CROCKETT, Calif.—One of the most significant and substantial trade union victories of recent years was scored here by ILWU Local 6 in a back-to-work agreement signed November 10 with California and Hawaiian Sugar Company.

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LCOAL 6 WINS BIG VICTORY IN CORTECKT SETTLEMENT: C & H GRANTS 10 CENTS RAISE NOW, 7C NEXT YEAR

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Returning some 500 workers to the job after a strike lasting 71 days, the agreement brings a fourth-round wage increase of 10 cents an hour with an automatic fifth round raise of 7 cents on September 1, 1950.

Peace and continued production was thus guaranteed for the next two years on the “Bridge of Ships.” Voting took place at an overflow membership meeting which climax ed the Crockett unit’s fight to win its demands. Initially the union asked for 25 cents, 15 cents to cover the area pattern and another increase to cover the large scale mechanization which had taken place in the C and H plant.

In the pattern-setting back to work agreement, the ILWU gains at C and H contrasted most favorably with what other unions have received this year. C and H workers had already been aided by the bitterly fought strike victory of Local 6 in BANC warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area.

Who Said It?

“II Bridges (in voting against CIO political policies at CIO Executive Board meetings) followed the instructions of his membership, then the membership is wrong.”

(Turn to back page for name of author.)
WE TAKE our text this issue, not from some alleged left-wing publication, but from no less an authority than the Washington Post, an eminent publication—far to the right of center—which is read by every literate congressman in Washington, and even marked up for the President's attention. There is also a strong suspicion that the August majority of the Supreme Court take an occasional peek at its columns.

An editorial of the Washington Post of November 11 is reprinted in the column just to the right of this editorial. We do not subscribe to all of the sentiments in it, but it is noteworthy that the Post sees, as we foresee, the time when those elements in CIO which joined with the ruling clique to slaughter the democratic unions will themselves be turned upon and devoured.

Witness, indeed, what is today happen ing in the once great National Maritime Union. Joe Curran got together all anti-left forces in order to purge so-called "communists from office and from the ranks." He succeeded and made the union lily pure. For what? Now Curran is purging his fellow purgers, being satisfied with nothing less than a union which he can carry around in his own vest pocket, with no back talk.

The Post agrees with us, of course not for the sake of agreeing, that National CIO is becoming a political party, departing entirely from its proper role as a labor organization. There is nothing wrong with labor having a political arm, as has been demonstrated in other countries. In England, Australia and other countries there are trade union centers comparable to the CIO or AFL, and in addition, to strive for the political aims of labor there are labor parties. Quite properly in the labor parties a member goes along with the majority decision or he gets out of the party, or gets thrown out.

However, getting thrown out of a political party does not necessarily mean the loss of livelihood as it may well mean when one is thrown out of a union. It has always herefore been accepted that the purpose of a union is to bring together all persons who work in a shop or industry for the purpose of mutual aid, protection and economic advancement. This presupposes that such an organization shall not fail to quarrel over politics, religion, national origin or anything else extraneous to hours, wages and working conditions.

The new course of CIO makes a farce of the union shop, and makes economic action to improve conditions, or even to hold conditions, impossible.

Searching for motives, or finding them is no comfort to the workers who must suffer as result of the actions of the power-mad clique now ruling CIO. It is worthy of note, however, that it is no secret that UAW's Walter Reuther dreams of being the first President of the United States to come from labor. And, as for James Carey, the new syn thetic head of the synthetic union created to destroy the United Electrical Workers, it is also known that he has been mentally arranging the furniture to suit him in the office of Secretary of State. Lord knows what poor old embattled Joe Curran dreams of—maybe an ambassadorship to England.

We say CIO should stick to, economic endeavors and let its ambitious eager-beavers find themselves a political party to play with while the rest of us go on fighting for something better in the way of a living.

The Dispatch

WILLIAM DREW

ECONOMICS OR POLITICS?

WILLIAM DREW

October 25, 1949

POLITICAL UNIONISM

(Reprinted from The Washington Post of November 11, 1949)

THE ACTION of the CIO in expelling Communist-dominated unions, while highly commendable, will not solve the problems resulting from the ideological differences of opinion which divide labor groups into warring camps. Indeed, it may emphasize those differences by bringing about a union, or rather a working alliance, of left-wing unions. The present split-up is not like the one that led to the creation of the CIO itself. This grew out of differences of opinion concerning a party split into two or more factions. It was to determine which unions are entitled to represent employees in bargaining negotiations, and court suits over the disposition of union assets. Employers, too, will be affected by these struggles, which may lead to broken contracts and disruption of work.

This PROGRESSIVE split-up is a most unfortunate result of the drive against the Communists. To be sure, expulsion was justified in view of the danger of permitting Communists to carry on their work of undermining the CIO from within. However, the mere fact that such drastic action was required to dislodge them is a warning against converting trade unions into political organizations that have an attraction for extremist elements bent on conquest. Moreover, if the present round of hard political arrests, the time may not be far distant when the dissident non-Communist elements within the unions will face expulsion for political reasons. As a result, all labor will face the political programs approved by union majorities, often at the dictation of union leaders.

There was more than a hint in President Murray's address at the CIO convention that any member opposing the policies which he endorses and urges members to fight for is an obstructionist unworthy to enjoy the privileges of membership in the CIO.

SHIPSCLASHERS LINK JOBS TO CHINA TRADE RETURN

SAN FRANCISCO—We won't have work until there's some China trade. That was the opinion of ILWU Local 2 shipscalers waiting for jobs in their hiring hall last week.

November 16 not a single man was dispatched to a job. Members averaged at least a hour of work a piece during the first week in November.

The job situation has been bad for months, and it's getting worse, according to Local 2 President, Gwendolyn Kircher. The scalers have written President Truman and the Department of State urging China trade. They got back a short note from the Department of State saying there is no new Chinese government which wants to negotiate trade agreements.

BACK BRIDGES PLEA

They want CIO President Philip Murray endorsing the stand taken by ILWU President Harry Bridges before the CIO Convention on the foreign policy resolution. The convention refused Bridges' plea for support to China trade.

The scalers have asked the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy to send them a speaker as a symbol of the union's stand in the fight for jobs.

TRADE NEEDED

Typically the scalers' comments on their plight were those of Henry Henderson, who said: "If they'd recognize the Chinese government in place of the Nationalist, we'd get some trade," he said. "If they would, we'd believe him in trade with China because he goes with our China policies, but everybody here has it in mind that trade would mean more trouble with the government." Henderson said he couldn't see why the United States wants to put off recognition of the new government when the Nationalists are shooting United States ships.
Delegates' Stand in CIO Approved by Fur Union

NEW YORK—Over 4,000 fur workers jammed a mass membership meeting here November 16 and voted overwhelmingly approval of the proposed merger of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union with the dominant CIO convention in Cleveland.

The vote, with only three in opposition, was taken after a 2-1/2-hour meeting during which the workers heard detailed speeches by CIO convention President Ben Gold, Secretary-Treasurer Pietro Lucchi, Vice President Irving Potash and three other delegates.

Sponsoring the meeting were the leaders of the original United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, expelled at the convention on charges of Communist domination.

He claimed more than 100,000 of the UE's 500,000 members, but not even the electrical employers believed him.

SHOPS TO DECIDE

USP will leave the decision up to shop memberships in all cases. The result at the 14,000 member Westinghouse local in Pittsburgh, which Carey had

NY: "The CIO has changed its course, unions of CIO officials, workers and leaders have forgotten the principles which launched the movement.

"This convention was primarily an anti-union meeting. They have acted in accordance with an agreement that was in effect between the local and the predecessors of the present owners, the demand of the local being that the Juneau Spruce Corporation enter into negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreement between themselves."

"The picket line established by the members of IWA Local 21, on April 10, 1948, was recognized and respected by the members of IWA Local 271, who had officially and publicly declared their full support to the LWU."

IWA: "A. That ILWU Local 16 at Juneau, Alaska, was engaged in a legitimate strike in order to have the Juneau Spruce Corporation recognize the long-established jurisdiction of the members of that local over the work they had always performed in accordance with an agreement that was in effect between the local and the predecessors of the present owners, the demand of the local being that the Juneau Spruce Corporation enter into negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreement between themselves."

"B. That the picket line established by the members of IWA Local 24, on April 10, 1948, was recognized and respected by the members of IWA Local 271, who had officially and publicly declared their full support to the ILWU."

"C. These members of IWA Local 271 were ordered to cease the picketing of the ILWU under instructions from their national leaders, and were thereby committing an open act of strike-breaking, which the attempt that had gone on in front of the Juneau Spruce Corporation.

"E. That this action led the basis for a verdict of "guilty" in a $75,000 damage suit against ILWU Local 16 and the International, handed down on May 12, 1949, in the Superior Court of Alaska."

"F. That with the full knowledge and approval of James F. Fadling, and with the knowledge and approval of the Juneau Spruce Corporation, resulting in the above-mentioned judgment against the ILWU."

"The same is true of the North American Convention, which has forgotten the principles which launched the movement.

"Also, the Court of International Trade in New York, on August 26, 1949, has reduced prices in those cases. The result at the 14,000 member Westinghouse local in Pittsburgh, which Carey had called a meeting of the loyal members, said that "in our efforts to bring before the Supreme Court, our representation of the membership of our union with anti-union activities and strikebreaking before the National Labor Relations Board to settle the matter."

"In Hammond, Ind., Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert ordered the ILWU to return the $140,000 that they transferred from the ILWU to the CIO union, representing charges of Communist domination."

"No real discussion or attention has been given to the work the IWA opened their agreement and the picket line of the ILWU un-"
Roots of the Frame-up Conspiracy Feed Upon Hate, Malice, Inhumanity

(Continued from Page 1)

seventh day when Judge Harris spent an hour and twenty minutes excerpts Hallinan and ordering his citation for criminal contempt. Hallinan charged the court to prejudice the case, and moved for Harris’ disqualification. The motion was denied.

Later in the day the judge or- dered Hallinan jailed immediately and barred from further practice in the courts. After Bridges told the Judge Hallinan was the only attorney of his choke, the court reversed itself and Hallinan stayed execution of the 6 months jail sentence until the end of the trial.

Here’s the way it goes. Here is a condensed play by play be- ginning with the government’s opening statement, Hallinan’s re- ply, and the first testimony:

MCCIMAN LEADS OFF

Assistant U. S. Attorney Rob- ert B. McMillan made the first opening statement for the gov- ernment.

He read to the jury the indict- ment which was returned against the defendants May 25 of this year. The indictment charged that Bridges had falsely stated that he was an active, dues-paying member of the Communist Party when he became a citizen. It charged that Robert- son and Schmidt conspired with him by supporting his denial.

"The government will produce witnesses to show that Bridges, Robertson, and Schmidt were members of the Communist Party on September 17, 1945, and that each of them knew the others were members of the Communist Party," McMillan told the jury.

"WE WILL PROVE"

"We refer to the defendant Bridges we will prove that he willfully and knowingly made a false statement and that he was an active, dues-paying member of the Communist Party.

"We will prove it through wit- nesses whose own position in the labor movement and in the Com- munist Party will give you no surprise.

He said the government would prove that Bridges joined the Party in 1933 or 1934 under the name of "Harry Dorgan."

SAME OLD CHARGE

This is precisely the charge that was made in previous Bridges de- portation trials and thrown out by examiners or appeals bodies and courts.

"We shall show ... Bridges, and again under an assumed name ( ... Ross) was elected in 1936 and again in 1938 to membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party," McMillan said.

"We shall show you that ... Smith and Robertson were active members of the Communist Party; that they attended Communist Party meetings at which ... Bridges was present; that they knew ... Bridges to be a member of the Communist Party, and that they not only willfully and knowingly conspired with ... Bridges to defraud the United States, but that they aided and abetted and procured his, Bridges', naturalization by examina-

Hallinan followed McMillan with a statement to the jury.

"I want to lay all the cards face up on the table," he said. "This is an old story. This is the fifth inquiry."

Donohoe objected, and Halli- nan went on to say that this is the third full-dress inquiry. A former motion to quash had been sustained. The government will produce witnesses but those wit- nesses that the government wants you will be able to determine that as soon as they take the stand.

FEED UP WITH HATE

He said the defense would ask the jury to look at the motives of the witnesses and "the hidden roots ... the cryptic fungi."

He spoke of monsters in the jungle who wage away before the morning sun, and likened the government’s case thereto. He likened the case to a noxious plant whose "roots feed upon hate, malice, man’s inhumanity to man."

"In this case, there are 125 wit- nesses that we know of," he said. "To determine why they enter into a conspiracy ... we go back to a bloody struggle on the waterfront."

400 BLACKLISTED

He recited a partial biography of Bridges.

"He carried in his heart a love of America," he said, "and dreamed of a land of justice ... where the reds of the waterfront that should be changed were changed. In a union of 400 men who were immediately blacklisted ... Bridges entered upon a career of poverty—"

WHY AND WHY AGAIN

Donohoe objected that Halli- nan’s address did not pertain to the evidence. Hallinan said he would show that it did. He pro-

Hysteria Builder Above is an example of the complete cooperation the United States Department of Justice frames are receiving from the Hearst press in creating an atmosphere as unfavorable as possible for the defense in the trial of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt. Hearst is an old hand at frightening people; one of his more effective methods is a scare headline like this from the San Francisco Call Bulletin on the Friday before the trial opened. If you read the story below the headline provides no base for it or its implications, because there is no vague word or phrase about conspiracy. Hallinan’s idea is not to report the facts, but to make the public think that Bridges and the ILWU are bad, just as he thinks. Such dirty tactics can be expected to get even dirtier as the trial goes on.

The Supreme Court of the United States said it! He referred to the Supreme Court decision which threw out the last deportation case against Bridges.

"The next day, before the jury, Hallinan began:

"We will show you that the ac- tual conspiracy is the conspiracy of people who will appear before you and swear falsely that Mr. Bridges is a Communist."

"We will show that they are liars and perjurers, and we will show you why they are ... I mean we will show it consis-
tently.

DONOHUE OBJECTS

At Hallinan began to recite the names that the government has ascribed to Bridges as a secret agent, Donohue objected.

"We are getting to the geneses of the 'Harry Dorgan' fable," said Hallinan.

Bridges said Paul Scharen- berg, California Director of Indus- trial Relations, once paid $500 for a 'Hearst' Communist Party book.

"The same alleged inside agent sold a dozen similar books else- where," Hallinan said.

ATTORNEYS CLASH

A clash of attorneys followed Hallinan’s reference to labor leaders who will testify in the trial.

"There are times," he said, "when the labor movement turns and rends itself."

(Continued on Page 5)
The Jury

Here is the jury and four alternates hearing the Bridges - Robertson - Schmidt trial in the court of Federal Judge George B. Harris. Left to right: Anna Dagmar Lundgren, Mrs. Rae Strauss, Anna Dagmar Lundgren, Mrs. Rae Strauss, Mrs. Pauline V. Corea, and Leon Joseph Batch in the rear.

Jury Chosen to Try ILWU Officials

SAN FRANCISCO — The jury trying Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt as D-6, chosen in the court of Federal Judge George B. Harris on November 17 is made up of eight men and four women, 11 whites and one Chinese, and only one Catholic.

This is the personnel of the jury:

No. 1—Yick Kwan Wong, 1145 Hyde St., San Francisco, insurance agent, graduate of University of Florida, former citrus fruit farmer, native of China, naturalized citizen, member of the San Francisco Quoniamtung.

No. 2—Lester W. Ficker, Watchmaker Buckman, 801 Walavista, Oakland, home of Mrs. Anna Dagmar Lundgren, Mrs. Rae Strauss, Anna Dagmar Lundgren, Mrs. Rae Strauss.

No. 3—Myrtle Murray, 1934 Calvert St., San Francisco, housewife, former officer of the U.S. Army with rank of captain.

No. 4—Curtis Schofield Gibbs, 1510 Posen Ave., Albany, retired grocer, former milk wagen driver.

No. 5—Henry William Chipp, 474 East 13th St., Oakland, furniture store supervisor.

No. 6—Anna Dagmar Lundgren, 1510 Posen Ave., San Francisco, insurance agent, graduate of University of Florida, former citrus fruit farmer, native of China, naturalized citizen, member of the San Francisco Quoniamtung.

No. 7—A.J. Scott, 14 Brookmont Circle, San Anselmo, wife of the assistant manager of the real estate division of Zellerbach Paper Company.

No. 8—Glenn Leo Christensen, 4008 Jacobus Ave., Oakland, candy salesman.


No. 10—Edward O'Mahoney, 1147 Drake Ave., Burlingame, lay officer of Lowery Packing Company.

No. 11—Mrs. Abbe Marian Stevenson, 14 Brookmont Circle, San Anselmo, wife of the assistant manager of the real estate division of Zellerbach Paper Company.

No. 12—Mrs. Rae Strauss, 1510 Posen Ave., Oakland, wife of an A.F.L. painter.

Four alternates chosen were: Morris Leslie Wolfsohn of San Rafael, a retired furrier; Mrs. Pauline V. Corea of San Francisco, an apartment house owner; Leon Joseph Batch of San Rafael, a fire insurance examiner, and Woman Edmondson, a San Francisco housewife.

We Are Not Going to Be Outdone By the Lochinvars From the East

Bridges was called a Communist outdone by the Lochinvars from the East — we will have some surprises, a whole trunkful of them.

HALLINAN CUT OFF

Hallinan was not allowed to complete an explanation of the CIO split from the AFL. He said: "Bridges was called a Communist for urging longshoremen to join the AFL."

He was also cut off from any historical recital concerning the old Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

He went on: "One of the witnesses here will be Harry Lundeberg, an ex-seafarer — a typical bucko who has been arrested for brawling in the ports of the world — ."

He spoke of Stanley M. Doyle, a prospective witness, as a stoopid fellow by Lundeberg and Dave Beck, West Coast Teamster chief.

Of government officials who will testify, he said: "I am not surprising that people of the power of Bridges' enemies could enlist their aid."

A MEETING

He was stopped again when he said that honest people in the government had previously rescued Bridges "from the coils of the conspiracy."

Hailinan told the jury that an innocent meeting of the old ILWU, at Bridges' hotel room in St. Louis in 1937. An objection cut him off.

"There are people who believe that Harry Bridges had been called a Communist in the Central Committee of the Communist Party when he was under secret investigation by the government agents and that his name has been used as evidence.

'Objection again.

A MEETING

Hailinan went on: "There is no meeting in 1000 a spy was introduced into Bridges' offices, and that she later became the mistress of Harry Lundeberg.

Objection again.

"Harry Bridges lived in a golden fish bowl," Hallinan said. "Unless he was insane he could not have done the things the government says he did."

Hailinan said: "Bridges was possessed of faculties which may make him more than his serious philosophies. In 1941 there was a convention in New York. At least 2500 Communists and 6000 demonstrated and 18 arrests were made. A Free Press agent watched on him. When he went through a hotel lobby there would be a man peaking at him through a hole in a newspaper."

"Is it your theory the FBI is part of the conspiracy? Do you speak about that?" asked the court.

"Oh, I'll say so!" said Hallinan.

MORE OBJECTIONS

"The court ruled against the continuation of this line, and Hallinan went on: "If Bridges testified under oath in 1939, 1939, 1941 and 1943 that he was not a Communists Party member. He was stopped again because of objections.

LAST THING THEY WANT

"We will show you that these witnesses have had to hire attorneys since 1944. The original shipowners have withdrawn from the conspiracy. The last thing they want is to have Harry Bridges defeated."

"Objection again.

"Perhaps Mr. Bridges made a mistake in not accepting the $9,000 which was offered him to throw the strike in 1934," Hallinan went on.

Objection again.

"Ask him about being a spy. Hallinan asked if the use of more than 2000 words was to be considered improper and argumentative.

REDDUCED TO CLINIC

"Are we to be reduced to cliches?" he asked. He also reminded the jury that no witness had been on the stand in the case only 3 weeks, which he said was not a sufficient time for preparation.

Then he launched into the ILWU organization of Hawaiian workers and the fight with the Big Five in Hawaii.

"We will show that the purpose of this case was to break the Big Five, and we are not a Communist."

"By hearsay, yes."

"You knew about the previous hearing?"

"By hearsay, yes."

"You knew that in 1948 Mr. Bridges asked Secretary of Labor Madame Perkins for an investigation with rank of captain.

Macinlay was able to read into the record from the government's own documents what Hallinan was not allowed to tell the jury in his opening statement—name, officially the names of the Bridges de- partment promotion agents.

The matter appeared in Bridge's own application for naturalization. She had there given the record of his hearings before Dean Landis in 1934, when he was found to be "neither a member of the Communist Party."

(Continued on Page 11)
Here Are Main Policy Statements from the ILWU

**National CIO Attacks and Charges Against ILWU**

The officers and delegates of the ILWU, including the ILWU Executive Board member on National CIO, have at all times followed the instructions of this union - instructions voted by the membership, the executive board meetings, and at conferences and caucuses.

Therefore, any charges against the officers of the union are in reality lodged against the union itself and against the members of the union, and the union and the members are on trial.

Joseph Curran, National CIO Vice President, and William Steinberg, President of the American Radio Officers Association, CIO, have filed charges against the ILWU.

The charges allege that the policies and objectives of the ILWU are contrary to the constitution, policies and objectives of the National CIO.

Philip Murray has appointed a trial committee of three to try the ILWU. The said committee contains two avowed enemies of the ILWU; namely, O. A. Knight, CIO Vice President and President of the Oil Workers International Union, and James E. Fadling, President of the International Woodworkers of America.

The chance of a fair trial by this hand-picked trial board are nil.

Charges have also been filed against President Harry Bridges as a member of the National CIO Executive Board. In this connection, Philip Murray has stated: "If it is a fact that Bridges has been following the instructions of his membership while acting as a CIO Board member, then the ILWU membership is wrong."

Thus Philip Murray, President of the CIO, has already declared the rank and file of the ILWU guilty of the charges as filed.

The National CIO, in its determination to rob the rank and file of ownership and control of its union, has gone so far as to amend the CIO constitution, so as to enable it to try this union on charges based on activities which were unquestionably legal under the CIO constitution prior to its amendment.

The ILWU Executive Board, after hearing the report of the duly accredited delegate to the CIO convention, and after examining the convention record, including the statements and charges of the National CIO officers and CIO Executive Board, sums the situation up as follows:

1. President Philip Murray and other National CIO officers have determined to establish the CIO as a political dictatorship, even at the cost of splitting or wrecking any national or local union that does not accept and obey top CIO political decisions.

2. The CIO intends to bring about suspensions or expulsions of national unions from CIO through charges and trials by stacked trial committees.

3. That suspended or expelled unions are to be raided and attacked from within and within, and, where possible, funds, contract, properties and jurisdiction of the expelled unions are to be seized or taken over by National CIO.

4. The National CIO denies autonomy and rank and file control to CIO unions and such denial is to be camouflaged by alleging that national unions are following policies of the Communist Party instead of CIO.

5. The new CIO constitution allows unions to be expelled from CIO for refusing to obey political decisions made by CIO conventions, board meetings or officers.

In view of the foregoing, the ILWU International Executive Board resolves:

1. To recognize that the program of the National CIO, including its attacks upon us, its charges and trials through hand-picked trial committees, is a plot to deprive the ILWU of its present autonomy and rank and file control, by threatening expulsion from the CIO, and by attempting to split the union, seize its properties, jurisdiction and contracts, by raiding and other actions following expulsion.

2. We will resist all efforts to force us to withdraw from National CIO.

3. We will defend our union against all charges, and the attempts of National CIO officers and stacked trial committees to expel us for refusing to give up our autonomous rights and rank and file control.

4. We hereby take the following position with respect to the charges and the trial of the ILWU:
   a. That the trial be held in San Francisco if the charges involve the International; or in local areas if the charges involve ILWU locals.
   b. All trial proceedings to be open to the rank and file of the ILWU.
   c. Adequate notice of hearings so that ILWU may have present all individuals that have participated in the formulation of ILWU policy, such as former International Executive Board members, national officers, and convention and caucus delegates.
   d. Official and adequate bill of particulars of all charges against our union.
   e. Full opportunity for ILWU to present witnesses and necessary documentary evidence, and to cross-examine all witnesses in its defense.
   f. Production of all relevant documents and matters in the possession of National CIO, and adequate opportunity to examine such documents and matters pertinent to the charges, and where such is necessary to prepare a defense of the union against the charges.
   g. Official record to be kept of all trial proceedings.
   h. The International Executive Board authorizes and instructs the national officers to make available the auditorium and other facilities for trial purposes.

And, be it finally resolved that this International Executive Board unanimously rejects the false statements and charges made by President Philip Murray and the National CIO against our union, its officers and its membership, and instructs its members immediately to arrange

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**Mine Workers Pay Huge Fine**

WASHINGTON — The United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) paid the biggest fine ever taken from an American labor union November 15 when UMW Attorney Wel- ly K. Hopkins handed a check for $1,420,000 to Clerk Harry M. Hull of District Court here.

The fine was levied by Judge T. Alan Goodbroth last year for contempt of a Taft-Hartley injunction. The union and UMW President John L. Lewis had carried their appeal of the amount to the United States Supreme Court, which had not heard the case. The fine of $1,420,000 was levied on July 6 for a TVA coal mine in Kentucky. The union declared it would seek to have the fine reduced.
CIO Charges And Guiding Policies Are Discussed

For the holding of regional conferences attended by regularly elected delegates from ILWU locals in order that a full report of the CIO convention, the charges filed against our union and this board's actions be made known to all ILWU local unions.

**Political Issues**

It is clear to the ILWU International Executive Board, based upon reports of the official ILWU delegates to the 11th Constitutional Convention of the National CIO and upon the statements and actions of National CIO leadership prior to and during the convention, that the National CIO has become a political organization first and a trade union organization second.

It is the announced intention of National CIO top leadership to expel unions, including the ILWU, for refusing to accept political dictation from National CIO. This is a far cry from the earlier years of National CIO when it organized millions of workers for the purpose of improving the economic welfare of the working people by bettering the wages, hours and working conditions in the basic industries in the United States.

It is the firm conviction and belief of the ILWU International Executive Board that the broad mass of American workers are still primarily concerned with having their trade unions function as economic organizations first, with economic programs supplemented where necessary by political action and political programs.

We therefore dedicate ourselves to getting CIO back to its founding principles as a trade union:

1. Economic protection is first, last and always.
2. Organize the unorganized.
3. Fight for trade union unity.

In order to achieve these objectives and place political action in proper perspective, supplemental and secondary to economic matters, we here adopt the following set of principles:

1. There are no political issues of such importance as to warrant splitting or wrecking a union or dividing the labor movement over such issues.
2. The International Executive Board will take no action on political matters except by unanimous vote and announces its intention to table all political questions that fail to get unanimous support of the board.
3. All ILWU locals continue to have their full autonomy on all matters, including political issues. The Board strongly recommends, however, that all locals adopt resolutions which uncompromisingly state that no political issue shall be permitted to split or weaken the union.
4. We hereby reaffirm the right of every ILWU member to think, talk, endorse and vote as he pleases on any political matter or candidate.

**Resolution on Charges Against Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, and William Steinberg, President of the American Radio Operators Association, for Strikebreaking and Crossing Picket Lines.**

WHEREAS: Joseph Curran and the NMU, and William Steinberg and the ARA, have issued orders to their respective members to ignore and to cross legitimate picket lines established by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO, against ships of the Isbrandtsen Steamship line, which valuable contribution be brought to the attention of all his fellow members in our union.

**Resolution of Appreciation**

WHEREAS: Rockwell Kent, distinguished honorary member of our union, has made effective contribution to the defense of Brothers Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt by his execution of a poster vividly depicting the purpose behind the legal frameup of these brothers, and

RESOLVED: That we hereby express our deep appreciation to Brother Kent and instruct that his valuable contribution be brought to the attention of all his fellow members in our union.
Local 6 Wins Big Victory in Crockett Strike Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

September 1 or accept an automatic extension of the old wage rate for another year. The company was unwilling to make any but a long-term extension which would have torpedoed the bargaining power of the union.

TIED IN WITH HAWAII

On the day the union struck, the plant was scheduled to shut down September 2 because of the exhaustion of raw sugar supplies. Closure resulted from the cutting off of Hawaiian sugar by the strike of the Hawaiian longshoremen and the decision of the company early in August to halt purchase of any more Cuban or Puerto Rican raw stocks. Company plans were formulated and coordinated with the strikebreaking of the Hawaiian Big Five sugar kings.

C and H's refusal to extend the contract on a day to day basis stemmed from its intention of depriving ILWU members laid off by the shutdown of unemployment benefits. At the same time, company strategy was to allow APL sugar refinery workers to collect their insurance claims.

Following the settlement of the Hawaii longshore strike, negotiations between the union and C and H were resumed on October 31. William Tyler, vice-president and spokesman for the company, proposed that the San Francisco Bay area 10-cent pattern awarded Local 6 warehousemen be accepted. He asked the union to forget its demands on mechanization and accept a 14-months contract extension to October 31, 1951. He offered a wage opening on August 31 of that year.

EMPLOYER OFFER REJECTED

At a membership meeting November 2, the so-called "final" offer was submitted and rejected by a vote of 108 to 75. In rejecting the company offer, the membership demanded that the contract extension must be on the basis of a long-term contract following either the Hawaii or Pacific Coast longshore pattern. The Coast longshore contract provides for arbitration if the parties cannot reach agreement in negotiations. The recent Hawaiian strike settlement provided an immediate wage increase and another automatic increase at a fixed later date.

VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS

When the negotiating committee met again with Tyler on November 4, the employers proposed that the same "final" offer be again submitted to the members. Only change in the company's position was that it would discuss contract extension after the men had returned to work.

A second membership meeting to consider the C and H offer took place on November 6. In the two days intervening between the two votes, union ranks remained solidly united. They unanimously turned down the offer at one of the largest membership gatherings ever held in Crockett.

Four days later C and H came back with the 10 and 7 cent, long-term back to work agreement which was accepted by the members.

Back To Work Agreement

An overflow meeting of the Crockett, California, unit of ILWU Local 6 assembled on the night of November 10, to vote on ratification of the back to work agreement signed by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and William Tyler, Vice President of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Co. The membership, one of the largest ever held, accepted the agreement unanimously. Shown above is a picture of part of the rank and file of the unit taken during discussion on the proposition, which gave the workers an immediate 10-cent fourth round wage hike and a fifth round automatic increase of 7-cents, September 1, 1950.

SOURCE: The DISPATCHER, November 25, 1949

EUGENE PATON

post-war gains to 64 cents an hour.

The settlement, ratified unanimously, provided in addition to the 17-cent wage hike, extension of the contract to August 31, 1951 and arbitration of wage rates for bulk sugar bin operators if agreement cannot be reached in negotiations. General improvements were made in the grievance machinery.

MORE GAINS LISTED

Other gains were that warehousemen would get retroactive pay for Thanksgiving Day, 1948, a guaranteed minimum work force for the next two years, severance pay for hiring hall workers based upon seniority, and withdrawal of company opposition to unemployment claims for hiring hall men.

The memorandum served as a back to work agreement pending ratification by the membership of the new contract extension. This is to be automatic when ILWU Hawaiian sugar worker units extend their existing contracts with the sugar plantations.

Covered also by the memorandum agreement was the purchase of C and H, formerly known as Western Sugar in San Francisco. There similar significant gains were made, including the same expiration date, the 17-cent wage increase, shift differentials comparable to those at Crockett and extension of the health plan now in force at Crockett to Po-

UNITY PRAISED

Leading the negotiating committee for the Crockett unit were Eugene Paton, president-elect of Local 6, and ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt.

Praising the splendid cooperation shown by all of the members of the unit, Paton declared that "the victory was made possible because of the understanding and unity of purpose of our membership. The fight they won may result in similar gains for all divisions of our membership. In those divisions demonstrates the same type of unity."

In an open letter to William Tyler, vice-president of C and H, November 4, the union pointed out that the Big Five made peace in Hawaii on a long-term basis with ILWU longshoremen there. The union asked him "Why can't we have a long-term peace here? What are the Crockett warehousemen, orphans? We are also intereted in peace along the Bridge of Ships all the way down the line, including Crockett."

CAR FORCED STRIKE

Full makeup of the negotiating committee besides Paton and Goldblatt, consisted of: August Hemenez, business agent, Crockett unit; Ray Lucid, Barney Marvin, Cliff Ledford, J. Vanderpool, Bruno Duca, Curtis Page, with Andy Satz, of the ILWU Research Department, sitting in.

Last September 1, the union was forced to strike under the language of the contract, a provision which had been specifically inserted by the company. The union in demanding a 10-cent in-crease, under the reopening clause, expressed willingness to arbitrate the issue or extend the contract indefinitely, with a 72-hour cancellation clause by either party.

In forcing the strike, the company stuck strictly to the wording of the language of the contract, a provision which had been specifically inserted by the company. The union in demanding a 10-cent increase, under the reopening clause, expressed willingness to arbitrate the issue or extend the contract indefinitely, with a 72-hour cancellation clause by either party.

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BATTLE FOR YOUR MIND
Press Tried To Convict ILWU Officials In Public Mind Before Trial

By SIDNEY ROGERS

"Do you understand what is meant by 'presumed innocent until..."?" The courtroom was hushed tense, as every spectator listened closely to the prospective juror's answer.

The defendants Harry Bridges, J.R. Robertson, Henry Lee and the former publisher of the WFTU Metalworkers' Aid newsletter, answered the question with a few carefully chosen words.

"We don't want any Negroes in this community."

Bridges explained that this was not the kind of story he had in mind when he supported shop stewards in a meeting with the ten thousand members of the ILWU. Evidence gathered by the police showed that the shop stewards were innocent. The judge found them guilty, but the jury was later reversed.

 khiển means that these men on trial are considered innocent unless proved guilty to a moral certainty and beyond reasonable doubt.

VICTOR LUDWIG, head of the Chicago Tenants Action Committee, was among the guests. His argument was that there were no black sheets in the newspaper, and that the judge's decision was made without due process.

One of the defense witnesses was the former police commissioner, who said that the judge had made a mistake.

HOMOGENEITY/ASSIMILATION
When the cops arrived they were asked by the defendant's lawyer to explain the procedure. The policeman replied that they had no jurisdiction.

One of the demonstration leaders was the head of the ILWU Local 208, who said that the judge had not explained the procedure.

The fascist-like outbreak followed an economic depression in the area. The police were asked to arrest one of the leaders, but they refused.

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Castle and Cooke Backs Down, Fires Dock Scabs

HONOLULU, T. H.—Castle & Cooke Terminals, Limited, a Big Five stevedoring firm, admitted that it was wrong under the longshore contract in hiring scabs and that it fired 18 men in dispute with the ILWU.

Castle & Cooke even put out this press release November 10 saying as much.

"Travel of trouble on the waterfront appeared to be eliminated when Jack Cooke, president of Castle & Cooke, advised the ILWU that after further investigation the company agreed with the union that 18 men in dispute should be dropped."

"The agreement, said Cooke in the phst or for other private stevedoring companies in the port.

"Work resumed when the company agreed not to work 15 of the men in dispute in the future."

SCABS EMPLOYED

The beef started November 7 when Castle & Cook assigned 18 men to work under Local 136's contract, negotiated in the latest ILWU report.

The local's industry is now engaged in a campaign to convince consumers that pineapple tastes a higher quality product than slices.

Cooke said that confidential documents of the company reveal that the change in processing will require hundreds to the consumer of its products.
We Will Show Government Witnesses Are Liars Stoolpigeon Purifiers

(Continued from Page 5) of nor affiliated with the Com- munist Party. Mr. Robertson testified before Judge Sears which resulted in an, 100, which distributed the file of the court of the United States.

NOTES ONLY ORCHESTRA
MacInnis asked: "Did I understand you to say you made notes on the back of the applications when you examined them?" "No." "I made notes on the tripli- cation." "The notes are the only memo- rial?" "I have no other source." He handed up the document. "I assume then you noted that Robertson and Schmidt said they were not Communists." "NOTES ONLY SOURCE you made notes. on the back of the applications." $1,800 for each of them.

In a Taft-Hartley election this local is set for the first three days since 1937, and though AFL women could have performed the work would be excused so that he could make a formal statement about the matter.

SHARE WRITING
"I am writing to alert Government to the fact that at no time did you tell the truth about your pre- ditional activities. The Government must be accountable for the facts to the court, that's all." "We Will Show Government Witnesses Are Liars, Stoolpigeon Purifiers"

OWE Kestphal to the Woo Drug Company in Los Angeles when an arbitrator or- dered three women employees reinstated and back pay of at least $1,800 was awarded each. The women were laid off in violation of the seniority clause in the contract, but were told they would be rehired if they should return and work, and the pay would cover the period from March 18 to November 4.

The arbitrator, Dr. Spencer Fullard, agreed with the union that the women must live up to the contract it signed.

OWE Kestphal to the UNV This contract has now terminated and and is refusing to nego- tiate a new contract because the company, which the women worked for, is located in a Taft-Hartley election this fall.

The ILWU local has asked the public not to buy from Owl's re- tail outlets because the company

ILWU Local Chartered in San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Local 11 re- ceived a charter from the ILWU November 17 when a group of 35 men, processing and allied workers in Santa Clara and San Ben- netton. 11 Local's members formerly belonged to Local 6 in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Election of officers for the new local is set for the first three days in December, with James Pinkham unopposed for the presi- dency.

Floyd Leach and Manuel Silva will contest for the secretary-treasurer's position, and running for vice-president and business agent are C.A. Booth, C.J. Blue, Johnny Flores, William McDonald and J. A. Zablan.

Unopposed for sergeant-at-arms is Rocky Tamburino. The war- houses will cost three houses, three houses out of a field of six and 15 executive board members out of a field of 24.

Correction
The caption under the lower picture on Page 12 of the Dis- patcher November 11 should have read: "We Will Show Government Witnesses Are Liars Stoolpigeon Purifiers." The Dispatchers erroneously captioned the photo August L. Goeven- linger.

"Yet," said MacInnis, "you told us that you remembered four years ago—remembered the names—but no note appears to have been taken if they were Communists." Garnar said he was satisfied in his own mind. "I asked them their questions. (Robertson's and Schmidt's statements) Threw they did you write at the bottom this notation—investigate their loyalty and attachment to Con- stitution?" "I wanted more information," he said. "Then you did start the investiga- tion. Did you ask them, 'I guess I didn't."

WHAT INVESTIGATION?" "What instructions did you re- ceive relative to the naturaliza- tion?"

"I was instructed to present the facts to the court, that's all." "Yes." "MacInnis then read from an- other of the government's docu- ments, saying that the name Schur was crossed out and the name of Mr. Robertson was substituted!" "None." MacInnis said: "This is what they say in the application and petition—and on the record that name Schur was crossed out and the name of Mr. Robertson was substituted!"

"We have not been charged with any violation of the law," said Garner. "ONE OR TWO MINUTES"

"This man now accused of con- spiracy was brought in as a sub- stitute witness in a matter of one or two minutes. True?"

"Those orders were not such as to cause you to resist?" "No." "NOT IN EVIDENCE" MacInnis then brought up the affidavit by which Bridges had been disabled from the plant, and asked Garner if the affidavit was prepared with respect to the wage increases, ranging up to 10 cents per hour, down the line, and brought in as a witness and with the full et-" (Continued on Page 12)
Everybody in Judge Harris' Court Room Knows That Unionism Is On Trial

(Continued from Page 11)

charge was dismissed, he was closed off by an objection. Hallinan insisted upon know-

ing if Garner knew about wire-
tapping.

"I MEAN NOW"

"I mean now," the defense coun-
sel said, when Donohue ob-
jected again.

"I have no knowledge of any wire-
tapping in this case," the wit-
ness said.

Real argument developed when the govern-
ment objected to the remark before Hallinan's questions were com-
pleted.

When the Defense Chief asked if Bridges' wires were tapped at the time Bridges was naturalized, Paisley, the Department of Jus-
tice Criminal Division Chief de-
defended.

"If that is contempt of court, I've never heard any!"

COURT SUSTAINS

The court sustained the objec-
tion, but acceded to Hallinan's re-
quest that the jury be admon-
ished to disregard Paisley's com-
ment.

Hallinan went on rapidly about wiretapping and also about Dean James Landis' characterization of witnesses as 'impartial and objec-
tious, but was just as rapidly stopped by an objection.

"This prevents the defense from finding the witness' real in-
terest in the case in question," Hall-
inan insisted.

"That remark is gratuitous and unwarranted," charged the court.

COURT REFUSES

"I ask that he be asked to di-
regard the court's remark," said Hallinan.

"He refused and Hallinan took ex-
tection for the record. He pursued a vigorous argument as to the right of the defense to ex-
amine along the line begun, but the court sustained the objection.

"The objection is sustained." Hallinan then asked the Supreme Court decision in evidence. The government did not want the de-
cision in evidence and court sided with the government.

FEEL ILL - WILL?

"Do you feel any ill- will against Bridges?" Garner was asked by Hallinan.

"Presently?"

"Yes.

"Why do you modify it by this present time?"

"I just wanted to understand the witness," the witness ex-
plained.

Then Hallinan examined him as to any prejudice he might have heard against Bridges in his of-

fice. He would admit none.

Hallinan asked Garner:

"Did you personally have any-
thing to do with tapping Harry
Bridges' phone in the Multnomah Hotel in Portland?"

An objection was sustained. The witness did not have anything to do with Bridges' phone in a hotel in New York City.

Another objection was sus-
tained.

Donohue began re-direct exam-
ination of the witness, but his only attempt to cut in the discussion with the infamous Agnes Bridges' affidavit, were ruled out. Mac-
linn wanted to ask him cross ques-
tions, but they also went out.

BAD MINDS

Hallinan then asked leave to question the witness on what he had seen of Bridges in the Walla Walla or Supreme Court decisions. The witness had no recollection of it. Hallinan was in contempt of the court's ruling.

"I ask for a mistrial," Hallinan de-
clared.

Answer to Who Said It

CIO President Philip Mur-

"I don't care if it's the left wing or the right wing, I'm still not home to the union."

"What do we find?" the Court asked him. "The same inflammatory statements."

"I have no knowledge of any

member of the Communist Party?"

"On Thursday, November 17," the Court went on, "it became ap-
parent his bawling out and de-

"I have no knowledge of any

member of the Communist Party."

"I ask the jury be in-
cluded in the presence of the jury.

"Did you know that Bridges
had or had not read in the Landis
issue of The Dispatcher.

"I seek for Mr. Mailman's,
put again. This had to do with
the procedure by which he joined
the Communist Party."

"That is false!" said the judge.

"My task is not a pleasant
one, — a legal motion, but Judge Harris
required him to wait.

"If Bridges had or had not

"If Bridges had or had not

"I have no knowledge of any

member of the Communist Party."

"I knew him as Bill," Scho-

"I did not and I am not going
to be examined by you — the
motion is made and I will ask
Hallinan.

"That was where the case stood
for a mistrial."

"If Garner had or had not

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