The DISPATCHER
Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
Vol. 22, No. 17
August 21, 1964

Pensions Hit $37 Million

SAN FRANCISCO—In the thirteen years of its existence, the ILWU-PMA pension fund has paid out nearly $37 million—most of it to locals with 68 percent. The fund has paid out a total of 13 million over its entire 13-year history.

The assigned delegates and their ILWU-PMA Pensions Hit $37 Million

San Francisco — The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU-PMA) has over $37 million in its pension fund, with a current income of just about $8 million.

The ILWU-PMA pension fund has paid out over $37 million in pensions, including $6.2 million in interest on investments. $6.2 million of the amount is from contributions to the fund, the money coming from the per capita paid by the locals to the International.

The assigned delegates and their ILWU-PMA Pensions Hit $37 Million

Four Continents

The 16 overseas delegates, so far assigned to this year's travel and study trips under ILWU auspices, will be divided into two-person teams and visit thirteen countries on four continents. They will study the working and living conditions of the people.

The ILWU-PMA pension fund has paid out over $8 million to locals, and $6.2 million of this amount is from contributions to the fund, the money coming from the per capita paid by the locals to the International.

The assigned delegates and their ILWU-PMA Pensions Hit $37 Million

SCDC Hears Speakers on Goldwater and Bigotry

WILMINGTON—Civil rights and the threat of the Goldwater candidacy occupied the attention of the delegates at the August 14 meeting of the Southern California District Council of the ILWU.

The delegates heard two speakers on Proposition 14, the "bigotry amendment" on the November ballot in California. The amendment would forbid any state or local law dealing with segregation in housing.

The speakers were Michael Callinago, field representative for the President of the Southern California District Council, and Lawrence B. Seton, Local 51, Port of Los Angeles.

The commitment to help Goldwater and defeat Barry Goldwater was given to the 16 delegates to visit 12 countries on four continents.

16 Delegates to Visit 12 Countries

SAN FRANCISCO — Destinations and departure dates have been announced for 16 of the 24 overseas delegates chosen at the last quarterly meeting of the ILWU Executive Board.

The destinations are:

France: Benjamin Namahoe, Local 143, Hawaii, and L. W. Labinsky, Local 505, New Westminster, B.C.

Germany: Al Perisho, Local 63, Wilmington, Calif., and Takumi Akama, Local 142, Hawaii. Perisho and Akama will visit both East and West Germany.

Italy: Helene Schultz, Local 17, Bridgerton, Calif., and David Valle, Local 26, Los Angeles.

All three of the above groups will leave on September 22.

Guatemala, Honduras and Panama: Paul Ready, Local 53, Newport, Ore., and Sebastian Reyes, Local 6, San Francisco. Ready and Reyes will leave on September 29.


Morocco and Algeria: Sylvester Daniels, Local 6, San Francisco, and Regino Colotario, Local 143, Hawaii, leaving on or about November 15.


The final assignment was given to Lawrence B. Seton of Local 51, Port of Los Angeles.

The entire trip is expected to take two months.

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The assigned delegates and their ILWU-PMA Pensions Hit $37 Million

UMBARY — Barry Goldwater, the presumptive presidential nominee of the Republican Party, is causing a great deal of concern among many members of the voting public.

By 1970 there will be 84 million people in the United States, and the economy will be in a state of flux. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, has said that the economy requires a more rapid transition to provide new jobs.

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Humpity Dumpty Barry

But that's not the real danger in Barry Goldwater's word-shuffling.

The real danger is that the Democrats will be dazzled by Mr. Nixon's approach, and be lured into fighting the election battle in Goldwater's chosen arena.

In political terms, that means that the Democrats might well be tempted to move to the right of the center, to prove that they're just as "hard-nosed" as Goldwater.

It's a danger, not only because no nation with the wealth and size of America ought to conduct its political dialogue 'way to the right of the rest of the world, but because you can't beat Goldwater that way.

The people who vote for Goldwater will do it because he uses words to play on their fears and their suspicions and their hatreds—regardless of the confusion and sometimes the violence that grows out of such a usage.

Nothing the Democrats do in the way of a move to the right is going to wean away any of those frightened, sick Goldwater voters.

How much more meaningful and responsible it would be—yes, and inspiring—if the Democratic Party would remember enough of its recent history to base its appeal on the real needs of the people: not their fears, but their illnesses; not their suspicions, but their poverty; not their hatreds, but their need for jobs and houses and a fair measure of the security that so wealthy a land could so easily offer.

These are words whose meaning is clear to anyone who looks at the real problems of the real America.

In THE Lewis Carroll story that children laugh at, Humpity Dumpty tells Alice that words mean whatever he decides they mean—no moer, and not about anything else.

Now a candidate for President of the United States is trying to tell the American people the same thing. And it isn't funny.

There's something frightening about Barry Goldwater's band of dedicated puritans—convinced that he has all the answers to the complex problems of the world, but afraid to have their candidate open his mouth because they never know what nonsense will come out.

Like the history-changers in Orwell's 1984, Goldwater's followers seem to spend half their time running around after him, claiming either that he never said something that several million people heard, or that he really meant something else all the time.

Take that famous "extremism in the defense of liberty" statement. Everyone who watched the Republican National Convention for a week on television, who listened to the debates on Rockefeller's amendment and on Romney's, who watched the near-fascist spectacle of booing and chanting down an honest difference of opinion, knows perfectly well what "extremism" meant when the word was used in a speech to that Convention.

JAMES RESTON of The New York Times—probably the most respected political reporter in the country—wrote the context made Goldwater's pro-Birchite heroism at Normandy or the patriotism of Monday.

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C HINA DOES NOT maintain a nuclear-armed fleet in the Long Island Sound. China does not surround the independent state of the United States with U.S. nuclear submarines in military pacts organized by her. Chinese troops are not fighting the United States in the most populated continent of the world, to carry the war to the North. Nor do the Chinese maintain by force a puppet, Confederate Government on the island of Taiwan.

China has not invaded Chinese air space 300 times. China has not shelled the American shore line for weeks on end. China does not say to Thailand that it must abandon its form of government or expect invasion, subversion or economic blockade.

The inability to see the monstrous injustice involved in American attitudes and policy with regard to China blinds Americans to the inevitable feelings which must develop in a proud country suddenly emerging as a self-sufficient nation.

De Gaulle's discovery that French national interests are better served by an end to the Cold War might be discovered also by those who have profited from the Cold War at the expense of mankind over many years. The vast population of the developing countries need enormous sums invested in their lands in order to raise their standards of living.

A peaceful world in which powerful interests did not seek to impose coups d'etats and to keep corrupt ruling classes in power could easily be one in which investment geared to human need would also be profitable to those who provided it.

I T IS TRUE that rational development in the world requires international planning, administered through a world government. But industrialists and capitalists, learning from de Gaulle's experience, could reconcile their economic desires to a world without conflict and gross exploitation.

Those who are struggling to end the Cold War and to bring rational planning to the affairs of mankind must begin by opposing and exposing dangerous policies now prevalent in the United States toward Cuba, China and Southeast Asia. It is to be hoped that the civilian Government and American leadership would have some claim upon the respect of the world.

This will require forthright, open opposition to the extraordinary power exercised by the secret American Government which resides in the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, and which draws upon the vast financial resources of American industry.

It is to be hoped that the civilian Government and American leaders can be won to a program of sanity development, rather than one of Armageddon and the suicidal pursuit of policies which, although portrayed as national policies, are in fact, conspiratorial ones, totally at variance with true national interest and the peace of the world.
Month-Old Kennecott Strike Won

DENVER, Colo.—Members of eight local unions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which represents about half of the 10,000 employees of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, have ratified a new three-year contract agreement.

Mines-Mill has been on strike against Kennecott, the producer of about a third of this country's copper, since July 9.

The agreement, effective through June 30, 1967, provides an average wage increase of 21.3¢ per hour over the three-year period.

A major cause of the five-week strike, union officials agree, was the need to achieve job and income protection for the workers, in the light of the company's plans for increased production with fewer workers.

In this area, the union won a package along the lines of the recent pattern-setting settlement with the American Smelting and Refining Company. The plan sets up a fund for each employee equal to $80 times the number of years of service. It can be drawn in $25 per week installments in the event of layoff, and, if used for that purpose, goes to the worker in a lump sum upon retirement in addition to his regular pension. In case of death, the amount goes to the employee's beneficiary.

Kennecott also agreed to guarantee the jobs of permanent employees (those with 90 or more days of service) against layoff because of automation or other biological change, or new work methods during the life of the agreement.

Seat Freedom Party of Miss., Delegates Urged

PORTLAND—The job of choosing Democratic Presidential and Vice-presidential candidates and of drafting a program to provide some answer to the basic needs and problems facing the American people will be soon be under way in Atlantic City, but the seat of state delegations sent there for that purpose, CRDC Secretary Kneeland Stranahan said in a letter to convention-bound delegates from Oregon.

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Anti-Smog Devices

Fog 'Californians

SAN FRANCISCO (CNS) — California's requirement that cars sold in the state be equipped with an anti-smog device is causing motorists stranded in a fog of confusion.

Donald A. Jensen, executive director of the California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board, said August 8 that some used car dealers blame the smog device for the defects that show up in the "clunkers" they sell.

And some auto mechanics use the smog device, installed on the crankcase, as a convenient excuse for mechanical troubles unrelated to it, Jensen added. He said the smog devices are all too often "a built-in patsy" or scapegoat for the car's other troubles.

"You'd be surprised how many are installed upside down or backwards," he said.

Latin Named Californians Low in Income

SACRAMENTO — Mexican-Americans, and other citizens of Central or South American ancestry, have lower incomes, more unemployment and less education than the majority of Californians.

This is the finding of a 54-page study, "The Mexican-American name," issued by the California Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The study, based on the first on the subject ever issued by a state agency in California.

The Commission found that Mexican-Americans "are among the hard-core or 'clunker' areas," and added, "Their young people are often discouraged or ali- enated from preparation for the future, and this circle of poverty is closed."

Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans made up 0.9 percent of the state's population in 1960 (Ne- groes made up 5.6 percent). This proportion of the population, however, is growing fast day by day.

In 1959, the median income for Spanish-speaking Californians was $3,849, compared with $5,109 for the total white population. One-fifth of the families in this group were under $3,000.

"Social and economic discrimina- tion against Mexican-Americans and other Spanish-speaking coun- tries, and against their grandchildren — especially if their skin is dark — continues to affect the status of this large minority in California," the report said.

The FEPC notes that much of the difficulty is in the Los Angeles area, where 44 percent of the group studied make their homes.

Earl King Dies

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Earl King, a leader of the Marine Engineers Bene-eficial Association, died in Unity Hospital here of a cerebral hemor- rhage July 29. He was 78 years old.

King, was a member and official of the IAFT Union until the early 1930's when he was tried (a famous King-Ramsey-Connor case) and convicted in Oak- land, Calif., for conspiracy in the murder of an engineer aboard a vessel. He then became a licensed engineer and joined MEBA, serving in the 1946 Contract as strike chairman for MEBA.

Co-chairman of the Contract committee, after serving five years in San Quentin prison, his sen- tence was commuted to time served. He then became a licensed engineer and joined MEBA, serving in the 1946 Contract as strike chairman for MEBA.

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Jakovac Files for North Bend Mayor

NORTH BEND, Ore.—Joe Jakovac, a well-known member of Local 12 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has announced his candidacy for the office of city mayor.

Jakovac was elected to the city council two years ago, and last spring managed the successful campaign bid of another Local 12 member, Willis Sutton, Democratic nominee for the seat in a field of three.

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Puget Sound Picnic

Pensioners turned out to renew friendships and enjoy a day in the sun at two picnics in the Puget Sound area during August. The photo shows a group of Local 19 pensioners at the Canadian border picnic, held on August 13. At the Local 23 picnic the day before, about 2,000 people attended. The port of Tacoma was shut down for 24 hours, and the picnic at North Lake was an outstanding success.

Dr. Ward Attacks 'Hero' Image of FBI's Hoover

The following article, by the Methodist leader Dr. Harry F. Ward, is condensed slightly from a recent issue of Social Questions Bulletin, publication of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

The headlines said, "Johnson Extends Edgar Hoover's Term." The story said the extension was from his approaching seventieth birthday -- no limit reported. Hoover's career had previously been extended from the normal time of retirement to seventy. The President was also quoted as calling Hoover a "hero." This looks like a throwback to earlier days when Hoover won much approval by his solution of big criminal cases.

There is certainly nothing heroic about any aspect of Hoover's career. He got his start by helping Attorney General Mitchell Palmer in the mass raids and deportations that followed World War I. Several hundred were gathered in and deported in direct violation of First Amendment guarantees and the due process of the Fourteenth.

The FBI was organized for the purpose of assisting the process of justice by discovering the facts in criminal cases. Under Hoover, as a natural result of his activities in the Palmer raids and deportations, it has become also an agency for the suppression and punishment of unorthodox political opinions and beliefs. This development occurred long before there was any Smith Act or McCarran Act for the same purpose, and long before McCarthyism dominated the Washington scene. It continued unchecked under both Democratic and Republican Administrations, and has now been given a longer lease on life by a President whose proclaimed purposes it continuously opposes.

On March 6, 1961, Hoover informed a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations that some 250 organizations, known or suspected to be Communist-fronts or Communist-infiltrated, are now under investigation by the FBI. We have found nothing in the record that gives him authority to make or use such a list. After World War II, a active in the Cold War, President Truman ordered the Attorney General to make a list of subversive organizations to be used in checking persons working in government agencies. When the Attorney General later extended the coverage of this list, the Supreme Court, petitioned by the National Lawyers Guild, ruled that there must be a hearing before a decision. Hoover's list remains unquestioned.

Hoover also has another list, equally without authority and equally destructive of the democratic process. This I know from personal observation. It is a list of names of individuals and I happened to witness the gathering of some of them there. Their method of dealing with persons is the same -- beliefs and opinions, from being from the investigation required by the title of his bureau. It is the use of paid informers. The psychopathic fear generated by the worldwide spread of Marxism, which has made Marxist beliefs and opinions punishable, has also produced two types of informers. One is defecting Communist Party members who turn to informing as a means of livelihood. Most of these informers have now died or been driven out of business by conviction for perjury.

The other type of informer is planted, paid and guided by the FBI under Hoover's personal supervision. Scarcely a month goes by without the appearance in the press of more of this type as witnesses for the prosecution. In political cases quite often it is a man- and wife whose whole income, much more than they ever earned by honest labor, has been provided by the FBI for several years. This misuse of the taxpayers' money calls loudly for investigation of the official investigators. But Hoover's appropriation request is not currently opposed.

The sufficiently intellectual actors in this evil drama make a career out of their past. The outstanding example is Herbert Philbrick. In the late forties he worked for the FBI for nine years in Boston and claimed to have discovered the existence of a "cell of special Communists who were posing as ministers of the Gospel." He admitted that he had no proof that would stand up in court but said this was because he was forced into publicity by the House Committee on Un-American Activities before he had finished his work. Nevertheless under repeated pressure he did name the ministers who composed the cell he could not prove existed.

At that time Philbrick was writing a Sunday column--"The Red Underground"--for the New York Herald Tribune and had published "I Led Three Lives." Then he started lecturing across the nation on the communist menace and still continues, stirring up the existing and potential antidemocratic forces in communities, and blackening the reputation of useful citizens without proof.

It is urgent for the President to consider how much his extension of Hoover's term of office will hinder the achievement of his own policy objectives.

The President wants to end the Cold War. This requires negotiations concerning how different economic systems and social orders can live together until events, and not merely theories, determine the future. Hoover's obsession that communism is unmitigated evil rules out of these negotiations.

The President wants a disarmed age. Hoover's belief that only a deceitful step is necessary to promote the world supremacy of the United States is destructive of the disarmed age.

ILWU Plea to LBJ

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Washington, D.C.

On behalf of the officers and members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union we want to lend our voice to the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the forthcoming Democratic National Convention. The measure from the regular Democratic Party of Mississippi is predicated on dislodging the block of seats the Negroes have in the state legislature. The Democratic Party in Mississippi is predicated on dislodging the block of the grand segregated legislature of a state where Negroes are being prevented from registering, voting and participating in their rights as American citizens. A number of state delegations have already expressed their support of seating the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and we hope you will support their efforts.

Harry Bridges
Louis Goldblatt

Burton Introduces Health Insurance Bill in Congress

Congressman Phillip Burton (Dem.-Calif.), recently chosen in a San Francisco special election, has introduced his first bill. The bill proposes a program of national health insurance program.

The present bill is based on the principle of social insurance, would provide general medical services, specialist services, hospital services, dental services, home nursing and auxiliary services. Those covered would pay a proportion of their income for the coverage.

Under the measure insured persons would be free to choose their own physicians and dentists, and providers of service would be assured full freedom in the practice of their profession. The administration of the program would be on a local basis.

Burton, a supporter of medical insurance under Social Security for the aged, argues that the expenses of hospitalization or medical care can be a financial disaster at any age.

"Adequate medical care for all persons under Social Security is a vital social need," he said in a statement. "The health of our entire population is the concern. National health insurance will relieve areas of unanticipated and often-times financially disastrous medical costs."

The less comprehensive Medicare bill, sponsored by Senator Kennedy as that body prepared to adjourn for the Democratic Convention.
NCDC Plans Fight Against 'Bigotry Amendment'

Continued from Page 1—

Johnson administration to that viewpoint.

"The Goldwater forces will attempt to make right-to-work effective in every state," he continued. "In California the forces of reaction will attempt to destroy the very modest Rumford Housing Act. Through the attempt to nullify this bill they hope to mobilize the forces of reaction as a means to destroy other progressive legislation."

"Unions, liberals and minority forces must unite in order to win the battle. If we do unite on a campaign against bigotry and for improvements in social legislation, we can win."

"An election is made up of many parts. First we must register so that our members and our allies can vote. Then we must produce the money so we can effectively campaign on the issues and bring our program to our friends and allies."

"The entire issue will be fought out successfully if we combine our fight for improved social legislation and the campaign against bigotry."

Proposition 14 on the California ballot in November would repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Act and bar future enactment of any and all laws against discrimination in the sale or rental of real estate. A guest speaker, Frank McHugh of the California Committee for Fair Housing, emphasized the importance of defeating that measure.

MISSISSIPPI VOTE

A special committee consisting of William H. Chester, northern California regional director of ILWU; President King; Carl Smith, secretary-treasurer of Local 10; and William Burke, Local 6 business agent, was excused from the meeting in order to appear before the state Democratic Central Committee with a demand that the segregated delegation from Mississippi be refused seats at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City next week.

The California State Democratic Convention, also meeting here, voted overwhelmingly approval of the position advanced by the ILWU, and by many others appearing before the Central Committee.

Isaías Aguilla of the Mexican-American Political Association, asked the council to contribute $250 toward establishment of a campaign headquarters against Proposition 14. The request was acted upon favorably, and the money will be contributed as it becomes available.

Among other guest speakers at the morning meeting or the luncheon which followed it were Industrial Accident Commissioner John O'Connell, Democratic Assembly candidate John Burton of San Jose, and Frank McHugh of the California Committee for Fair Housing.

The morning meeting in the Senator Hotel was followed by a luncheon and more speeches.

Mortgage to Be Paid for Seward Local

SAN FRANCISCO — A special assessment, voted last April for the relief of longshoremen in Seward, Alaska, after the earthquake and tidal wave there, will be used to pay off the mortgage on the Seward local's dispatch hall.

The Coast Committee, given the responsibility for collecting and distributing the special $2 assessment, has spent the intervening time in studying how to make best use of the money.

Seward and other Alaska locals, along with Crescent City, are exempt from the assessment, which is now being collected from longshore, ship clerk and bosses' locals.

After payment of the mortgage, any money left from the assessment will be divided among the widows and other dependents of longshoremen who lost their lives in the Seward tragedy.

Short Weeks in Ceylon

COLOMBO — Unemployment is a serious phenomenon in Ceylon, with 65.4 percent of the labor force working fewer than 40 hours a week, according to the International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency.

Democratic Congressional candidate George McCaba of California's 1st District discusses campaign issues with Ora Dearinger of Local 14, Eureka.

At the meeting: Speakers' table, left to right, William H. Chester, Michael Johnson, NCDC secretary, Richard Lyden, President Leroy King, Keith Eichman (partly hidden), Robert Rohatch and Carl Smith.

SCDC Hears Speakers on Bigotry

Continued from Page 1—

stands. (Over the following weekend, the Sacramento convention adopted the position favored by Rees, resolving that the integrated Mississippi delegation should be seated at Atlantic City—Ed.)

Paul Perin reported to the Council on the activities of the rank-and-file conference in defense of unions, stressing the need to back this effort on the principle of mutual support and mutual defense. The Council voted unanimously for full support of the conference, including the election of several delegates.

GOLDWATER THREAT

Sister Wager spoke on the urgency of defeating Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee for president, describing conditions in her home state of Colorado, which has an open-shop law of the type strongly advocated by Goldwater.

Clerks there, she said, work for as little as 60 cents an hour. Where the federal minimum wage of $1.55 applies, she said, that is exactly what a great many make.

Delegate Will Solomon described the contract recently negotiated with Thrift Drug, covering both northern and southern California and brought into being with the cooperation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

ILWU legislative advocate Nate DiBiasi reported on his presence at a meeting of Negro Women of Today, at which a number of Thrift Drug locals were also present, and that several speakers at that meeting had praised the ILWU and expressed gratitude to Nate for the cooperation and understanding that the ILWU has given over the years.

The final Council action was a motion congratulating ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, and the rank and file of the ILWU and Teamsters, for their role in setting the 11-month printing strike in San Francisco. Goldblatt's role in the settlement negotiations was described as "a great credit to our union and to Los Angeles."
Early Diagnosis Is Often Vital
In the Eye Problems of Aging

The two causes of blindness, cataracts and glaucoma, are both associated with aging. Over half the blind in the United States are over 65 years of age. This means that routine yearly checks on your eyes are necessary.

Glaucoma gives you no warning, no pain. If it is caught early it can be treated. It is caused by an increase in pressure in the eyeball, which can lead to a loss of vision and, if untreated, can lead to blindness. Unlike glaucoma, cataracts are far advanced. Since 1961 some work has started. The only cure for cataracts is surgery. However, there is some risk with all operations.

When a person develops a cataract, the normally transparent lens loses its clarity and becomes frosty and opaque. When to many people think, a cataract is neither a growth in the eye nor an inflammation. It is caused by a variety of factors. In some cases the cause of this change can be determined. Diabetes may contribute to a cataract, and certain poisons can cause the lens to change. In other cases most cataracts are the cause is unknown. It is one of the common problems of middle age or later.

Surgery Is Only Cataract ‘Cure’

Cataracts do not result from eye strain. There are no eye drops or salves, no injections or exercises, no medication that will prevent the formation of a cataract. The only cure for cataracts is surgery.

The act of operation consists of a small incision made at the upper margin of the cornea, where it joins the iridal margin. Under the microscope the incision the opaque lens is removed. If the patient’s vision is poor on both eyes, they are rarely removed at the same time. Usually a period of several weeks must be allowed for the recovery before the first operation and the second. After the patient is discharged from the hospital, they are observed for an undetermined period of time. For about three weeks, the patient’s vision is slightly blurry.

The lens, in the eye, like the lens in a camera, makes it possible for us to focus. Since the patient who has had cataract surgery no longer has a lens in his eye, everything is out of focus and cannot be recognized. Focus is restored by an artificial lens, in glasses or worn as a contact lens.

What Does a Doctor Operate?

A number of factors enter into a physician’s decision on when to operate. If the patient is over 65, has lost visual acuity, then the operation will be delayed. Though not considered dangerous, having surgery has risks, some of which are eye surgery, all anesthetics. Some doctors feel the risk is negligible, others would never operate due to the risk until cataracts are far advanced.

Another reason for delay is that your vision is not always the prime thing to be treated. One doctor will try to hold the lens of the eye in place because less elastic and can be loosened easily. Since 1961 some work has been done with an enzyme which digests the ligament that holds the lens. This is of great value for patients between 30 and 60. It has wide spread use, but the enzyme cannot be said to be universally adopted.

The kind of work a person does, and the importance of sharp vision in that work, is something else a doctor takes into account. Many doctors are reluctant to tell a patient in advance exactly what difficulties he will have. A clear lens will feel that people will cope when the time comes, and therefore the less discussion. The operation is delicate, and the only cure for cataracts is surgery. It takes time to get adjusted to the new lens. It is rare that any person does not have some difficulty adjusting to the lopsided view.

Surgery is not the difficulty; the difficult is adjusting to the lopsided view.

Must Be Relearned

We have heard of a surgeon who spent 20 months and hours over learning to prepare crab meat for his family; another spent two years learning to do old tasks with the new lenses. It is lessening their world and reducing the world where they are active.

Driving a car can be disastrous until you have learned all over again, over a period of months, to look at things. You must learn to see straight things, like walls, without a lopsided view. As you see, your cataracts a little longer.

Focus is restored by an artificial lens. It takes time to get adjusted to the new lens. The operation is delicate, and the only cure for cataracts is surgery. It takes time to get adjusted to the new lens.

What Backlash?

Congressman Ross Bass of Tennessee, the man who is making his political mark by his personal appearance in the Senate, according to the political commentators, when he voted for the civil rights bill. There were predictions that his courage would end in defeat for the Demo- cratic nomination for the United States Senate.

The result was that Mr. Bass won an overwhelming victory in a race against two opponents, one of them the very popular governor of his state. When the votes were tallied he had obtained a clear majority.

There has been plenty of racial strife in Tennessee and if there was "backlash" it would have been expected in a southern state where the Negro is a stranger in the cloister and against the civil rights bill. Mr. Bass’s victory indicates that “backlash” is a word that has been overcome.

What is the backlash? It is the feeling that voters are not only thinking about the issues of civil rights, but also about the economic and social conditions in their own state. That is why it is so important to have a strong and consistent fight for civil rights. It is the only way to overcome the backlash.

Oldtimers Plan SF Area Picnic

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Area Peninsulares held a picnic and reunion on Sunday, September 13, at the Marin Town and Country Club near San Rafael. Plans for the outing include live music and entertainment, games and, of course, refreshments, centering around a buffet lunch.

Low-cost Funeral Service
By Bay Area Co-op Society

BERKELEY, Calif. (CNS)—A new plan for complete cemetery service and at about half the usual cost—is reported by officials of the Bay Area Co-op Society here.

The society recently signed a contract with the Abbey Memorial Cemeteries, an endowment cemetery operated by the Abbey of Vallecito, Calif., under which its members may choose to have the body, a simple casket (call if desired), closed casket service in a chapel, cremation ashes, or burial in an endowed cemetery.

Embalmment will not be used unless requested by the survivors. Refrigeration is available. No body or remains are left on the premises.

The church service is the first cemetery contract we know of in the United States or Canada that includes complete serv- ice from the place of death to final disposition in a simple, dignified man-ner which includes chapel service if desired,” said Brownlee Shirek, ex-ecutive secretary of the society.

Under the contract, the complete service for individual members re- quiring embalming will cost $125. Under a family membership in the society’s cremation plan, the husband, wife, and minor unmarried children will total $325.

Cremation in an endowed grave with the same service will cost $225 for an individual and the family plan is set at $450. The $253 figure compares with a usual range of from $400 to $600.

When Shirek asked the San Francisco Chronicle to change copy in the society’s longstanding advertisement in the weekly magazine sec- tion, the newspaper’s advertising depart- ment refused.

“IT has been our unwritten pol- icy,” Retail Advertising Director Ray E. Willick wrote Shirek, “not to accept price copy in connec- tion with funeral advertising.”

Shirek replied that “much of the difference between the funeral indus- try and the American public arises from a misconception about the profession.”

Shirek cancelled the society’s ad- vertising contract with the Chrono-}
Armour, Rambler, Kaiser Plans Fall Short of M&M

There are three major union-management agreements — each designed to safeguard workers against the internal roads of mechanization and automation — that have run into roadblocks with the ILWU-PMA Mechanization and Modernization Agreement. As an example of the latter, the UAW has not pushed to be turned over to the employees in the first year of the plan's operation, as originally expected. The plan as a failure.

A third concern is that American Motors' profits this year appear to be declining almost as fast as the profits at the Wall Street Journal, $19 million went into the fund in the first month. The plan's announced intent was to provide "as much or as little as the active participation of employees in devising ways and means of cutting costs. The average put down to only 14 in May. The cost savings have been declining steadily, and the transition is easy, in reducing labor cost, from improved efficiency to growing a profit sharing plan. In the Kaiser plan, we got out of it depends upon the company's success in making profits.

The third highly touted plan, the Kaiser Long Range Sharing Plan, unlike the American Motors plan, is not a profit sharing plan. What the workers get out of it which for awhile was quite substantial — does not depend on the profitability of Kaiser in any of its operations, but on the steel mill. Instead, the distribution of cash in profit sharing depend on the costs of production fall at Fontana, the participating workers get 32.5 percent of the Savings, calculated and distributed monthly in cash.

The plan became effective March 1, 1963. In the 10 months March through December, 1963, cash distributions averaged 46 cents per hour — about $80 per man per month. Last October, however, cost savings had declined steadily and the active participation of employees in devising ways and means of cutting costs. The average put down to only 14 in May. The cost savings have been declining steadily, and the transition is easy, in reducing labor cost, from improved efficiency to growing a profit sharing plan. In the Kaiser plan, we got out of it depends upon the company's success in making profits.

WHO PAYS?

Many workers must be wondering whether a drop in profit sharing is not inevitable. Can the plant continue indefinitely to make savings in the Kaiser Long Range Sharing Plan, and the transition is easy, in reducing labor cost, from improved efficiency to growing a profit sharing plan. In the Kaiser plan, we got out of it depends upon the company's success in making profits.

As in the American Motors plan increase in employees' benefits of all kinds come off the payroll, the plan before any bonuses are distributed. In the Kaiser plan, cash increases are paid out of the fund. For example, the cost of the 13-week vacation plan, pioneered in the U.S. Steel contract, and later extended to Kaiser, came out of the fund in the form of share of cost savings. This is another reason why cash distributions have declined.

M&M CONTRASTED

The ILWU-PMA Mechanization and Modernization Agreement avoids some of the sources of irritation which are plaguing these other plans. In the first place, the amount of the employer contribution is less, it does not fluctuate either with profits or with changes in costs. As employees benefit from cost reductions, the employer contribution is based on the actual cost savings realized, and is not subject to fluctuate. The result is that the employees have more control over the money they receive, and can be sure that it is not "spendable" in any manner. In the American Motors plan, the workers were paid only 32.5 percent of the Savings, calculated and distributed monthly in cash.

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Goldwater Vote Record Shows 11 Years of Attacking Labor

WASHINGTON—The U.S. News, organ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has attacked Goldwater's attacks on the people and unions.

The attack on Goldwater was founded on the policy the U.S. News claims to be a hard line on the unions. It has consistently taken an extreme anti-union position.

This includes, above all else, the all important aspect of personal opposition. It means that individuals who visit prospective union members in their homes, usually in the evenings, where issues can be discussed calmly and objectively. When this method is used, the worker becomes acquainted with the objectives of the ILWU and the property rights of a trade union.

In other words, it seems that the tested and true methods are still the best, and there are no short cuts that I know of that can come up with successful organizational results.

This is how it has been done in Hawaii, and the same holds true in the grades on the islands. They are making more progress in this field in Hawaii than in any other part of the United States.

Few other unions anywhere have had so much success.

And once again, here is a warm aloha and a big bouquet for our Hawaiian brothers and their continuously successful effort to build and strengthen the ILWU.

M&M Designations Must Be Accurate

SAN FRANCISCO — A number of participants in the ILWU-PMA M&M Plan are being notified that their designations are incorrect, and that their benefits might be forfeited.

According to the Labor Management Relations Act, benefits under the plan are payable only to an employee, his family, or someone financially dependent on him.

So, any person who has been notified that he is not an employee and who must alter his cards or make new ones to avoid possible legal complications, is correct.

Also, anyone who's been married since completing his last M&M cards and who's been notified that his card is illegal, is correct.

In all ILWU areas, wherever we maintain a field staff, this procedure has been found to be essential, and the only guarantee of progress. The next year he voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He voted against the area redevelopment plan on which the tax reduction bill and the Civil Rights Act are provided.

But his rightist record goes back to the beginning of his Senate service in 1953, and is well illustrated, for example, by his voting record on issues directly affecting organized labor.

In 1953 he voted against a proposal to send defense department workers to depressed areas of high unemployment.

In 1954 he voted against the Taft-Hartley Law, the tax reduction bill and the Civil Rights Act.

In 1955 he voted against a proposal to send defense department workers to depressed areas of high unemployment.

In 1956 he voted against a measure providing government subsidies to Hawaii shops.

In 1957 he voted against aid to depressed areas.

AGAINT 40-HOUR WEEK

In 1958 he voted three times against extension and improvement of unemployment insurance. He voted against the area redevelopment act. He voted against a proposal that the 40-hour week and other prevailing wage be made mandatory in work done under the community facilities acts.

He voted for all of Senator Knowland's efforts to amend the Taft-Hartley Law, to make the Taft-Hartley Law more anti-labor. He voted on all tests for the Taft-Hartley Law.

In 1959 he voted against aid to depressed areas.

Against 40-Hour Week

By Felix Greene—Ed.) which Harry, of you.

Two weeks, and I'm only 94 years old.

It is a live wire. I guess it is helping what's happening in China.

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