Congress Ignores Sugar Wages; Rigs Sweet Deal for Dictators

10 Months on Bricks
100 Cities Told Story Of Colgate

BERKELEY—Every local union in the hundred largest cities of the United States recently received a letter from the Local 6 Colgate strike committee, including a thank you note for support of the strike and boycott, and a report of latest developments in the company's "take-it-or-leave-it" refusal of decent collective bargaining.

The letter, sent to thousands of locals from the Pacific to the Atlantic and up into Canada, was mailed by volunteers who have been manning the picket line for ten full months in this case of The Dispatcher goes to press. The strike started on September 15, 1961.

DETERMINED TO WIN

In its message to fellow trade unions around the nation, Local 6 strikers said: "Our membership is determined, despite the hardships involved in this protracted strike, to see this fight through to an honorable conclusion. We feel that the basic issues involved in this strike affect the entire labor movement." Colgate-Palmolive Company.

"Laid down a hard position on a take-it-or-leave-it basis; refused to recognize the industry or area wages and conditions established through much effort over the years; refused to honestly negotiate or to arbitrate differences in any manner, shape or form; thumped up its position by making far worse proposals after eight months of strike. Noted here was the proposal to eliminate both the hiring and wash-up time."

DETERMINED TO WIN

The more such big business tactics succeed," the letter said, "the more it encourages other employers (Continued on Page 3)

WHO SAID IT?

"AT&T has successfully avoided regulation on earth. Divine guidance would be necessary to regulate AT&T if it is permitted to expand its domain into space."

Turn to back page for name of author.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Results of Contract Opening of June 15, 1963

On June 22, 1963, the Joint Longshore and Clerks' Negotiating Committee signed a Memorandum of Agreement covering items negotiated with the Pacific Maritime Association pursuant to the regular contract opening of June 15, 1962. This Agreement provides for a three-year settlement running to June 15, 1965.

The text of the Memorandum of Agreement of June 22, 1962 appears in full as a special supplement to The Dispatcher in the issue of June 29, 1962. The voting occurs on the Memorandum of Agreement.

YES ☐ NO ☐

NOTE: The Coast Negotiating Committee unanimously recommends a "YES" vote.

The result of the referendum must be reported to the Coast Committee, on or before July 23, 1963, and the ballots returned shortly thereafter.

Above is the ballot presented last week to West Coast locals of ILWU longshoremen and clerks.

Referendum Is Underway On 3-Year Wage Pact

SAN FRANCISCO — Secret referendum balloting is under way, or immediately scheduled, in all ILWU longshore and clerks locals from San Diego to the Canadian border, on the three-year agreement signed June 22 by ILWU and PMA after almost six weeks of negotiations.

Result of the referendum must be reported to the Coast Committee here by July 23. If the agreement is voted up, wage increases are scheduled to go into effect July 29.

All dock locals have held meetings, step-up-week or regular, to discuss fully the pros and cons of the agreement (published in full in The Dispatcher, June 29).

Under consideration is a 4 cent per straight-time-hour wage package spread over three years: 18 cents in 1962, and 11 cents in both 1963 and 1964. For clerks, the increase will be 20 cents in 1962, and 151/2 cents in each of the next two years.

In addition to wages, improved vacation schedules and other fringe benefits were concluded by the pact. These include four-week vacations for men with 25 qualifying years instead of the present 26 years, and reduction of qualifying hours for men 60 years or over from the present 1344 to 1200, and from 800 to 700 for the present 700.

The agreement also includes a review of manning, several changes relative to four-hour minimum, high-piling and jobs of short duration. Both sides re-affirmed their opposition to discrimination.

The three-year agreement provides for a June 15, 1965, opening to review wages and all other matters except the M&M and Pension agreements.

Man Again

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new sugar act that ignores decent wages for sugar workers at home and abroad while providing a bonanza for lobbyists and dictators has been enacted by Congress.

The legislation secures provisions relating to the domestic industry through December 1966. Provisions affecting purchase of foreign supplies run only to the end of 1964. US producers in the world market, both beet and cane, are given a bigger share of the domestic price market, and a modified premium payment plan is continued for a substantial number of their Canadian and Hawaiian sugar producers.

BENEFITS MONOPOLY

Refiners were the other main US beneficiary. They were given a virtual monopoly over refining of imported raw cane sugar for domestic consumption.

A joint demand by ILWU, the Teamsters, the United Packinghouse Workers, and the Distillery Workers, calling for an end to government-approved substandard wages for field workers, was rejected.

Given the cold shoulder by house and senate committees considering the extension legislation, and snubbed by the Administration and the AFT-CIO bureaucracy, the sugar producers courted the six senators being recorded for the proposal.

WAGE FOUNDATION

Sponsors and industry elements alike were surprised by the comparatively strong showing. Several commented that the 35 favorable votes laid a foundation for upgrading sugar hand wages at the administrative level.

Passage of the legislation replacing a law expiring July 1 came after extensive changes in the Senate and in the press to the effect that well-heeled lobbyists, representing over twenty-two foreign nations, had lobbied Capitol Hill.

At one stage Senator J. W. Fulbright declared that "the lobbyists are lined up on the sugar bill as thick as flies."

HIGH-PRICE LOBBY

President Kennedy took up the same theme at his press conference, vowing sharp criticism over what he described as the high-priced efforts by lobbyists to influence Congress in favor of sugar import quotas to foreign countries.

A full-scale investigation of the sugar lobbying scandal was ordered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

(Continued on page 4)
ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

[Mr. Bridges is on vacation.]

Proposition 24 May Be Rightist Campaign Stick

SACRAMENTO — A time-bomb for labor and liberals in the State of California — with the imminent title of its author, Proposition 24 — will be presented to the voters in the November election. It is also known as the Francis Amendment and its purpose is to act more as a shotgun than a bomb, being called an all-purpose piece of anti-Communist legislation — perhaps the most inclusive witch-hunting measure ever considered by the State Constitution.

It is a provision named after Assemblyman Louis Francis of San Mateo, a lame-duck politician who is the author of the initiative measure.

Proposition 24 is designed to embarrass for liberal candidates in the November election and stamped as many as they can into a form of red-baiting that could be fatal to their campaigns while at the same time obliterating any real issues of the election.

A wide spectrum of political opinion spoke sharply against signatures being gathered while it was being circulated.

This included the public editor of the public Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Chronicle, the California State Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO), and a number of assemblymen who made public statements against the initiative measures.

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., has said that the initiative that never should receive the support of the people of California. He has assumed most candidates are going to be asked to take a stand for or against the issue.

The proposal was named after Assemblyman Louis Francis of San Mateo, a lame-duck politician who is the author of the initiative measures.

The Los Angeles county clerk, who is charged with the task of printing the propositions, has assumed that the initiative measures will be defeated in the November election, said he opposed the proposition.

The Los Angeles Times has announced that the initiative measure was “a far-reaching incursion on the rights of the people of California” and “a far-reaching incursion on the rights of the people of California.”

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AMA Still Says 'No'

Last Effort To Rescue Medicare

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a last desperate attempt to avoid a legislative deadlock and pass some type of "national health insurance" program, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of New Mexico, author of the King-Anderson bill for health care for the aged through Social Security, last week introduced a new compromise bill last week. According to sources in the Senate Commerce Committee, the new proposal was co-sponsored by 23 senators, five of them Republican.

The compromise keeps the financial approach through the Social Security system, but a choice of private insurance partly paid for by the government is added in an effort to win support from GOP liberals. Coverage for 2.5 million persons not covered by Social Security was also added.

At the same time the National Council of Senior Citizens said it had collected 2.5 million signatures on a petition endorsing the Administration's plan to provide medical care for the aged under Social Security.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago heard Dr. James B. Streit, secretary of the AMA's Council on Legislative Activities, insist that an effective program to fight the King-Anderson bill or any other measure that would finance medical care through Social Security is vital.

CHANCES SLIM

The AFL-CIO immediately endorsed the AMA's move, but the American Medical Association and other groups are insisting they will lead their opposition to any measure that is not the King-Anderson bill. ILWU Washington Representative Jeff Rinko, reported: "In the hope that the Senate will act to assure the reactionary Rules Committee may have the last word on whether that chamber can vote on a health care plan.

Another new feature of the compromise would put Social Security money earmarked for medical care into a trust fund apart from the regular Social Security fund. The plan would also permit states and private insurance companies to take part.

The estimated cost for a person making $4,000 a year, for example, would be about $13 a year, with a similar sum from his employer. For this, a person 65 and older would get any clear understanding of the real issues. Here are facts:

The medical problem is not a new one, but the Canadian Medical Care Insurance Act passed by the provincial government headed by Premier W. W. Brown Lloyd last fall. It went into operation July 1 in the province of Saskatchewan in America.

Aim of the plan is to provide general medical services to all Saskatchewan residents who need it with the exception of medical education. Services covered in the plan include medical and surgical services, mental health, anesthetic and specialist. Not included are drugs, dentistry, ambulances, prosthetic appliances, oxygen equipment and air medical aid to old age pensioners.

The Act will be administered by a Medical Care Insurance Commission appointed by the government. Payment to doctors will be at the rate of 85 percent of the schedule of minimum fees established by the province's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Under the Act:

□ People may choose their own doctors as they have always done.
□ There is no interference with doctor-patient relationships.
□ There is no interference with professional standards or professional independence.
□ Under recent modifications, doctors have complete freedom to practice outside of the Act and still have their patients' bills paid by the government.
□ Support for the Act is widespread among the people who will benefit from it, particularly among farmers and in the trade unions.

The Canadian Labor Congress has repeatedly endorsed the government of many Canadians about the doctors' "strike" which is now in effect. July 12 is the "strike" week of the Canadian Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Premier Lloyd recently drew attention to American management by pointing to the striking "similarly of attitude and language" of the two groups.

As for the "green card" of Medicare, the doctors' position seems to be that their profession is above criticism, above the law, above the legislature, above the people. No one is asking the doctors to cooperate, to bring in health legislation that does not meet with their approval or that in any way limits their powers or activities that directly or indirectly limits their right to charge as much as they please.
Committee. It will be a year-long, far-reaching inquiry headed up by Senator Hubert Humphrey.

At stake in the lobbying was what Senator Paul Douglas termed a $500 million annual windfall for US consumers for sugar. Of this, he said, $290 million would go to domestic producers and $220 million to foreign suppliers.

The issue of a "subsidy"—as Douglas also called it—"filters down to the consumer." The Senate Agriculture Committee, headed up by Senator Herman Talmage of Georgia, represents the difference between the cost of sugar to US consumers under a government-controlled pricing system and the price at which it is available on the open market. That difference, he figured, is paid by the consumer in the form of the 9.7 million tons consumed in this country.

MEAGER WAGES

That meager premium or "subsidy"—as Douglas also called it—"filters down to the consumer" was brought out in union testimony which revealed hourly wages of $36, $38 and 60 cents for thousands of sugar laborers working under the framework of the Sugar Act.

What happens to premium money, Senator Douglas during senate debate. Hourly wage rates for field laborers in sugar cane industries, he said, ranged from 10 to 27 cents an hour in the States (New Mexico, in Virginia) which received a generous quota, the wage rate was 12 cents an hour.

"The plain facts are," said the Illinois Senator, "that not much of the prosperity of the planters trickles down to the workers." Senator John J. Sparkman of Pennsylvania summed up the meaning of the Sugar Act as he put it, "It meant "bowing "to the most gigantic lobbyist of them all," the sugar interests represented by the lobbyists."

In Hawaii, Engle, Hickey, Burdick, and McCarthy, a member of the Finance and Agriculture committees. Senator Dole, a committee chairman, and another by Mr. Poage, vice-chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, were the chief beneficiaries of the Sugar Act.

The legislative campaign around the wage issue was developed by the unions representing the bulk of sugar workers in Puerto Rico, the ILWU, the Teamsters, the Ford Foundaries, the General Labor Union and the Wine and Distillery Workers.

"The Island Senator pointed out that the barest minimum at which the lowest propenre of the sugar workers could live was 72 cents an hour. The wages were boosted to 75 cents an hour, but the sugar bill in the form as presented would probably fail, Senator Fong urged the "Secretary of Agriculture, under his clear constitutional authority, to take corrective steps. He is empowered to do so, the result of a "closed rule" obtained by Representative Morse, who presented a lengthy and eloquent argument.

"The public will not long tolerate a program that protects, at considerable public expense, the grower, the processor, the industrial users and others, but fails to protect the workers," urged Representative Harold Cooley, popularly known as the "Sugar Czar of the House," and a member of the House Agriculture Committee and the Sugar Act, as it related to the legislative history of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"Adequate return for those who work the sugar seasons be the chief beneficiaries of the sugar program," Roosevelt said, "is not the administration of the Sugar Act, but a clarifying amendment designed to bring to the sugar workers the wage rates which they were properly entitled all along." The Island Senator pointed out that "the time has come" for the sugar program. "So we in Hawaii," he stated, "are concerned not only from the standpoint of humanitarianism, but also from the standpoint of competition," any action in behalf of "anyone who might probably fail, Senator Fong urged the "Secretary of Agriculture, under his clear constitutional authority, to take corrective steps. He is empowered to do so, the result of a "closed rule" obtained by Representative Morse, who presented a lengthy and eloquent argument.

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Coast Commemorates Bloody Thursday

Ports Shut As Dockers Recall '34

From San Diego to the south and far northward to Alaska ILWU longshoremen and clerks remembered Bloody Thursday, July 5, 1934, when men were killed and injured in the infamous strike that gave new birth to maritime trade unionism on the Pacific Coast. W. F. Mills, M. H. Madsen, all of the Marine Engineers; Tom Prince, Sailors Union of the Pacific; J. J. Murphy, Saunders, William Chester (ILWU Northern California Regional Director, partially hidden), Joe Sanchez, Albert W. James, all of Local 10; Peter Binervia, Marine Firemen; Tom Prince, Sailors Union of the Pacific; J. J. Murphy, W. F. Mills, M. H. Madsen, all of the Marine Engineers; George Woolf, Local 10 pensioner; an unnamed member of the SUP; Walter Nelson, Local 10 president, Martin Callaghan, Local 16; John Holmes and John Ferretdt, Local 10 pensioners. At the lower right are members of ILWU locals, longshore and clerk pensioners, representatives of the SUP, Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen and others.

CRDC Asks Action on Poison Gas, Job Dangers

On July 5, 1962, which fell on a Thursday, members of a number of unions in San Francisco joined in Bloody Thursday rites at the spot on Steuart near Mission Street where two men, Nicholas Bordoise, a cook who came to help the river locals - 50 and 21. Three men were hospitalised.

On the suggestion of Everett Eide of Local 8, a committee was appointed to bring the question of safer equipment to the July 17 area labor relations committee in Portland. H. Hefin, Local 21, Fred Hunsinger, Local 8, and CRDC secretary Max Houser were named.

The CRDC recommendation was made after it was brought out that research into the hazards of carbon monoxide poison made by Eddie Jones of Local 8 showed that a man who has been affected could even "make it home to die in bed," without realizing he had received a lethal dose, since the poison is accumulative in the human system, and the gas is colorless and odorless.

"The way things are, we are letting them play Russian roulette with the guys' lives," Hunsinger said, in grim summary.

The meeting featured reports of organizational activity in the Vancouver area. They were sparked by the presence of Eileen N. Bergeron, chairman of a plant committee to organize the local Jantzen knitting mills.

UNITY IN SF

In San Francisco, where police and troop violations led to the historic 1934 general strike, traditional wreaths and honor guards were seen at Steuart near Mission Street, scene of the death of two men.

Walter Nelson, Local 10 president and Morris Weisberger, trailers Union of the Pacific head, both made statements calling attention to Bloody Thursday and its significance for union men.

Standing together on the scene were members of ILWU locals, longshore and clerk pensioners, representatives of the SUP, Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen and others.

PEDEO BLOOD BANK

In the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor area, ILWU members, in addition to the traditional mourning wreaths, spent their day collecting blood for the United Blood bank. A total of 363 pints of blood were donated, plus a contribution of $1,000 to process the blood.

In Seattle, ILWU members heroised the trial and solemn waterfront ceremony honoring union men who gave their lives during the historic strike. Wreaths from Local 10 and the Pensioner's Club were dropped into Elliott Bay.

Seattle had two victims of employer inspired violence.

PORTLAND REMEMBERS

In Portland, members of seven Columbia River locals and several auxiliaries joined in the funeral march and memorial ceremonies sponsored by Local 8 in memory of the dead of Bloody Thursday.

The traditional rites drew ILWU members from many sections of Oregon and Washington as well as people from other walks of organized labor. Their presence symbolized the "unity and solidarity with all working people" which main speaker L. B. Thomas of the Coast Committee stressed as an ILWU goal.

UNION STRUGGLE

The struggle, Thomas said, which in 1934 "was concerned with the right to be represented and to negotiate a coast-wide contract" may have moved, in part, to the political arena, where "gains made on strike fronts can be wiped out by the stroke of a pen."

He described the fight for shorter hours as a main lesson. "With millions of unemployed throughout the country, "we must fight for the right to work week and the work day."

At North Bend, Oregon, Local 12's observance featured a Sunrise Service in the Seawall, with by International Representative James S. Fantz as principal speaker.

Pants expressed the longshoremen's struggle to develop a democratic union and to retain the democratic heritage forged in the suffering of Bloody Thursday.
Buyer Must Beware of Phony Reducing Aids

THE BUYER must still beware of product will help take off excess pounds. Here are several recent examples:

- A quantity of "Meadow Gold Slim Cheese" were seized last month by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. The government agency said the product was misbranded because the label falsely stated the food is an unreamed low calorie cottage cheese and will promote slimness. FDA said the product falls to conform to the established standard for cottage cheese.

- 22,100 cans of "Dinner Cocktail Tomato Bouillon Appetizer" were seized in June by the Food and Drug Administration. The charge was that the product is falsely promoted as low in calories and high in nutrition to supply all of the body's daily protein needs. The agency said the product contains less than 1 percent protein, an amount of little value.

- The book "Calories Don't Count" was denounced last month by George P. Larick, Food and Drug Administration Commissioner as a deliberate effort to promote the sale of worthless diet pills.

The books theme is that overweight people can eat as much as they want, without counting calories, and the author include a lot of "unsaturated" fats in their diet. The FDA said Dr. Herman Taller, the book's editor, is the author of "Joy of Cooking," and the Cove Vitamin and Pharmaceutical Company, which published the book, is in a corporation set up to promote sales of pills put out by the drug companies. The book called CDC (Calories Don't Count), contains safflower oil, a polyunsaturated fat.

Can't Lose Weight By Ignoring Calories

THE THEORY a person can ignore calories and lose weight by eating such fats as safflower oil, is false, the FDA Commissioner said, and anyway the capsules in question have so little of the oil its effect would be insignificant.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is tightening its licensing program to correct false and misleading claims of food value on food labels, and to keep consumers informed of questionable claims by processors and manufacturers.

The best plan to get the most in nutrition for your food dollar is to avoid new products which make questionable claims. Eat a balanced diet, include meat, fish, eggs or cheese. Add fresh vegetables and fruit in season. Milk and whole grain cereals as whole wheat bread or bran cereal are important too. If you are overweight, increase the proportions of fruits, fish, chickens, eggs and cut down on starches and sweets to take off the extra pounds.

You're Feet Take

A Lot of Punishment

YOUR FEET carry you seven to ten miles a day and absorb 1,000 pounds of punishment doing it. It's not unusual for many of us have some kind of foot trouble by the age of 20.

Youn 90 percent of all feet are perfect at birth. Many doctors believe you can have foot trouble if you walk. It takes ten years to grow the many tiny bones in the foot and special care in fitting shoes is needed during these early years. Children of preschool age may need new shoes every two months or oftener. Even fifteen to twenty-year-olds may need new shoes every six months, because the heel bone has not finished growing.

Some common foot ailments can be prevented or treated simply. Corns and calluses are the body's defense against continued pressure. A pad with a hole in the center gives relief for the hard callous. Lamb's wool makes the soft corn between the toes more comfortable. If these methods do not work, professional help is needed.

ILWU families in service plans should ask their doctor for treatment or referral to the proper department. At Kaiser in San Francisco, for instance, the minor surgery department takes care of calluses and corns.

Flower Lovers Blooming along with everybody else at San Francisco's pier 35 recently was Local 10 longshoreman Frank Drayton, who received a "South Seas rose" from the pretty hands of Carol Swarts of Matson Lines. Occasion was the flowerly departure of the Monterey on a six-weeks "flower lovers' cruise" through the South Seas. Over 10,000 roses decorated the ship.

SF Auxiliary's 'Open Letter' Invites Women To Join

SAN FRANCISCO — The following open letter to San Francisco women was written by ILWU Auxiliary No. 16.

Dear Sisters:

We are conducting an extensive membership drive sponsored by the ILWU and the Federated Auxiliaries. All wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of members, 18 or permit men are eligible for membership. This also includes the women relatives of warehousemen. Are you interested in becoming a member? We think you should be because your family livelihood depends on union policies and everything affecting labor is of utmost importance to all of us today.

It may be community service, visiting the men who are ill and in the hospital, or assisting our pensioners, or our own members. Very often you can be of assistance to our men in long range matters.

No one's effort is too small!

Our meetings are held at 150 Golden Gate Ave. Our next meeting is at night—August 2--8 p.m. This will be followed by a day meeting—September 6--1 p.m.

If you would like to have an auxiliary member contact you, please phone our membership chairman, Florence Faggot at MA 1-1922 or Cloie Trammell, VA 4-2927. We sincerely want you as a member.

The committee will oversee the receiving and recording of such guidance program be set up under federal coordination for individuals displaced by automation and changes in job needs.

Selection of the Local 8 official is viewed as a tribute to ILWU's pioneer effort to solve problems of automation. Harry E. Williams, president of the Portland Firefighters Association, is the other labor member.

Dentists Find Strontium 90 Increasing in Baby Teeth

ST. LOUIS -- Baby teeth of children born in 1956 contain fifteen times as much radioactive strontium 90 than the same teeth from children born in 1947, before hydro- electric testing began.

This finding, reported in the June 15th Dental Times, is based on examination completed by a research team from the Washington University School of Dentistry.

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Puget Council Demands Study Of Work Ills, Dock Hazards

SEATTLE—An all-out union campaign for passage of codes to prevent and control occupational diseases and for proper labeling of hazardous materials has been launched by the ILWU Puget Sound Council.

Glen C. Bierhaus, secretary, said that the two-pronged political offensive has as its objectives:

• Adoption of the codes by the Department of Labor & Industries;
• Appropriation by the state legislature of adequate funds to carry out the programs.

Bierhaus said that all ILWU locals as well as other interested labor organizations are being urged to send official representatives to two public hearings to be held in Olympia during August. On August 13, a hearing is scheduled on the code covering prevention and control of occupationally acquired diseases; on August 20, a hearing on labeling of hazardous material.

The campaign was authorized by the unanimous vote of delegates to the June 21 meeting of the Puget Sound Council. The action was taken following the reading of the codes and a report by Donald Van Brunet, ILWU Representative on the Governor's Safety Advisory Committee.

Bierhaus said that letters from the Council have been sent to members of the Safety Advisory Committee asking full support from all members at the public hearings.

Letters to all members of the legislative committee.

Strikebreaking Is Crime

Investigator in New York City Law

NEW YORK—This nation's largest city has just passed an ordinance, making it a crime for an employer to employ the services of strikebreakers to replace employees during a legal strike or lockout. The measure, supported by Mayor Wagner and unanimously passed by the City Council, defines a strikebreaker as any person who customarily and repeatedly offers his services to replace employees during the duration of a strike or lockout.

The maximum penalty is one year in prison and a thousand dollar fine.

Local 8 Elects Bill Fisher to CRDC

PORTLAND — Bill Fisher, vice-president and member of the local's executive board, has been elected to the Columbia River District Council. He replaces Eddie Jones, who was appointed recently to a federal safety job.

Eddie Jones of Local 8 has received an appointment as field consultant with the Bureau of Labor Standards' accident prevention program.

The young Portlander, now stationed in the San Francisco Bay area, is a business agent and LRC member of Local 8. He had represented the local at several conferences, and was well known on the Columbia river for his keen interest in every phase of waterfront safety.

Federal Safety Post

For Local 8 Official

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Pensioners Invite—

'Visit Us at Fair'

BRATTLE — ILWU members and their families visiting the Seattle World's Fair are invited to take a "coffee break" at the Pensioner's Club in the Longshore Building, 84 Union Street. The club rooms are open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Secretary J. J. Whitney said the club has had visitors from ILWU locals in Long Beach, San Francisco, Ketchikan and Portland in addition to Puget Sound ports.

In the Delta area and knows some good catfish holes as can be proven by this photo. Besides fishing, Leonard likes to 'cook out' as can be attested by the friends who visit him and will never forget his barbecue spare ribs and catfish.

IT'S THAT time of the year when salmon are appearing in varying numbers along the mid-coast section from Puget Sound down along the coastal strip, southward to San Francisco Bay.

If you want to catch salmon, and you're a "herring" advocate, dyed-in-the-wool old timers will tell you that the difference between a limit or being skunked is fresh-caught herring. Lugged from the very waters you plan to fish.

Jigging for herring is a lot of fun. A typical herring leader is from six feet in length. Enough lead is secured to the free end of the leader to get you on the bottom.

Tie a No. 6 gold or silver hook six inches from the lead and five additional hooks on the leader spaced about six inches apart. The bare hook is enough to provoke the herring into striking, although some herring jiggers force a small (3 mm) rod, fluorescent bead over the barb so that it rests in the bend of the hook.

Herring jiggers usually use a short spin or casting rod. When you reach the bottom with the weight, alter- nately raise and lower your rod tip. If the herring are in you'll catch as many as six at one time.

One advantage we found the fresh-caught bait has over the frozen, and that is the lifelike, under- cent quality of the scales.

Members of the fresh-caught bait fraternity say they will take two salmon to the net for every one's own.

PORTLANDER Dick Bailey ended the short end of a "shoal me" trip recently. Seems like Dick's lady friend, Jo Ann Simms expressed an interest in Dick's piscatorial ability on the inshore finsters and accompanied him on one of his jaunts to the coast: Depoe Bay.

Dick showed Jo Ann how to rig up your fishing tackle with three nine sea bass in a row. Then Jo Ann came up from the outside and scored a big hit with a pile of ling cod.

It was nice and cool the side from there on out with the lead passing from one to another.

When the final score was posted the master ran a close second. Stu- dent Jo Ann had capped first place with more on the dock and the largest catch of the entire trip—a 25 pound ling.

The most exciting episode of the trip was a catch by Bailey and his friend Howard, who was.

Dick was on the port side when his rod tip went down like a fish hawk after a thimbling pitchick and at that precise moment so did Howard's rod on the starboard side.

Both were oblivious to each other's good fortune.

Dick would work his fish boatside, lower the rod tip a bit and see the fish take off off the bottom. Then it would be Howard's turn to expect the same thing.

Well Dick finally pulled his to within netting distance and when the finster was netted (and later flipped out of the net) Howard almost went out of his mind.

We'd like to hear from some of the old time correspondents. Please state local affiliation.
Burning Conscience

By Claude Eatherly and Gunther Anders

Preface by Bertrand Russell

Burning Conscience

By Claude Eatherly and Gunther Anders


1962, 139 pages, $4.00

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DUST COVER OF NEW BOOK

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At Jantzen Mill

WEAK TRADE UNIONS ARE A VIRULENT

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

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ILWU asks Vote At Jantzen Mill

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nuclear nightmare, that saw him in

the Viennese philosopher under-

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ACHINE REGULATIONS, he neverthe-

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MADRID:

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BURNING CONSCIENCE

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Some perhaps better in point could

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ma. Major Eatherly was big news then—some seventeen

years ago—and he came home a hero. He was awarded the

Distinguished Flying

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Then Claude Eatherly has been “news” on many occasions, and

few of them heroic. For his many bizarre behavior patterns, for

many apparently anti-social acts this man spent many years in and

out of a veteran’s mental hospital in Texas.

WAKE UP SCREAMING

Eatherly was tormented with a sense

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many friends, all because of his

countrymen to stop the drive toward

nuclear war. Here's what he re-

berated for forgery, robbery, breaking

Police say he was

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