Unfair Practices

Colgate Is Accused
By Local 6

BERKELEY—As the strike of more than 400 Local 6 members at Colgate-Palmoive company here entered its ninth month, the union filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board charging the company has engaged in unfair labor practices.

The company, the union charge stated, has insisted on bargaining on its own terms and these terms included "no bargaining on the key issue—wages."

The last-minute inclusion by the company of a demand that the hiring hall and wash-up time be eliminated, was characterized in the union's charge as an "offer of a partial settlement of the strike."

The entire course of bargaining has been characterized by an arrogant, high-handed, arbitrary attitude on the part of the company spokesmen the union charged.

The ILWU Local 6 grievance disposal office has assigned board agent John Arbuckle to investigate charges the charge of an informal hearing has been set up for Monday, May 30.

The text of the union's unfair labor practice charge follows in full: "The company's conduct, since the beginning, in bargaining on its own terms, that these terms were that there would be no bargaining on the key issue—wages—until there was an agreement with the company."

(Continued on page 8)

Archie Brown Is Sentenced; Appeals Case

SAN FRANCISCO—Archie Brown, former member of the Executive Board of ILWU Local 10 was sentenced May 4 by US District Judge Albert C. Wolflin.

Brown was convicted April 5 by a Federal jury in the district's first trial in the country of a Communist from holding a union office.

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein argued it was unconstitutional for Congress to prevent union members from electing union officers of their own choice.

Brown's bail of $4000 was continued while the case is being appealed.

During the trial, ILWU president Harry Bridges, acting as a character witness, presented the first trial in the country of a Communist as a member of the executive board in violation of a section of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act.

Government Attorney John H. Goldblatt pointed out the three titled officers or the executive board; also a representative of the executive board in violation of a section of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act saying a union could no longer operate as a democratic organization under such law.

Gladstein commented at the time the notice of appeal was filed in the case that there had been a very encouraging to see how many lawyers have come around to tell us of their interest in this case. He said in this is a point of very great constitutional importance that is involved, particularly when the government can develop so many people of power that officials can dictate to people who they can or cannot vote for in a union."

Appeal briefs will be filed by the union within the next two weeks. The appeal is in preparation for the Court of Appeals. No date has yet been set.

Sugar: Why is the field worker the forgotten man? This is the question on the minds of sugar growers while making proposals for amendments to the Sugar Act. See pages 4 and 5.

Overseas Group To Be Selected

SAN FRANCISCO—The next meeting of the International executive board will select the overseas delegation, it was announced by Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt this week. Any individuals who want to be considered must have their applications in the International offices not later than the middle of June.

Copes of the application will be obtained through local secretaries or the international office.

Labor Fights for Medicare Under Social Security

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Labor throughout the country is redoubling its efforts to assure passage of the Anderson-King Bill under Social Security. Virtually every union paper in the country is urging its membership to write to Congress to assure passage of the Bill. One or two votes will decide how the verdict goes.

(For abridged text of ILWU statement see pages 4 and 5.)
SWEET SUGAR!

Everybody uses it, direct from the sugar bowl for coffee, tea and cereal, or they get it in the form in which it goes into cakes and muffins, ice cream, pastry and biscuits, in condiments, syrups and preserves, in beer, wine, in virtually every prepared food whether in cans, bottles, boxes or squeeze tubes.

This is the sugar industry: gigantic profit-making enterprise with three types of subsidy that result in fantastic profit for the large industrial users, more than comfortable profit for the suppliers and processors and some profit for the growers or plantation owners.

These are the few. For the many, it is a different story.

The many are the workers whose muscle and sweat go into tilling the soil, planting the sugar cane or sugar beets, irrigating the crop, weeding it, harvesting it and conveying it to the mill.

In all the sugar-producing states of the USA, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and excluding only the State of Hawaii where they are organized in the ILWU, they share with other farm workers miserably inadequate wages, inhuma ne conditions and total lack of security against unemployment, ill-health and illiteracy to be possessed of neither the children and children’s children.

This is part of the story that ILWU tried to get across to the Congress this week as Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt testi fied before the House Committee on Agriculture in support of needed amendments to the Sugar Act. (See Pages 1 and 4.)

ILWU’s direct interest is protection of the gains which sugar workers have made in Hawaii, and just as important, protection of their ability to make further gains; for it is difficult for any group of workers to advance while similar workers elsewhere are ground down.

The ILWU proposes simply that fair and reasonable payments should be made conditional upon the willingness of growers to recognize a bona fide collective bargaining agency wherever a majority of the workers so choose. Where the jump from indecent wages to the minimum might be deemed a hardship if made at once, ILWU proposes that the Department of Agriculture be empowered to make additional payments to growers to enable them to raise wages up to the minimum in a fixed period of time not exceeding three years.

The general condition of farm workers everywhere in the United States—excepting Hawaii—is sad and shameful, a blot that can and should be wiped away. That our union presently concentrates on the sugar workers is wholly understandable—it is something about which the union knows and has facts, figures and logic to support concrete proposals.

In using whatever political weight we have in this matter, we will be doing a service to the nation and be giving a well- deserved assist to our brothers and sisters of ILWU in Hawaii by helping them to preserve their hard-won gains to group in any union anywhere has ever been more loyal to the union, or more ready to extend the helping hand wherever and whenever members of the union have run into trouble.

We can do no less than show our appreciation by informing our respective senators and representatives in the Congress that we support the ILWU proposals for amending the Sugar Act.
Safety-Minded in Aberdeen

ILWU Locals' 24 members in this Washington coast port are shown at ceremony where they received certificates for completing the industrial accident prevention course given by the Department of Labor and Industries. Courses have also been completed in Seattle, Anacortes, Port Gamble, Bellingham, and Olympia and are soon to be extended to the Columbia River area at Vancouver and Longview. Seen above, from left to right are, first row: Anne Niemi, Elmer Jalos, Willard Kirk, Tom Granger, T. K. Searl, Bert C. Nelson, Marine and Decks Inspector; Jack Jones, William Lamb, L. J. Richards, A. W. Ingram; Second row: Oscar Thompson, B. H. Carver, Cecil Maine, C. H. O'Connor, Harry Lee, Ola Salo, Don Irwin, Charles Revel, Don Hoover, Frank Simac, Walter Helkila, Joe Bjorndahl, Don Werthan, H. J. Ravis, Victor Rivard, Oscar Werthan, safety committee chairman; Glen Curtis, local president, Roy Phillips, D. L. Hathaway, third row; Leonard Brunsted, Karl Hammerstrand, William Carson, Hugo Kaiyala, Otto A. Hill, Leslie Trask, Owen Kaiyala, Andy Velich, and Max Velich, local secretary-dispatcher.

Oakland World Trade Club

Bridges: 'The Joint Is Loaded With Shipowners and Bankers'

OAKLAND—Speaking to a record-breaking audience at the Oakland World Trade Club, ILWU President Harry Bridges took special note that "the joint is loaded with shipowners and bankers," but this fact, he added, should not be allowed to blind him to any questions that arise.

The largest number of club members ever to hear a guest speaker were told by Bridges that despite all the slogans about lofty motives behind foreign trade promotion, there is only one basic purpose—"making a buck."

The audience, reported by Oakland Tribune to be "interested but unresponsive," heard Bridges say unequivocally that wages of West Coast longshoremen will keep going up.

"The man in the administration program to freeze wages in order to combat inflation or improve America's competitive position on the world market.

"The people I represent don't pay me to see that their economic lot in life get worse," Bridges said.

77 Million in USA Live in Poverty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 77 million Americans live in poverty or deprivation according to one of the world's foremost economists.

Leon R. Evinger reached this conclusion in a fully-documented study, "Poverity and deprivation in the US," recently published by the Conference on Economic Progress.

• Approximately 38 million Americans live in poverty with annual incomes under $3,000 (family incomes under $4,000).

• Another 38 million Americans live in deprivation with modest incomes less than the budget which the US Department of Labor says is adequate to live reasonably.

In other words, the economist says that two of every five Americans has a substandard level of living.

Higher wages are urgently needed, too, says the report, for the reason that "the excessive emphasis upon wage reduction for the purposes of preventing price excesses and interested international trade position, reflects a fundamental misreading of economic realities both past and prospective."

Goldberg Fails to Stop 35-Hour Trade

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Morton A. Goldberg administration's termination speech by Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg to the contrary, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America want their work week shortened to 35 hours.

Goldberg on May 18 told the union's biennial convention that a shorter work week would not cure the economic problems of unemployment.

The next day the delegates cheered and demonstrated for five minutes in support of a resolution to demand the shorter week in their next negotiations.

Local 6 Enjoins Runaway To Restore Jobs, Back Pay

OAKLAND—When is a "runaway" plant just a gimmick to break contract agreements, to deny workers their rights and leave them unemployed? When asked about his attitude on this question in a suit against Laura Scudder to reopen the plant, by signing a three-year contract "violated the implication that the union intended to live up to such an agreement."

Bridges answered a score of questions on a variety of problems of interest to the business men.

When asked about his attitude on "featherbedding" clauses in union contracts, he answered: "We'll keep ten men on a job where five is enough unless you figure something better. This means some deal to take care of the man instead of saying you're superfluous—out! We fight any employer until hell freezes over to see that that doesn't happen."

He was frank and to the point when asked how he regarded the future of American labor.

He answered, "I sure as hell don't know. Neither do you."

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People Own Railroads in Finland

PONTLAND—Railroads in Finland are owned, Maiimo K. Tavyko nen, guest speaker from the Finnish locomotive engineers union, told the woodworkers convention here.

Two ILWU Members In 68 AD Demo Race

WILMINGTON—The ILWU will be well represented at the 68 AD Demo Race, Monday. District Democratic County Committee and ILWU Locals 13 and 63 have endorsed the candidates of Auxiliary A and Auxiliary B for all offices.

Local 6 there is seeking answers to these questions in a suit against Laura Scudder, Inc., which early this year discharged its employes and notified the charging party of its intention to demand the shorter week in their next negotiations.

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Following is an abridged text of the testimony on "Fair and Reasonable" wages for workers, prepared for delivery this week by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt before the Committee on Agriculture, US House of Representatives, in Washington, D.C.

**What Kind of a Wage Is 'Fair and Reasonable'?**

United States policy regarding the sugar industry is undergoing serious reappraisal, principally because sugar is no longer available for consumption in this country. This is the first such reappraisal since the advent of the Sugar Act in essentially its present form in 1934.

As was recently pointed out in a "Special Study on Sugar," a Report of the Special Study Group on Sugar (c) (1) of the Sugar Act is a dead letter so far as this industry is concerned. The consequence of the procedure followed is that the Secretary of Agriculture, after appropriate hearings, shall establish, by collective bargaining since 1934, the price of raw sugar has been one cent a pound. The industry was in a bad way. The Act was designed to raise and stabilize prices without harming consumers, to effect the conversion of Cuba's raw sugar into an assured market assured a minimum 'below that guaranteed to a cane and the sugar beets, are actually worse off than they would be without the procedure in the Standards Act, a minimum scheduled to go up to $1.15 per hour under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and the differences in the economic position of workers and living standards in various areas; "ability to pay," i.e., the economic position of producers in relation to available market conditions.

Consideration of trends in living costs has been limited to trends in the prices of food and clothing. These are the latest determinations for the period 1934-1950. The only possible conclusion is that Section 301 substantially higher than the world market price. Senators Paul H. Douglas and J. W. Fulbright have recently estimated the extent of the subsidy at 10 to 20 billions of dollars since 1934.

When the Roosevelt administration adopted the Jones-Costigan Act in 1934, the price of raw sugar was one cent a pound. The industry was in a bad way. The Act was designed to raise and stabilize prices without harming consumers, to effect the conversion of Cuba's raw sugar into an assured market. The sugar worker has actually received no benefit whatever from the Sugar Act. Other segments of the industry—the industrial users, the processors, and the growers—have all benefited from the stable and assured prices guaranteed, by the Act.

Workers are worse off

The workers in fact, who produce the sugar cane and the sugar beets, are actually worse off than they would be without the procedure in the Sugar Act which is supposed to assure them "fair and reasonable" wages. As our Statement demonstrates, the "fair and reasonable" wage for sugar workers is set by the Department of Agriculture at a level lower than that guaranteed to a minimum of $1.15 per hour under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and the differences in the economic position of workers and living standards in various areas; "ability to pay," i.e., the economic position of producers in relation to available market conditions.

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But it is not only the FLSA minimum which is higher than the Department of Agriculture's "fair and reasonable" wages. The Secretary of Labor, acting under Public Law 78, has set minimum rates for Mexican nationals who come into the country to work in the lettuce fields of California and Arizona. The rate is 24 cents per hour. (at Agriculture) which has a very substantial advantage paid to the domestic worker over the federal worker at the same time that the industry has been paying the miserable wages described above.

Union Organization Makes Hawaii the Exception

A VERAGE EARNINGS of Hawaii sugar workers have risen much more sharply than those of mainland sugar workers. The reason is simple: the sugar industry there has been more closely regulated. The lowest category field worker is receiving 18 cents an hour, plus housing and certain other perquisites; the situation on the mainland was, at an early stage, almost colonial. The present rate for Hawaii workers is $1.36 an hour, plus housing and various other benefits which are all provided by union contract.

The Sugar Act entitles the beet and cane growers to obtain the sugar they produce from the US Treasury. The farmers in the sugar beet and cane areas which pay the lowest wages receive the most sugar from the government; and the areas which pay the highest wages receive the least. The areas that are presently in effect and of course they have to be offered to domestic workers as well as to Mexican nationals.

A domestic worker, therefore, may work one month in the Imperial Valley at a rate which pays him $1.36 an hour, with a definite guarantee of $1.00, but the next month, if he moves up into a better area, the only guarantee he's entitled to is $0.85 an hour, under the Department of Agriculture determination for 1965.

It is hard to understand how Congress can justify such discrepancies among the wage determinations by different government agencies. If an elected official of any union tried to justify anything comparable he would be laughed out of office.

Sugar Workers Not Guaranteed Collective Bargaining Rights

Sugar workers are excluded from coverage under federal law which guarantees industrial workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. The law does not apply to private employers and, therefore, to the sugar workers. The growers are under no legislative compulsion to agree to bargain. Thus an industry which enjoys the protection of the federal government is under no obligation to bargain collectively.

If the workers have not benefited from the generous subsidy enjoyed by the domestic sugar industry, who has? The answer is: All other segments of society have benefited, the big industrial users most of all.

For the industrial user, the Sugar Act has guaranteed a lower price for sugar, and that means a higher profit to them. For the beet and cane growers, the Sugar Act has provided a method of income from an assured market and a stable price. The law guarantees that sugar growers and processors will be paid a price that is at least $1.15 an hour—a source which is immediately available and which we are almost certain to need for the purpose—is the profit which the US Treasury derives from the operations of the Sugar Act. Receipts from the excise tax levied on the processors exceed sugar payments to the growers by some $25 million a year. This excess should be made available to bring sugar workers up to the PLSA minimum.

SMALL POSITION COULD HELP

A second possible source is the quota premium (the difference between the domestic price and the world price). We estimate that 1960 foreign processors alone received a benefit from the "quota premium" amounting to $180 million. It is clear that only a small portion of this amount is needed to bring sugar workers up to the present PLSA minimum.

The suggestion here is that the sugar from other countries be bought at the world price. We estimated that if the Sugar Act were amended to include agricultural workers. No other state law covers them. They are covered, also, under the Hawaii Workmen's Compensation Law.

The Hawaii Wage and Hour Law applies to agricultural workers, although the provisions under the Hawaii Workmen's Compensation Law do not apply to them. It is clear that the overtime and minimum wage requirements set in, in fact, effective as far as ILWU workers go.

Here Are the ILWU Proposals

The SUGAR ACT should be amended to provide that:

That "fair and reasonable wages" be defined as the minimum wage (currently $1.15) provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

That the Department be empowered to make additional payments to growers to enable them to raise the wages of field workers to the FLSA minimum within a fixed period of time. Such determinations would be made after public hearings. In the areas where wages are lowest, the time period might need to be longer than in other areas. Such additional payments would be conditional upon a grower's meeting the rising schedule of wage minimums.

That any excess of the proceeds of the excise tax over payments to growers be used to assist growers to bring wages up to PLSA minimum.

That purchases of raw sugar from foreign countries be made at the world price. The difference between the purchase price and the domestic price is the basis for any payment to growers to enable them to raise wages to the PLSA minimum.

That any grower who pays the PLSA minimum to his field workers be entitled to the maximum compensation payment of 80 cents per hundred pounds of raw sugar, irrespective of the volume of his sugar production.

That sugar compliance payments be made conditional upon a willingness on the part of the grower to recognize a bona fide union as the collective bargaining agent of the field workers whenever it represents a majority of the work force.

That the Secretary of Agriculture be required to make an annual report to the appropriate committees of Congress showing how the field workers were treated with respect to wages and conditions.

The Most Isolated and Forgotten People In America

The bulk of the workers who do the hand labor in both beet and cane are migrants so that the well-known facts about the brutal conditions under which the migrant workers may be cited as applying to these sugar workers.

A Senate report in 1960 concludes: "We found, in short, that the migrant workers are the most isolated, least protected, and most deprived of any social class in America. Despite their obvious and valuable contributions to our national life they share few of its fruits and seldom find themselves with the same rights and opportunities as other citizens."

Another Senate report, also dated 1960, was quoted by Secretary of Labor Arthur A. Goldberg, in testimony before a House subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (May 9, 1961). According to this Senate report:

"The (agricultural) migrant and his family are lonely wanderers on the face of our land. They are living testimonials to the poverty and neglect that is possible even in our healthy and dynamic democracy that prides itself on its progress and concern for the humanities. Behind the screen of statistics, showing migrant laborers earning 60 or 70 cents an hour and working only 131 days a year, we see families crowded into shelters that are more like coops for chickens with lighting provided by the sun and in poor health, 2 or 3 years behind in school, with little chance to fully develop their talents and become useful to themselves and their country. This is the ugliest kind of human waste. This plight of the farm families is a charge on the conscience of all of us."
'Mother and Child Are Doing Fine'

Regular visits to a doctor from the beginning of a pregnancy are a chance to spot approaching trouble and to correct any errors that get started. For one thing, there might be a problem with blood types of both the mother and child, such as can result from differing Rh factors. By taking frequent counts from the mother, the doctor will have plenty of warning that can plan beforehand to take the necessary steps to protect the baby. By checking frequently on the mother’s blood pressure, he will usually be able to entirely control toxemia, a condition which is a danger to mothers during pregnancy.

Finally, he will keep close watch on the growth and development of the baby, listening at every visit for its heart beat, asking about its movements, and checking near the end of the pregnancy for its position to see if its head is nearing the birth canal.

One other advantage to seeing a doctor early in pregnancy and regularly, is that the burden of the mother will show herself the way she is feeling, and give the doctor the best way to take care of herself and her baby.

Well-meaning friends, relatives or neighbors often warn expectant mothers of all kinds of advice to an expectant mother. The doctor who has been caring for a mother from the beginning of her pregnancy is the best to talk to about any problem. It is helpful to be able to say, in answer to the patient’s straight-out advice, "My doctor said to do it this way."

"Canada Dock Talks Reach Crucial Stage"

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Coast Negotiating Committee of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union (ILWU) is nearing the achievement of a single master agreement for the entire Canadian coastline in the late stages of its negotiations with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia.

The agreement is "reaching the crucial stage," according to a union official. The last stage of the master agreement is centered around the principles adopted by the First Canadian Area Executive, held in February. Since that agreement was not reached in the 90 days set for these discussions, the time has been extended until May 16.

In its statement, the ILWU Committee said: "In the coming months the membership must be prepared to meet any situation that may arise out of the result of the mechanization and modernization program and master agreement negotiations. A丧and committee is faced with the task of welding 31 contracts into a single master contract for the whole coast, in itself an achievement. But the membership is determined and has made it a number one issue."

Baby Gift Promised By Australian Women

MILTON, Ont.—The first ILWU auxiliary baby born on International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union territory has received a baby sweater and cap from the South Australian branch of the union’s Woman’s Auxiliary, Valen

"Most Pregnancies Are Normal and Healthy"

Most pregnancies are completely normal and almost all babies today are born healthy and without any defect. Chances of an un

"You're Health"

"Mother and Child Are Doing Fine"

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"You're Health"

"Mother and Child Are Doing Fine"

Regular visits to a doctor from the beginning of a pregnancy are a chance to spot approaching trouble and to correct any errors that get started. For one thing, there might be a problem with blood types of both the mother and child, such as can result from differing Rh factors. By taking frequent counts from the mother, the doctor will have plenty of warning that can plan beforehand to take the necessary steps to protect the baby. By checking frequently on the mother’s blood pressure, he will usually be able to entirely control toxemia, a condition which is a danger to mothers during pregnancy.

Finally, he will keep close watch on the growth and development of the baby, listening at every visit for its heart beat, asking about its movements, and checking near the end of the pregnancy for its position to see if its head is nearing the birth canal.

One other advantage to seeing a doctor early in pregnancy and regularly, is that the burden of the mother will show herself the way she is feeling, and give the doctor the best way to take care of herself and her baby.

Well-meaning friends, relatives or neighbors often warn expectant mothers of all kinds of advice to an expectant mother. The doctor who has been caring for a mother from the beginning of her pregnancy is the best to talk to about any problem. It is helpful to be able to say, in answer to the patient’s straight-out advice, "My doctor said to do it this way."

"Canada Dock Talks Reach Crucial Stage"

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Coast Negotiating Committee of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union (ILWU) is nearing the achievement of a single master agreement for the entire Canadian coastline in the late stages of its negotiations with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia.

The agreement is "reaching the crucial stage," according to a union official. The last stage of the master agreement is centered around the principles adopted by the First Canadian Area Executive, held in February. Since that agreement was not reached in the 90 days set for these discussions, the time has been extended until May 16.

In its statement, the ILWU Committee said: "In the coming months the membership must be prepared to meet any situation that may arise out of the result of the mechanization and modernization program and master agreement negotiations. A丧and committee is faced with the task of welding 31 contracts into a single master contract for the whole coast, in itself an achievement. But the membership is determined and has made it a number one issue."

Baby Gift Promised By Australian Women

MILTON, Ont.—The first ILWU auxiliary baby born on International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union territory has received a baby sweater and cap from the South Australian branch of the union’s Woman’s Auxiliary, Valen

"Most Pregnancies Are Normal and Healthy"

Most pregnancies are completely normal and almost all babies today are born healthy and without any defect. Chances of an un

"You're Health"

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Right-Wing Uses Spurious Quote to Sell a Bigger Lie

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Right-wingers are using a big lie "to perpetrate a public falsehood," according to US Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), who took the floor recently to expose "the Khrushchev propaganda" laid to rest in Oakland that the 1262 Baner in New Jersey in its January 14 letter: 'Cease repudiating understandings and listen to anti-union propaganda."

Metcalfe said he had seen the statement in letters to editors, attached to letters he had received, and sometimes it is printed on post cards distributed "as a public service" by distributors in Los Angeles, a big circulator of John Birch Society literature.

The Senator said he asked the Library of Congress to find the or- iginal source for the quotation. "The quotation is always attributed to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and consulted with the Senate Intelligence Committee staff, the FBI, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and none of them has been able to find the quotation."

That quotation is now attributed to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and consulted with the Senate Intelligence Committeestaff, the FBI, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and none of them has been able to find the quotation."

"I must protest your company's nationwide anti-union policies. I warn your company and its parent firm, Nestle-Sugar, that there are many of us who are determined to make the boycott effective."

Chairman of the Board
Mr. Charles Kellstadt,
Sears Roebuck & Co.
Chicago, Illinois

N O W that we're getting into spring salmon time, any day could be one of most productive day of the season.

Funny how less than eight years ago the only thing that supposedly would produce a limit catch was a trounced salmon plug or wobbler.

Now the scene has changed and salmon trotters with plugs and hard way play second picadorlal riddle to the mooching fraternity.

The average "mooching outfit" consists of a nine foot drift or spin rod with a fairly sensitive tip, a large capacity spin, casting reel or trolling reel.

The "moocher" line should be matched to the bony characteristics of the rod, anywhere from a 90 to a 20 pound test. In most cases the good capacity of your reel will determine that.

Mooching leaders go from 12 to 30 pound test, a paradox as far as the relationship of leader to line is concerned, as the heavier test leader is insurance against the sharp teeth of the Chinook.

Crescent-shaped weights, with twisties at either end, are the order of the day to cut down line twist.

The weight of the sinker is predi- cated on the depth you want to fish and prevailing currents. Sinkers range from one to ten ounces.

A FEW months back we received a letter from Johnny Gideon of Local 1, Raymond, Washington.

John went on about big trout, namely the steelhead, the big sea- urchin of the Pacific Ocean.

Well, Johnny, I couldn't find out what the all-time record was for the state of Oregon, but I do know what the current all-time rain-bow record is for six-pound test. It's tops for the rainbow division, sea run or otherwise.

I'm referring to the 20-pound, 12- ounce Klamoos variety of rainbow taken by Jim Parsons of Sandpoint, Idaho, on a six-pound test, world record— an International Spin Fishing Association award.

The junker bow came out of the famous Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho.

The best example of a successful bird introduction into this country is the ring-necked pheasant. Longshoremen scattered all over Oregon, who follow the lore of the colorful bird, are grateful to a pioneer con- servationist by the name of O. N. Denny. While serving as consul-gen- eral at Shanghai in 1880, he decided to bring Chinese pheasants directly into Oregon.

The first attempt in 1880, appar- ently ended in failure; but the fol- lowing year, 100 pairs were released in the Willamette valley.

Most of Oregon's present-day pop- ulation of pheasants stems from these 200 birds. Other States soon followed Oregon's example until to- day the ringneck is the most popular upland game bird in the northern tier of states.

ILWU members—in good stand- ing—and their friends, and the members of their family, can earn a pair of the illustrated spooner trut- tures—said to be killer-dillers on the roll or from the bank.

All you have to do is send in a photo of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Send to:
Fred Goetz, Dept. TDFP, 8565 SE Ellis, Portland 6, Oregon

Please affix a stamp.

The offer is also open to ILWU members who have retired in good stand- ing.

We've found it a good idea, when releasing an undersize trout, to place the fish back in the water instead of just tossing it to the bear or carrying it downstream without a chance to recuperate.
Local 6 Charges Colgate Unfair Labor Practices

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement reached on all other items. For "the company knew that the par-
tial wage offer (little different than the last company wage offer), a form of 'washup hall' and 'washup time'. The hiring hall put together a new program, in similar form, and contracts be-
tween the parties for at least 30 years. Both of the strike negoti-
ations the company stated that the company's desire for the hiring hall provision in the previous con-
traction was 'not a demand'. At the begin-
ing of negotiations the company never expressed any dissatisfaction with the last contract and in the last contract con-
A company's substandard wages, the increase had been so

For ILWU Retirees

US Rules Set's Will Get Pension

SAN FRANCISCO—Retired West Coast longshoremen and their families are entitled to receive the latter while continuing to receive the latter while accepting pensions of $100 or less from ILWU-PMA Pension Fund. The increase was negotiated for about seven months in duration, for giving

Kirby Case Is 'Closed' Says KLG Official

SAN FRANCISCO—The US Labor Department recently announced that the case of William Kirby, who charged that he was denied

O'Connell, Shelley Get ILWU Nod

SAN FRANCISCO—A joint ses-
sion of ILWU Locals 2, 6, 10 and 34 has endorsed Assemblyman John O'Connell, a Carmichael Democrat, who些

Portland Ship Tonnages Increasing This Year

PORTLAND—Outbound and in-

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the latest list, as of May 1, of those receiving pensions under ILWU-PMA plans, and widows who will receive a pension for one year.

Kirby had complained to this gov-

 Kirby was removed as Local 10 president on several grounds including the charge that when he was area welfare director he indulged in unethical activities.