The new powers.stemmed from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The new powers were enthusiastically supported by the AFL-CIO and the Liberal Party. The New York State Federation of Labor took no public stand in opposition to the new powers because of pressure from George Meany. Many of the AFL-CIO labor unions opposed the bill. The ILWU has a long history of supporting labor legislation. The New York State Federation of Labor is a strong supporter of labor legislation. The New York State Federation of Labor is a strong supporter of labor legislation.
A Dangerous Attack

leaders—as the HMV' does and has been doing long before the Senate committee became
CIO's search for respectability and acceptability by the powers that be called for a red
graceful and immoral conduct by some labor
by the majority of the labor movement.
served up to labor in the past ten years, in -
politicos—we refuse to take our eye off the
constitutional rights which every business or
treats union members and union officials like
danger or another. And as far as the ILWU
can judge from our experiences under Taft -
rank and file and of rescuing them from one
Hartley and the threats of using Brownell -
there is and never has been any corruption
organization and our rank and file control are
This is so because despite the fact that there
is never been any corruption or racketeering in the ILWU—our democratic
Our position in the labor movement is to demand that as our leaders must be
Hancock are labor leaders, politicians or employers. But
is not one which the McClellan
commission has always condemned. This is the kind of corruption which the
There has been a great crime committed on
many thousands of American working people, but it isn't one which the McClellan
The pattern working out today smacks
like some of the other dishes served
up to the rank and file over the last
years, including waterfront screening, loyalty oaths and the rest.
It shapes up more like mass legislation which
unions and labor officials like second-class citizens, depriving them of
the constitutional rights which every business or
other Americans take for granted. It is
wrapped in the cloak of "protecting" the
rank and file and executing them from one
danger or another. And as far as the ILWU
can judge from our experiences under Taft -
Hartley and the threats of using Brownell -
Butler against the union, whatever comes out
the days ahead. Inevitably when the present prosperity
bubble bursts Big Business, in its frantic effort
to maintain profits, will start slashing at labor.
Unions weakened by internal dissent and workers
dissatisfied with their leaders and discontented
with their organizations will be less able to put up the kind of fight called for.
This is the danger the American labor movement
faces from the repercussions of the present
investigation.
The danger can only be met by more rank
and file democracy, by more local union autonomy,
by more rank and file control at
level of union activity. For this labor movement
help from McClellan or McCarthy or Goldwater.

By Harry Bridges

THE OPENING of the 12th Biennial Convention of the ILWU
on March 29, 1957, presents the delegates with many seri-
ous issues and problems to be debated and policy de-
cisions have to be made on a wide series of matters which will
help guide the course of the union, the executive board, and the local unions
in the months ahead.

Among the problems we have to face are those developing
around the current Senate committee now investigating
the financial and business dealings of some well known labor officials. Already there are
signs that crippling new anti-union legislation will be proposed—and that the Senate committee will
vote on this legislation which will weaken the labor movement under the guise of
protecting the rank and file from dishonesty and crookedness on the part of officials with sticky fingers.

When the union-busting Taft-Hartley Act replaced the Wagner
Act this was so that Big Business could keep workers
in line. And the Brownell -
Butler law came along the same way. Any new legislation, we
can be sure, will bear the same phony label.

It is interesting to see the Textile Workers warning the rest of
the labor movement to tread carefully, not to start wholesale
expulsions and to be alert to crippling legislation. Membership
control is the answer, as Textile sees it.

We can recall back in 1948 at the Cleveland CIO Convention
when a rank and file committee of the ILWU met with Phil
Murray and the CIO vice presidents to try to explain theodynamic
control and operation of the ILWU. We were asked by
CIO leadership to explain our ILWU delegation with the words "Don't give us more of that rank and file stuff. We've
been hearing it for years." It was all phony to Bieve.

THE POSITION of the ILWU back then was a simple one. We
insisted on the right of the ILWU to membership by referendum on CIO policy matters. In addition we demanded
that the CIO submit the minutes of all executive board meetings
to the membership of the entire CIO, and that the CIO financial
accounts be audited and similarly distributed. These were ILWU
demands on the CIO. In reply we were told that as many votes as we wanted so long as they came out accepting
the top level policy laid down by the CIO in Washington.

This was the issue back in 1948-49. But the kangaroo court
trial which took place and the expulsion action which followed
said no attention must be paid to whatever ILWU demands for autonomy
and fuller democracy in CIO.

Top level control and the absence of rank and file direction and determination of policy is what permits such unions to develop as those now seeing the light of day. The kind of dishonesty being exposed is completely indefensible, and it could not have taken place in the labor movement if the interests of the rank and file came first.

The ILWU, from its very founding, has never departed from
this kind of rank and file control. The structure of the
union has built in guarantees to protect the welfare of the mem-
bership. These include such provisions as compulsory meeting
attendance, the reading of the agenda, ballots and elections on any major
policy from strikes and new contracts to political endorsement
or dues increases. International officials can be recalled from
c0ffice, under the ILWU constitution. The union is 99 percent of the membership. Finances are audited quarterly by
the rank and file. The union has a rank and file control over its
treasurers and appointed officials, and control of local union finances
by International officials, has never existed in the ILWU—and
under our constitution couldn't exist either. And the Brownell -
Butler law, which served up to labor in the past ten years, in-
strumental in condemning dishonesty wherever it may be, including
among labor officials, and at the same time in warning that
these bleeding hearts, these newly found friends of the rank and
file democracy, just don't go in this union.

This is the rub of the matter.

AMERICAN workers, no matter what their work, their beliefs
or their union affiliation, deserve a labor movement which
they control and which operates for their interest and for no other.

But agreeing that the kind of corruption which has crept
into the union movement is a cancer that must be cut out before
it does more damage, doesn't mean to go along with the kind of
the treatment of labor's new found "friends" like McClellan and McCarthy
wants to tell the CIO.

Moreover, labor leaders or unions which hope to escape the results of the anti-labor wave which is gathering
momentum by the committee and the threat of new legislation, by the determination of what makes for good unionism are in for a rude shock. When the
crack down comes every union will suffer. There is no contra-
result of it. It does more damage, doesn't mean to go along with the kind of
Who Rides the Gravy Train?

Congressmen Don't Do Badly

It is not only certain well-known labor officials who ride the gravy train these days. Perhaps the Senators and Congressmen who do the investigating should be slow to cast the first stone.

There was a good deal of publicity last October about Congressional junkets abroad, though only very limited reports were ever made public about the amounts spent. The House Administration Committee reported that delegations representing 15 House Committees spent $324,389 of foreign counter-party funds in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. A full year after this was released by the Senate Appropriations Committee covering trips by Senators.

Countertop fees are funds in foreign currencies held abroad, mainly in Europe, to the account of the US. They originated in payments by other countries for US assistance under the Truman Plan.

Something like a third of the entire membership of the House and Senate traveled abroad in 1955-56. "Every time I look around these days, I see another congressman," this is the meaning of a story in US News and World Report entitled, "V.I.P.'s Everywhere," datelined Rome.

Congressmen did a lot of junketing to inspect the Panama Canal, too. They go for so free on the government-owned Panama Line. In a recent 12-month period, as many as 266 Congressmen, their aides and dependents sailed at Government expense.

A NY Times story (Oct. 12, 1956) describes the ease of making such trips and the advantages of doing so:

"Paying passengers are charged from $243 to $397 for the round trip. But a letter from his committee chairman, from the House Speaker or from the President of the Senate is all a Congressman needs for his ticket."

These letters, according to general understanding around the Capitol, are not too hard to come by. There is a widely held feeling that the every-lawmaker should see his country's vital operations at the Panama Canal. Indeed, or Senator or House colleague, accredited in the same way as the member, also travels free. Wives are carried at the reduced rate of $110.

Children also get a special rate.

"Congressional enthusiasm for inspecting the Panama Canal usually reaches two seasonal peaks, at Easter and about November. The latter season is reported to be more crowded even in election years both by losers as well as victors in Congressional campaigns."

"The line's brochure explains the tour's popularity in a byline portrayal of the Five Day luxury cruise on the Panama $168 Canal. It speaks of shipping, swimming, dancing, games, 'delicious food and wines,' superb accommodations and enchanting visits ashore.

"Another attraction is the 'bargain-selection of luxury imports at unbelievably low prices' that may be picked up in Panama City."

Congressmen, both Senators and Representatives are paid annual salaries of $12,500. In addition, they get an expense allowance that was $2,500 in 1953 and is now probably more, plus a $3,000 income tax deduction for living expenses.

The other allowances and privileges are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privileges of Representatives</th>
<th>Privileges of Senators</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Fully equipped office in the Capitol and in District.</td>
<td>1. Same</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Travel allowance of 20c per mile when traveling to and from a session.</td>
<td>2. Same</td>
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</table>
| 3. $12,500 yearly for office employees. (As of 1953. No doubt substantially higher now.) | 3. Funds for employees are allocated proportion to population of state:
| 4. Postal: $125 a year for air mail and special delivery postage in connection with official business. | 4. Funds for office expenses. |
| 5. Telephone & Telegrams: May make up to 100 copies of long distance telephone calls a month, and may send 1,000 words by telegram a month at government expense. | 5. Telephone & Telegrams: Up to $450 for toll calls originating outside Washington. 60 long distance calls, total not more than 300 minutes at government expense. 2,000 annually for telegrams plus an additional amount based on 1950 population of his state. |
| 6. 68 copies of Congressional Record per year. | 6. 100 copies of CR free per year plus a year's supply for copy. |
| 7. Medical Service: A medical office is maintained in the Capitol where minor illnesses are treated at no charge; special medicines are sold at Treatment at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval Hospitals provided of fee of $14.00 per day. | 7. Same |
| 8. Library of Congress provides a reference service. | 8. Same |
| 9. A studio is maintained in the Capitol where transcripts are made at cost. | 9. Same |
| 10. Retirement: May contribute to retirement fund and draw pensions. | 10. Same |
| 11. Free shaves and hair cuts are available in House Barber Shop. | 11. Free shaves and hair cuts are available in Senate Barber Shop. |
| 12. Small gymnium and swimming pool is free for use of Representatives. | 12. Same |
| 13. Free parking. | 13. Same |
| 14. Food served in cafeterias and private dining rooms subsidized by special appropriations. | 14. Same |

NYC Wins Rigid Control

(Continued from Page 1)

A sponsor of the bill, Republican Edward J. DeBartolo of New Jersey, said the legislation was "the most important piece of housing legislation passed in Congress in a generation" and was "the most far-reaching housing legislation ever enacted by the House." The bill passed the House last week by a vote of 352 to 59.

The Senate is expected to act on the legislation this week, after which it will go to the President for his signature.

The measure would require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to prepare a comprehensive national housing plan, which would be updated every five years. The plan would identify the nation's housing needs and set goals for the federal government's role in meeting those needs.

The bill would authorize $15 billion in federal funds for the National Housing Trust Fund, which would be used to finance low-income housing. The funds would be distributed among states based on their need for housing assistance.

The legislation would establish a National Housing Council, which would be chaired by the President and comprised of representatives from various federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. The council would be responsible for coordinating federal and state housing policies and programs.

The bill also includes provisions to protect tenants from eviction and displacement, and to ensure access to affordable housing.

The legislation would create a National Housing Bank to provide low-cost capital for affordable housing development. The bank would be created as a public corporation and would be funded by a portion of the proceeds from the National Housing Trust Fund.

The bill would also expand the definition of affordable housing to include not only low-income rental units, but also homeownership opportunities for lower-income households.

The legislation would establish a National Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which would be funded by a portion of the proceeds from the National Housing Trust Fund. The funds would be used to provide grants to states and local governments for affordable housing programs.

The bill would also establish a National Affordable Housing Council to advise the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development on the implementation of the national affordable housing plan.

The legislation would include provisions to reduce homelessness, and to increase the availability of affordable housing for people with disabilities.

The bill would create a National Affordable Housing Bank, which would provide low-cost capital to affordable housing developers and builders.

The legislation would also include provisions to improve the federal housing finance system, and to increase the availability of financing for affordable housing.

The bill would establish a National Affordable Housing Authority to provide technical assistance to affordable housing developers and builders.

The legislation would also include provisions to increase the availability of affordable housing for older adults, and to increase the availability of affordable housing for people with disabilities.

The bill would create a National Affordable Housing Council to advise the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development on the implementation of the national affordable housing plan.

The legislation would also include provisions to increase the availability of affordable housing for people with disabilities, and to increase the availability of affordable housing for older adults.

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The bill would establish a National Affordable Housing Council to advise the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development on the implementation of the national affordable housing plan.
Specifically, the resolution authorized an eight-man select committee to investigate "the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations of employees or employers" to the detriment of their and the public's interests. The resolution also provided that whether changes in law are needed to prevent such practices.

The committee was directed to make its report by January 31, 1958, and the sum of $350,000 was authorized for its expenses.

Previous to the creation of the select committee the permanent investigations sub-committee attempted to question Teamster leaders about alleged racketeering. However, its authority was challenged and this resulted in contempt citations and convictions of Frank W. Brewster, head of the Western Conference of the Teamsters' Union, AFL-CIO, Einar Mohn and two other Teamster leaders.

Appointed to the select committee were McClellan, McCarthy, Ives, Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D. N.C.), Karl E. Mundt (R. S.D.), John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.), Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) and Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.). McClellan was named chairman.

McClellan's record shows a consistent pattern of hostility to labor and civil rights measures.

Senator Goldwater is an avowed foe of industry-wide collective bargaining and a plunger for right-to-work laws. Senators Mundt and McCarthy have been on the wrong side of almost every labor issue since they have been in the Senate. And McCarthy is also noted for his low blows when he was chairman of the Senate Internal Sub-Committee. The records of Ives and Ervin, from labor's viewpoint, have been on the wrong side 56 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively.

Senators Kennedy and McNamara have 100 per cent pre-labor votes. (See chart.)

The committee opened its investigation with a probe of pinball operation, prostitution and sundry other assorted enterprises in Portland, Ore., with which some Teamster officials were alleged to be connected.

This was followed with testimony by Frank Brewster in which he admitted to rather free use of Teamster funds to keep employers of his own stable happy, to buy suits, to entertain friends, etc.

On March 26, Teamster President Dave Bick took the stand and invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to surrender his personal financial records or to answer any questions about his personal financial affairs. Previously he had told a television audience that he had borrowed between 300 and 400 thousand dollars from the union without interest but had paid it all back. The committee finally accused him of misappropriating more than $320,000 of union funds.

The committee brought about a dramatic FBI arrest and subsequent indictment of James Hoffa, 8th vice president of the Teamsters and a Detroit figure, on the charge that he bribed a known intelligence agent to spy upon the committee and steal its files.

Hoffa has said he didn't do it and implied that the whole operation was an entrance engineered by the committee and the FBI. Some of Hoffa's worst critics in the labor movement assert doubt that he would pull such a deal—based on their judgment, they say, upon his known character. Whatever else Jimmy Hoffa is suspected of, he is not suspected of being a fool.

The committee's hearings have produced front-page headlines all over the nation and gleeful anti-labor editorials, ostensibly in criticism of teamster leaders and in support of the rank and file, but with plenty of overtones suggesting governmental regulation of all labor organizations.

In a front page editorial carried by Hearst newspapers on Sunday, March 17, William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor and chief of the papers, argued that the investigation was pro-labor "—helpful to labor through the fact that they are baying a powerful light on the maneuverings of a cynical corrupt group of union leaders."

Mr. Hearst then proceeds to reveal what the Hearst papers at least would like to see as the result of the investigations, namely, government control of labor unions.

Hearst argues that Senator McClellan and his assistant

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<th>Percentage &quot;R&quot; Votes</th>
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<td>Lucas Anti-Injunction, 1949</td>
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<td>(K) Pre-labor vote (W) Absent (—) Not in Senate at this time.</td>
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This is the voting record of the members of the McClellan Committee, the Senate Select Committee on Investigation of Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations. Except in three instances, the issues selected are those used by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in a pamphlet entitled "How Your Senator and Representative Voted, 1947-1956." The top line shows the percentage of "R" or pre-labor votes.

Four Senators, Goldwater, Mundt, McCarthy, all Republicans have two "R" votes among them, in a period from 1947 to 1956. McClellan, the chairman, has only a slightly better record. Six out of nineteen of his votes were pre-labor. Only two Senators, Kennedy of Massachusetts and McNamara of Michigan had outstanding good records. Senators Ervin, McNamara and Kennedy are all relatively newcomers to the Senate.
statesmanship and good judgment in refusing to throw a smokescreen over the shocking revelations by attempting to label them as anti-labor.

The article has been on long in the few decades but I think most people are coming to recognize that there should be some governmental supervision of its huge resources," says Mr. Hearst's editorial. And he adds "it is my opinion that the chief support of governmental regulation will come from rank and file members of our biggest unions. They are the ones with the real economic stake in the investigation process."

A couple days later the San Francisco Examiner, a part of the Hearst chain, continued the editorial barrage on the Teamsters' boss Dave Beck. The newspaper, which supports Beck borrowing $300,000 to $400,000 from union funds without informing the members, is one more exhibit in the mounting pile of evidence for the need of legislation protecting dues paying contributions of labor's rank and file."

"The disclosure by Teamsters' boss Dave Beck that he borrowed $300,000 to $400,000 from union funds without informing the members is one more exhibit in the mounting pile of evidence for the need of legislation protecting dues paying contributions of labor's rank and file," said the editorial.

Aside from Meany, many labor leaders are beginning to see the investigation as a springboard for all of the enemies of labor to begin a concerted drive against wages and conditions. They cannot forget that the Taft-Hartley law "followed so-called "fair to both sides" legislation into the operation of the NLRB Act.

The probe is beginning to shape up as a drive against political action by labor, particularly with reference to supporting Northern laborers and the insulation of the Democratic Party with fresh blood and militancy. Many see the detailed hearings on the Oregon situation as having a purpose far beyond exposure of the present situation."

Militancy. Many see the detailed hearings on the Oregon situation as having a purpose far beyond exposure of the present situation. Congressmen talking of using tightening anti-trust laws, curtailing a union's political activity, and policing welfare funds.

"We attain it through democracy in unions. No one cares about that if you or any of your colleagues are not careful."

Dave Beck...he took a bath on his financial affairs. The Senate committee charged he misappropriated $320,000 of Teamster funds. A purchasing agent for Beck also used union funds to the extent of $85,000 for knickknacks, including an $8.00 repair on his false teeth.

The job of labor—the rank and file of labor as well as their leaders—has been to act as a shield for their nefarious activities.

Expulsion of Unions Ineffective Says TWUA

NEW YORK — Expulsion of unions from the AFL-CIO has been charged as misappropriated $320,000 of Teamster funds. A purchasing agent for Beck also used union funds to the extent of $85,000 for knickknacks, including an $8.00 repair on his false teeth.

The disclosure by Teamsters' boss Dave Beck that he borrowed $300,000 to $400,000 from union funds without informing the members is one more exhibit in the mounting pile of evidence for the need of legislation protecting dues paying contributions of labor's rank and file," said the editorial.

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The job to labor—the rank and file of labor as well as their leaders—has been to act as a shield for their nefarious activities.

Congressmen talking of using tightening anti-trust laws, curtailing a union's political activity, and policing welfare funds.

"We attain it through democracy in unions. No one cares about that if you or any of your colleagues are not careful."
Learn about your health Plan before you get sick

THERE are not considered medically necessary.

Knowing exactly where you stand can keep you and your family from worrying about a bill you won't have to pay, or from the unpleasant surprise of a bill you didn't expect.

In the insured health plans, too, know your benefits. Tell your doctors what you think is medically necessary; you don't want to waste a dollar about fees.

Checking your coverage can cost you money and trouble. The place to get information is your Local or Welfare Fund.

In the health service plans like the Kaiser Foundation, it pays to be familiar with all the major provisions of your coverage.

The LUNG-FMA Welfare Fund contract with the Kaiser Foundation, for example, sets a $2 charge for the first doctor's home call in each illness or injury, no charge for followup calls. Kaiser has numerous contracts with other groups, and also individual coverage, where there is a $5 charge, in some cases for each home visit.

Keep track of the charges. You are supposed to pay if you know what charge you are supposed to pay it's much easier. Nothing is better than being on the doctor to keep a track of what group you are in, and maybe paying him too much and then not paying him at all.

In many of the service plans there is a clause for private room and special nursing in the hospital only when your doctor gives the orders, not when you make the request and those services are against shifting taxation to the average American family.

It's bad business not too.

The Mine-Mill union's legislative program was directed especially at the continuous attempts by big-business-dominated government to shift the burden of taxation away from the profiteers and onto the average American family.

"We stand for taxation on gross income of the large corporations," the resolution stated, "for closing loopholes in the present tax laws, and we are against shifting taxation to the states where it would appear in the form of mandated taxation on the small property owner and increased sales taxes.

BAN "RIGHT TO WORK" LAWS

If Fisher had been injured on the job, he would have been protected from a Taft-Hartley indictment was quashed some time ago in the circuit court of appeals. But it wasn't too late at all. The outcome was happy, after the man called his Local, sent in the claim, and received payment.

To make the best use of your health plan, read the booklet on it, make notes of important items, tell your family the benefits or services and how to get them, while you're healthy.

Call Local or Welfare Fund if any doubts arise

WHEN IN DOUBT about your benefits, or how to claim them, check with your Local or Welfare Fund. The doctors in many places have patients under various plans; they cannot be expected to remember details of your benefits and it is not their responsibility to do so.

There have been cases where no claim is filed because the doctor thinks the service isn't covered. The same thing has happened when the pay, and later learns from the Local that benefits can be paid.

One doctor thought it was too late too. He filled in a claim and the patient said it was too late at all. The outcome was happy, after the man called his Local, sent in the claim, and received payment.

Portland Pensioners The Columbia River Pensioners' Memorial Association at its last meeting entertained by Heck Harper prominent radio and television performer who is an ex-logger and PH. buck. He delighted the oldtimers with American folk-tales and songs. A collection was taken and divided between the Heart Fund and the Fare Fund.

The Mine-Mill Convention Calls for Tax Equality

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers declared its convention here last week, called on the 85th Congress "to ban the election returns and immediately enact legislation designed to protect the American people and to prevent any possibility of serum or depression."

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BAN "RIGHT TO WORK" LAWS

The union acted, as it has in all other conventions, to make clear its support of public power and flood control, with specific attention paid to government construction and operation of the high dam at Hell's Canyon, Idaho, as proposed by Senator Morse of Oregon, and others.

"We support all legislation," the convention declared, "necessary for the full development of public power projects in the great Northwest and other sections of the country."

A long list of demands for domestic legislation included support for school construction, lower-cost, improved benefits under Social Security, reduced retirement age for men as well as women, liberalized disability payments; extension of the coverage under the minimum wage law, an increase in minimum wages to $1.25, revision of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act; also investigation into monopoly practices and legislation to protect the small businessman.

ALASKA-HAWAII STATEHOOD

Mine-Mill called on Congress to enact a constitutional amendment for the territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

The foreign policy resolution of the union declared itself anxious to see "freer exchange of opinion and ideas among all nations" and in support of the program of liberal congressmen who are working for increased power of the United Nations and an expanded point four program to improve the living standards of the underprivileged of the world; also for legislation that would improve trade relations with all nations.

Another action of the convention set up a Community Health Program which will be presented each year at future conventions to the Mine-Mill Fund; union making the greatest public service contribution to the community in which it is located.
One of the prides of Hayward, Calif., is the big plant of the Hayward Poultry Producers Association which supplies poultry farmers with everything from fences, points and hen-house hardware to feed, medicine and everything else needed by chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, pigeons and related fowl. The workers in the plant are members of the East Bay division of ILWU Local 6. The pictures above show some of the many pipes, bins and mixing devices necessary to the blending of various kinds of feed. Other operations shown are warehousing of sacked feed and loading and unloading of bulk grain. The man with the big hose in the freight car at left near bottom is unloading pigeon feed by suction. The danger sign on a compressor indicates that work in the plant is not without hazards. Safety is stressed. One worker in the plant, retiring this year, has worked there 40 years.
43 Years On Front

Forty-three years ago Arthur Espinola, 66, a longshoreman born in San Francisco, and finally a longshoreman—member of Local 10. He was retired on pension at age 65, and continues to live in San Francisco. Here, left to right, is his family: Armande, his wife, son Larry Phillip, 2, and daughter Antonette, 8. The children were born in San Francisco; the parents hail from the Cape Verde Islands in Portuguese territory.

Court: 'Get Along without Him'

Jack Hall Denied Right to Be at ILWU Convention by Hawaii Judge

SAN FRANCISCO — The right of Jack Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, to travel to the mainland for the express business of attending the ILWU Twelfth biennial convention scheduled for an isolated island, this fact should on appeal also happens to live normal business. The government attorney in Honolulu, who opposed Hall's trip, made plans to get along without his services. Judge Wiig denied Hall's petition to travel in the hands of the Circuit Court in Honolulu. But he said, if the higher court wants to make any additional demands of the original 1953 order, the union should add that Hall may travel at the union's discretion. Tel. Dist. Court finds that such travel is consistent with security.”

Advice is Cheap And Freely Given

There's an old fable:

The sheep did, and the wolves ate sleep.

get rid of the dogs and get some work on the San Pedro docks in 1911, and made the new attacks against labor are a threat to the entire labor movement; the membership made plans to get along without his services. Judge Wiig denied Hall's petition to leave discretion as to Hall's right to travel in the Hands of the higher court wants to make any additional demands of the original 1953 order, the union should add that Hall may travel at the union's discretion. Tel. Dist. Court finds that such travel is consistent with security.”

The moral is: Know your friends.

Big Ball Planned By Local 6 Warehouses

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Warehouse Local 6 is getting set for the biggest and best ball yet held by this union as final plans are being made for the 35th Annual Warehouse Ball to be held Saturday, April 6, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium. Tickets for the ball are available at the union office, 255 Ninth Street, or can be obtained from shop stewards; also there are tickets at the hiring hall, and telephone orders can be placed at the union office by calling 5384. Tickets will be mailed promptly.

(Sam Barren of the ball committee says Local 6 loaned out its ball committee judges and forgot to whom. He asks their return before the ball.)

Local 9 Warehouses Force, Dock Repairs

SEATTLE — At the last regular meeting of Local ILWU Local 9 (a group of warehouse workers) it was announced that the Seattle Port Commission has agreed to repair the damage in question. The job is expected to be completed by May 1.

Local 9 played an important part in forcing the Port Commission to repair this dock.