Goldblatt testifies
Tells Solons: 'Take Sleuths Off Our Back'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and General Organizer Thomas W. (Teddy) Gleason of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) appeared here July 30 under subpoena of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which sought through its counsel to show ILWU "infiltrating" and "taking over" East Coast longshoremen.

Both Goldblatt and Gleason denied the assertion and spelled out areas in which ILA and ILWU have been cooperating.

Goldblatt refused, under the fifth amendment, to answer questions relating to ILWU finances because, he told the committee, internal revenue and FBI agents are "practically living in the office of ILWU."

He made it clear that there was no... (Continued on Page 8)

BANG AND SHE'S OFF

July 17 became another historic date in the life of San Francisco-Bay Area longshoremen when the contractor's gear banged down the first pile for the $900,000 building to house ILWU Local 10's hiring hall, auditorium and administration offices on the $400,000 city block adjacent to Fishermen's Wharf in San Francisco. Above is part of the crowd that watched the first pile sink. The building was designed by the famed architect, Henry Hill, and will be completed late in 1958. (Another picture on page 6.)

ILA Convention Plugs for One Atlantic-Gulf Agreement

CHICAGO — The 26th convention of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) meeting in Chicago July 15-20 unanimously adopted a program calling for one national agreement for all ILA locals with a combined membership of 80,000, attended the five-day convention and approved the separate officers' reports presented by President William V. Bradley and General Organizer Thomas W. Gleason.

In addition to the major demand for an industrywide agreement and elimination of differentials, the reports recommended setting up seniority systems in each port in order to protect the rights of the members.

Extra pay for use of machines for bulk operations and other labor-saving devices were also approved.

ALL NECESSARY ALLIANCES

The convention authorized the executive council to make "... such alliances as are necessary and desirable to promote and protect the interests of the membership."

Captain Bradley thanked John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, (Continued on Page 6)

Hall Case
Court to Consider Acquittal

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorneys for Jack Hall, regional director for the ILWU in Hawaii, who were acquitted under the Smith Act in Seattle to prepare arguments for their outright acquittal.

The Ninth Circuit Court's request for briefs was issued shortly after US Justice Department attorneys told the court it was their opinion that the eleven convictions, including Hall's, should be reversed and new trials ordered.

INSTRUCTIONS SIMILAR

These recommendations were based on last month's US Supreme Court ruling in the Los Angeles Smith Act case, in which five defendants were acquitted outright and new trials ordered for nine others.

The Supreme Court held that advocacy of forcible overthrow of government as an abstract principle is not of itself grounds for conviction, but that advocacy must be such as to incite action.

According to US attorney Laughlin E. Waters of Los Angeles, Jack Hall's case would be directly affected by the Supreme Court's rulings in that the jury instructions given by the judge in Hall's case were similar to those that the Supreme Court held deficient in the Los Angeles case.

Hall's attorneys had on June 26 asked the Appeals Court for leave to file briefs for acquittal as a result of the Supreme Court ruling. While the Justice Department asked that the Hall case, and other Hawaii and Smith Act cases be remanded for retrial, the Circuit Court asked for... (Continued on Page 3)

Bridges on Mike Wallace Show
August 18

ILWU President Harry Bridges will be the subject for the Mike Wallace interview over the ABC television network Sunday, August 18. The show is aired on West Coast stations at 10 p.m., Pacific daylight time.

Cable News Network
**THE JURY IN Washington, D.C., which acquitted Teamster president James Hoffa on the first degree murder charge against him, must have been impressed. It took some courage to turn Hoffa free and to take his word against the pressure and influence of the Department of Justice, the FBI. In deciding as they did, the jury pulled out the rug from under a carefully planned framework which looked worked out with great care.

Sometime back Hoffa, aware that the McClellan Committee was out to do a job and would use a lawyer who claimed to be an "expert" on these investigating committees, the lawyer was retained to advise Hoffa in his relations with the committee. What Hoffa didn't know was that this former secret intelligence agent, was working with the committee and made his efforts to interfere with him and to bring about his indictment and jailing. After some careful study—using marked bills, movie cameras, tapped telephones, and a flood of agents—the trap was sprung. Hoffa was arrested and charged with trying to plant a "spy" on the McClellan Committee staff, with bribing a government employee—the lawyer had thereby been sworn in on the committee's staff after Hoffa employed him—and, in, impeding the work of Congress.

In the course of the trial, the Committee Counsel, Senator Kennedy and some of the jury tried to reveal how anxious they were to see the Teamster leader jailed. And it was no secret in Washington that both the AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO were hoping for the same result from the trial.

The plans of the AFL-CIO, in cooperation with the McClellan Committee to cut the Teamsters down to size, have so far gone a bit sour, but reports from Washington indicate that the Senate Committee were quick to announce that they hadn't given up yet. The Hearings, which open new avenues in New York, and the AFL-CIO hopes, according to reports, that these hearings will help bring the Teamsters union to heel.

The anti-labor activities of the Committee—about which the ILWU warned at its last convention—continues to spread. There is no question, for example, that the committee has its own ideas about what policies American labor should follow, and who should and who should not hold office. Using their extensive investigating powers, McClellan, Kennedy, and the others are determined, if possible, to have their way in the Teamsters union and to engineer an arrangement under which all unions must operate on pain of harassment and punishment. There isn't a union policy—once a union leader which couldn't be made to look bad under tomorrow's light, the questioning answers of this gang of headline hunting politicians who know what power they have and who use it for their own anti-union purposes.

The point at issue right now is not what we in the ILWU think about the McClellan Committee, but other Teamster official, and about Teamster policies in general—or for that matter, what anyone else outside the membership of that union thinks. The decision as to who should or should not lead the Teamsters or any other union is properly the business of the union members. And that includes George Meany, Walter Reuther, Senator McClellan, and the Department of Justice.

Anyone following the committee's activities and observing the role of the AFL-CIO leaders in all this can't help but wonder whether or not some kind of understanding or deal hasn't been made. It certainly looks as though an arrangement has been engineered to put some unions and some leaders on the griddle and to force them to go along with the plans of the McClellan Committee's investigations as an "aid" to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

When the day comes that any collection of senators like those on this committee—McClellan, Goldwater, Munde, etc.—do anything to strengthen unions and to improve their collective bargaining position, I'd like to see it. But right now the top leadership of the AFL-CIO are out to whip the labor movement into line, to force it to go along with every policy of headquarters and to adopt Meany's type of unionism for all. The particular beef against Hoffa is that he hasn't come out of his program taken any fire from the AFL-CIO. For one thing, he has refused to accept the policy that no member of the Teamsters union may be an active member of any other union.

The future of all of it, so far as the International Longshoremen's Association is concerned, is upholding rights and personal freedoms which the labor movement in this country has fought for. In this fight by so doing McClellan or Goldwater will be satisfied and lay off. In addition, Hoffa's aggressive attitude toward collective bargaining and organizing the unorganized, and his efforts to build unity between his union and the East Coast longshoremen, haven't made him a particular favorite of the top labor leaders.

(Continued on Page 3)
Portland Leaders on TV: Chile Trade Good for Business and for Peace

PORTLAND — Four out of five business and professional men interviewed here recently on television show that they agreed that trade with China would not only be good business for the Northwest but could also be an instrument for preserving peace.

The men viewing their own T.V. screens July 15 included E. B. MacNaughton, board chairman of the First National Bank; Thomas Kerr, head of Kerr Grain and Bellis Milling companies; Jack Churchill, editor of the Oregon Democrat; Carlin Kapper-Johnson, professor of political science at Lewis & Clark College; and Don Eva, commander of the Oregon American Legion. Of the five, only Eva opposed resumption of trade relations with the 600,000,000 potential customers shut off from us by the state department's banana curtain.

Kerr was in the Orient this spring and believes there is a market in China for American flour; and Churchill, whose paper recently devoted a 4-page supplement to arguments in favor of easing the trade ban, demobilized Eva's contention (that the trade, if we had it, would mean little to our ports) with facts and figures showing otherwise.

Kapper-Johnson, a world traveler and student of foreign affairs held that trade is a way of implementing foreign relations. MacNaughton declared the only way international accord can be achieved is by keeping the channels of communication among nations open, and one of these is "trading with people in their market places."

Eva, a dissentier to these views, intimated any flour or lumber we shipped China would come back to us transformed into bombs. He referred to the scrap iron we shipped Japan in the '30's.

In commenting on the program, which he watched with keen interest, Matt Meenan, ILWU International Representative, said: "Somebody should have asked Mr. Eva what the Legion troops were doing when the longshoremen were refusing to go through the Chinese picket lines around that scrap iron. As I recall it, they were jumping up and down, calling us 'reds'."

Circuit Court Invites Hall's Attorneys to Submit Arguments for Outright Acquittal

(Continued from page 1) briefs dealing with the question of outright acquittal. Attorneys for Jack Hall and other Smith Act defendants from Hawaii, met here July 25 and with Hall and ILWU officers on July 26 on preparation of the briefs.

The ILWU on July 23 issued a statement saying "the government's asking for a reversal was expected, but we think the situation calls for immediate acquittal."

"There never was any evidence against Jack Hall," the ILWU said. "His conviction was a product of hysteria and the result of the climate of the times. Another trial would only waste money and human talent and cause needless pain."

Attorneys on the case who met here were Telford Taylor of New York, chief counsel for Jack Hall; Richard Gladstein and Norman Leonard of San Francisco; attorneys for ILWU; and A. L. Wirin, noted civil liberties attorney of Los Angeles.

Northwest ILWU Men Win Gains

PORTLAND — Members of Local B-A (Watchmen) have secured a 5 cent hourly pay boost as a result of negotiations. It was reported by International Representative Matt Meenan here last week.

Other increases recently negotiated in this area, supplemental to the coast-wide award, include:

(1) Boardmen will now get the skilled rate (13 cents) instead of the nickel. The adjustment affects boardmen working in the hold in Washington, as well as Oregon ports.

(2) Men working in the elevators in the ports that handle grain will receive the skilled rate as a result of negotiations with the grain operators. The ports affected, Meenan said, are Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, Longview and Astoria. The increase is retroactive.

Attempts to reduce the travel time paid to gangs going to and from the Fraser, as the Coast limit. These pictures were taken by ILWU Pension Director Henry Schmidt while he was on vacation recently.
The Great Dilemma

Two-score of the world's great scientists from the United States, as well as from the Soviet Union, Canada, Mainland China, Great Britain, France, and Germany, met in Conference at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, between July 6 and 11, 1957. This historic meeting of scientists from both sides of the contending camps was made possible and financed by a Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton. This meeting originated in the suggestion contained in the Russell-Einstein Manifesto that scientists should meet to discuss the perils of humanity which have arisen as a result of the development of war weapons of mass destruction. Two years have passed since that statement was issued but the dangers remain. In fact, the stockpiles of nuclear weapons have increased, new nations have joined the ranks of those producing such weapons, or trying to produce them, whilst serious misgivings have been expressed as to whether the continued testing of such weapons may not result in damage to the population.

The Renowned Scientists Tried To Be Politically Impartial

The INTERNATIONAL problems which have arisen as a result of the development of atomic energy are of two kinds, technical and political. A gathering of men of science can discuss with special competence only the scientific and technical implications of a technical energy. Such discussion, however, can be fruitful only if it takes into account the political problems which are the background to international negotiations.

Men of science are now well aware that the fruits of their labors are of paramount importance for the future of mankind, and they are compelled to consider the political implications of their work. Their opinions on politics are as diverse as those of other men. These facts make it difficult for a conference such as the present to issue an agreed statement on matters which are controversial. The discussion of such issues, however, allowed the points of difference and the areas of agreement to be defined, and led to a measure of mutual understanding of the opinions of one another.

Three Committees Considered Hazards, Control, Responsibility

The MAIN WORK of the meeting was centered round three principal topics:

(1) The hazards arising from the use of atomic energy in peace and war;
(2) problems of the control of nuclear weapons; and
(3) the social responsibility of scientists.

Three committees were established to give detailed consideration to these topics. Their reports to the conference are given in the statements appended to this document, but the principal conclusions bearing on the hazards of atomic energy may be briefly summarized as follows:

Committee I on nuclear hazards, made an independent assessment of the effects of the nuclear tests carried out hitherto. From the details given in the appendix, it may be seen that the hazard, compared with others to which mankind is subject from natural causes, is small. Nevertheless, because of the worldwide distribution of fission products, and the fact that some areas may be subject to effects much above the average, close attention to the dangers should be maintained, especially if tests of bombs which give large radioactive fallout continue to be made.

No Nation Would Escape War; 'Clean' or 'Dirty' Bomb Deadly

A CLOSER examination of the probable consequences of an unrestricted nuclear war led to the unquestioned conclusion that a general war with nuclear weapons would indeed represent a disaster of unprecedented magnitude. The radiological hazards would be measured in thousands of times greater than those due to the fallout effects of test explosions.

In the combatant countries, hundreds of millions of people would be killed outright, by the blast and heat, and by the ionizing radiation produced at the instant of explosion whether bombs of the so-called "clean" or "dirty" kind were employed. If "dirty" bombs were used, large areas would be made uninhabitable for extended periods of time, and additional hundreds of millions of people would die from delayed effects of radiation from local fallout.

Objective of all Nations Must Be Abolition of War...

IT IS AGAINST the background of the fearful consequences for humanity of a general war with nuclear weapons that the conclusions of Committee II, which considered problems of control, must be viewed. The principal objective of all nations must be the abolition of war and the threat of war hanging over mankind.

War must be finally eliminated, not merely regulated by limiting the weapons which may be used. For this purpose, it is necessary to reduce tension among the nations; to promote mutual understanding among the peoples; to strive for the ending of the arms race; and to provide an adequate control system so as to give substantial protection, and permit the development of mutual confidence.

Greatest Danger From Small Wars, Big Nation Intervention

IN THE present circumstances, we believe that the greatest peril comes from the possibility that a war might break out between two smaller nations, that
The dispatch of our times

The world's greatest men West and East warn to escape from serious radioactive weapons test; no escape from are used in war. This 5 must end arms race, for world of peace.

Russia and America might intervene militarily on opposite sides, and that such a war might be fought by using atomic bombs.

We believe it would be very difficult to limit a local war of this kind—particularly if it is fought with atomic weapons in the tactical area—and that what may start out of a local war may end as a general atomic catastrophe. In order to avert this danger, political settlements aimed specifically at eliminating the risk of new outbreak of a local war between smaller nations are needed.

The conclusions of Committee III on the responsibilities of scientists state the common conviction that we should do all in our power to prevent war and to assist in establishing a permanent and universal peace.

We can do by contributing to the task of public enlightenment concerning the great dangers of our times; and by serving to the full extent of our opportunities, in the formation of national policies.

All Scientists Agree Cancer Can Be Caused by Fallout

The EFFECTS of radiation, from nuclear tests, from peaceful applications, and from possible wartime use of nuclear weapons, have been the subject of much concern and study.

With regard to the effects of nuclear testing, we have found that separate calculations carried out independently in Great Britain, Japan, the USA, and the U.S.S.R. have yielded results in good agreement with one another on the amount of fallout and on its effects.

A principal effect is due to strontium-90. If, as some evidence indicates, the production of leukemia and bone cancer by radiation is proportional to the dose, even down to very small doses, then we estimate that the tests conducted over the past six years will be responsible for an increase of about 1% over the natural incidence of leukemia and bone cancer during the next few decades. Over the next 30 years, this increase would amount to about a thousand additional cases of leukemia and bone cancer.

Future Generations In Peril From Strontium-90 Radiation

A SECOND principal effect of global fallout consists of genetic mutations. We estimate that these will cause serious injury to about as many individuals as those in whom leukemia or bone cancer will be produced by the strontium-90. However, the genetic effects from a given amount of fallout, will be scattered over many generations.

Peace-time uses of radiation, such as X-rays in medicine, or nuclear power productions, will also be responsible for the delivery of radiation to large numbers of people. Genetic and long-term somatic effects will result from this radiation, in amounts depending on how much radiation is received by the reproductive cells and by other parts of the body.

With regard to fallout effects from tests, it should be recognized that the effects are global, and exerted upon citizens of all countries, regardless of whether they or their governments have approved the holding of tests.

Full-scale Nuclear War Would Be An Utter Catastrophe...

We NOW CAME to the consideration of the effects of a nuclear war. It cannot be disputed that a full-scale nuclear war would be an utter catastrophe.
**ILA Meeting Goes for One Agreement**

(Continued from page 1)

Elimination of banana differentials and an immediate meeting of banana handlers locally to take action on this matter.

Organization of large lines on coastal waterways.

Penalizing companies for violation of the safety rules.

Establish an ILA newspaper with each local paying one dollar per year for the paper.

The East Coast union also voted against opening trade with Mainland China at this time.

**BUMP ANTI-ILWU MOVE**

A big play was made by newspaper headlines and "dope" stories both in New York and Chicago prior to the convention that a resolution would be passed removing from office any officer of the International or any local who had any contact with representatives of the ILWU.

This resolution, which was lodged with red-hating language, was not considered in the resolutions committee and was unanimously defeated by the convention.

Its sponsors were primarily a group of officers of a longshoremen's group in the VFW in New York City. Efforts by its sponsors to get delegate support on the floor of the convention failed completely.

Informed sources at the convention said the resolution was originally inspired by certain people in the Waterfront Commission and by those close to the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Longshoremen.

**OBSESSERS' TOSSED OUT**

The Waterfront Commission injected itself into the convention by sending a "observer" a former FBI agent and a former narcotics agent. The Waterfront Commission representatives were ejected from the convention.

Newspaper reports have stated that the Waterfront Commission sent a warning to Chicago port authorities to fight efforts by the ILA to establish an organization in the Great Lakes area. (The usual reliable New York Times identified the former FBI agent as James Lynch and the former narcotics man as Herman Lemo.) These agents, the Times reported, "were said to have offered Chicago police officials their cooperation to keep the New York ILA men away from Great Lakes ports once the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed."

(SEE EDITORIAL, PAGE 2.)

**News From China**

**'Scores' Dulles Says Shipper**

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Shipper magazine's West Coast shipping industry, editorially this week chided the spokesmen of the radio and newspaper industry for not demanding from Secretary of State Dulles an end to the bars placed by the State Department on the right of newsmen to gather news in Mainland China.

"There is no room for compromise on this issue," said Pacific Shipper, "either that Secretary Dulles has the power to bar all newsmen from China or it has no power and equally no right to bar asy. The constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press as assured by the Fourth Amendment to the Bill of Rights are absolute, and..."

"Calling it a 'flagrant interference with the right of the press to access to the news,' the editorial suggested that "because Mr. Dulles was a wealthy corporate lawyer before he became a purported diplomat the editorial writers and commentators of the nation have scarcely raised their voices in protest,..."

The editorial argued the proposition that this barring of newsmen from China is directly related to the entire question of opening trade with China.

"Only the shameful background of the China policy can possibly explain the illogic of this move... In many respects the exclusion of newsmen from China is simply an extension of the foolhardy ideas that have long gone into our efforts to restore Chiang Kai Shek to the throne of the Manchus. The idea is and half as ridiculous as the narrow escape this nation had from sending millions of its men and billions of its treasure into the mainland of Asia in what would have undoubtedly been a vain attempt to sustain, by force of arms a rather faute du pays."" Speaking of his "brick of war" policy the editorial referred to Dulles as a "Chinese wall in reverse."

"Common sense, diplomacy and intelligent consideration of our self interests all go by the board when someone cries 'Red China.'" "The difficulty is," concluded the editorial, "that the Neanderthals in Washington have Mr. Dulles and his collaborators scared stiff."
McClellan Committee Target

Teamo VP James Hoffa Freed by Federal Jury

WASHINGTON, D.C. — James R. Hoffa, 63-year-old president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was acquitted here July 19 of charges that he had bribed lawyer John Cye Cheasty to obtain the files of a secret committee investigating labor organizations.

A team of seven women and five men acquitted the teamster leader in a Washington federal court in a verdict refuting the government's case. Additional significance was added to the trial, and McClellan's interest in a guilty verdict, by the fact that McClellan's committee counsel Robert Kennedy testified against Hoffa in an attempt to bolster the government's case.

The verdict rejected the government's contention that Hoffa had bribed Cheasty, a lawyer-investigator from New York, to get a job on the staff of the McClellan Committee and to act as a spy and pass on documents and material from the committee's secret files.

Hoffa's defense, underscored by the jury verdict in his favor, was that he had hired Cheasty strictly as a lawyer and nothing more and did not know he was subsequently planned to take a job with the McClellan Committee.

ANOTHER TEAM USA ACQUITTED

Another event that underscored the relation of these trials to the McClellan investigation was the fact that Clyde C. Crosby, the teamster international representative in Oregon, was found not guilty by a jury in Portland after his name had been freely used by witnesses before the McClellan Committee.

During the McClellan Committee hearing neither Hoffa nor Crosby were afforded an opportunity to cross examine those who dropped their names and who were responsible for the widespread use against these men.

A teamster union spokesman commented on these two verdicts as simply being a case of two Americans who appended their just and proper rights of a jury trial and the opportunity to cross examine their accusers. In each case vindication came quickly and completely.

Hoffa's attorney, Edward B. Williams, commented after the verdict in Washington he was going to send a letter to President John F. Kennedy, as counsel of the McClellan Committee to ask when he jumps off the Capital dome.

Sugar Firms Cry Poverty; Profits Soar

HONOLULU—Profits in the sugar industry are higher than ever before, says the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association, in its report on the current year's production. The Bank of Hawaii, Review of Business Conditions for the Year 1957, provides some straight information about the current harvest and its impact on the region and on the public relations handouts of the sugar industry which keep cropping up around the territory.

The Bank of Hawaii's Review says: "In Hawaii sugar profit moved up to $313 a ton in mid-1956. The average level of the past 35 years was $130 a ton on June 22, 1951 (during the Korean War period). In June 12, Hawaiian sugar quota was again increased by an additional 360,000 tons. This is the highest quota level in history, and 4.4 per cent above the 1956 levels. Recent weekly production rates have been at record highs.

"The New York raw sugar price moved up to $313 a ton in mid-1956. The average level of the past 35 years was $130 a ton on June 22, 1951 (during the Korean War period). In June 12, Hawaiian sugar quota was again increased by an additional 360,000 tons. This is the highest quota level in history, and 4.4 per cent above the 1956 levels. Recent weekly production rates have been at record highs."

LA Rams Will Open Season Against Local 13 Gridders

LONG BEACH — The Rams, Los Angeles' professional football team, will open its 1957 season against a team composed of members of the ILWU Locals 15, Longshoremen's Athletic Club and the Eagle Rock Athletic Club, at the Veterans Stadium here, Aug. 10.

Reserve and tickets may be obtained at the Warehousemen's Memorial Bldg., 311 W. C St.; Jesse Eastman, near longshoremen's dispatch hall on Broad; and the Streets, 185 E. Anaheim, all in Wilmington.

In Dan Pedro, tickets are on sale at the Majestic and Cottage Cafes, and at Fierman's and Kasencs. Interest in the game is shown by exchange of open letters between Los Angeles Councilman John Gibson, Jr., and Long Beach Councilman Pat Ahern, who expressed doubt that "longshoremen ... will be able to survive ... if allowed to participate ..., " in the game.

Gibson's letter read in part that "... members ... have always been able to take care of themselves pretty well ..." He offered "to send Mr. Ahern a carying towel which he can use after the game is over ... We are extremely friendly toward Long Beach and its City Council," Gibson's letter ended, "but object to your implying that our longshoremen are slobs."

22 More Dockers Added Jo Pension

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-two ILWU dockworkers were retired on the ILWU-PMI Pension as follows: Fourteen on regular; two on open-end; and six on disability on August 1, 1957. Among those were: Lawrence Barfield, 63, first admitted Jan. 1, 1950; Michael D. Cotsalas, 61, admitted July 1, 1950. Those retired are: John J. Maloney, 65, admitted July 1, 1956; John J. Kowalski, 65, admitted July 1, 1957; Robert F. Kofahl, 64, admitted July 1, 1957; Joseph Jordan, 61, admitted July 1, 1957; Edward Otto, 58, admitted July 1, 1957; and Frank Verrazano, 61, admitted July 1, 1957.

Blood Drive Goal Topped by Local 13

WILMINGTON — The ILWU Local 13 blood drive, held July 19, brought into the local's blood bank 249 pints, Local 13 Pres. Bill Lawrence announced. The goal had been set at 200 pints.

Volunteers who showed up to contribute during the 4 1/2 hour drive totaled 276, but 57 were unable to contribute for various reasons.

Next blood drive will be held in December, Lawrence said.

Don't Be a Sucker for Phony Ads, Says FTC

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission, in its continuing campaign against ads that use promises, recently charged a California furrier with "enticing buyers to buy goods at regular prices under the erroneous impression they are getting a bargain as winners of a radio contest."

The FTC complained that the furrier, Benjamin Gagliola, made a credit check to prospective customers with this message:

"We did not hear from you. Perhaps you did not hear our radio program. Your name has been selected. You are the lucky winner of the enclosed credit check to be applied toward any fur garment at the International Company. We have beautiful fur stoles for as low as $69. This is a giveaway that will never be repeated. Imagine getting a beautiful fur stole for as low as $29 with your credit check which is the same as money in our store. Look at your additional gift certificate plus your credit check. Please tell your close ones about your good luck as we wish to serve you in years to come."

The FTC complaint claims that when a customer uses his credit check he does not get any reduction on the fur. The company merely increases the regular price by the amount of the "credit check."

A hearing is scheduled August 14 in Fullerton, California, before an FTC hearing examiner.
Goldblatt testifies
Tells Solons:
Take Sleuths
Off Our Backs

(Continued from page 1)

THE LABOR movement just ain't
drifting along, hoping to keep
what it has anxious not to be troubled
by the signals of the times that point
toward drastic changes in our lives.
I think it's fair to say there's a seri-
ous drifting taking place and there are
some very sensitive economic elements in
this situation to indicate this drift.
Labor movement is not growing
in numbers. This is a hard fact of
life, even though the work force has
doubled in Alaska.

2. Workers are not nearly as con-
scious of the need for unions, the place
of the union in their own lives, as
they were, let's say twenty years when
the CIO was being organized—or
when the ILWU was the most vital
force in our community.

Isn't it fair to ask: Where is the
cruising spirit of old? And if we don't
have that cruising spirit, why and how
are we just coming out of depression.

Maybe we'd better take a good long
look at ourselves and ask if it is
possible that we are not to be trusted
by the signs of the times that point to
mechanization—not fight it
but to keep building and developing a
missionary force.

Labor leaders so satisfied that
there aren't the guts any longer to
give real leadership and to tell the
truth to the workers?

As we look at the period we live in,
and see the number of workers losing
their jobs as a result of mechanization,
losing confidence in the leaders of the
time as we see it.

The economic situation has changed
since the day when CIO was being
organized and it was out of that adversity
we developed the country.

It is a realistic fact of life that it is
possible to be living better
than he felt in the past. We developed
leaders can't do any better at the bar-
gaining table than the rank and file
to keep building and developing a mili-
tary force.

Are labor leaders so satisfied that
they aren't the guts any longer to
give real leadership and to tell the
truth to the workers?

The leadership of any union can't
wait until the rank and file says "What
the hell is the union doing about this?

And yet when you consider the seri-
ousness of the times and the me-
chanization of labor, you can't help
but feel that a union must do something
for him as an individual—or especially
when the situation facing labor is a
national problem, dealing with mech-
nization on our docks, with big
backies, with a general drift in the
entire labor movement.

Who shall capture some of the power
that is in unionism—some of the old-
time crusading spirit—is certainly a job
that could never be done by labor lead-
ers alone.

It is a realistic fact of life that it is
impossible for any union to do anyth-
 ing anywhere any time without the
strength of the rank and file member.

SACB Stubs toe in Mine, Mill Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Sub-
versive Activities Control Board this
week announced it has received un-
itil further notice the hearings on
all cases of violations by the Mine, Mill
and Smelter Workers Union because of
uncertainty over the use of
information previously to the FBI.