Pensions Upped $5

Longshoremen’s Compensation Act Benefits Increased to $70 a Week

WASHINGTON—An amendment improving benefits under the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act is the first labor bill directly benefiting workers to become law at the 87th Congress. The law, which went into effect immediately, will increase the ceiling on weekly disability benefits and total compensation payable for long-time in- dustry. The bill was also backed by the ILA and the AFL-CIO.

The new law affects longshoremen, district of Columbia workers to become law at the 87th Congress. The law, which went into effect immediately, will increase the ceiling on weekly disability benefits and total compensation payable for long-time industry. The bill was also backed by the ILA and the AFL-CIO.

Dock Pact Aids Early Retirement

SAN FRANCISCO—the ILWU and the PMA reached agreement this week to increase the pension for retired longshoremen and shipch koje from $100 to $115 a month. The agreement is retroactive to July 1, and $15 checks are being supplemented to the $100 pension payments for July.

Who Said It?

Certainly the Declaration of Independence has some claim to the considered the most subversive document of modern history, and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the John Birch Society and all the other organizations that mortally fear revolution would do well to work to bar it from schools and public libraries. For, consider how explosive are its principles if they are to be taken seriously: all men are created equal; they have a right to overthrow existing governments and to make new governments!
The Crisis Season in Washington

By Harry Bridges

I N T E R N A T I O N A L crises have a convenient habit of breaking out in Washington every spring or summer when appropriation bills are pending. During those crises somehow somehow after military expenditures are boosted in line with the wishes of the Administration in power, moreover, these crises very often coincide with difficult economic problems for which the Administration has no ready answer. Thus, it just so happened that Korean war spending helped end a profound economic recession.

We wonder whether the current Berlin crisis does not follow at least in part this familiar pattern.

By this we don't mean to question the seriousness of the present crisis or to minimize the very real danger of an atomic war which has developed. But, in line with Senator Wayne Morse and many distinguished authorities on foreign affairs, we have questions about the bristling tone of President Kennedy's pronouncements about being ready to fight for Berlin, about the tone of President Kennedy's pronouncements about the present crisis or to minimize the serious effort to meet this urgent need is even expected this year.

What about federal school aid legislation? Bills to meet the critical situation of our schools are hopelessly bugged down in Congress.

What about action on civil rights? President Kennedy has not even called for legislation on this vital issue, and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, has advised the Freedom Riders to cool off.

A L O N G as the Berlin crisis, or a crisis over Laos or some other faraway place is given priority, little action can be expected on these key matters.

In a situation of international crisis, there must rather be expected, as the President has already hinted, action to increase taxes, curb wage increases and limit the right to strike. The present trend is not towards meeting the real problems of the American people—but towards new calls for sacrifice to cope with the foreign situation.

Why? Why can't the Kennedy Administration deliver on its campaign pledges? Is it doing everything in its power to meet domestic problems—or is it using the crisis in Berlin or elsewhere to divert attention from these problems?

Is the Kennedy administration making sufficient efforts to adjust US difference with the Soviet Union by negotiation? Or is it yielding, as Senator Morse and others have indicated, to pressures from the Pentagon for a resumption of nuclear testing and for a tougher foreign policy?

We believe the American people have a right to ask these questions—and that they have a right to get the answers before they are compelled to sacrifice their hard-earned gains, their rights and their very lives.

JIMMY HOFFA, the general president of IBT, has recommended that the teamster membership accept the offer. So have Teamster Vice President President Joseph P. Kennedy. The negotiating committees of two of the ten locals involved, these being 70 of Oakland and 85 of San Francisco, have recommended rejection.

Their recommendation is based upon the plain, simple and understandable opinion that there might be more in the cards. Maybe there is, maybe there isn't. The teamsters are in the process of deciding for themselves.

The issue upon which they have been voting is solely upon acceptance or rejection of the employer offer. Rejection is tantamount to the statement that American workers possess the muscle to fight both the Teamster business and that is as it should be, for they, and we, are workers and we see eye to eye on bread and butter and nobody is playing any games. There is no question as to where our loyalty lies.

We know a little something of what Jimmy Hoffa is trying to do in this situation and it is something that all our lifetime division will readily understand, for they spent years of struggle to achieve and perfect coast unity and uniformity.

Hoffa is trying to make the trucking industry make the same kind of sense, and that doesn't imply that he is copying us. We didn't invent sense. We took advantage of it. As things stand today the wage disparity between teamsters, all performing the same kind of work and sweating the same kind of sweat, ranges between 53 cents for each dollar an hour. The price of living is the same for all of them.

A W A I T I N G the outcome of the San Francisco Bay Area situation is Hoffa's negotiations for a single contract covering the eleven Western states. If he achieves his basic purpose of bringing parity to the industry, he will in our eyes be a hero, not alone of labor, but of all America, Mars, Kennedy, McClellan and Goldwater to the contrary.

We know from experience that bringing parity to an industry is no easy task. Among employers it's strictly cutthroat and their threat continues to be in the year in the year. We say go and good luck, for the latter is something we have to work out in the political arena, not at the bargaining table.
Automation in Lumber Ends Jobs for 200

COQUILLE, Ore.—An attorney for Georgia-Pacific, the giant lumber and plywood firm, admitted before the Coos County tax equalization board that some 200 men have been automated out of jobs at the local plant.

The admission was made before an audience of labor spokesmen and observers led by Eugene Bailey of Local 12, North Bend; Valerie Taylor, Federated Auxiliaries president; Kay Skinner of Auxiliary 1; Ralph Nelson, appearing for the Coos county AFL-CIO council; and delegations from the Coquille labor council, and COPE.

Following the hearing, the tax board turned down petitions filed by the Coos Bay Timber Company, a Georgia-Pacific subsidiary, asking for a $5 million-plus reduction in tax assessments. The company plans to appeal.

The firm is the only one in the county which has sought cuts in assessed valuation. Board members indicated they were unwilling to shift taxes due from the firm to other firms or to poor people.

Commissioner Robert Gouasy, said he was not expecting Georgia-Pacific to pay "anything owed by the poor man," but neither did he want the poor man to pick up G.P.'s tax-tab, either.

Bananas Away! Eighty-three students attending an "Encampment for Citizenship" summer course at Berkeley, Calif., found a field trip to the waterfront July 18 a tasteful and hilarious experience after lunching on a Standard Fruit Company boat at San Francisco's Pier 23. Longshoremen had a good time, too, tossing bananas out of the hatches as fast as the students could consume them. The students, coming from 41 states and two foreign countries and representing all races, also visited the longshoremen's dispatching hall and Local 10 offices near Fishermen's Wharf, heard and questioned Vice President James Robertson at PMA headquarters about labor-management relations, and then proceeded to ILWU headquarters for a similar huddle with ILWU President Harry Bridges. Bridges told them that no one in America has the answer to the problem of putting a man in a job and keeping him there. The group's course, stressing civil rights, civil liberties and industrial relations, is sponsored by the American Ethical Union and 50 cooperating agencies, and the students are chosen on the basis of their leadership abilities. Their hosts for the day were Local 10 President Reino Erkkila and ILWU Regional Director for Northern California William H. Chester.

Hawaii Ranch Dairy Workers Win Wage Boosts in First ILWU Pact

HONOLULU — Haleakalna Ranch Company dairy workers and drivers ratified a first agreement recently. The group, though newly organized, was prepared to back the negotiators to the limit. They had come to ILWU after getting "fed-up" with company promises. As a result they won increases like these: plant worker from $1.30 an hour to $1.49 and $1.75 next year; driver-salesman, Retail from a monthly guarantee of $350 to $375 this year and $395 next year. Commissions were also improved. The driver-salesmen, wholesale guarantee will be $220 in April, 1961.

Other gains; paid vacations; 8 paid holidays for production workers; 26 days sick leave pay; medical plan with family coverage with company paying 50 percent; "pineapple shop" union security language.

Employee were guaranteed a 33 1/3 percent discount on dairy products, and that the company will furnish rubber boots.

Services for Lochel

SEATTLE — Funeral services have been held for Frederick O. Lochel, 80-year-old retired member of ILWU Local 19, 56th, Lochel had been a resident of Seattle for 50 years.
**Washington State AFL-CIO Convention Urges Labor Unity**

YAKIMA — Warning that only a strong and unified labor movement can beat big "big business attacks," delegates to the Washington State Labor Council convention adopted a resolution asking the national AFL-CIO leadership to seek the affiliation of all independent unions.

The original resolution, introduced by the International Woodworkers local of Aberdeen, referenced only the Teamsters union, but it was amended in committee to read: "all independent labor organizations." It received overwhelming support in spite of efforts of representatives from the national AFL-CIO headquarters to side-track it.

**SHORTER WEEK URGED**

President Kennedy, then a senator, and Attorney General Robert Kennedy was the general counsel for the committee which conducted the "hearings." Father Lyons pointed out that "there were 50 people indicted as a result of the investigation and 49 of the indictments were thrown out of court by the 50th didn't amount to much."

The 300,000 member council adopted its slogan for the coming year "30-40-60" to symbolize its program calling for a 30-hour work week at 40-hour pay and with retirement at 60. "If our economy is to provide jobs for all at a decent standard it will be necessary that there be no cut in take-home pay and the worker retire at 60 instead of 65," the policy statement declared.

**TAX CUTS PROPOSED**

Delegates approved no taxation from the Maritime Trades Council urging Congress to take steps to guarantee that American-owned ships fly the United States flag and that the crews be accorded the American right of wages and working conditions.

The convention called for the creation of a state-wide citizens committee to draft a proposal for the redistricting of the state legislature. Other key resolutions were: (1) increase of the federal income tax exemption from $600 to $1,000; (2) elimination of the state retail sales tax and the substitution of a graduated net income tax; and (3) labor participation in the administration of any work-relief program.

Weston surprised many delegates with an announcement that he will not seek re-election, when his present term expires 1967. The 300,000 member council has been in ill health for some time due to an injury he received as a coal miner.

**Local 8 Old-Timers Pass**

PORTLAND -- Local 8 old-timers who’ve passed on recently include Frank Mauzer, Conrad Geist, Stanley Krawdik and Frank Olson.

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**Teamster Counsel Urges Campaign To Preserve Constitutional Rights**

MUNIAMI—A ringing call to help preserve the Bill of Rights highlighted the speech of Ed Bennett Williams, general counsel of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to the union's convention here this month.

Williams said it would be "a tragic paradox" if in the name of fighting communism "we surrendered any of our liberties, for then we should have done communism "we surrendered any of our liberties, for then we should have done this new decade for civil liberties for individual freedom, individual liberty regardless of whose it may be."

**RECALLS McCLELLAN HEARINGS**

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**UNEMPLOYMENT CITED**

The Teamsters local charged that the McClellan Committee overlooked "the most important part of the Fifth Amendment, which says that no man may be charged with any criminal offense except upon presentment of indictment and by a grand jury. That principle was relegated to the ashcan..."

The victims were often accused by rumor and hearsay. There was no right to call witnesses in one's defense and there were no rules of evidence. Names, backgrounds and innuendo were substituted for real evidence, contempt was called for and if he stood silent, they faced contempt. It was as though you suspected a small boy—suspected him of taking your loose change—and you said to him, "If you admit it, I will thrash you for lying. And if you don't tell me whether you took it or not, I will thrash you for disobedience."

Williams cited one Committee subcommittee as an example of the stepped-up campaigns aimed at all labor unions. The resolution received overwhelming support in spite of efforts to side-track it.

**5TH AMENDMENT FLOUTED**

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**GUILT FROM SILENCE**

"That is no way to discipline a small boy, it is no way to discipline a free society."

"And so, faced with this dilemma, when many of the accused victims insisted they were not guilty, they were branded as labor racketeers."

"Guilt from silence" was substituted for guilt by accusation. It was forgotten that three times in the last five years the U.S. Senate has heard the privilege against self-incrimination was designed as a shield for the innocent as well as the guilty, and three times it was said that no inference of guilt may be drawn against anyone for its invocation."

Williams noted that "when all the accusations were sifted down, six of them were incidents and went into court against IBT officers who sat out on their union strike. And when the law was applied, and when the American Bill of Rights was applied, and when the Constitution of the United States was applied, each of these cases resulted in verdicts of acquittal."

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**Logs for Japan**

At Coos Bay, Oregon, Japanese ships are taking logs. The lumber trade with Japan at Northwest ports has been brisk in recent months.
Material solidity and a new tone of pride came to ILWU Local 11 members July 22 as they dedicated Democracy Hall at La Grande, in which he labeled calling out the reserves over Berlin "a silly issue."

"Germany must be helped on an economic front, not a military one," Morse declared, saying he remembered "the thousands of American dead" in World War II, and the "six million Jews."

Even sharper criticism of US policy on Berlin came from Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, noted foreign affairs authority and visiting professor at Portland City College.

CRISIS HELD PHONY

Dr. Schuman told the City Club last week that the so-called Berlin crisis was "manufactured in Bonn and Washington."

Dr. Schuman urged good faith negotiations with Russia to end the Cold War, and asserted that in his view the USSR has "not broken any more treaties than any other major power."

He declared the world faces an "either-or" decision, and one that must be made soon—either a nuclear war of human annihilation or negotiations on the diplomatic level.

Dr. Schuman charged that America has had trouble realizing that "to practice diplomacy, we must have diplomatic relations." An evidence of this, he said, is our refusal to "grant Red China membership in the United Nations."

CRISIS CLAIM DERIDED

He derided predictions that a Russian-East German treaty would have an adverse effect on West Berlin, and said it would only mean "rubber-stamping travel documents in German, instead of Russian."

Morse said he favored building up military strength to show Russia that America is strong, but declared it was essential to remove "military officers from foreign policy. Eisenhower did not do this, and Kennedy has not done it either."

"The next military officer who makes a statement concerning foreign policy should be fired," he said bluntly.

He said he would not vote for the present foreign aid bill because it provides for military assistance for Latin America—something "they neither need nor want."

BREAD—NOT BULLETS

He said he wasn't against all military aid to the continent south of us, but was against aid for "internal security."

"We should export, not bullets to pierce the stomachs of the people of Latin America, but bread to fill those hungry stomachs."

Royal Named Adviser To US Tuna Commission

SAN PEDRO—John J. Royal, Secretary of ILWU Fishermen's Local 33, has been appointed a member of the nine-man Advisory Committee to the United States Section of Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

Royal was advised of the appointment by J. L. McNich, US Commissioner and Secretary pro tem. of the Commission, who said The United States Commissioners hope they will accept this appointment and look forward to a pleasant and profitable association with you in the important work of this Advisory Committee.
We Americans were born in revolution. The Declaration of Independence stated the principle: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

One reading American history and the stirring sentences of our Declaration of Independence would suppose that we were judges and lawyers in Lincoln’s day who argued that all men “were created equal” and that the Constitution was a political pact between the governed and their government. If so, we would be the first generation to come as near as they may think proper, to the declaration of rights, embrace but three known recognized modes by which the whole people, the state, can give their consent to an alteration of an existing lawful frame of government, viz:

1. The mode provided in the existing constitution.
2. A law, as the instrumental process of raising the body for revision and conveying to it the powers of the people.
3. A revolution.

We mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined alienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We were under colonial rule, seeking a way out. We had to make revolution. The only books on revolution were published by the Communists.

These men almost invariably had repudiated communism as a political cult, retaining, however, a taste of socialism. As I talked with them, I came to realize the great opportunities we missed when we became preoccupied in fighting communists with bombs and dollars, rather than with ideas of revolution; of freedom, of justice.

During this century, Australia, Europe, Japan, New Zealand, and North America have not been interested in revolution for themselves, because their institutions usually had built-in procedures for change. But the other continents—Africa, Asia, and South America—placed their hopes on revolution. Those under colonial rule long dreamed of their independence from England. Sometimes their dreams were hardly more than intellectual pursuits. Under Gandhi, however, India experienced an awakening that generated more power than tanks and artillery. In Vietnam vast underground operations were launched against the French. Africa has seen tumultuous conflicts between colonial rulers and the masses.

One reading American history and the stirring sentences of our Declaration of Independence would suppose that we would be on the side of the people and against the colonial rulers. The contrary has been true. The Dean Achesons who staffed our State Department stood firmly against Indonesian independence for five long years. The Henry Cabot Lodges who manned the United Nations stood resolutely against independence for Morocco or Algeria or Vietnam. By the mid-twentieth century we had become members of a rather plush club whose members were Homelands, who were highly respectable, and who stood for the status quo. This was our consistent policy under Truman and Eisenhower. Not until the Kennedy administration did we change. On March 31, 1961, the tide turned when we supported the revolution in the United Nations in favor of Angola and against Portugal. Until that day we had either voted against independence resolutions or abstained. Until that day we stood with the respectable European colonial regimes and against corruption.
against those who pleaded for independence, at times with rancorous voices. Indeed, without our financial support, France would not have been able to subdue her subject peoples as long as she has.

The political revolutions are not, however, all aimed at colonial regimes of the Western type. Some are aimed at colonial regimes of the Communist type. Hungary is one example; Cuba is another; Yugoslavia is a third. Wherever those revolutions start, we should watch and concern ourselves, sometimes committing ourselves heavily. They are deserving of our support. But we are no more so than the others. The intelligentsia made their move against a dynasty than they would ever make against a Communist regime.

The British were generous in educating the intelligentsia in their colonies; the French and the Dutch were more niggardly in that regard. But if it is certain that the intelligentsia eventually survived a Communist regime, then the lot of "natives" under every colonial regime has been so meager that one at the bottom would not know the difference between being ruled by a parliament or by a man in a Homburg. Leopold, who ran the Congo from 1885 to 1908, treated between five and eighteen million living, according to John Gunther in Inside Africa. Amputation of hands and legs was introduced by the Europeans as a method of discipline; and the bosses of the labor gangs, to establish their efficiency, kept the cut-off parts, often smoking them to preserve them in the humid climate. Most European powers never matched this cruelty. But we can be aligned with, not against, economic feudalism. There is political feudalism wherever a dynasty has the trappings of a parliamentary system but manipulates it for the benefit of certain favored groups. An American banker never finances a project unless he sees the blueprint and is convinced it is constructive. We need not employ bankers' standards. But we should employ democratic standards. A start being made toward a speech in the direction of self-government is that the new lands coming under irrigation be opened up in small units to peasants? Is Point Four aid being extended only for the benefit of the local ruling groups whereby large estates are broken up and sold to the peasants? Is the American dollar to be appropriated by the ruling clique, as has happened over and over again in Formosa, or will independent groups be allowed to proceed and make a start toward establishing a free enterprise society? Under Point Four, that is, the Peking government has been asked a few such questions. Our theory was that if each nation in under-developed areas got richer by millions each year, communism would somehow be defeated. Even irrigation projects were not, conditioned on restrictions in the acreage of land that a single family might own, such as we have used with conspicuous success in this country. Under our foreign aid the rich in feudal societies got richer and richer, and the poor were held tightly in their chains. This practice helped spark the Iraqi revolution of July, 1958.

The three revolutions that the peoples of the world demand are (1) revolution against colonialism; (2) revolution against political feudalism; and (3) revolution against economic feudalism. These three revolutions are coming very fast. To date they are mostly sponsored by Communists. The Communists have in fact created the impression that the ideas behind these revolutions are a Communist origin. It is wholly false, for the only contribution to revolutionary thought contributed by the Communists is dialectical materialism, whereby a minority doubles or trebles its power by reason of its unity and the vigor and fervor of its advocacy. The ideas behind these three revolutions are not Russian or Chinese. They are in part products of the Judaeo-Christian civilization. Some are reflected in the Koran. Some stem from the richness of the Hindu and Buddhist philosophies. Aristocrats, the new landed gentry in Tailand, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison-those are some of the rich products of the democratic philosophies today.

Today Abraham Lincoln is a more powerful symbol of the equality of man than ever before. The Declaration of Independence, "sent of the governed," equality, freedom and justice are products of non-Communist societies. We indeed have first claim to them. Yet the monopoly over them which the Communists claim makes Khrushchev believe that communism is the wave of the future. It need not be. It will not be, if we give these three revolutions our vigorous sponsorship.

There is a fourth revolution that we must sponsor, if we hope to prevent the underdeveloped nations from becoming Communist. The fourth one is a revolution against corruption. This problem starts at home—with American business and with our own government. Corruption has been the way of life in many Asian, African, and South American countries. A man takes office with the hope of retiring with a fortune. American business, knowing that pattern need not be repeated if we have the courage to play the indispensable role aggressively.

The United States should promote democratic revolutions against these conditions of economic feudalism. We as democrats cannot become subservient to the Commu-unist-style and form undergrounds within each nation, undergrounds bent on overthrowing by force and violence. But we can be aligned with, not against, economic democracy. For without advances on that frontier we will never be able to assist the democratic societies in these newly emerging nations.

To date we have thrown our weight on the most part on the other side. When Guatemala showed signs of revolt, we helped install a fascist regime. When Mussolino in Perusalem started it, we helped, we became alarmed. That man, whom I am proud to call my friend, was a democrat in the La Follette-Norris sense of the term. We united with the British to destroy him; we succeeded; and ever since our name has not been an honored one in the Middle East.

For the promotion of revolution on the economic front, we should sponsor a non-Communist in power who has a reform program, we can throw our weight behind him. When we advance aid, we should do so on the basis of economic principles. An American banker never finances a project unless he sees the blueprint and is convinced it is constructive. We need not employ bankers' standards. But we should employ democratic standards. A start being made toward a speech in the direction of self-government is that the new lands coming under irrigation be opened up in small units to peasants? Is Point Four aid being extended only for the benefit of the local ruling groups whereby large estates are broken up and sold to the peasants? Is the American dollar to be appropriated by the ruling clique, as has happened over and over again in Formosa, or will independent groups be allowed to proceed and make a start toward establishing a free enterprise society? Under Point Four, that is, the Peking government has been asked a few such questions. Our theory was that if each nation in under-developed areas got richer by millions each year, communism would somehow be defeated. Even irrigation projects were not, conditioned on restrictions in the acreage of land that a single family might own, such as we have used with conspicuous success in this country. Under our foreign aid the rich in feudal societies got richer and richer, and the poor were held tightly in their chains. This practice helped spark the Iraqi revolution of July, 1958.

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Old Age Insurance Benefits

Now Start at Age 62

Men MAY now choose to have their old-age benefits start as soon as they reach 62 and 65 can be made for the month of August, 1961.

Just as in the case of a woman worker, a man who decides to take his benefits before he is 65 will get less per month than he would have been paid if he had waited until he was 65. The amount of the reduction is five-ninths of 1 per cent for each month a benefit will be paid before he reaches 65.

This works out so that a man who takes his benefits as soon as he reaches 62 will get 80 per cent of the monthly benefit he would have been paid at 65.

Once he takes his benefits at the reduced rate and has no further earnings before 65, the same amount of time will have to be paid him even after he reaches his 65th birthday. If, however, there are any months before he reaches 65 for which his benefits are withheld because of earnings from work, his benefit at age 65 will be automatically increased to take account of these months and of his additional earnings.

To get retirement benefits between 62 and 65, a man needs to have the same amount of social security credit that he would need if he were retiring at age 65. A man reaching 62 in 1964, for example, needs credit for 3 1/2 years of work under social security to qualify for old-age insurance benefits.

The wife of a worker who decides to take his old-age benefits between 62 and 65 can receive benefits at the same reduced rate and with no further earnings, though her benefit is under $40.

Minimum Monthly Benefits

Boosted for Many Workers

Under the new law, the lowest benefit that most workers over 65 will receive will be $40. If, however, a woman worker claimed benefits before 65, she may not get an increase even though her benefit is under $40.

There is only one person getting benefits based on the social security account of a worker who has died for whom the benefit is less than $40, that person will have his or her monthly payments increased to $40. Where the total monthly benefits payable to survivors is less than $60, the total will be increased to $60.

These increases are effective for the month of August and will automatically be included in checks received early in September. There is no need for each beneficiary to apply to their social security office.

Amount of Work Needed To Qualify Now Reduced

For the next 20 years, dependents of deceased workers may receive benefits as dependents as long as they are under 18 or dependent, full-time students under 22 and married to workers who are not insured under old-age, survivors, or disability insurance benefits. The amount of work needed to qualify for such benefits has been reduced to 150 credits instead of 200 credits required under the old law.

If a worker dies before 1972 and had 150 credits under the new law, he will continue to be paid even after he reaches 65.

In cases where only one parent is receiving benefits, the other parent may be eligible for benefits at age 65 if the law was changed after he reached 62. Full-rate benefits are payable to the wife of a working man. For a dependent widower, however, full-rate widow's benefits will be paid at age 62. Full-rate benefits are also payable at age 62 to the dependent wife of a deceased worker who dies after 1950.

Aged Widows' Benefits Increased by 10 Percent

Most women receiving benefits as aged widows will receive a 10 percent increase in their benefits beginning with the checks delivered early in September. Under the new law, and aged widow will receive a benefit equal to 82 1/2 percent of what her husband received if he had lived. Women 62 or over now receiving widows' benefits, and those who qualify in the future, will receive the increased benefit.

Some parents of workers who have died will receive a corresponding increase in their benefit checks for August. This increase will be payable in cases where only one parent is receiving benefits based on his deceased son’s or daughter’s work under social security. These increases in widows’ and parent’s benefit checks will be made automatically. There is no need to visit or contact the social security office about the 10-percent increase.

In some cases a retired worker is widowed and was eligible for benefits based either on her own or on her husband’s earnings. If her own earnings provided the higher benefit, she is now receiving benefits as a retired worker instead of as a widow.

The 10-percent increase for widows will make it possible for some of these retired workers to receive higher benefits as widows, those who believe the increase in their benefit checks for August will make it possible for some of these retired workers to receive higher benefits as widows, those who believe

Here Are Samples of the New Payments

The following table shows the new payment amounts for beneficiaries who will not enter the labor force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retirement Age</th>
<th>Benefits at 62</th>
<th>Benefits at 63</th>
<th>Benefits at 64</th>
<th>Benefits at 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement at 62</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
<td>$36.40</td>
<td>$40.70</td>
<td>$44.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement at 63</td>
<td>$34.70</td>
<td>$41.30</td>
<td>$47.90</td>
<td>$52.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement at 64</td>
<td>$37.40</td>
<td>$48.50</td>
<td>$57.00</td>
<td>$62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement at 65</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow’s benefit at 65</td>
<td>$16.70</td>
<td>$19.91</td>
<td>$24.03</td>
<td>$28.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow’s benefit at 64</td>
<td>$18.40</td>
<td>$21.93</td>
<td>$26.43</td>
<td>$30.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow’s benefit at 63</td>
<td>$20.10</td>
<td>$24.39</td>
<td>$28.69</td>
<td>$32.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow’s benefit at 62</td>
<td>$21.80</td>
<td>$26.98</td>
<td>$31.28</td>
<td>$35.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stockton Longshoreman Hits "Hospitality Jackpot"

Stockton, Calif., longshoreman and member of ILWU Local 54, hit the "hospitality jackpot" while on a vacation trip with his wife Virginia and their two sons. Del, 17 and Bruce, 16.

The Hodges were en route from Stockton to Fort Peck, near special event on Puger Sound, when the eunice finally of a state highway patrol siren halted the hectic days.

"This must be the day they’re picking an out-of-state eur," Hodge said to his wife. He was wrong but not exactly in the way he imagined.

With the aid of the entire family was placed under "arrest" and the penalty was to spend two days in the county jail. The Hodges were one of 89 tourist families selected to "show the hospitality of Longview as a part of "Hospitality Week." (See story on right.)
Canadian Labor Participating In Forming New Political Party

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A new Canadian political party will be established at a founding convention in Ottawa, July 6-7. The party, to be organized jointly by the Canadian Labor Congress (the Canadian equivalent of the AFL-CIO in the United States) and the Commonwealth Federation (the Canadian equivalent of the CIO in the United States), is designed to express the political aspirations of the workers in Canada.

The bill, written to all members of Congress has wound up its investigation of price fixing unless the firms could prove to the attorney general that the violation was accidental. The bill expressly makes a precedent that any violation of the antitrust laws by a corporation is a crime regardless of intent or whether charges could be made.

It is expected that the most controversial question to come up at the convention will be that of foreign policy, including disarmament, neutrality, NATO, NACRO, Cuba and the growing control by US monopolies over the Canadian economy.

There is a strong demand on the convention floor that the new party should adopt policies that will differentiate it completely from the policies of the old parties and clearly reflect the stringent demands of Canadian labor and Ottawa cabinet ministers for complete control of our domestic affairs by means of Canada’s own policies.

Delegates are expected to work out the party’s plank on foreign policy; a strong demand has been made for the adoption of the party line on foreign policy.

The Sewing Club of ILWU Auxiliary No. 3 of Seattle is one organization that can’t afford the “luxury” of a summer lull. Under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Esther Moisio and Mrs. Margaret Morse, would add insurance against hospitalization and home nursing care to oldtimers’ social security benefits. It’s of special importance, Mrs. Adolphson feels, to “local having a sector of the economy which is so important to us.”

Deals Bared

NEW YORK CITY—Transit authority officials here have told Attorney General Kennedy they’ve received information that the firms have agreed that in the future an agreement to withdraw bids in the form of perforations.

This program is then punched into the computer which transfers the instructions to a reel of tape in the form of perforations.

No Summer Lull

The Sewing Club of ILWU Auxiliary No. 3 of Seattle is one organization that can’t afford the “luxury” of a summer lull. Under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Esther Moisio and Mrs. Margaret Morse, would add insurance against hospitalization and home nursing care to oldtimers’ social security benefits. It’s of special importance, Mrs. Adolphson feels, to “local having a sector of the economy which is so important to us.”

Longview Auxiliary Welcomes Rainier Women

LONGVIEW—Members of the former Rainier, Oregon, ILWU Auxiliary received a warm welcome today from the women of Longview Local 14 at the July meeting. The merger of the two Auxiliaries resulted from the amalgamation of the Rainier and Longview ILWU locals. Mrs. Rosalie Mitchell of the former Rainier chapter was elected to the board of the new Longview Auxiliary.

The members voted a $60 contribution to the Federated travel fund and heard convention reports.

Seattle Pensioners

Thank Auxiliary 3

SEATTLE—ILWU Auxiliary 3 has received warmest thanks from the Seattle ILWU Pensioners Club. The Auxiliary ladies sponsored the pot-luck luncheon at the Pensioners’ Club hall to honor Father’s Day. William E. Lile, recording secretary of the Pensioners’ Club said: “Our ILWU Ladies Auxiliary members whatever they are have been an asset to our active and retired members in any and all social activities and they certainly deserve a vote of thanks.”

Automatic Metal Working Machines

Now Follow Written Instructions

NEW YORK—A “language” consisting of words and symbols to direct automatic metal working machines is one of the latest developments in automation.

As demonstrated at the International Business Machine headquarters here by the new method was used to direct a Pratt & Whitney milling machine in the production of covers for gear boxes used on helicopters by United Aircraft. The same language is used in the guidance of a raytheon of a tape on which is punched a code directing machine operation. It has been necessary for a technician known as a programmer to work out the instructions. Then the computer does the complex mathematical calculations. In the mathematical part of the operation is worked out by the computer.

The members voted a $60 contribution to the Federated travel fund and heard convention reports.

As with automation generally, problems are faced by skilled workers. Once the tapes are completed, all that is required is the pressing of a button and the machine goes through thousands of movements specified for the job.
Kefauver Bill Seeks Curb On Drug Company Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Principal purpose of Senator Estes Kefauver’s new bill, the Drug Industry Antitrust Act, is to bring down “unreasonable and discriminatory” profits, after taxes, and all expenses including research, of 27 leading drug companies in 1961 was 21.9 percent compared to 11.6 percent of all manufacturing profits.

PROFITS STARTLING

The Senator noted these net profit figures, based on return from invested capital, after taxes, for leading drug products:

Carter Products: 38.2
American Home Products: 33.3

Local 26 Wins Elections at 3 LA Plants

LOS ANGELES — The ILWU Local 26 organizing drive made further progress last week in its drive to get recognition rights for 200 workers at Western De- vices, Inc., and its two subsidiaries, who are functioning in NLRB elections held last week.

Total votes at all three plants were: ILWU 117; No union 54; Sheet Metal Workers.

The whirlwind drive was conducted by ILWU International staff members Chet Menke, Bill Piercy and Bill Wash- ter. The plant agreed to ILWU representation because of low wages and working conditions.

Local 26 also scored at Dinair, Inc., following a successful organizing cam- paign which resulted in the first union agree- ment for 25 employees at this Ingle- wood plant which acts as manufacturers’ agents and distributors of sundries to drug and variety stores.

The company agreed to establish parity in wage rates with the wholesaler drug industry of Southern California during the period of the contract. Wage increases on July 1, 1961, ranged from 12 cents an hour on the 1,100 workers. On July 1, 1962, increases will range from 8 cents to 65 cents an hour; on July 1, 1963, from 5 cents to 65 cents; on July 1, 1964, from 7 cents to 65 cents; on July 1, 1965, from 7 cents to 14 cents.

AMA Announces New Political Action Body

CHICAGO—The American Medi- cal Association, long a leader in lobbying in combating public health measures and social legislation, announced July 20 it would establish a new political action committee.

The new group is called the Amer- ican Medical Political Action Com- mittee. The chairman is Dr. Gunnar A. Gustavson of La Crosse, Wis., former president of the AMA. Other organizations, such as the APL-CIO Committee on Political Edu- cation and other groups of similar purpose, have been functioning for a number of years,” Dr. Gustavson commented.

AMA’s House of Delegates voted to establish the new group at its recent meeting in New Orleans.

Why More Babies Survive in Sweden

CONSIDER another problem in the social chal- lenge confronting modern nations, the fact that the US is being left behind in the battle against the infant death rate.

The latest National Child Health survey shows that the US ranks tenth in respect, outpaced by the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Sweden has a death rate of 15.8 per thousand live births—as compared to 27.1 in the US.

Again, this is a social problem. The state that has by far the highest infant death rate is the one with the largest Negro population. In any case, the progress made in Sweden is impressive. It was only 22 years ago that Sweden had a death rate of 32.8 per thousand. This is better than the American rate before the Civil War.

What’s Spain’s Disease?

WASHINGTON—Discovery in a small town of Spain of a sample of a non-prescription drug repackaged in a bottle labeled as a patent medicine, or of a new government crackdown on such repackaging.

Food and Drug Administration inspectors found the bottle of non-prescription drug which contained such a sample, had been repackaged in a Greater new crackdown on such repackaging.

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Here are last year’s salaries of the presidents of key international unions as made public by the Labor Department under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act.

### Union Salaries Tax-Free

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union Name</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Salary Allowance</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Longshoremen</td>
<td>James R. Hoffa</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
<td>$2,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Teamsters</td>
<td>William E. McKenzie</td>
<td>$60,161</td>
<td>$3,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Trades</td>
<td>George M. Harrison</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Workers</td>
<td>Joseph J. Delaney</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>$2,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers and Workers</td>
<td>David M. Wethington</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
<td>$3,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Kennedy, Mine Workers</td>
<td>Helen Valente</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Unions</td>
<td>Joseph A. Boudinot</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFL-CIO</td>
<td>George Menay</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Maritime Union</td>
<td>Joseph Curran</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Workers</td>
<td>John H. Lyons</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>Maurice A. Hutchenson</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbers</td>
<td>Peter T. Scheuneman</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayers</td>
<td>Harry C. Bates</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boilermakers</td>
<td>Lee W. Minton</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hod Carriers</td>
<td>Joseph V. Morecosch</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant Workers</td>
<td>Ed S. Miller</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>David Dubinsky</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Workers</td>
<td>Gordon M. Freeman</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>Edward J. Leonard</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Workers</td>
<td>W.K. P., et al.</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International, Electrical</td>
<td>James B. Carey</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Mill Workers</td>
<td>J.A. Hayes</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinists</td>
<td>Marcellus Lamy</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinists</td>
<td>Joseph A. Betino</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications Workers</td>
<td>William T. Greiner</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamsters</td>
<td>William C. Birthright</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariners</td>
<td>Edward F. Carlough</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Workers</td>
<td>Harry Bridges</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Workers</td>
<td>Albert A. Jueneman</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>John Clark</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Workers</td>
<td>Fredricka Jackson</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Helen Valente</td>
<td>Clara Valente</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Union Salaries Tax-Free

- **Salary Allowances Tax-Free:** $2,745
- **Expenses:** $3,230
- **Total:** $5,975

### Sea Lion Plague May Become Blessing for Alaska fishermen

From The Dispatchers (Washington, D.C.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Research to control the sea lion which for years has plagued Alaska fishermen is being stepped up at last time, and which is accused of preying on valuable fishing stocks at other times may result in a new industry, according to a report issued recently by the Department of the Interior.

The bulletin summarizes an experimental sea lion harvest conducted by a commercial fishing company under contract with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service. Pertinent information from earlier biological studies is included in the report.

The experimental harvest yielded more than 200 tons of high-protein meat, which was sold to market on established channels to farmers feeding ruminant. The report notes a big demand for high-protein, low-fat, meat by the farmers and fish hatcheries of western and midwestern States. Possibilities for other uses exist but these are dependent upon a stable annual harvest. Sea lion meat is about 73 per cent protein, and more than 50 per cent protein.

Numerous complaints have been made by fishermen and fishing companies for a number of years concerning the depredations of sea lions. There has been no incentive to control the sea lion which, for years has been left to its own—would have caused a serious depletion of our dwindling duck and goose populations on a national basis.

### Big Shots and Little Fishes

By Fred Goetz

Here are a few "off the top of your head" fishing tips we've been looking along for what they're worth. You'll see a parley of a combination of small colored rubber bands, some nylon thread, and a long-shanked fish hook into a tightly potent lure for bluegill, crappie, trout, just about any fish that'll take exception to an underwater stranger.

A cast of assorted colored rubber bands into two-inch strips then several little tips of them with the nylon thread, just below the hook's eye.

To get it doubly provocative, tie a loop with the front end of the rubber-band strip and tie it in such a manner that loop forms behind eye of the hook. If you have a little clear shell or varnish handy, paint it on the nylon thread.

Another lure, similar to this, can be made up to resemble a squid. Tie the long, deep-sea squid, it has proven extremely effective for bluegill, crappie. All you need is some rubber, a long sewing needle with a big eye, colored rubber bands and a fish hook.

First, cut out some small balls, about 3/4 inch diameter; if smaller, then the aid of the sewing needle pull through two-inch long lengths of rubber band, forming an "X" as you do so. Then simply thread your line through it. You can use the natural rubber from a tire or use a friend who's old 5000 miles. It's a sure thing.

A good trout lure can be made, very conveniently, by buying an assortment of plain spinner blades. Punch a hole in the bottom end of the spinner blade (a pear-shaped blade works best), make a blade about the size of a penny or as small as a dime (if you like). Punch a split ring into the edge of each of the spinner blades. Then work a strong wire into the split ring and the top end of the spinner blade and secure in place by means of leader or lead to it. Work a hook into the split ring, and it's different from the one you've been using, you can control the split ring and the point of the hook. This augmented with weight (don't place the weight too close to the lure) has a dancing, winning-motion action.

The most outstanding success recent years were the "duckling" deer hunt — 50 hunters had a permit out of California this year as a result of the Jeffers Ranch Deer Depredation. That's more than 50 hunters had a permit out of California this year as a result of the Jeffers Ranch Deer Depredation.

### California sculler's who work on the "duckling" deer hunt were shocked by recent uncovering of a large-scale hunting operation on migratory waterfowl, one that—left to its own—would have caused a serious depletion of our dwindling duck and goose populations on a national basis.

### Market hunting of game animals, outlaws many years ago, still flourishes in many areas, the court records around these far-flung acres prove it.

This content was graphically brought into focus by the recent arrest of 381 individuals in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina—"bootlegging wild fowl" in all its despicable phases. Forty-five federal agents from 13 western states and a number of state conservation and law-enforcement officers took part in the biggest game busts.

It was the greatest market-hunter crackdown in this country since the days of the great Boone and Crockett. The market hunting has been in effect and it took place over a period of many years to do, the market hunting has been in effect and it took place over a period of many years to do.

During the course of the investigation 225 purchases involving thousands of wild ducks and geese were uncovered. Waterfowl inventories by game agents, an alarming decline in the population of wild ducks and geese were uncovered.

Waterfowl inventories by game agents, an alarming decline in the population of wild ducks and geese were uncovered.

Waterfowl inventories by game agents, an alarming decline in the population of wild ducks and geese were uncovered.

Waterfowl inventories by game agents, an alarming decline in the population of wild ducks and geese were uncovered.
Pauling: A Life's Work in Science and Social Activism

By Nisbet C.bridges

Pauling Electric Corp. is being sued for three power plants. The generators agency.

To ecome a Freed

To TVA for its part in the rigging of

pairs and additional expenses to plain-

were installed at Paducah, Ky., Kings-

by the defendants have resulted in ex-

have been charged against the spread of atomic war,

ment against the spread of nuclear

by the House

and to break off negotiations for inter-

when people ask for information.

"The many defects in the machinery and the consequent service outages, together with the operational and local limitations placed upon the machines by the defendants have resulted in ex-

ative end of the involved statement that I use when people ask for information.

Pauling enclosed copies of the state-

ment against the spread of nuclear

agitation now going on to start up the

of 355, 305, 371, 374 and 382.

Public Committee on Labor-Emergency

of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's

TVA Sues Westinghouse

For $20 Million

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The West-

ers.

The attorney general is Robert Ken-

esection. The problems in the machinery were so serious that they made the

Pauling accepted "the honor" July

LiWU Northern California District

ILWU

lies. Pauling is an honorary mem-

in 1960. It is the first time that the law has been applied to

The AFL-CIO contemplates its continuous losses in membership, and loss of virility, which might also

by TVA for its part in the rigging of

by TVA for its part in the rigging of

and sales, extensive re-

CRDC Urges Robert Kennedy

To Become a Freedom Rider

SAN FRANCISCO — Two high US

ers.

CRDC Secretary Michael Johnson said in his letter to the US Attorney Gen-

eral and to the chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education:

"This Council, representing 20,000 members of the International Long-

shoremen & Warehousemen's Union in Northern California, went on record at its last meeting to suggest that you

dary, brother of the President, Chair-

men of the House Labor Committee is

Secretary Johnson said it was the idea of the council that the two, one a

Turning East Bay Picknic

Set for August 20

OAKLAND — East Bay warehouse-

ers and their families are invited to attend the joint National Strike Con-

WageRatesSetup

To Eliminate

200,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON — Rail labor un-

ions are seeking support for a Congressional resolution which would temporar-

sider the proposal of the Interna-

agreement at Love's Biscuit and Bread

Co., Hawaii's biggest bakery, beyond

railroad workers.

Rail employers started right in by

longshoremen, union members are asking 20,000

Rail employers being heard about their jobs. Mergers presently being discussed

Answer to Who Said It?

"I don't believe in Communism, noted

"I don't believe in Communism, noted

mathrm