road, by Howard Fast, @ $0.75 (paper);

(copies) The American, by Howard Fast, @ $1.00 (cloth);

(copies) Spartacus, by Howard Fast, @ $0.75 (cloth);

(copies) The Burning Cross, by Bay Ginger, @ $0.75 (cloth);

(copies) American Labor Leaders, by Charles Madison, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) Peace, War & You, by Jerome Davis, @ $1.00 (paper);

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The F.B.I., by Charles Madi-

(copies) Freedom Road, by Howard Fast, @ $0.75 (cloth);

(copies) A Funeral for Sabella, by Robert Trav-

(copies) The Big Strike, by Mike Quin, @ $0.10 (paper);

(copies) The F.B.I., by Charles Madi-

(copies) The Big Strike, by Mike Quin, @ $0.10 (paper);

(copies) The B.R.T.'s state legislative represent-

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) Freedom Road, by Howard Fast, @ $0.75 (paper);

(copies) We Can Be Friends, by Carl Marrand, @ $0.75 (paper);

(copies) Jack London, by Philip B. Foner, @ $1.00 (cloth).

Pamphlets:

(copies) Courage Is Con-

(copies) American Im-

(copies) Monster, by Mike Quin, @ $1.00 (cloth);

(copies) Murder, Inc., by Feder & Turkus, @ $0.60 (paper);

(copies) Man's World by Good-

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The F.B.I., by Charles Madi-

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The F.B.I., by Charles Madi-

(copies) The Big Strike, by Mike Quin, @ $0.10 (paper);

(copies) The B.R.T.'s state legislative represent-

(copies) The Big Strike, by Mike Quin, @ $0.10 (paper);

(copies) The B.R.T.'s state legislative represent-

(copies) We Can Be Friends, by Carl Marrand, @ $0.75 (paper);

(copies) Jack London, by Philip B. Foner, @ $1.00 (cloth).

Pamphlets:

(copies) Courage Is Con-

(copies) American Im-

(copies) Monster, by Mike Quin, @ $1.00 (cloth);

(copies) Murder, Inc., by Feder & Turkus, @ $0.60 (paper);

(copies) Man's World by Good-

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The F.B.I., by Charles Madi-

(copies) The Mooney Case, by Jerome Davis, @ $2.75 (cloth);

(copies) The Big Strike, by Mike Quin, @ $0.10 (paper);

(copies) The B.R.T.'s state legislative represent-

(copies) We Can Be Friends, by Carl Marrand, @ $0.75 (paper);

(copies) Jack London, by Philip B. Foner, @ $1.00 (cloth).

Pamphlets: