4 Million Families Depend on Foreign Trade

Senate Reviews China Trade Policy; Administration Told to 'Make Sense'

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee opened its broad scale review of U. S. Trade policies on July 9 before a packed chamber and a crowded press table.

The initial session, obviously the center of unusual attention because of its concern with the China trade issue, heard as lead-off witness Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks.

He told the Committee that relaxation of the Government's ban on trade with Communist China would constitute gambling with national security. He also minimized the commercial value and potential of such trade.

However, one question regarding aid chairman George A. Smathers. Weeks showed there is some reason why he has been described as the "soft underbelly" of the Administration's China policy. Time and again he dodged direct answers when asked to show the common sense behind the Chinese embargo.

PASSES THE BUCK

At one point, when pressed to explain why trade with China was more dangerous to our security than shipment of goods to Poland or other Eastern European countries, the Commerce Secretary replied that Dulles should be called for a full explanation.

In a prepared statement the Secretary did concede that "recent events have intensified the study by the Executive Branch of the East-West trade problem." This was an obvious reference to the China question since it came in that section of his report.

Weeks made it clear, despite assertions to the contrary by Senator Dirksen, that he regarded trade with Russia and other Eastern European Socialist countries as mutually beneficial and a source of better understanding.

In opening the hearing for Senator Magnuson, who could not be present, Smathers stated that the inquiry will cover "questions of existing trade bans, the advisability of embargoes and restrictions on travel and mail service," and the possibility of "broader trade opportunities for our traders in the Far East and particularly with the new and expanding commerce of Africa."

REALISTIC VIEW NEEDED

"Made in U.S.A." products have been, and are today, the greatest creators of international friendship that we have ever sent abroad," said the Florida Senator, and later added:

"It is time we took a realistic view of our whole problem of world trade—a view that could lead to better international relationships to an even greater extent than political philosophies."

Smathers showed in the course of questioning Weeks that he favored a (Continued on Back Page)

Supreme Court Sets New Climate

Matthes Reopened; Travis Wins New Trial

Two important victories were won by labor leaders under attack—both convictions of professional government witnesses— as a result of new judgments based on recent Supreme Court opinions in the Jeness and Watkins cases, one dealing with the right of a defendant to examine reports from informers including FBI secret-informant testimony where such testimony affects the defendant and in the second case, the right of a person before a congressional committee to know the purpose of questions asked by the committee.

Involving in one reversal, that of Maurice J. Travis, former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine and Smelter Workers, convicted on a Taft-Hartley affidavit charge was an American's right to invoke, the Fifth Amendment. A new trial was ordered for Travis in Denver.

In the case of James J. Matthes, director of organization for the United Electrical Workers, who was recently convicted in a de-nationalization trial, Federal Judge Walter Bruchhausen in New York, last week issued a new decision which sets aside his own previous verdict against Matthes.

TRIAL RE-OPENED

The decision orders that the trial be reopened for further cross-examination by the defense of Attorney General Brownell's professional informers who testified against Matthes. The judge has further ordered Brownell to produce the reports from these informers about Matthes.

During the Matthes trial, despite repeated demands by the defense for the (Continued on page 11)

Who Said It?

We are the only people who think that he who does not meddle in public affairs is not indolent but good for nothing. (Turn to back page for name of author)
Why Bad Legislation?

By Harry Bridges

A S THE MEMBERS of the ILWU and other maritime unions know, the courts have ruled—as we always insisted was the fact—that Coast Guard screening was illegal. After trying every thing which the Coast Guard came to the conclusion that it was impossible to rewrite the screening regulations to make them legal and constitutional. When the Coast Guard told the Coast Guard testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee, it was at that time that the chief purpose of the court’s decision was that the screening program be abandoned.

Yet despite all this, efforts are being made to bring the screening program back together. The chief targets of the ILWU that we survived that attack and were able to hang on with a holding operation is a credit to the good sense and trade union loyalty of the membership. As we look back we can see how right we were to take the stand we did. The pressures were great and the partial compliance which was forced on us by the failure of events had to be lived with, for better or worse. We had to wait out the time until others who bade the effective work of fighting the program came around to another point of view.

THE COURT ACTION throwing out the screening program—like the more recent Supreme Court decision—was based on the absence of fair play and due process in the Coast Guard’s illegal activities. Like the Eastland and Un-American Committees, the Coast Guard followed a pattern of illegal conduct, acting as judge, jury and executioner all in one.

When you think of it, there is a common thread in all these anti-labor maneuvers like Americanism, Smith Act, Taft-Hartley, right-to-work laws or waterfront screening, and the Mitchell-Lama-McCarren legislation. They are all aimed to abridge with freedom, with protecting the rights of an individual worker to a job. But in fact it is freedom from union wages, hours, conditions of work which they are to be deprived of.

In spite of the recognition of the purposes of Coast Guard screening and the court’s outright condemnation of it, here in the San Francisco Bay area the Oakland Naval Supply Depot is now demanding that longshoremen and clerks must apply for work and present Coast Guard identification at the Supply Depot. And there are some in the union who are even arguing that every member should apply for a pass and immediately be placed on the blacklist of union members. Maybe there is little choice, but to those who are being publicly blacklisted or those only rejected can be classified as properly screened. That’s all wrong.

TO CO-OPERATE—in any way—with this kind of devious re-instituting of Coast Guard screening is to co-operate in rebuilding a blacklist union membership. It is the same danger from this day but under conditions of the slightest economic setback this listing could be used to chop right through the union’s ranks.

This is a dangerous business to fool around with. Moreover, there is no local union policy involved here. ILWU policy against screening is a national policy; and in addition to being repeatedly reaffirmed at union conventions and caucuses it has now been endorsed by the court’s decision.

The fact is that as a union we shouldn’t be called upon, as a requirement for employment, to co-operate with the Navy or any other branch of the government in a program to circumvent the court’s decision against screening. We certainly have been falsely accused enough times in all kinds of illegal acts and conspiracies. So let’s keep as far away as possible from these underhanded illegal operations now under way to intimidate Coast Guard screening.

The ILWU intends to go into court and test the new Coast Guard procedures. We will do so, to back the Supreme Court decision, and in our testing, according to the law laid down by the Supreme Court, the Coast Guard will have to bring in evidence and its reports into court.

In addition the sources of information which the Coast Guard claims to have in its files will have to be identified and made available for cross-examination. This is the law and the Coast Guard has to operate under the law.

On more than one occasion—as in the fight against Coast Guard screening—we have had to stand up and fight with all of the might we could until the situation of the army and the storm had subsided. We can be proud of whatever small part we played in the fight for individual freedom from these types of illegal activities. The Coast Guard is doing it under the court’s recent decisions. Certainly in view of this, we shouldn’t now become a party to disregarding these historic decisions and doing a devious act of fear that if we don’t do so the Army and Navy will use civil service employees to do our longshore work. There’s no percentage in following this kind of program. Folding up and co-operating in an illegal screening program offers less chance of keeping our Army work in the long run than a solid, democratic union program which does not compromise with union principles or practices.
The funeral march concluded with services in the Battleship Oregon Memorial Park, in the shadow of a mast of the historic vessel and under the largest flying flag in the world. The fact that "our union has the best company unionism, Blue Books and pensions." in contrast to other unions "of the historic vessel and under the largest flying flag in the world."

Charles "Chili" Duarte, left, president of the big San Francisco Bay Area warehouse union, ILWU Local 8. Duarte castigated union officials who knuckle under to "committees,"—called for rank and file control.

Increasing for the past rep months." in contrast to other unions "of the historic vessel and under the largest flying flag in the world."

Charles Bridges (who was in the hospital with pneumonia) as chief speaker. He described the '34 strike as a walkout founded on the "theory of the rank and file." "In throwing off the yoke of company unionism, Blue Books and fish halls, we also fought back against the corrupt union bosses who controlled us."

Duarte said the men who died in '34 did not die in vain, and "the monument we erected to them was a democratic, rank and file union" founded on the "principle of an injury to one is an injury to all, regardless of color, religion, political belief or national origin."

The arrangements committee consisted of Gene Haffler, vice president of Local 8; D. T. Siddall, secretary; George Brown, business agent; Francis J. Murnane, Toby Christensen, John J. Fussemane, Mike Sickinger and Ross.

As usual Portland longshoremen and other unionists marked Bloody Thursday with maximum participation last July 5. Visiting speaker of the day was Charles (Chili) Duarte, left, president of the big San Francisco Bay Area warehouse union, ILWU Local 8. Duarte castigated union officials who knuckle under to "committees,"—called for rank and file control. (Photos by Carl Vermilyo of The Oregonian.)

Portland Memorial—Delegations from all Columbia River and Southern Oregon ports marched with Local 8 members July 5 in the rites which have become traditional here on "Bloody Thursday"—in memory of men shot in the '34 strike.

The funeral march concluded with services in the Battleship Oregon Memorial Park, in the shadow of a mast of the historic vessel and under the largest flying flag in the world. Charles "Chili" Duarte, president of Local 6, replaced International President Harry Bridges (who was in the hospital with pneumonia) as chief speaker. He described the '34 strike as a walkout founded on the "theory of the rank and file." "In throwing off the yoke of company unionism, Blue Books and fish halls, we also fought back against the corrupt union bosses who controlled us."

Duarte said the men who died in '34 did not die in vain, and "the monument we erected to them was a democratic, rank and file union" founded on the "principle of an injury to one is an injury to all, regardless of color, religion, political belief or national origin."

The arrangements committee consisted of Gene Haffler, vice president of Local 8; D. T. Siddall, secretary; George Brown, business agent; Francis J. Murnane, Toby Christensen, John J. Fussemane, Mike Sickinger and Ross.

Portland Observes 1934 Tradition; Duarte Scorches Labor Corrupters

PORTLAND—Delegations from all Columbia River and Southern Oregon ports marched with Local 8 members July 5 in the rites which have become traditional here on "Bloody Thursday"—in memory of men shot in the '34 strike.

The funeral march concluded with services in the Battleship Oregon Memorial Park, in the shadow of a mast of the historic vessel and under the largest flying flag in the world. Charles "Chili" Duarte, president of Local 6, replaced International President Harry Bridges (who was in the hospital with pneumonia) as chief speaker. He described the '34 strike as a walkout founded on the "theory of the rank and file." "In throwing off the yoke of company unionism, Blue Books and fish halls, we also fought back against the corrupt union bosses who controlled us."

Duarte said the men who died in '34 did not die in vain, and "the monument we erected to them was a democratic, rank and file union" founded on the "principle of an injury to one is an injury to all, regardless of color, religion, political belief or national origin."

The arrangements committee consisted of Gene Haffler, vice president of Local 8; D. T. Siddall, secretary; George Brown, business agent; Francis J. Murnane, Toby Christensen, John J. Fussemane, Mike Sickinger and Ross.

Chiang Is Scared —Of the Truth?

WASHINGTON—Reports circulated in the nation's capital, and were published by columnist Drew Pearson, that Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek sent a "frantic message" to President Eisenhower begging that American reporters not be allowed to visit Red China. Chiang warned the president that if American reporters were allowed to visit and report from China this would destroy his personal prestige in the Far East. One newspaperman commented wryly: "Congress can't 'abridge freedom of the press' but Chiang Kai Shek is sure trying..."

Wisconsin Puts Teeth Into Anti-Bias Laws

MADISON, Wis.—A bill enacted by the Wisconsin legislators empowers the State Industrial Commission to issue orders prohibiting racial or religious discrimination by employers, labor unions or employment agencies. Penalties of $10 to $100 could be imposed for each violation of such orders. The measure grew out of a recent State Supreme Court decision which held that the commission lacked power under previous law to compel a union to admit two Negro bricklayers.

Honor Guard—ILWU locals in the San Francisco Bay Area were all represented at this traditional "Bloody Thursday" honor guard which yearly is set up at the exact spot where two men, Howard Sperry and Nick Bordolese, were killed by police bullets during the 1934 strike. It was this final act of bloodshed that led to the greatest general strike in American history.
Lumber, Wheat Ready to Go
Woodworkers on Record To Revive China Trade

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29—Unan-

inuous action on the part of the Execu-

tive Board of the International Wood-

workers of America, AFL-CIO, this

week put the main union in the north-

west's main industry on record in favor

of "lowering the barriers to trade with

the mainland of China." The wood-

group has advised The Dispatcher.

The IWA press release said the union

had acted because "market conditions

in the Pacific Northwest—both for

products from the forest and from the

farm—have brought about a demand

for a restudy of the present United

States policy of restricted trade with

the mainland of China." It described

the heroic fiction as "a joining in the

general call for a relaxation of trade

restrictions . . .

"Trade, whether it is authorized by

our government or not, will go on, from

the United States through other coun-

tries who do not have such restrictions,

to China," the release said.

SENATORS ON RIGHT TRACK

The report noted that the board had

studied the recent recommendations of

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.)

and Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D., Ore.)

and had arrived at the conclusion that

the two solutions were on the right track

"in calling for a re-evaluation of the

question of trade restrictions" with

mainland China.

The release quoted IWA Interna-

tional president A. F. Hartung as de-

claiming the two senators were taking

"the right approach when they point

out that the government of this coun-

try should be more realistic in its

view of trade policy, which has been

peopled by over 400,000,000 human

beings."

CANT IGNORE CHINA

"It is the feeling of our Executive

Board that the United States can no

longer ignore this question be-

cause we are unsympathetic to the kind

of government which controls "power"

in China, Hartung asserted.

The union's statement said further

that it was the group's "considered

opinion that such trade would be ad-

vantageous to both countries and to

the people living and working in each

one . . . We feel that the reopening of

proper trade relations with the main-

land of China would add greatly to the

possibilities of peace among the coun-

tries bordering the Pacific."

TELL OTHER UNIONS

The release said the union's position

would be communicated "at other im-

portant segments of the economy in the

Pacific Northwest, such as the

wheat league, ocean shipping associa-

tions and other labor organizations di-

rectly involved in such trade."

The other union in the lumber in-

dustry, the Lumber & Sawmill Work-

ers Union, AFL-CIO, has favored re-

sumption of China trade for some time,

Earl Hartung, secretary of the union's

14-state western council, said during

the survey of China trade possibilities

conducted by U.S. Senator Walter

Hartung, last May, that he felt China

trade would benefit the Northwest's

economy.

Oregon and Washington shipped

more lumber to China in 1956 dur-

ing the depression than was exported

to all countries from the 2-state area

in 1956. Lumber is a main cargo item

in many Pacific Coast ports, from

Eureka north.

Hawaii ILWU

Wins, Aided by

AFL-CIO Unity

Hilo — A crushing defeat was

handed to the Federation of Hawaii

Workers here last month when em-

ployees of the Flintkote Corp., voted overwhelm-

ingly to continue being represented by the

ILWU.

Conducted by the National Labor Re-

lations Board, the election involved

some 285 employees. The election tally

showed 221 for the ILWU and 56 for

the Federation of Hawaii Workers, a

small splinter organization led by Bert

Nakahara, a disgruntled former ILWU

business agent.

Nakahara deserted the ILWU late in

1952 and took the CWA card with him.

In 1955 they returned to the ILWU.

Last week's election is de-

scribed in local labor circles' as "a last
desperate effort on the part of Nakahara

to remain in business." He has less

than five hundred members.

Thirteen AFL-CIO unions assisted

the ILWU in its drive. The company is

keeping its own industry officials and the

Research Department for assis-

tance given during the long pension

negotiations.

Unity In Action

After reaching an agreement to "quit bidding

against each other" Honolulu ILWU and AFL-CIO

leaders went into a joint organizing campaign. Pictured at top in front

of an unorganized beverage company are ILWU's Jack W. Hall and J. R. (Bob)

Robertson, Teamster leader Arthur A. Rutledge is between the two. The sign

printed in Japanese urges company employees to vote union. ILWU and 14 AFL-

CIO locals who are organizing for a "restudy of the present United States policy of

to China" have contributed about $250,000 to the drive.

Local 6 Invites Pensioner Activity

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Warehouse

Union Local 6 this month sent a

letter to all retiring members in North-

ern California plus an Honorary Life-

time Card and the ILWU dress button

with the inscription "Lifetme Members."

The letter, signed by Charles Duarte,

president, and Richard Lydon, secre-

tary-treasurer, says in part:

"This is the time of year which you have

been waiting with "a burning patience"

—the time when you could be free of

the burdens of toil, and you could de-

vote yourself completely to creative

and leisure activities.

"It is proposed that with other pen-

sioners you decide what kind of activi-

ties you wish to take part in; that ways

you may benefit from your experience; in other

words—that your interest as a union

member does not have to cease simply

because you are retired.

The well-spring of strength that is

represented by the retired member

was recognized by the convention in

March, 1957, where it was stated that

retired members should be encouraged to

serve on committees, participate in

decisions and activities . . . Please re-

member the facilities of the union are

still at your disposal."
Unions Help News Vendor Keep Old Spot in Portland Corner

PORTLAND—Max M. Stone is still selling papers at 5th & Washington in downtown Portland, thanks to unison- ing labor forces, among others who enlisted in his one-man battle against the Port- land Federal Savings & Loan Assn., which has the block contiguous to the spot where Stone has hawked papers since he was eight years old. Plans of the financier, George J. Tracy, to put up a 10-story bank building and the eviction of the diminutive street corner newsie named Max Stone, and he received a notice to vacate the corner.

But Max had sold a lot of papers over the years. He had stood at the curb in January blizzard and corner snow for 37 of them to longshoremen. When he appeared at a recent city council hearing July 11 to protest the eviction of his permit, he was not alone.

Representatives of ILWU Local 8, authorized to speak in the 91st Infantry), and an attorney for CIO state secretary Stanley Earl and the News Central Labor Council, the News Boys Vendors Local 396, the Ex -News Boys and by the uninformed,"

Critics of all security measures... the Commission staff is one of the most important if not the most important in the nation's headquarters, 57th and Figueroa, Los Angeles,叹 "Please hurry up and enact a statute to extend the practice of cutting out overtime."

"I am completely impatient, with the attitude of leaders of American labor at the moment, which seems to be a "runaway" crop..." John L. Lewis conceded there have been some scandals in the handling of union welfare funds, but "unemployment benefits. However, millions in warehouses, insurance, and even state and federal taxes, have been paid to California citizens."

InMemory of Heroic

Los Angeles—The Story of Armando Castro, a 5-foot-10, 165-pound laborer who eked out his living by selling newspapers, was preserved in film as "The Unseen Hero," a documentary made by the DuPont company and televised nationwide on Cavalcade of America...

Local 26 at its observance of Mexican American Heritage Day in Portland last week paid tribute to Scholarship Fund. Armando Castro was a Rosevelt High School track star who was killed several years ago while trying to stop a fight.

The trouble started when the Portland Federal Savings & Loan Assn., which also sells papers, sought to drive him from the corner sanctuary in recent years — the erection of a tea story bank building and the eviction of the enterprise, inside space to Rich's Cigar Store, which also sells papers.

"Fair and competent" was the Supreme Court's ruling on the... and government officials over the firing of a shop steward. The shop steward was fired after he protested the action of a foreman performing hourly-paid work.

36-Hour Strike Gets Results

TORONTO, Ont.,—A 36-hour strike involving 5,000 members of the ITGWU, employed on streetcars in the city, has been ended with the members of Lodge 717 empowering their executive committee to regulate overtime and to meet with company officials over the firing of a shop steward. The shop steward was fired after he protested the action of a foreman performing hourly-paid work.

NY Court Tests Work of Walter-McCarran Act Foes

NEW YORK—The New York State Supreme Court last week enjoined the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born — the group which has been spearheading the fight against the Walter-McCarran law and which is currently participating in the defense of some 400 deportation and naturalization cases — from soliciting funds to carry on its work.

"One of the cases the committee has helped publicize is that of a Seattle, Washington woman, Mrs. Tura Ry-
LA Terminal Men Win Pay Hike, Benefits

SAN PEDRO—A new agreement between ILWU Local 26 and the terminal warehouses here, which under a master contract, calls for an 8 cents an hour increase in wage for all workers physically involved in cleaning cotton. The companies agreed to an increase in health and welfare payments as necessary to continue coverage for the workers.

Wage differentials include 35 cents an hour above base rate for foremen; 19 cents for skilled work, which includes carpenters, lift truck operators, samplers and for non-salaried workers. More than 35 bags are involved; and 20 cents for all workers physically involved in cleaning cotton.

The companies also accepted the union's formula for adding men to the Terminal Warehouse Registered List and agreed to increase the number of steady workers employed by any one company to 18.

Effective date was June 17 and the contract has a common expiration date with Longshore, June 16, 1958.

Ministers Protest Unfair Deport Law

PORTLAND — Protest against the inequities in the Walter-McCarran law was expressed here in a letter signed by 71 Methodist ministers and addressed to the Oregon Congressional delegation.

The document commended those Solomon's who favor repeal or revision of the unjust law, and noted that "the sending into exile by the deportation route of hundreds, if not thousands of persons each year on technical grounds, or because of alleged political dissent, is unbecoming a nation founded by immigrants of varying faiths."

The letter urged that there should be a Statute of Limitations, and that "deportation proceedings should not be taken against any non-citizen after ten years' residence ... in the interest of common justice and fair play" and "of keeping families together and homes unbroken."

Five Cent Hike at Purepac

LOS ANGELES—An automatic wage increase of 5 cents an hour went into effect August 1 for ILWU Local 26 workers at Purepac. The increase was won in a strike last November, when they also gained a 5 cents an hour boost.

Insurance Break For Island Unions

HONOLULU—While the cost of living is going up on everything, union members in ILWU and United Public Workers who own automobiles are able to buy insurance twenty-nine per cent lower than any other company in the Territory, as a result of the developments of Union Insurance Service, Ltd., owned ninety per cent by ILWU and 10 per cent by UPW.

Twenty-five dollars worth of insurance bought through the Union Insurance Service would cost thirty-five dollars through any other company. A case in point was shown when a Honolulu longshoreman came into the UIS office to have his policy renewed and found himself with a savings totaling twenty-one dollars simply because of the insurance service to which he was entitled.

New California Workmen's Benefits Start Soon

SACRAMENTO—New benefit schedules in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and unemployment disability insurance will become effective September 11 as a result of the passage of these three programs during the recently concluded 1957 general session of the California Legislature. The liberalized benefits—sponsored by labor in this state and making a high point in benefit gains in any one session in state legislative history—call for the following schedules:

**Unemployment Benefits**: Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were boosted to $50 in cases of temporary disability and $40 in permanent disability. The new unemployment insurance weekly maximum was set at $60.

**Legal Report**: Two Democratic and two Republican members of the California State Assembly accepted invitations to report on and answer questions about the last session of the legislature before the legislative committee of ILWU Local 6 on July 9. These pictures taken at Local 6 headquarters in San Francisco show, top panel, Assemblyman John O'Connell, Democrat, addressing the committee. Seated are Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Richard Leshnek and Curtis McClain, who presided. In left foreground of middle panel is IOW Second Vice President Germain Buloke. Bottom panels show O'Connell, Assemblyman Casper Weinberger, Republican, and Philip Burton, Democrat. Another Republican, John Busterud, arrived after the pictures were taken. Two other assemblymen sent regrets that they had other engagements.

Insurance Break For Island Unions

HONOLULU—While the cost of living is going up on everything, union members in ILWU and United Public Workers who own automobiles are able to buy insurance twenty-nine per cent lower than any other company in the Territory, as a result of the developments of Union Insurance Service, Ltd., owned ninety per cent by ILWU and 10 per cent by UPW.

Twenty-five dollars worth of insurance bought through the Union Insurance Service would cost thirty-five dollars through any other company. A case in point was shown when a Honolulu longshoreman came into the UIS office to have his policy renewed and found himself with a savings totaling twenty-one dollars simply because of the insurance service to which he was entitled.

The Union Insurance Program was approved by the 1955 ILWU Local 142 convention held in Hilo, and was designed like any other union undertaking, strictly to benefit the union membership.

**New California Workmen's Benefits Start Soon**

SACRAMENTO—New benefit schedules in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and unemployment disability insurance will become effective September 11 as a result of the passage of these three programs during the recently concluded 1957 general session of the California Legislature. The liberalized benefits—sponsored by labor in this state and making a high point in benefit gains in any one session in state legislative history—call for the following schedules:

**Unemployment Benefits**: Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were boosted to $50 in cases of temporary disability and $40 in permanent disability. The new unemployment insurance weekly maximum was set at $60.

**New California Workmen's Benefits Start Soon**

SACRAMENTO—New benefit schedules in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and unemployment disability insurance will become effective September 11 as a result of the passage of these three programs during the recently concluded 1957 general session of the California Legislature. The liberalized benefits—sponsored by labor in this state and making a high point in benefit gains in any one session in state legislative history—call for the following schedules:

**Unemployment Benefits**: Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were boosted to $50 in cases of temporary disability and $40 in permanent disability. The new unemployment insurance weekly maximum was set at $60.

**New California Workmen's Benefits Start Soon**

SACRAMENTO—New benefit schedules in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and unemployment disability insurance will become effective September 11 as a result of the passage of these three programs during the recently concluded 1957 general session of the California Legislature. The liberalized benefits—sponsored by labor in this state and making a high point in benefit gains in any one session in state legislative history—call for the following schedules:

**Unemployment Benefits**: Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were boosted to $50 in cases of temporary disability and $40 in permanent disability. The new unemployment insurance weekly maximum was set at $60.

**New California Workmen's Benefits Start Soon**

SACRAMENTO—New benefit schedules in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and unemployment disability insurance will become effective September 11 as a result of the passage of these three programs during the recently concluded 1957 general session of the California Legislature. The liberalized benefits—sponsored by labor in this state and making a high point in benefit gains in any one session in state legislative history—call for the following schedules:

**Unemployment Benefits**: Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were boosted to $50 in cases of temporary disability and $40 in permanent disability. The new unemployment insurance weekly maximum was set at $60.
Keen competition is developing in Southern California between ILWU Locals 13 and 26 in the election of a queen to be crowned at a fiesta and dance celebrating Mexican Independence Day, which will be held Saturday evening, September 14, at the Warehousesmen's Building, 57th and Figueroa, in Los Angeles.

Nine candidates have been selected as the Dispatchers' glass ball, and it is expected that other candidates will be in the running.

NAACP Puts Money Behind Ballot Fight

NEW YORK—Since January 1, a total of $10,000 has been allocated by the NAACP for a local campaign to register voters in the southern states, it was announced here by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

The work is being done in Georgia, Virginia and in a small section of Mississippi. A program is scheduled to get underway in South Carolina this June and in North Carolina later in the year.

The state organizations of the NAACP are handling the program on the local level. "These are purely educational, non-partisan campaigns," Mr. Wilkins said, "and will feature the giving of information and instructions to voters on how to vote. A work will be done for any political party and the campaign will be in the hands of NAACP members or in non-partisan committees of which the NAACP is a part. The grants themselves are going only to NAACP state organizations in order to insure non-partisan activity.

"We believe that practical work must be done to get voters on the rolls as a matter of good citizenship and for this reason our state units are translating their determination into action."

"Our funds for this work are limited by the demands being made for other aspects of our program, and for the defense of the NAACP against the attacks made upon it by southern state governments, but we do feel that increased registration of Negro voters is of first importance. Contributions to this registration fund will be welcome."

"Moonlighting' Is A Way to Die Young

WASHINGTON—One unpleasant way of meeting the rising cost of living is to hold two jobs at the same time. It's called "moonlighting." The current Harvard Business Review said:

"Since 1940 more human suffering has been caused by doubling of prices than by unemployment."

On June 26, President Eisenhow-er asked at his press conference of his economy's oper-ating profit per man hour has gone up almost four times. In 1947, U.S. Steel earned 37 cents for each hour an employee worked. Last year a profit per man hour had risen to $1.33.

The chart shows the result: In 1947, profits per man our were only $6.00 a ton. One member of the 'Team' missed the signals that time.

CONSUMER GOGGED

Who benefits from a $6.00 per ton rise in steel prices? Not you or the consumer. From now on every time you buy anything which uses steel, you will pay more for it, whether it's an automobile or a can opener. Every manufacturer who uses steel will jack up his prices by more than it's necessary to meet the increase in steel prices, using the steel increase as an excuse. And so the whole-saler and the retailer. By the time the effect reaches you, it will reflect not a $6.00 price increase but much more.

It's like dropping a stone into a pond. The ripples spread out and out. But unlike the water ripples, these get bigger the further they go.

WORKEPS PRODUCE MORE

A look at a few figures as what's happening. The accompanying chart shows the trend in the current Harvard Business Review said:

"Since 1940 more human suffering has been caused by doubling of prices than by unemployment."

One of these Beauties May Be Fiesta Queen

Dora Gastelum  Laura Teran  Dolores Sandoval  Eva Casanova  Josephine Noriega  Virginia Salcido  Elaine Cabrera  Mary Alvarado  Sheila Uloa

The candidates named so far are:

Mary Alvarado—wife of Local 26 member, Phil Alvarado and sponsored by the workers in his shop, Henry As-phalt.

Dora Gastelum—Local 26 member at McKesson & Robbins for 14 years, a member of the Auxiliary.

Josephine Noriega—Charter mem-ber, Local 626 member at Thrifty Drug for 11 years, and spon-sored by workers at that warehouse.

Laura Teran—daughter of Local 13 member. Sponsored by her father and her uncles, all ILWU members.

Eva Casanova—Daughter of Local 13 Day Dispatcher Casanova, who is her sponsor.

Dolores Sandoval—Sponsored by her six brothers, all members of Local 13.

Virginia Salcido—Sponsored by her father, Local 13 member Mary Sando-val.

Elaine Cabrera—Sponsored by her four years as a steward for 10 years. Sponsor sed by workers at that warehouse.

Phil Alvarado and sponsored by workers at that warehouse.

Sheila Uloa—Local 26 member at Thrifty Drug for 11 years, and spon-sored by her father.

Laura Teran—Daughter of Local 13 member Teran, who is her sponsor.
Congressman Seeks Added Fish Loans

(Washington, D. C.) — Action will be sought in the 88th Congress to augment the already $10,000,000 Fisheries Loan Fund originally appropriated in the Magnuson Fish Act of 1956. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, D. Wash., of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said.

Magnuson said the bill will be known as "in view of the success the program has had in aiding our fishermen through this difficult period when imports have crowded their domestic market."

The new form, obviously inspired by the McClellan committee hearings, has special sections covering information on loans and repayment of loans as well as collateral furnished by officers of unions.

In making public the new form, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said that objections by some union officers had indicated that the old registration form was inadequate in scope.

The new form includes such items as: "Receipts from the sale of assets, rentals of advances or income, other allowances paid to officers other than salaries, contributions and gifts to officers or staff not represented as salaries or allowances, transactions involving land and buildings, notes receivable from officers, and assets pledged or used as collateral or security by unions for loans."

The new forms are scheduled for use by unions whose local fiscal years end on or after June 30, 1957.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Automation Era

The article of Brother Bob Robert- son in a recent issue of The Dispatcher, in which the tribulations of workers at the beginning of the industrial revolution are so vividly shown, certainly has a lesson for modern workers in this electronic-auto-mation era.

Unskilled workers, 150 years ago, finding their labor displaced by steam power production, could think only of "death of the machines."

What are modern workers to think now that that atomic-electronic-automa-
tion upon us?

Destroying modern developments is still stranger and would be techni-
cally possible in any case. Anything destroyed in one country would pop up elsewhere and would to be competed with. That new scientific discovery is almost si-
cerely known throughout the world. In both cases international military
techniques and diplomatic armies gives us a valuable clue to the future. Before the atomic bomb, many coun-
tries were isolationists, but putting the atomic age has seen the end of iso-
lolation and we have the United Na-
tions with exchange of information among all member countries.

In both cases how much full time work automation could contribute in supply-
ing the world's backward millions with ade-
sate food, shelter, and clothing, not to mention many luxuries they could not dream of having essential land provided each their own where-
withal."

There have been several suggestions as to how this could be worked out, mostly with entail sacrifice of the part of the rest of the world's nations; which means that the United States is doing some thing in the long run most of these sacrifices would be nominal; for instance avoiding a depression like happened in 30's would be worth a lot of sacrifice. (Adam Smith, according to Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, the next depression would be a "dream of the past.")

In any case, the first step and an urgent one, will be international labor agreements with the International Labor Office.

New Squeeze On Unions

By T-H Lawrence

(Washington, D. C.) — The labor organization registration and financial report forms required under Taft-Hart-
ley have been revised by the Depart-
ment of Labor.

The new form, obviously inspired by the McClellan committee hearings, has special sections calling for information on loans and repayment of loans as well as collateral furnished by officers of unions.

In making public the new form, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said that objections by some union officers had indicated that the old registration form was inadequate in scope.

The new form includes such items as: "Receipts from the sale of assets, rentals of advances or income, other allowances paid to officers other than salaries, contributions and gifts to officers or staff not represented as salaries or allowances, transactions involving land and buildings, notes receivable from officers, and assets pledged or used as collateral or security by unions for loans."

The new forms are scheduled for use by unions whose local fiscal years end on or after June 30, 1957.

Seattle Solon Likes Hailing Hall Idea

(Washington, D. C.) — Rep. Tom Polly has introduced a bill which would authorize maritime and building trades hailing halls.

The bill, 2273, which was introduced in February, has been spe-
cifically drafted so as to include the joint union-employer managed hailing hall system utilized by ILWU.

Polly told the House of Representa-
tives that "experience has clearly proved the best interests of all con-
ered, including the interest of the general public, will be served by the hailing hall system."

**Private Sales Tax**

A $6 Million Crack

Hitting ILWU Charges

Honolulu — The ILWU here re-
cently imposed a direct tax on re-
tail merchants, calling on them to "gouge." The "gouge" tax will create an additional burden on the average consumer and will give rise to the "gouge" tax which is already too high in the Is-
lands. These "gouges" are planned for in their taxes by raising prices and as a result bring about an increase in the "visible sales tax."

The union told the retail merchants that this is one case in which "the customer is always right," because union members constitute a substantial number of business customers and com-
sumers, don't care for this extra tax".

The union position is that the pro-
motion "gouges" is needed to meet in-
cluding the present cost of items, which are already taxed, and not only in the Union Hall, but also in a glimmer by which retailers may increase their profit margins. I the use of taxes.

The ILWU is in its campaign to stop the imposition of a "gouge" tax on the consuming public," estimated that merchants would incur an extra six million dollars out of their cus-
tomers by passing on taxes to the con-
sumers.
**Noise Inside Your Head May Call for Doctor**

NOISES inside your head, noises that are not called for medical care, not speculation about what there's something the matter with your mind.

If anyone knows how this problem is to be solved, is hearing, if you may help a great deal by urging a doctor visit; it is true that some people may hear noises, including nothing can be done, or because something has been boredom of your mind," implying the noises don't really exist.

There are numerous causes for noises inside the head. The medical word for these sounds is "tinnitus," a word related to "tinkling." Not all are of the tinkling type; head noises may be like soft parts or explosively loud. They may sound like grinding, or buzzing or wood being moved, or someone talking, or steam escaping, or a water-fall, or a gun going off.

Many people hear such noises only once in a while, others almost all the time. The trouble may continue undetected for all but a few. It may affect one ear or both. Head noises are common in deaf people, and in people with perfectly good hearing can have the same effect, and can then interfere with the otherwise normal hearing.

Hearing takes place in the inner ear, far inside the head. Normally you hear something only when sound waves in the air outside set off vibrations along the pathway to the inner ear. The nerves there pick up the vibrations and send the sound to the brain.

Troublesome head noises occur when something beside sound waves from outside sets off this process.

**It May Only Be a Blockinng In Ear Canal**

AMONG the possible causes is a plug of ear wax. Ear wax is normal; its purpose is to keep things like dirt and insects out of the canal. However, sometimes wax can extend from the outside of the head altogether be "inside." A block may produce abnormal stimuli- nation in the hearing mechanism.

Often a plug of wax makes such a block. Ear wax is normal; its purpose is to keep things like dirt and insects out of the canal. However, sometimes wax can extend from the outside of the head altogether be "inside." A block may produce abnormal stimuli- nation in the hearing mechanism.

**Deafness and Ringing May Be Symptoms of Age**

Changes in the hearing nerves with aging can cause some distressing ringing sounds. Such symptoms at any age should be reported to your doctor.

Various drugs have unpredictable effects, differing greatly from person to person. Aspirin, alcohol, and other drugs may have been found to cause head noises in some people. Another possibility is an allergy, another lack of the vitamins you need for their health.

Tracking down the cause of the trouble may be a simple matter or very complex. What's involved is the fact that the earlier medical care starts the better. Treatment may include a tentative trial of the drug that is something like a wax plug, while in more complex cases prompt treatment increases the likelihood of good results and may prevent much future trouble.

Head noises are not something to be laughed off.

---

**Labors Fight Against Plot Pays Off**

City-County Right-to-scab Laws Ruled Unconstitutional by Court

HOLLISTER--California labor won its first fight against the spread of local "right-to-work" laws last week when the San Benito County ordinance challenging a state law was ruled unconstitutional by Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson.

The San Benito case was handed down here only forty-eight hours after the Santa Barbara County case, conducted by labor as a "right-to-work" law--had gone into effect. The San Benito County decision noted that it was an important state court action against such laws.

The Santa Barbara County ord- inance in Palm Springs was declared unconstitutional by Superior Court Judge Secret Carl discussing the case against the Tehama County ordinance which had been held invalid within any city in the county limits. The Tehama decision did not touch on the question of county-wide application.

**LABOR ORGANIZED PLOT**

"Labor throughout the state was aware of the latest court setback against right-to-work legislation, particularly because there was a clear plot to spread such actions to local ordinances on a local, city-by-city, or county-by-county level," the Lake County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors last week took under ad- ministration conditions calling for enactment of such legislation in that county. The Lake County resort owners also were backing such legislation to impose a charge on enterprising people with "counter-organization of resort work- ers into unions."

The California State Federation of Labor announced last week the setting up of a labor defense fund aimed at overturning all such efforts at local "right-to-work" ordinances.

The State AFL has called for centralized activity by all unions to unify a campaign against local ordinances and funds collected will be allocated to the areas where they are most needed, county-by-county.

**WANT NO PART OF IT**

"A side-light on the "right-to-work" laws was reported to the do- mestic review. A Los Angeles manufacturer were reported to the mayor by the fact of the fac- tory told a county supervisor "the firm just doesn't want to locate in a county where there is strife over the labor-management relations."

SAN FRANCISCO--Further evidence was revealed here recently that major corporations are behind the scheme to spread so-called "right-to-work" laws in California on a local, county-by-county basis.

A General Electric Company official, speaking before a group of 250 Kern County business leaders, called for such union busting legislation in order to provide the state with a "favorable business climate."

The Pacific Gas and Electric Com- pany, new fighting charges that the state has been given 179 million dollars in federal "welfare snoopers' bill" at the last ses- sion of the legislature.

The U. S. Senate back in February, 1952, revealed that the Associated Farmers receive about 26 per cent of their annual income from such sources as the PG&E, Bank of America, Southern Pacific Railroad and Southern California Edison.

**Labor Foe Lands Plush State Job**

SALEM, Ore. -- Hugh H. Earle, former collector of internal revenue in Portland, has been appointed by Gov- ernor Robert D. Holmes as state in- come tax commissioner, to replace Robert B. Taylor.

The replacement is of considerable importance to Oregon longshoremen who felt that Taylor's activities in connec- tion with efforts to pass the so-called "welfare smugglers' bill" at the last ses- sion of the legislature rendered him unsuitable for the post.

Shelley Says Little Chance for School Aid

WASHINGTON--San Francisco's Congressman John F. Shelley declared "confusion ... and proper lack of lead- ership" in the Administration for the lack of action on proposed changes in the laws on federal aid to education.

"This evidence of division within the Eisenhower team," he said, "seems likely to end any 1957 request for the aid to construction bill, cur- rently pending in Congress."
How Homeowners Can Protect their Dwellings By Using Homestead Laws in Various States

Experts say it is a good idea for every worker to "homestead" his dwelling.

This is a system in operation in most states by which you can protect the home in which you live, and your family, against judgments that might be brought against you by creditors.

This should not be confused with the idea of a "homestead" as expressed so often in westerns which actually has to do with the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 which authorized the sale of public lands in parcels of 160 acres each to settlers. Each 160-acre piece was called a "homestead."

The modern homestead gives the owner of his home protection from attachment or sale. For example, if you should have an accident, and the court awarded the other party a $50,000 judgment you would have no protection against your home being sold to collect part of that judgment. If you should die and there were certain debts in your name, your wife and kids wouldn't be protected against the sale of the family home, the only place in which they have to live, to meet those debts.

The homestead laws in most states—and here, we'll deal with the states of California, Oregon and Washington—protect you as a homeowner.

But you have protection only if you "claim a homestead" and such a homestead declaration should be prepared either by a lawyer or by a person completely familiar with real property laws. You can save yourself the expense of drafting, executing and recording the documents.

What is a homestead?

In Washington — The dwelling in which you reside together with the appurtenant (legally adjoining) buildings and the land on which such house and buildings are situated. Also, land without improvements purchased by you and here, we'll deal with the homestead proceeds of improvements purchased by you or by his spouse, parent or child.

In Oregon — The homestead is claimed by a writ of execution and forced sale, with the following exceptions:

(a) A mechanic's, laborer's or materialman's or vendor's lien. This is virtually the same for all three states. It means that if any worker or contractor or supplier of material is owed money then the homestead is not safe from judgment in order to pay that money. This is meant, in part at least, to keep homeowners from making improvements on a homestead without being able to pay for them.

(b) In Washington a homestead is also not secure if the debt is secured by a mortgage executed by the homesteader on the house itself.

(c) A judgment lien or the homestead is not protected in order to permit the homestead owner to reinvest the funds in his homestead property.

In California — The homestead is claimed by a writ of execution setting forth the information required by law as to the status of the person making the declaration. This statement must be sworn to before a notary public and the signature acknowledged.

In Oregon — A homestead is exempt from execution and forced sale, with the following exceptions:

(a) A mechanic's, laborer's or materialman's lien for work or materials supplied for improvement of the property itself, and

(b) The mortgage on the home itself.

How do you claim a homestead?

In Washington — The declaration of homestead may be made at any time before the judgment has become a final judgment. This means that the homestead declaration can be effective even if it is recorded after a judgment lien is entered against a homestead but before the judgment has become a final judgment for satisfaction of some debt.

In California — The homestead is claimed by a written statement setting forth the information required by law as to the status of the person making the declaration, the legal description of the property claimed for a homestead or the residence, which he may then claim.

In Oregon — A homesteader shall claim a homestead in the manner of the law of any adjoining state or territory, as the homesteader may determine.
Matles-Travis

Curtain Rule
In Favor of Labor Men

(Continued from page 1)

United States Attorney to bring out the
informant-reports, the judge refused to
tell the government to produce them.

Based on Jencks Decision
Judge 0. 0. Laughlin's decision stated that he overruled himself
because of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks
case. In the Jencks opinion the Supreme
Court held that the government must be entitled to receive all the reports that the
Justice Department has received from its informants unless they are as
witnesses in a case, providing these re-
ports deal with the defendants and will
be useful in cross-examining witnesses
for the purpose of impeachment. In the
Jencks case, the Senate's most involved
was the self-confessed liar Matvev
Kabat.

In the Travis case, the former Mine-
Mill officer was convicted on a Tay-
Moffetl charge of falsely
porting documentary evidence showing
the judge at the time
that Matles had apprenticeship papers
from his native Roumania until 1929.

The Circuit Court in Denver said
these questions concerning Travis' use
of documentary evidence was a
proper value" in Travis' federal
dis
tinctions.

In the Matles case, the judge over-
ruled himself on a second important issue involving the right of a per-
jury by a particular professional wit-
ness, who was shown to have testified that he knew and had met
Matles in the United States in 1925.

Matles' attorneys argued that the judge must be
from his native Roumania until 1929.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

During the trial, Matles' defense of-
eracted documentary evidence showing the
disposition of the famous Feather River area.

One family in Six
Can Afford New Home

WASHINGTON — Only one urban
family in six is qualified to buy a new
house, according to a special study of
the housing market by the Conference
book. The average price it was found
is $11,450 and average monthly cost,
including taxes, insurance, maintenance
and utilities is $195.

The survey estimates that to meet
the costs of a new home would require
income of more than $8000 a year—
and only one city family in six makes
that.
"Make Sense" Government Told on China
(Continued from page 1)

revised our China trade policy. At one point he referred to a press conference on June 5 in which President Eisenhower indicated the need for a total embargo had been over-emphasized.

Indirectly the Acting Chairman challenged the assertion that foreign trade with China could be considered relatively insignificant. He demanded supplemental information showing that the industries interested in opening trade, the kinds and amounts of commodities that might be sold, and what could be bought in exchange.

4 MILLION FAMILIES

The over-all importance of exports and imports to our economy was strongly underlined by Secretary Weeks. He explained that foreign trade now provides the livelihood for over 4 million American families.

Foreign markets, he went on, now absorb United States merchandise amounting to 4.2 per cent of our entire exports and 2.9 per cent of our total output of transportable goods.

Several additional sessions of the trade hearing are likely to be held in Washington in order to hear Government officials, Plans also call for a series of a next fall in major port areas to obtain testimony from business, ex-

Big Astoria Fire—Mortgage to Burn

ASTORIA—ILWU Local 53 has opened an open house for the general public and for all members and their families, in order to burn the mortgage on the new hiring hall.

The open house will be between the hours of 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., Wednesday, July 24. Snooargash will be served and a dance starting at 9 p.m. will be held.

The affair is being handled by the "Mortgage-Burning Committee."

Answer to Who Said It

Parables (circa 495-429 B.C.) in an address to his fellow Athenians.

IT IS A ROUGH fact of life that many fewer unions in the United States are doing any organizing now than ever. And yet this is one of the prime objectives of trade union organization— to organize the unorganized.

Recent studies of National Labor Relations Board reports are very dis-

There are also similar statements by providing some facts about what's called "automation" because of the work of a short work week for the future.

This is where the vital importance of organization comes in. Organizational labor movement must be prepared to take care not only of its own members but also of the millions of unorganized American workers. Roughly 25 per cent of American work-

In the meantime the total work force is increasing, if not by as much as government and private economies—but at a rate that can't be stopped, because of mechanization of our industries. We've said that before—and it can't be repeated too often. It is in our interests to use our new technical advances in the interest of strengthening the labor movement so that it will be possible to live with these advances—and in every way protect the wages and conditions of the working man.

The way it looks now as we peer into the future, the number of workers needed may decrease and there may not be enough work for all of us at present standards.

Yet the work force is increasing, if not by as much as government and private economies—but at a rate that can't be stopped, because of mechanization of our industries. We've said that before—and it can't be repeated too often. It is in our interests to use our new technical advances in the interest of strengthening the labor movement so that it will be possible to live with these advances—and in every way protect the wages and conditions of the working man.

The way it looks now as we peer into the future, the number of workers needed may decrease and there may not be enough work for all of us at present standards.

Yet the work force is increasing, if not by as much as government and private economies—but at a rate that can't be stopped, because of mechanization of our industries. We've said that before—and it can't be repeated too often. It is in our interests to use our new technical advances in the interest of strengthening the labor movement so that it will be possible to live with these advances—and in every way protect the wages and conditions of the working man.

The way it looks now as we peer into the future, the number of workers needed may decrease and there may not be enough work for all of us at present standards.

Yet the work force is increasing, if not by as much as government and private economies—but at a rate that can't be stopped, because of mechanization of our industries. We've said that before—and it can't be repeated too often. It is in our interests to use our new technical advances in the interest of strengthening the labor movement so that it will be possible to live with these advances—and in every way protect the wages and conditions of the working man.

The way it looks now as we peer into the future, the number of workers needed may decrease and there may not be enough work for all of us at present standards.