Peekskill, N. Y. (FP)—A fiery cross of the Ku Klux Klan burned here August 27 as hundreds of organized veterans and hoodlums broke up a scheduled concert of singer Paul Robeson.

While the exact number of injured was unknown, at least eight persons were hospitalized during the hectic three hours from 7 p.m. until state troopers finally reached the Peekskill picnic grounds where 300 spectators had gathered to hear the Negro baritone at a concert sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress. (See Eye-Witness Report on page 4—Editor.)

The rioters were not unexpected. The sponsors of the affair requested police protection when they first learned of threats of disorganization some days before the concert. Their plea for protection from the state enforcement agencies, however, went unheeded.

The demonstrators sparked their campaign of intimidation and violence by building a 3-foot barricade of stones at the only entrance to the Lakeland Acres picnic area. With this maneuver they succeeded in trapping the audience, which gathered early.

Robeson himself never reached the scene of the wild assault which culminated in stonings and wrecking of lighting equipment, and violence by building a 3-foot barricade of stones at the only entrance to the Lakeland Acres picnic area. With this maneuver they succeeded in trapping the audience, which gathered early.

At a press conference August 28 Robeson charged that the "state and city apparatus had helped in the acts of terror." Terminating the attacks "clear fascist actions," he demanded that the Justice Department and Governor Thomas E. Dewey (R.) investigate the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan in New York state.

"This is part of the national, (Continued on Page 4)

Labor Solidarity

Protected by SIU and ILA goons, under notorious gangster Tony Anastasia, picked gangs of ILA longshoremen, guarded by hundreds of New York City cops, unloaded "hot" sugar from the scab Ishihara ship, "SS Steel Flyer" in Brooklyn August 17. Members of New York maritime unions, including the NMU, MEBA, MCS and others, shown above, and supported by the New York CIO Council, picketed the unloading operations despite threats of violence by King Joe Ryan's mobsters. The "Flyer" had slipped out of Honolulu after being worked by strikebreaking members of the Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., during the current strike of ILWU longshoremen in the Territory.

Coast Caucus Raps Frame-Up Against Bridges

The resolution on the Bridges frame-up was introduced by all twenty members of the San Francisco Local 10 delegation and was unanimously adopted by the more than 80 delegates attending the caucus from locals of the West Coast in the United States and Canada.

Another resolution adopted unanimously instructed ILWU officials to attempt to open up trade through the proper government agencies with all nations of the world.

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A special Attorney General, formerly an attorney for the Big Five, argued for several days that the Federal Court was without jurisdiction to issue a temporary restraining order or a permanent injunction. The special Attorney General, Garner Anthony, was assisted by the regular Attorney General Walter Ackerman and two deputies.

The union regards the decision of the Federal Court to hear the case as a victory because of the almost continuous bias in favor of the Big Five shown by the local court.

UNION VICTORY

ILWU President Harry Bridges August 30 termed the decision of the Federal Court in Honolulu, T. H., "a victory for the union.

"This decision," the ILWU president said, in commenting upon the Court's ruling on the dock strike, "upholds our contention, at least temporarily."

(Continued from Page 6)

Who Said It?

"The Hawaiian government is trying to break the longshoremen's strike . . ."

(Turn to Back Page for Name of Author)
**We Win, but Decisions Pend**

THERE IS one thing that neither the employers nor the government stooges of the Big Five in Hawaii will ever learn: you can lick people when they are not united but you can't lick solidarity.

In the past year our union has won two strikes: the maritime strike against the shipowners last December and the strike of the warehousemen in San Francisco tried every-thing in the book to make a peaceful settle-

ment of their beefs. Before striking, they promised to start World War III with an atomic Pearl Harbor and destroy the ILWU, as its innocent-sounding name connote-3. The government had 4.—The purpose of the pros-

ecution was to determine whether the defendants provided that a man can-...
Senator Tries To Smear Hawaii ILWU

WASHINGTON (FP) — The Senate committee hearings being conducted by Senator A. Willis Robertson (D.Va.) into alleged monopolistic practices of labor unions erupted August 25 into a personal attack on the International Longshore and Warehouse Union in Hawaii.

President Randolph Crosley of Hawaiian Fruit Packers, Ltd., said a spokesman for one of the tightest investigations being conducted by Senator A. Willis Robertson (D.Va.) into alleged monopolistic practices of labor unions erupted August 25 into a personal attack on the International Longshore and Warehouse Union in Hawaii.

The union's Washington office issued a statement: "The ILWU brands as an outright falsehood Crosley's description of the union as 'irresponsible and anti-social'. This union has repeatedly agreed to end the Hawaiian strike and return to work pending an arbitral decision."

SMEAR CAMPAIGN

The attack on the union which is headed by Harry Bridges, followed closely broadsides ex- pressed before the Robertson group against the United Steelworkers (CIO) which is now fighting a war-time battle before a U.S. fact finding board in New York.

Robertson has been listening to a procession of witnesses launching document charges against practically every labor union in the country.

Crosley demanded that the ILWU be investigated because it has "a fink ship" in Hawaii and he declared that kind of control is often more dangerous than industry-wide control. He asked legislation to break up the union into small independent locals.

The union rejoinder said on this point: "The ILWU has been demanding an investigation of the Big Steel Strike in a continuing effort to maintain the entire economy of Hawaii for many years."

"The ILWU repeats that Congress should investigate monopoly at once. The union has nothing to hide and will cooperate completely in such an investigation."

By WILLIAM GLAZIER

ILWU Washington Representative

The strike of the Hawaiian longshoremen has brought about more than a warm-up for action in the East Coast ports than has taken place here for many years. For many years.

Despite the opposition of those misleaders of labor who today make police force the East Coast maritime unions, the past weeks have witnessed a revival of the solidarity that made for the great victories of the Committee for Maritime Unity in 1946. And this same spirit promises bigger things for the future.

With the example of the solidarity and unity of the Hawaiian longshoremen leaders, maritime and other workers in the East Coast ports have begun to realize that the old slogan "an Injury to one is an injury to all" still makes sense today.

Despite threats, beatings, and police interference, the maritime workers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York have been building up the Steel Strike to contain the strike, and are ready to keep it going.

In Baltimore, rank and file members of the MCS, NMU, and ILA covered the waterfront with leaflets explaining the issues in every longshoreman to refuse to work the Steel Flyer when she docked. The Steel Flyer shipped Baltimore.

In Philadelphia, the MEBA announced that, following upon the policy of support adopted by the MEBA national executive board, the engineers on the Flyer would be removed when she docked. A few days later Local 281 of the ILA covering all the deep-sea longshoremen in this port, voted to work the Steel Flyer when she docked. The Steel Flyer shipped Baltimore.

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The ILA meeting was in the best, or worst tradition of this union. Speakers favoring support of the ILU strike were threatened with violence and expulsion. At one point Joe Ryan's representative tried unsuccessfully to adjourn the meeting. Despite all this, the local unanimously went against the Steel Flyer when she docked.

The ILA's National Executive Board, the MEBA and the MEBA national executive board, the engineers on the Flyer would be removed when she docked. A few days later Local 281 of the ILA covering all the deep-sea longshoremen in this port, voted to work the Steel Flyer when she docked. The Steel Flyer shipped Baltimore.

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Some 4,000 longshoremen were reached by the sound truck. Leaflets, both from the ILA local and the ILU were distributed urging every longshoreman to refuse to work the hot sugar on the Flyer. The solidarity of the working longshoremen in Philadelphia did the trick; the Steel Flyer bypassed Philadelphia.

New York—the stronghold of Joe Ryan himself—was obviously the best place to try to unload the sugar. And in New York it worked, but not before this port was turned on its head to accomplish the scabbing operation.

LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

Some 5,000 ILWU leaflets were distributed among New York maritime workers by rank and file members of the MCS, NMU, MEBA and MPOWW. A rank and file ILA leaflet, telling of the action of the Phily local and pointing to the need of ILWU support in the event of an ILA strike come September 30, was plastered all over the Brooklyn and Manhattan docks.

Originally announced as docking on Wednesday, August 17, the Flyer didn't show that day. A picket line of some 200 workers from the maritime unions and Schuylkill and Erie, two of the courageous Hawaiian longshoremen strikers, (Other pictures on Page 7.)

The fink ship Steel Flyer, that left Hawaii with 0,000 tons of sugar loaded by scabs was unloaded in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

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SAN FRANCISCO—As the hit- ter ester connected by Local 6 against the Distributors Association, the employers started 50 of their members on strike. The employers said the strike was for the improvement of wages and working conditions. The employers said they were being asked to give up the strike and return to work.

The Distributors Association said it was a necessary action against the employers, who they claim have been trying to force them to return to work by offering them lower wages and worse working conditions.

The employers said the strike was started by a small group of discontented workers who were trying to force the employers to give them better wages and working conditions.

The strike has been going on for several days and has caused some inconvenience to the public. It has also caused some disruption in the normal flow of business.

The employers said they were willing to talk to the workers and try to work out a solution to the problem. They said they would be happy to return to work if the workers would agree to the employers' terms.

The workers said they were not willing to return to work unless they got better wages and working conditions. They said they would not give up their demands until they got what they wanted.

The dispute is expected to continue for some time. The employers said they would not give in until they got what they wanted.

The workers said they would not give in until they got what they wanted.
SEATTLE, Wash. — Harry Lundeberg and his supporters from San Francisco have so far failed to put into practice the threat to take over and clean up the Seattle branch of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The branch was threatened recently in the daily press.

At the May 23 regular membership meeting of the SUP branch here, John A. Mahoney, president of the branch, threatened to ask the American Seamen’s Picquet Line, Seattle branch, to evict Lundeberg and his supporters. Mahoney and his supporters are suspected of engineering a frame-up and accuser, and witnesses of the unions officers: "who we will use in our own methods and we will not be afraid to act in the future" to clean up the situation. This story added that Lundeberg declined to elaborate on what would be his next move. He had been voted "unlimited monetary and physical powers to take over the Seattle situation."

LUNDEBERG EXPOSED

Lundeberg in his efforts to oust Mahoney charged that the Seattle membership would "concur in the expulsion order of the SUP officials were going to force his way into the hall against SUP orders."

The report furthered these claims and countered that "the board of the SUP has to know that we of the whole course of the Mahoney case are the one issued by the San Francisco spokesman. . . . announcing that two of these officers were going to use "unlimited monetary and physical powers" to take over the Seattle branch of the SUP.

A majority of the Seattle branch members have signed written statements backing Mahoney and pledged to fight for reversal of the order of the branch there and forced his way into the hall against SUP orders.

In the event that the Mahoney case is not dropped by the SUP officials, the Emergency Committee of the Seattle branch "stand instructed to consult an attorney to find out what legal steps are necessary to have our Constitution is lived up to by those who hold office, and administer the affairs of our union."

There was evidence that Mahoney has been in close contact with the national office of the SUP in pursuance of the order by the national office of the SUP to have the branch members have signed written statements backing Mahoney and pledged to fight for reversal of the order of the branch there and forced his way into the hall against SUP orders.

FOBUD MEETINGS

Following the defiance of the expulsion order by Seattle, the SUP officials have refused any further meetings.

Longshore Coast Caucus
Raps Officers Frame-up

(Continued from Page 1)

or Louis Goldblatt and John Mal- etta of Seattle, delegates to the conference in Marseille, France, last month where the MWF was formed, and adopted their recommen- dation that the U.S. take action against International Union of World Federation of Trade Unions. In the event the CIO does not reaffirm its policy of supporting the MWF and of giving it a chance to work for peaceful ends, the conference may be called the Maryland Subversives Act. Because the CIO does not reaffirm its policy of supporting the MWF and of giving it a chance to work for peaceful ends, the conference may be called the Maryland Subversives Act. This is an act of the United States Congress that is designed to prevent any organization that is deemed dangerous to the security of the country from operating any trade union or labor organization in the United States.

The MWF is a labor organization that seeks to promote peace and international understanding. It is affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions, a global organization of trade unions from around the world. The MWF is committed to upholding the principles of the International Labor Organization and promoting social justice and workers' rights. It is opposed to war and militarism and supports the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

The Maryland Subversives Act is an anti-communist law that was passed in 1949. The law was designed to prevent any organization that is deemed dangerous to the security of the country from operating any trade union or labor organization in the United States. The law was controversial and was criticized for its broad and subjective definition of what constitutes a subversive organization.

The MWF has repeatedly called for the repeal of the Maryland Subversives Act and for the protection of workers' rights and free speech. The organization is committed to upholding the principles of the International Labor Organization and promoting social justice and workers' rights around the world.

John Mahoney, former head of the Mahoney delegation, was tried in Seattle by a committee of the SUP and was found guilty of violation of the organization's constitution. The SUP constitution said the De-
Federal Judges Bring Territory Back into U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

arly in Sections 2 and 3 of the Hawaiian legislation are uncon-
stitutional. But practically speaking," he said, "the decision of the two Fed-
eral judges is based on the strike-breaking activities of the Governor and his Big Five friends.

VINICTED

"We hope to have the Territory restraining order in all its parts and Sections 2 and 3 when the suit is heard on its merits later...

...Mr. Bridges said the decision of the court was based on the ILWU for picketing in front of Pier 9 in violation of the two laws and in violation of a restraining order prohibiting pick-

eting issued by a Territorial court.

"We will continue to picket," he said, "and to exercise any rights we have under Federal laws until this strike is won. The Territorial Legislatures cannot out-

law the Constitution of the United States, no matter how hard they try, or change it by the Big Five and Governor

Shinnback."

INEPAREABLE DAMAGE

In the five-page ruling, the court said that the strike-breakers had not been pro-
duced in the usual case, i.e., that the dispute was not under the Taft-Hartley act, but in fact, the language calling for a

strike on September 1, if agree-

ment could not be reached, was

insisted upon by C and H repre-

sentatives at last year's negotia-

tions.

Seattle Milling

Local 9 has secured a 5-cent an hour wage boost from the milling

industry in Seattle.

The wage increase, which took effect August 26, brings the

wage rate for all employees to $1.32 an hour, with the top rate to $1.67.

The agreement was reached after two

months of negotiations, and will be in effect until September 1.

The new gains brought the

members of the Local 9 to a total hourly wage rate of $1.32 an hour, with the top rate to $1.67. The agreement was reached after two

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months of negotiations, and will be in effect until September 1.
Pensions and Welfare

Delegates to the Coast longshore, ship clerks, and walking bosses caucus in San Francisco August 22-24, adopted a motion to ‘authorize the negotiating committee to do all they can to gain pensions for the longshoremen.'

“If the employers will agree to some sort of payment on pensions the International shall set up a committee to work on the plan and a special caucus to be called to work out the details.”

LARGE-SAVING DEVICES

Considerable debate followed but the motion carried along with one offered by William T. Hahn from Local 13, providing that: “The Coast Labor Relations Committee and the Research Department be instructed to assemble all information on mechanization and labor saving devices and that we instruct all officers and business agents to cooperate in compiling this material so that a case can be built to open the agreement under Section X.”

Other actions taken by the caucus included passage of a resolution instructing the CLRC to proceed to get what they can through negotiation as a result of the outlawed 1,000-hour clause. The delegates also went on record instructing the ILWU officials to open up trade, through the proper government agencies, with all nations of the world, including China and India.

Clerks’ Arbitration

All ILWU ship clerks locals were informed by Cole Jackman, in a letter August 27, that the present arbitration case of the Master Agreement for clerks now being considered by the Area Arbitrator for Southern California, “involves a basic and highly important interpretation. . .”

Two issues considered in the coast wide agreement were presented for arbitration in Wilmington, California, August 12, by Jackman.

Contract Opened

Notice sent to the Pacific Maritime Time Association by ILWU President Harry Bridges re-opening the Coast longshore agreement for a wage review September 30, was acknowledged by the employers August 27, and they agreed to start negotiations September 7, as requested by the union.

Bridges’ letter to PMA also proposed that discussions be opened on the question of welfare and pension plant, as provided for under the contract. PMA likewise went along with this suggestion.

Seattle Navy Blacklist of ILWUers Linked to B-36 Expose

More than a thousand pickets gathered before the Commercial Club in San Francisco August 19 to remind Governor William Rumback of Hawaii that he was a stinker for forcing through strikebreaking laws in the Territory. The newspapers said there were 200 pickets. (That’s the way newspapers are.) The governor said if he had known they would proudly have walked through the picket line. Apparently, being sneaked through the back door meant nothing to him.

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Seattle Navy Blacklist of ILWUers Linked to B-36 Expose

When the I.L.W.U. has been trying to work out the Seattle blacklist feud, although the official correspondence from the Navy came out over Kimball’s name, it was Worth who made and carried through the policy of refusing to lift the Seattle blacklist.

In conversations this upstanding naval gentleman repeatedly pointed out to the I.L.W.U. representative that the Navy had to have the final say in security questions. He implied that these longshoremen—all of whom were O.K. for the Armed Services all through the war—had now become too risky to have on Navy work. Every time he pushed to state the charges against the men, or the recourse open to them, he wrapped himself in the American flag and brushed the question aside. The executive was like hitting your head against a brick wall. And Worth implied, in the holier-than-thou line that he handed out, that even if a few innocent men were hurt we had to pay this price to protect the Navy.

GOOD CAUSE CLAIMED

When the I.L.W.U. made representations to the Office of Naval Intelligence we were told that the government was not after these longshoremen and good and sufficient reason for not lifting their passes. Nothing else.

And what about the Navy’s attempt to turn every dip into a ‘sensitive’ letter attacking the B-36 and the Air Force? Why, testified Capt. Worth, an attaché in the Office of Naval Intelligence, is try to knock down the author of the letter and they reported that they ‘weren’t able’
Senator Morse Charges Use of the Law of the Jungle To Break ILWU; Gives Facts to American People Says Big Five Employers Smear Tactics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Wayne Morse (D. Ore.), in a stinging reply to an attack upon him by Dwight Steele, head of the Hawaiian Employers Council, for allegedly charging that the ILWU was putting for hard the Hawaiian longshore strike.

Steele forth accused Steele and the employers of resorting to "smear tactics" in their campaign throughout the dispute with the union. He added that it is "about time that their misrepresentations be answered by the American people for what they really are."

The Oregon Senator also accused the employers of using a "jungle law of economic force" to break the Hawaiian longshore strike.

Scare Tactics

Morse went on in his reply to the Steele letter to say that it is "for the benefit of American workers that the Hawaiian employers record the Hawaiian dispute and a falsification of facts, inherent in urging arbitration. Steele's case is so weak that he now apparently seeks to resort to political smear tactics to misrepresent the situation."

"I repeat to him and to the public of the United States that the proposal of the United States Conciliation Service that employers and union should arbitrate the Hawaiian dispute is a device which will not carry out the American principle of government by law."

The resort to economic force by both the union and employers is to be condemned. Steele cannot falsify his way out of the failure of the Hawaiian strike. The public interest above their desire to break the union."

During the course of a speech he made in the Senate August 23, Morse said that the law enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii under which the strike is being conducted is not only incapable and Steele cannot falsify his way out of the failure of the Hawaiian strike as the public interest above their desire to break the union. . . .

Wayne Morse, (It. Ore.)

Another action taken by the convention was a demand that the delegates voted to amend Section 3 of that document to read: "The CLO is affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Union."

Back WFTU

This action was necessary because the application of the CLO to the WFTU for affiliation was approved by the WFTU Executive Board effective January 1, 1949.

Dorsey Again

Heads Local 46

PORT HUENEME, Calif.—Clyde Dorsey was re-elected President-Secretary of ILWU Local 46 here for his sixth term last month.

Dorsey won out in a field of four. He was opposed by C. J. Bennie, W. Greig, and P. K. Schults. In the runoff election August 18-19, Dorsey beat out E. F. Masson, but R. J. Blum, J. L. Long (incumbent) and M. T. Garcia were eliminated in the primaries.

Dorsey was in the Federal District Court in January 16, 1940 to attend a meeting of his union's executive board. Doyle legally entered the country in 1924.

Answer to Who Said It?

"Pacific Shipper," weekly trade paper, August 22.