ILWU Will Fight the Taft-Hartley Union-Busting Decision of Illegality

WASHINGTON, D.C.—National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner Irving Rogers on December 2 ruled that ILWU longshore and ship's clerk hiring halls as operated in the Pacific Coast maritime industry are illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Rogers found that the hiring halls as they are presently run specifically violate Taft-Hartley because of the principle of “preference of employment to union members,” both alone and in combination with three other practices of the hiring system.

To show that his claim of illegality stands up, Rogers cited the Port of San Francisco where he said, only one man was not a member of the ILWU out of the 8,000 registered longshoremen. He added that a Father Divine follower, True Knowledge, had been kept on the lists by the employers for years as their example of “ILWU discrimination.” After the 1948 agreement, the NLRB adopted True Knowledge as its “exhibit.”

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED
Further the Examiner found that registration must be without regard to union membership and that the selection of dispatchers must not be made by the union. Rogers said that although the provision for union selection of the dispatcher is not inherently discriminatory, it was administered and applied so as to result in discrimination. He charged that the union contemplated that such discrimination would continue in the future as such provisions were included in the new contract (signed in December, 1948). The NLRB ruling went so far as to state that even if the union relinquished preference of employment without change in the remaining provisions of the hiring hall there would still be violation of Taft-Hartley because the union discriminate would administer the hiring hall as to discrimination against work to the ILWU membership.

Finally, the Examiner found that the NLRB was in violation of the Act because the union decided upon the continuation of the hiring hall. He recommended that the union be enjoined from engaging in a future strike action, inasmuch as the strike was found to be in violation of the rules by which the ILWU handled and continued the hiring hall.

WEA FOR DROPPING
Following the winning of the strike in December, 1948, the union and the Waterfront Employers Association jointly asked the NLRB to drop the charge of unfair labor practices brought by the employers against the ILWU in September, 1948. Paul Hering, chairman of the NLRB, and General Counsel Robert Denham refused to act jointly with the request. Commented Rogers on this aspect of the case:

“Administrative agencies and as equitable courts, cannot permit their jurisdiction to be influenced by tactful threat of strikes or other forms of reprisal, or by concerted refusal to execute the laws they have been appointed to administer.” What he was saying amounted to: the letter of the law will be enforced regardless of its effect upon the community.

Northern California ILWUers Vow Fight to Save Their Hiring Halls

SAN FRANCISCO—The Northern California conference of ILWU members December 3, unanimously condemned the findings of National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner Irving Rogers that longshore and ship's clerk hiring halls are illegal as “outlaw union hiring systems.”

The members characterized the NLRB action as an attempt to destroy “the foundations of economic security, equal opportunity, and protection against favoritism and discrimination in longshore, warehouse, and related industries.”

Delegations to congressmen and senators during the present congressional recess were pledged to ask “assistance in demanding that the NLRB reverse their findings and, further, that these congressmen and senators go on record to fight for repeal of Taft-Hartley.”

ALL OUT FIGHT
Planning an all-out fight for the hiring halls, the conference called for regional meetings of the “members throughout all branches of organized labor who will be affected by this hiring hall decision.”

At a stop work meeting December 6, 4,000 Local 10 members unanimously roared their backing for the program mapped at the Regional Conference to save the hiring hall and thereby save the union.

Unanimously approved also by the Conference were the ILWU executive board’s statements of policy on political issues and on National CIO attacks and charges against the ILWU.

The board statements, adopted November 11, have since been approved by many ILWU locals.

On the CIO attack the board charged that CIO President Philip Murray has already forced the union guilty and that the trial committee of three which will (Continued on back page).

Who Said It?

"That is how this thing goes. The weaker ones drop out or turn stooploogies, possibly, but the strong ones always go ahead. That is just the old law of history working and we can't do a thing about it."

(To be continued on next page)
Thomas, Confessed Crook, Pleads for Court’s Mercy

By WILLIAM GLAZIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — When Congressman J. Farwell Thomas, whose name used to be John P. Feeley, dropped his “not guilty” plea and substituted “no contest” in the Federal Court in Washington the other day, he admitted that he had pocketed $85,000 of the government’s money through payroll padding.

Representative Thomas, former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, threw himself on the mercy of the court. He offered no defense to the charges against him. Under the law he can be sentenced to a total of 28 years in prison and $40,000 in fines.

Representative Thomas, or ex-Representative Thomas as he will shortly be known, will be remembered at once screaming to the press that he was being framed by the vindictive because he was so staunch an anti-Communist. He insisted upon being heard by the Grand Jury. When the Grand Jury invited him in to testify, he refused to stand on his constitutional rights and not talk.

NONSENSICAL

To believe that the Department of Justice would set out to get someone because they sat on the Un-American Activities Committee is about as nonsensical as to believe all the other rot that this fine upstanding spokesman for the people of New Jersey has been spewing forth over the past years.

Thomas is simply a smalltime crook. He had never been an outstanding roll who never worked for him. He had others who did work but kicked back 50 per cent of their salary. He lied. He defrauded the government of the money he sold articles to magazines. He was saving Americans from the pope and the foreigners, the “long-haired intellectuals” and the atomic scientists, and everyone else who did not see eye to eye with him in his brand of anti-Communism. The committee under his direction even published pamphlets attacking the American people. “Americanism,” they spread them throughout the schools of our country.

TWO-BIT CHISELER

It was this two-bit chiseler, a self-confessed fraud, who told off some of the finest Americans in our country. Artists, musicians, scientists, professional patriots and perjurers, who will probably turn up as government witnesses in the trial of B r id g e s, Robertson and Schmidt, met Thomas’ standards of good Americans.

It was this Thomas who helped create and sustain the hysteria that produced the government’s loyalty program, Mundt-Nixon bills and other such notorious pieces of legislation. How many, reading of his admission of guilt, will recall the days when he helped destroy the livelihood of ten of thousands of good Americanism. And the investigations of progressive investigators in Hawaii preparing committee has had a couple of pieces of legislation. How many...

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Falling living standard. Marshall Plan countries, bound to- upon the United States. Though dislocations than France and Belgium and the Netherlands. Note those from the U. S. and Great BRITANNIC MARSHALLIZED NATIONS.

2. Many countries of the Brit-annic and Australasian Countries. The WFTU, has been function- ing since its recent withdrawal from the CIO, the British Trade Union Congress and a few others. Under CIO leadership, the WFTU, is affiliated with most of the world's organized workers of the world with a membership in excess of 100,000,000. The Second World Trade Congress, held in London, April 22, was supported by national union federa- tions with more than 20,000,000 members.

Organizers of the so-called "World Free Trade Union Convention," as the trade congresses of 1949 in Western Europe, the whole movement is atomized. Indeed, how free are unions in most of the countries represented at the London conference, the only unions which can maintain a legal existence are government-front unions. The same is true in such British possessions as the West Indies, Sierra Leone and British Honduras.

GROWING CRISIS.

West European, the whole Marshall Plan area is in the midst of a growing crisis. ECA demands for another $5 billion. The European countries is a confession that the Marshall Plan has failed.

"Other record we are break- ing is our consent. Our working day is 10 hours and we work 10 hours on weekdays, which means 6 months' bonus for continuous service and cutting out severance pay. The scheme is that any of the delegates to the London conference who are working for the government, or they wouldn't be al- lowed to go.

The London Port Workers' Committee, an outgrowth of last year's waterfront lockout, states in its letter to the "America, CIO, the Interna- tionals of Fascist Labor."

"Our port is over 50 percent trade, and that the United Nations is not going at excessive speeds as well as doing long hours. All this has resulted in our breaking record after record in the amounts of damage handled in London.

"Another record we are break- ing is the number of accidents occurring every day in our indus- try."

An important angle on the Lon- don conference is the Catholic issue. The American delegates, in giving the conference to invite the Catholic federations from such countries as Holland, Belgium and Denmark. The U. S. delega- tion observed the preponderant influence of the leftist leaders of the Western European labor movements.

RISING ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Europe is engaged in a deadly battle with its own collaborators in "anti-Communism." Europe's socialists believe in nationalizing key industries, that's too danger- ous for Carey, Reuther and Wil- liams who are scheduled for noon and after to report on the case. The Defense Committee. The local is also selling defense stamps but they ar- rived too late for any report yet to be turned in.

Carpenters' AID.

Local 1710 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, on Novem- ber 19, strongly condemned the persecution of Bridges and his follow officials. The local also contributed $100 to the Bridges' Defense Committee.

ILWU Local 6 rolled into ac- tion this week in defense of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, with all units in the Bay Area pitching in to publicize the case and raise funds for the next five months to defend Bridges, Robert- son and Schmidt.

The American union with a united mem- bership, has told all the unions -to roll in to publicize the case and raise funds for the next five months to defend Bridges, Robert- son and Schmidt.

Meanwhile, in Peking, China, the WFTU Research Director, ILWU Local 6 rolled into ac- tion this week in defense of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, with all units in the Bay Area pitching in to publicize the case and raise funds for the next five months to defend Bridges, Robert- son and Schmidt.

In order to bring the facts of the situation under CIO leadership, the WFTU, has been function- ing since its recent withdrawal from the CIO, the British Trade Union Congress and a few others. Under CIO leadership, the WFTU, is affiliated with most of the world's organized workers of the world with a membership in excess of 100,000,000. The Second World Trade Congress, held in London, April 22, was supported by national union federa- tions with more than 20,000,000 members.

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NEW YORK—President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union (CIO) won the upper hand over his union opponents at a membership meeting Monday, and issued a prompt warning that "before this thing is over you'll see the Curran machine will continue."

Immediate issue in the fight, which had been building in intensity for the past two weeks, was the Curran administration's removal of three union patrolmen on charges of failing to carry out their duties. This action, recommended by a trial committee which the 15 defendants charged was illegally constituted, was upheld by the Supreme Court of New York membership meeting, 1,714 to 566.

The vote, supervised by the Honest Ballot Association under an agreement reached by both sides before State Supreme Court Justice Denis Cohalan, was the first clear-cut victory for Curran since a membership meeting voted November 21 to uphold the Drummond group by a 1,297 to 2,403 margin.

OPPONENTS DUMPED

In the interim the union's bickering hall at 244 W. 17th St. had been the scene of mass demonstrations by rank-and-file seamen who proved that the NMU (CIO) strong-arm squads were not able to prevent more than 1,500 men, half of whom had been brought in. A New York daily newspaper reporter said he personally watched eight out-of-town members-laden outside the hall about half an hour before the meeting opened.

Finishing the meeting, which he sat through in silence, Lawrence declared that Curran can't bring these guys in to pack the ball, and that control of the hall was finally regained by the Curran forces with the aid of police and the fight shifted to the courthouse front, where numerous Curran opponents charged they were victims of "dumping." The December 1 meeting, held in the St. Nicholas five-story union hall, was dense with plain-clothesmen and police who kept their clubs and guns at the ready in case any row of police was strung out in front of the platform where the national officers sat, and more police stood shoulder to shoulder along every wall of the hall. There was credit with the comparative orderliness and absence of noise of the NMU stronghold, but no attempt was made to investigate the issues involved.

Asking for postponement of the hounding, rapidfire series of charges against the state officials, chaired by: "You have been able to wrest from us the United Office & Professional Workers, was charged with "bias" for the position of Business Agent. The charges against the state officials follow the general pattern of the state officials, and the demand for postponement of the meeting and for an investigation of the position of Business Agent "C" in this city's division of ILWU Local 6.

Rockwell Kent Says Framape Undermines Constitution

The United States is not a democracy because the people are not of such importance as to be able to split the labor movement or to refuse to accept the demands of the labor movement. Our Union has been formed, not to get too damned legalistic about the Constitution, but to have legal counsel in attendance, and only designated representatives of the accused, and an equal number of accusers will be allowed to attend.

The hearing has been put in the hands of a three-man group consisting of CIO Vice President Allan S. Haywood, CIO Council of Representatives, and CIO Executive Committee, who will meet in Los Angeles, December 10.

The hearing will be held in the presence of three representatives of the California CIO council to a decision will be reached by November 30.

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Machon Wins Business Agent Post in Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—Richard Machon, business agent, was elected by acclamation to the ILWU convention here. Machon, who has been the agent for the position of Business Agent "C" in this city's division of ILWU Local 6.

AsABLE FORKS, N. Y. — Rockwell Kent, world famed and honorary member of the ILWU, in a letter to the Daily Worker, General J. Howard McGrath, said that the continued harassment of ILWU President Harry Bridges "seriously threatened to undermine the whole of the ILWU's practice fair play under the law."

Kent cited the opinion of Mr. Justice Frank Murphy in 1945 which scathinglty attacked the hounding of Bridges. "Not only has the persecution of Harry Bridges now been resumed but, we are informed, neither the decision of our Supreme Court nor the constitutions, of the National Labor Relations Board, are to be admitted in Mr. Bridges's defense."

"When a minor court comes to hold that the decision of the United States Supreme Court is irrelevant, is it any wonder that American citizens begin to question the eyes of any constitutional provision that may be in the defense of the United States?" Kent said.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people are not only content with established American democracy but to pride in the even-handed distribution of its rights and privileges."

"There have been, happily, but few times in the history of the United States when the conduct of our Justice Department has made us feel the pride of American citizenship. Have we now entered upon another such disgraceful period?"

Expressing confidence that the attacks will fail he said Bridges "will stand forth as the militant, combative leader whom the constitutional conference of Maritime Trade Unions elected to its presidency."

"And he called upon all affiliates of the MFP to "show their solidarity toward you and their support of you as a genuine champion of the interests of American and International trade union unity."
Here is the play-by-play story of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt trial as it picks up in the seventh day from excerpts from the transcript in the last issue of The Dispatcher:

When Defense Chief Vincent Hallinan asked the Court to disqualify Federal Judge George Donohue 49 as a proceeding in the alleged contempt together with an affidavit, Prosecution Chief 41 Walter Donohue delivered a barranguous 42 harangue castigating the Court as "pernicious and slanderous." He shouted:

"I have nothing to say!" said Bridges, "but what good would it do?"

Then he went on: "I would want this case postponed until the law-

yer of my choice, Mr. Hallinan, is again available.

"If things go wrong, I won't think it was a wise thing to do.

James Martin MacInnis, Hallinan's law partner, said: "I have never seen anything like this from a federal Court." U. S. SUPPRESSES FACTS

"You are hereby committed to the Attorney General for impris-

sonment for a term of six months." He also ordered his name struck from the list of those permitted to practice in the court.

Deputy Marshals moved toward Hallinan and the Defense Chief and attempted to clear the area prior to the trial and Assistant U. S. At-

torney General William Paisley said:

"This man is in the custody of the United States Government, and I have been directed that it would continue the trial without Hallinan." Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert H. McCullum suggested the trial be recessed.

"But why making this matter a contest?" asked Hallinan.

"They are atrocity!" Hallinan said as his remarks were met with laughter. He then stated that it would continue the trial without Hallinan. SHABBY FRAUD

When Hallinan expressed surprise that McCullum would "do this damnable thing," McCullum said:

"I like Mr. Hallinan — Especially in jail," snapped Hallinan.

"But why making this matter a contest?" asked Hallinan.

"They are atrocity!" said Hallinan as his remarks were met with laughter.

HARRIS REVERSES

After his thinking it over re-

cases, the Court returned and said: "Mr. Hallinan, arise while I make those remarks — We have given consideration to Mr. Bridg-

e's request that you remain in the trial."

The Court is inclined to and will grant a stay of execution until you have completed all of the trial responsibilities, that is to say, until the verdict of the jury. He then went on to lecture Hallinan about conduct.

"This case is important to the great Court, I have responsibil-

ity to the government.

"Either you will not say or ask me about my client," said the judge.

"I asked Council to compose all differences which may exist."

"I am grateful for your con-

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est."

Hallinan then discussed the issue in the trial to a mere

The defense has already, to the
testimony of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case, been both a unit and section or-

dering for the Communist Party.

"The case is an important one, and the government has no desire to continue it."

"The defense of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case is in my mind.

"We were neighbors on Pine Street in 1933."

"He said that was the first time he had talked to Bridges.

"If things go wrong, I won't think it was a wise thing to do."

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Bias Charged Against Judge Harris

SAN FRANCISCO — Affidavits were filed November 26 by William F. Cleary, the defense attorney in the Hobart Estate, charging that Honorable George B. Harris has, in court, shown and repeatedly criticized the personal bias of the defense counsel. The affidavits were sworn to by nine defense attorneys, including in its numbers the witness in the case who had been discredited in the Lafayette cases.

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Schomaker Jumps Gun to Volunteer Venomous Comments

(Continued from Page 6)

Schomaker started a somewhat incoherent explanation.

DIRECT ANSWER

The Court said the question called for a direct answer, and Schomaker said:

"In December, 1935, Harry Bridges was stopped by an objection, 'Well, I got in the date, anyway?"

Schomaker testified: "On numerous occasions I have seen Harry Bridges pay dues to the Communist Party." Later, he said: "I saw him pay dues to Herman Mann, Norma Perry and J. C. Clark." and he recalled that sometimes few, turned stoolie. Schomaker had boasted, when stopped, that he was a longshoreman. He was convicted.

HALLSTORM

He said Bridges drove and that he remembered a trip because they picked up a hitchhiker who tried to molest them. He also remembered a hallstorm, a swim on the way, and that Bridges drove very fast at the rate of an hour.

He said a man met them in Grants Pass and said: "Follow me." The man led them to a house where there were several men waiting for them. He said they were Bert Nelson and Morris Rabinowitch.

As Schomaker was asked to identify Rappaport as a member of the Communist Party, he said: "I have a purpose, and he recalled that just before, turned stoolie. Schomaker had boasted, when stopped, that he was a longshoreman. He was convicted.

BRAIN CHILD

"How the strike was organized was Sam Darcy's brainchild," he said. "Later it became the duty of Walter Lambert." There was an objection. The Court asked Schomaker how he knew that. He said he knew, but would not answer. He said he had attended many Communist Party meetings with Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt. He said he helped with the strikes, and attended a number of meetings with Bridges and Schmidt, but could recall none with the Hod Carriers.

He was asked about an alleged meeting at Grants Pass, Ore., in 1936. He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

VAGUE ON PLACE

The witness said that when, as section organizer of the Communist Party of America, he attended a meeting at the home of a union secretary, they were confined to meetings of the Communist Party of America. He was asked about an alleged meeting at Grants Pass, Ore., in 1936. He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

"How were the strikes started," asked Donohue.

He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

"How were they killed?" asked Donohue.

He said: "By gunshot." The objection was overruled.

10th Day

(Continued from Page 6)

Donohue had some more questions for Schomaker. He wanted to know if the witness had ever met Earl Browder, one time secretary of the Communist Party of America. Schomaker said he met him in June, 1934, in San Diego, County, and he had picked up a number of people including Bridges.

He said Bridges gave a report on a meeting of the executive committee and the party was called the Communist Party of America. He said Bridges was a member of the Communist Party of America. He was asked about an alleged meeting of Schomaker, Bruce B. Jones and Bridges, where he had charged Bridges was recruited into the Communist Party of America.

Yes, Schomaker said.

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He said Bridges drove and that he remembered a trip because they picked up a hitchhiker who tried to molest them. He also remembered a hallstorm, a swim on the way, and that Bridges drove very fast at the rate of an hour.

He said a man met them in Grants Pass and said: "Follow me." The man led them to a house where there were several men waiting for them. He said they were Bert Nelson and Morris Rabinowitch.

As Schomaker was asked to identify Rappaport as a member of the Communist Party, he said: "I have a purpose, and he recalled that just before, turned stoolie. Schomaker had boasted, when stopped, that he was a longshoreman. He was convicted.

BRAIN CHILD

"How the strike was organized was Sam Darcy's brainchild," he said. "Later it became the duty of Walter Lambert." There was an objection. The Court asked Schomaker how he knew that. He said he knew, but would not answer. He said he had attended many Communist Party meetings with Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt. He said he helped with the strikes, and attended a number of meetings with Bridges and Schmidt, but could recall none with the Hod Carriers.

He was asked about an alleged meeting at Grants Pass, Ore., in 1936. He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

VAGUE ON PLACE

The witness said that when, as section organizer of the Communist Party of America, he attended a meeting at the home of a union secretary, they were confined to meetings of the Communist Party of America. He was asked about an alleged meeting at Grants Pass, Ore., in 1936. He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

"How were the strikes started," asked Donohue.

He said: "Walter Lambert told us to proceed to Grants Pass and park in the Court House square at 12 noon and somebody would pick us up." The objection was overruled.

"How were they killed?" asked Donohue.

He said: "By gunshot." The objection was overruled.
Stoolpigeon Defines Stoolpigeon, Not Necessarily for Hire

(Continued from Page 7)

Hallinan brought out the witness that he and his particular officers, meeting with Bridges were labor experts. Bridges in presenting his side of the case acknowledged that he met with Communists and who were in position to help the union.

INSPECTION

Hallinan pressed him to explain what he meant when he testified he had received instructions from the Communist Party to bridge and end union.

"What is your definition of the word instruction?"

"A meeting would be held at Communist Party headquarters and we'd be given a speech and that to me was an instruction."

"Were those instructions in writing?"

"The policy of the Communist Party was to put nothing in writing."

"If we had some time to get a straight ‘no’ answer on the matter, the witness placed several times that you are putting a wrong interpretation on it."

"I am not so stupid as Little Abacknowledged that he met with Party California Organizer). Now Communists and all others who were in position to help the union."

"The word instruction?"

"It wasn’t a personal conversa- tion between Bridges and I, he admitted."

"It was a falsehood you testi- fied?"

"Certainly not."

He continued to try to insist that on numerous occasions he conveyed instructions to Bridges, and he wasn’t able to give a direct answer about what he said on the occasion of de-light as cross-examination of Schomaker.

NOT PERSONAL

"Just what did you tell Harry Bridges as to the instruction from Sam Darcy to raise the demands?"

"Yes, this is right, but Bridges individually."

"Again Schomaker dodged the question."

"What was the language you used?"

"It wasn’t a personal conversa- tion between Bridges and I, he admitted."

"It was a falsehood you testi- fied?"

"Certainly not."

Hallinan asked:

"WHAT DID YOU SAY?"

"You have been trying to prove, above, that Bridges took instructions through you. You were a Communist Party California Organizer. Now what did you say to Harry Bridges regarding these instructions?"

Schomaker kept trying to make a lengthy explanation without answering the question.

"Please listen and keep your eyes on me now, you are going to be back to me. While I ask a question, Hallinan said, "Keep your mind on the witness and do not answer."

"You testified you carried instruc- tions to Harry Bridges from Darcy to build an Albion Hall group and to raise up to what did you say to Harry Bridges?"

EVICTION

Schomaker would not give an answer, but instead kept launching long explanations that "it was our duty to carry out instructions. He seemed unable to understand that he was being asked to say how he conveyed the alleged instructions.

Hallinan read to him his direct testesptions that bridges had received instructions through him to raise demands with the em- ployers.

"What did you say to Bridges?"

"That as a Communist Party de- cision, Bridges was ex- pected to carry it out."

Schomaker’s direct testimony that a Communist Party ran a 1942 maritime strike, issuing instructions, would seem ridiculous in the face of the fact that there existed a large number of men and women organized in June of 1934, which had made de- clarations with regard to the strike. That committee included the Bolivians, Machinists, and other unions which have never been accused of any kind of co- operation with Communists. This was particularly true in the North where the testimony was ex- pected to bring these facts to light as cross-examination of Schomaker.

headed by Archbishop Hanna, and which settled the strike with an apparent such instructions were not followed, for the strike began on May 9."

"Sam Darcy gave you instruc- tions to carry to Bridges on what to do about the President’s Longshore Board?"

"Yes, he did, but then he ad- mitted that all he did was to give Bridges to a meeting with Darcy."

WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION OF THE

"In other words nobody ever gave you any instructions to car- ry to Bridges but they merely used you as a messenger boy to drive people around? Hallinan asked."

"I wouldn’t say that,“ he re- plied.

Hallinan led him over the set- ting up of the President’s Long- shire Board in 1934, which was getting over to the jury the ridi- culousness of Schomaker’s testi- mony that Bridges had made a Com- munist Party recruiting speech even while being bounded by government agents seeking to deport him.

Hallinan read the record of an investigation of Bridges held by Bonham, an immigration, man, in June, 1936, a year and a half be- fore the time Schomaker said Bridges made a speech urging people to join the Communist Party.

Schomaker said he contributed to Bridges’ defense in previous attempts to deport Bridges, also that he urged others to buy defense stamps.

" Didn’t you say to a meeting that anyone who said Bridges was being testify?"

"Yes."

"And didn’t you then say you didn’t know if Harry Bridges was a Communist?"

"It’s possible.”

"So it is?"

"It’s possible."

"Have you any memoranda with which you were to testify in this case for the testimony you gave here? Henry asked.

"No.”

"Did anybody tell you what to testify about?"

"Certainly not.”

"Admitted he had discussed his testimony.

AGENTS’ VISITS

A week before he made a statement in May, 1949, and also another four to six weeks ago. He said Joe Hourigan, the immigration staff, was present. Boyd also had visited him in 1941. He recited visits to him by Im- migration Agents Bruce Barber, Jack Hallinan, Harry Kaiser and Boyd.

"I discussed the Miners, football and religion,” he said, then added that immigration agents just like to sit around and chew the fat. His next meeting with the immi- gration agents, he said, was the night before he appeared before the Grand Jury. It ran 15 pages and each page was signed by him.

11th Day

(November 30)

"Did you talk to anybody con- nected with the prosecution about the trial any time last night?” Hallinan asked.

Schomaker tried to evade an answer, having been asked to talk all of the prosecution staff and to dismiss the one fact that he had talked about the case, but then agreed it had been “discuss- ed in a general way.”

"What do you mean in a gen- eral way?”

"Well, for instance, I said that Hallinan was a pretty smart man and that Mac- Ion is smarter,” Mac- Ion replied. Hallinan had given evidence for the trial, and Mac- Ion had believed the defense counsel for Robertson and Schmid- mith.

Hallinan would not let Schomaker off the hook as to his meetings with the immigration staff previous day. He made him tell everything he could remem- ber.

"TWIN BEDS

Schomaker said he was at the office of the Immigration Service at 6 p.m. along with immigration officers and Immigration Service. From there, he said, he went to Agent William Kaiser’s hotel room, where he had been sleeping. There, he said, he and Kaiser drank beer.

Donoho objected as Hallinan made Schomaker go over all de- tails. He was overruled. Then Schomaker went on to tell that after he and Kaiser and another agent whose name he could not remem- (Continued on Page 9)
Amazing Story of Corroding Witness Revealed

December 9, 1949
Page Nine

DISPATCHER

(Continued from Page 8)

HALLinan led the witness again with a volley of leading questions. Schomaker said nothing, except to note that he was called upon to say what was written in his own handwriting.

GRAND JURY

Schomaker was called back to the Grand Jury to answer a question about a visit made to his home by ILWU Attorney George Andersen and B. B. Jones and Carlton "Slim" Melin, members of ILWU Local 10. Schomaker was not allowed to answer the question, but his testimony was recorded.

CASE CONSIDERED

Hallinan asked, "Do you know why you were called by the Grand Jury to testify in this case?"

"To stop you from reciting things that I heard or saw, or that I thought."

Hallinan said, "I don't think there's been anything I could have had that would have disposed of your testimony."

Hallinan then turned to Sam Darcy, the government's chief witness, who had testified that he had seen Schomaker in conversation with Harry Bridges.

"Did you see any of the conversations you had with Sam Darcy?"

"Yes, at the time he was talking about labor conditions in the shipyards."

Hallinan asked, "And what was the conversation about?"

"It was about the conditions of work in the shipyards."
Schrimpf: Testimony Is Bitter, Vague and Lacking in Facts

(Continued from Page 9) and was the best man down there (on the waterfront) and Darcy said, "Get down there and sign him up!"

Schomaker told Hallinan he was a trump in the twenties.

"When you first appeared on the waterfront you weren't known as John Schomaker?"

"Some people might have known me as John Delaney."

"You wouldn't know it, snapping a rule of decency."

"When you first appeared on the waterfront you weren't known as John Schomaker?"

"Some people might have known me as John Delaney."

"Where did you get the name Delaney?"

"I grabbed it out of the thin air."

He said he signed up in the union as John Delaney Schomaker, but later had the middle name changed to the initial "H" for "Henry."

"Did you ever swear under oath that you were Henry Schmidt?" Hallinan asked sharply.

"I can't recall that I ever did."

"Do you remember testifying in a hearing about a plot to murder Bridges, Schmidt and yourself— and do you remember testifying you were a Communist?"

He couldn't remember, but said he possibly had.

TESTIFY BLOCKED

The government prosecutors seemed determined to block such testimony.

"I seek to show a disposition on the part of the witness to commit perjury?" Hallinan asked.

Hallinan went on: "I seek to trick him into admitting that he has committed perjury."

This led to legal wrangling.

"They can bring their nurses along."

Hallinan said scathingly and ended when the judge said the record before him decided who was John Schomaker?

"Known me as John Delaney."

The government objected that "we should be followed through." Hallinan went on: "I seek to show a disposition on the part of the witness to commit perjury."

RULE OF DECENCY

Prosecutor F. Joseph Donohue objected that "we should be following a rule of decency."

"Anything I can do to show this witness is lying I am entitled to do," he said.

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Witness Admits the 1934 Strike Was Run by the Strikers

(Continued from Page 10)

all Communist Party members.

The defense objected and the Court sustained the objection. Schrimpf in many cases let go the phrase: "They were in my opinion, fellow members of the Com- munist Party," or "I was told he was or they were members of the Communist Party.

Testifying about another al- leged communistic member, Bridges, Schrimpf named Bridges, S h e m e d , N e l l y , who made a speech, and Sam Darcy and Earl Browder, himself and others as present at the rumored "somewhere down the Penin- sula." I remember going through Palo Alto," he said, but could be no more definite in placing the meeting.

I don't recall any positive ac- tion done at that meeting, he added, "I just heard like children," he volunteered. "They get all lopped up by a bigshot visitor. They talk like a bunch of hop- heads.

OUTBURST—

He had burst in with his general bitter attitude.

The defense objected to his being allowed to go on about the murders, but was overruled.

"(The) strike of 1934 was a strike of the industrial workers rather than the domination of the employers," Schrimpf said. "They were met with a wild animal. I think you could show, namely, that all the facts were known, and that it was provoked by many con- siderations, including the fact that all the strikers were killed by the employers, and dangerous radicals by those who were known as thugs.

The Court upheld a govern- ment objection even before the Court sustained the objection, The Court upheld a govern- ment objection even before the Court sustained the objection. I shall adhere to my ruling against us. I want this clear."

"I shall adhere to my ruling hereafter made," said the Court. A. R. Paisley said the Court had finally approved the defense, for Prosecu- tors called out this agreement with his direct examination. "State why you joined the Com- munist Party," asked Paisley.

There was objection and Pais- ley was stopped from going too near the matter of credibility.

"We were working on the wa- terfront under conditions of a strike," Schrimpf said. "The Communists made something to offer toward a progres- sive union. I thought I could help.

Paisley objected to his being continued in view of the Court's ruling.

SPEECH TO JURY ,

The Court objected to the Court's ruling.

"Better wait until I ask it," announced the Court. "What's the question?" asked Schrimpf in love with Norma Perry, , but in view of the Court's ruling. "That may go out," said the Court.

Schrimpf was led over the du- biousness of the Communist Party. He told a long, personal story to illustrate the brutality and miserable conditions on the water- front before the union and bridges. Schrimpf felt the govern- ment was creating damaged attitudes and stopped his own witness, but he allowed the pathetic story to go on. He said the 1934 strike ended in a great victory for the workers. The strikers and their families came presence of employment, rotary division of labor, correct working conditions, high spirits and security.

GAINEs,

"The gains you made were gains for the labor movement. That was good trade unionism. "At the time, you told us, you were good union men," said Paisley.

"As you testified, you didn't recant your membership from the Communist Party because, as you said, the advice was good union advice."

SPEECH TO JURY ,

The defense objected to the Court's ruling, The Court upheld a govern- ment objection even before the Court sustained the objection.

"That is correct!" said the witness.

SPEECH TO JURY ,

"I was not." said Judge George B. Harris, although no objection was made to his testimony. "I was not, no."

Schrimpf was asked if he was in love with Norma Perry, "I was not," said Bridge when asked if he was being stopped in asking a question Norma Perry was a labor spy. Where did you stay last night before going to bed?"

"I was not, no."

"You didn't tell me that, you didn't, that B e n n a m , Harper Knowles and Stanley had worked out guidelines and Arthur Kent to place a dictated speech in Bridges' room?"

"I did not.

"Didn't you, while drinking at a bar, say you were going to do anything to get Bridges and Schmidt?"

"That is a definite lie!"

UNDERCOVER AGENT

MacInnis attended an undercover agent. The Court would not allow an answer although MacInnis said he was trying to show that criticism of Norma Perry had nothing to do with any alleged Communist Party connection.

MacInnis also was stopped from bringing out the fantastic $5,000- 000 sum which Ivan Cix once offered Bridges, former At- torney General Robert Kennedy of California, Fredric March and a dozen or more other Hollywood personalities.

SPEECH TO JURY ,

Schrimpf admitted sending a letter up and down the coast in opposition to the ILWU going in- to the CIO, but denied he had published a newspaper. MacInnis offered a newspaper with an open letter signed envelopes,

"You were asked at that time if you were a member of the Communist Party?"

"I was not!"

"Did you make a deal by which you would be spared if you testified against Bridges?"

"I did not. I said I knew nothing about Harry Bridges. They didn't want me to be a good American.

"You were asked if you had thereafter had no more connection with them.

"On Friday last you told us about Bridges going to New York to discipline to Norma Perry for the third time with Scotty Freer and Ivan Cox."

"Were both of these men later removed from office as a result of investigations for embezzlement of funds?"

CRITICIZE NORMA PERRY

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SPEECH TO JURY ,

Schrimpf admitted sending a letter up and down the coast in opposition to the ILWU going in- to the CIO, but denied he had published a newspaper. MacInnis offered a newspaper with an open letter signed by Schrimpf and two others. Schrimpf admitted the letter.

Paisley asked, "Do you deny that you, Mr. Ralph Mallen and Mr. James C. Kennedy were the publishers of the "Leader- someur.""

"I definitely do."

"It was gotten out in opposition (Continued on Page 12)
Court Sustains Objections Before Prosecution Makes Them

(Continued from Page 11)

Harry Bridges, was it not?"

"No, it was in opposition to policy.

RECONSIDER

The Court had admitted the letter to evidence, but reconsidered when the government renewed objection. Then the Court read the letter and directed again to admit it to evidence subject to a government motion to strike it. The letter was read to the jury.

It showed that Schrimpf was opposed strenuously to the shift of the union from AFL to CIO.

MacInnis asked Schrimpf to read two headlines in the paper. "I would say they are factual," he said.

"Because you hate Harry Bridges?"

"No.

"On the 17th of October, 1934, Kerwin Halling, Schrimpf, Schmidt and Gillette appointed to the Labor Relations Committee?"

MacInnis asked if it were not a fact that conflict over policy can become a matter of bitterness, even resulting sometimes in murder.

CAN SHOW BIAS

The government objected and the Court again sided with the prosecution, but said: "You are entitled to show if you can show bias or animus upon the part of this man."

"I will ask you this—that on the 15th day of October, 1934, you were elected to the Labor Relations Committee of ILA, Local 387?"

MacInnis read from ILA minutes to bear him out, but Schrimpf hedged on the matter. He said he did it with the idea of winning the election. But MacInnis showed from the minutes that there were no unanimous votes.

Schrimpf said he couldn't con-".. duc any evidence it was not a unanimous vote. He hedged again, now thinking maybe he had been elected to some sort of temporary committee.

Norton could remember re-".. signing from such committee until MacInnis again read from ILA minutes showing his resignation.

Then, he said:

"I don't know yet that I ever served on any such committee. I was elected, if you see some definite evidence that I served on that committee, whereas I said I did not.

He added: "I have yet to be proved to me that I served on any such committee."

WON'T RECALL

"In other words although you have read to you the minutes showing your election and resignation, you still state you did not serve?"

"I don't recall."

Labor Relations Committee in the longshore union are set up in the International and in each local to settle grievances. Their membership is made up of an equal number of union representatives and an equal number of employer representatives.

When MacInnis asked about murders in the labor movement over issues, the government objected and the Court sided with the government.

Schrimpf admitted, after a series of questions, that he felt that Bridges was against the rank and file: "I see it."

"You've had a bias against Harry Bridges and Henry Schmidt since October, 1935, since you beat up a man named E. B. O'Grady?"

An objection was sustained. MacInnis had said that Bridges and Schmidt had sided with O'Grady, an elderly member of the Masters, Mates & Pilots Union. MacInnis to show that Schrimpf's wife had tried to organize a union auxiliary in opposition to Bridges' policies.

There was a ripple of laughter in the court when Schrimpf pro-".. claimed again that he had no bias against Bridges, but "only against policies."

RAN FOR OFFICE

Then MacInnis brought out that Schrimpf ran for office after time in the union and was defeated by persons backed by Bridges and Schmidt.

Schrimpf would not recall that he ever said to Norma Perry: "Norma, you are a little stool chicken."

The previous witness, Scho-".. moker, has testified he had made that statement to Norma Perry: "Norma, you are a little stool." I don't recall," Schrimpf shouted.

"Do you remember a man named地 he couldn't remember his name?"

"Yes, I remember. He always had a big handkerchief in his pocket, but I don't re-".. member him doing any work."

MacInnis asked why he had given the w".. itness that the Waterfront Worker, a paper at issue in the case, to Filey and Dillon?"

"I don't remember."

"Well, what would happen if it was published?"

"It would depend upon how im-".. portant the issue."

"How does one get out of the Communist Party?"

"MacInnis asked out."

Schrimpf admitted that the charge of Communist Party af-".. filiation of the 1934 strike was made at the time of the strike itself by persons in the ILA and the AFL.

"And the Committee of the Communist Party offered to send a delegation to march in the funeral procession of John Schrimpf, an immigration agent who was killed and that they were turned down?"

Again Mr. Paisley objected, but the objection was overruled by the Court.

"No, the jury was instructed to disregard the objection before the prosecu-".. tor continued."
Questions on Schrimpf Naturalization Unnerve Prosecution

(Continued from Page 12)

with information given to the Im-

migrant Service.

Paisley objected and was sus-
tained. Paisley then said: "Gen-
jest, said Schrimpf, apparently
making a distinction between state-
ment under oath and those not un-
der oath.

Schrimpf said he became a walk-
ning boss in 1943, working for the

"Did you have a loyalty check-
up?"

"Yes."

"Were you asked if you were ev-

twice I put the word round that

They seemed to be rising for an

"Judge, if he lied before, it

"It's on the record."

"Yes, or no?"

The then defense counsel led

Schrimpf back over the time in

1937 when the immigration ser-
vice picked him up and asked him

"You were really a member of

the Communist Party?"

"I was not under oath," said

MacInnis asked Schrimpf: "Did

you deny under oath that you are

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"I'm willing that the

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"I want you to erase from your

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witness by MacInnis as a liar.

"As to what statements?" asked

the Court. MacInnis' reply was

"I am willing that the

record stand:

"You were an alien—" Mac-

Innis began.

"Not necessarily."

Later he said: "In many ways

HITLER HAD AGENTS

TRAINED IN MIND CONTROL

"It's a collateral issue," said

Paisley. "I wish to show the per-

sonal animosity between Bridges

and myself."

"It's on the record." "Yes, or no?"

The Court sided with Paisley, and

again sustained another ob-

jection without waiting for it to be

made.

NOT COOPERATIVE

"I was not cooperative with the

government," Schrimpf replied to

a question asked concerning

Bridges.

"Did you lie?"

"I was not under oath," said

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New York Dockers Are Jungle Where Murder Flourishes

NEW YORK—An almost unbelievable chaotic condition exists today on the New York waterfront, one in which racketeers and murder, connected directly with the International Longshoremen’s Association, AFL, and ‘voting with administration’ flourish.

The conclusion of an article in the December, 1949 issue of ‘Fortune Magazine’—a ‘shaper-upper’ and a new subsidiary, and organ for one section of Wall Street.

Despite the recent shutdown of the New York metropolitan area, there are still over 800 longshoremen, and numerous shipbuilding and drydock facilities, the nation’s largest, office in the harbor, for the longshoremen, appears as a prison.

LOAN SHARKS PREY

"There the tooth and the claw, in this case the knife and the book, maintain the power of a mob of loan sharks, flunkies and gamblers who prey on the stevedores."

Of the union, the I.L.A., the author calls it a little of each, feudal, anti-democratic, racketeer ridden and an aggressive organization. There is no dock along the waterfront is actually a domain unto itself, and in the usual rules on the holding together a number of ‘pros’—or ‘enders’—the pier lords, who baton on them with a variety of rattles.

VOTE WITH FEET

Disillusioned and intimidated workers have only the recourse of walking out on their feet”. It was recalled that twice in recent years employers had established tough contracts with the shipowners only to have them rejected by his men. A vote was decided in favor of seamen who refused to join the rackets. "Public loaders' are a problem. From Ryan's office were not entitled to money from the union leadership.”

A Hearing labor force of some 20,000, although working over 10 hours annually. About 10,560 of the 55,000 more or less regularly gain less than $47 weekly. About 1,500 could qualify under the contract for vacations, which required 1,350 hours of work. "The social consequences of these uncertain employment are grievous; ineligible for the low-wage housing projects, they are compelled to live in slum tenements, which are at the mercy of the loan sharks."

For the Jewelry

"Because opportunities for robbery are rare, adds the I.L.A., "the waterfront has witnessed a series of robberies, and theft, and the latest robbery of a rubber band revolt in 1945 lasting 45 days and forced ‘King’ Joe to go back to his original demands, much to his delight. Again in 1948 Ryan had to negotiate a better contract, including a welfare fund and a fair vacation clause.

On the East Coast, stevedoring, like shipping, is a sick industry, the ‘Fortune’ article says. One area where there was full time work for more than 20 years, pay was some $4,000 longshoremen, who received pay checks from the shipowners.

The shape-up is responsible for this oversupply, said the ‘Fortune’ writer, describing this infamous system which was once familiar on the West Coast, but abolished after the 1934 strike, the article told of the morning and afternoon shape-ups.

As hundreds of men line up to make a ‘tally’, a ranking of the workers and the rates of pay. ‘You can’t count on a few hours a week, and passengers and weekends, when the premium rate of $3 an hour prevails."

Bitter opponents of the shape-up within the union want either the entire business of racketeers be used by seamen and on the Pacific Coast, and the Black gang, Ryan’s dictatorial hold on the union enables him to preclude the influence of any such suggestions.

SHIPOWNERS PROFIT

"The prize for which Hintz nested was eliminated was a ‘take’ of $1,000,000 at a 3 per cent rate—small potatoes indeed, compared with the $7,000 a week to the mob."

"Dunn, who had a long criminal record, held three A. F. of L. federal local charters, which controlled—a domain unto itself, and in the usual rules on the holding together a number of ‘pros’—or ‘enders’—the ship lands, and so the social consequences of their uncertain employment are grievous; ineligible for the low-wage housing projects, they are compelled to live in slum tenements, which are at the mercy of the loan sharks."

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Auxiliaries to Concentrate Drive For Members in Large ILWU Ports

SAN FRANCISCO—Concentration of organizing efforts in the big ports of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and the East Bay, and inland cities, is being urged by the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries Executive board in session here in November.

Board members, upheld in all actions by the ILWU executive board at the same time, presented an inter-union convention to be held in the Territory of Hawaii next year.

They advocated maximum support to the defense of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Harry Irwin of the Local 26 strike against the Distributors Association in San Francisco and the East Bay.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

The conference strongly urged the ILWU to reconsider its position on reclassification of 13 jobs with increases up to 7½ cents on top of the 10 cents.

One of the 125 workers in these classifications, where the $1.47½ per hour base rate is the retroactive rate, is an employee of Local 6 in San Francisco. The reclassification will mean some $2,600 extra each year for Local 6 members.

Members of the Local 6 negoti- ating committee were Vice President Joe Lynch, Walter Clark, Frank Fernandes, Charlie Williams, Mac Ruiz, Marcus Cas- tendana and Harry Nurenberg.

Poultry Producers

In negotiations with the Poultry Producers of Central California, Local 6 won a 10 cent per hour raise for warehousemen and 5 cents for egg candlers, bringing the base rate for warehousemen to $1.47½ per hour.

Women on egg candling jobs averaged $1.20 per hour.

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ANNUAL STALL

Globe Mills in Sacramento, Calif., is polling its annual stall on ILWU Local 17, according to Secretary Frank Thompson, in an attempt to find out what the employees' idea of a 5 cent wage increase other plants owners.

Globe made three offers: a 5 cent, a 3 cent and a 5 ½ cent raise, and some 300 employees, including their last remaining stall, the amount last month to the owners. The union re- jected all three.

Every other employer in the city has given the 10-cent increase pattern but Globe now refuses to negotiate further or to use the U. S. Mediation Service.

In fact, the company threat- ened to withdraw the retroactiv- ity made written offers unless the union accepts its last prop- osal.

Local 17's position is that only a nationwide stall on the entire market, retro- active from October 1, or 5½ cents on the minimum base rate, will result in union adjustments equal to the 10 cents package, is acceptable.

Colgate Ruling

In a six to two decision the Su- preme Court of the United States ordered the ILWU to vacate the Na- tional Labor Relations Board case when it learned that the Na- tional Labor Relations Board was wrong in ordering reinstatement of 37 workers at Colgate Palm- oleum Peet Company in Berkeley, Calif.

The 37 were fired in 1945 at the time of the honor of working as a point the court took into consideration. They were fired under a Local 36 contract which they pre- cipitated a strike in wartime. The 37 went on strike.

The union suspended the 37 for violating the union policy of not striking in wartime. The site, however, was excluded from the area, which was designated as the Large Producers area.

The entire 6 cents is retroac- tive to August 16, and the new wage rate to take effect Thursday.

The Local 26 negotiating com- mittee was composed of: Neal Pettibone, Joe Grana, Larry Tellez, Gilda Fong, Al Foch, Bill Tellez, and the position of trustee, Cornelius Pierre.

Zellerbach

Local 26 members won an addi- tional 3 cents raise for 12 cents granted by Zellerbach Paper Company in Sonoma. There was no review or Wages and Hours agreement point the court took into consideration. The entire 6 cents is retroac- tive to August 16, and the new wage rate to take effect Thursday.

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Brazil Sears Employees Work Longest Hours in the World ALN—The Sears Roebuck branch here, which is noted for its employee longer hours at night than any other store in this city. Other Sears branches have now applied to the government for permission to work their people just as long. The Brazilian Union of Business Employees says all de- mand that Sears Roebuck included, should close no later than 6:30 p.m.

Pine Talks

Pineapple Local 152's full ne- gotiating committee was set to meet in Honolulu, T. H., Decem- ber 9. The committee for the time being will be negotiating onIncreases for February, 1950, wage review negotiations.

Union discussions so far have concentrated on job security to employees. Sears has been beset by in- tensive mechanization and speed- ups, with a guaranteed annual wage point to as the answer.

Local 152 will negotiate with seven companies: Hawaiian Pineapple Libby, McNell & Libby; California Packing Corporation; Moel Pine; Baldwin Packers; Hawaiian Paniolo and Hawaiian Fruit Packers.

Laupahoehoe Awards

In a recent arbitration decision Ronald B. Jamin, was awarded full vacation credit to 19 members of Local 142 for the time they were laid off by Laupahoehoe Sugar Company on Oahu in the milling offensive last winter.

Calling the union's position "far more reasonable" than the company's in interpretation of the vacation clause, Jamin ruled Laupahoehoe violated the con- tract in refusing the vacation credit.

DeSilva Attacked

Ernest B. DeSilva, arbitrator in the Hawaii sugar industry, was informed November 21 of a unani- mous vote by the Local 142 Ne- gotiating Committee that he be- came to resign.

The union also filed a Hill court "motion to vacate" De-Silva's award in a case involving the Kona planta- tion on the Big Island where the arbitrator exceeded his powers under the contract and did not make a final, mutual and definite award on the issues before him.
Northern California ILWUers Vow Fight to Save Their Hiring Halls

(Continued from Page 1)

Save The Union—A Northern California regional conference of the ILWU, held in the union's international headquarters in San Francisco, December 3, adopted a program to meet the latest attack upon its hiring halls carried in the NLRB trial examination ruling December 2, calling the union's maritime halls, as presently operated, illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act. Reports were made by the ILWU that an ILWU executive board action on National CIO, political issues and a resolution on the hiring hall were taken at the conference. Left to right: John Shaw, Local 10; L. B. Thomas, member of the Coast Labor Relations Committee; Al Harmon, Local 6, recommended that the hiring hall issue should be taken back to the locals for action; a group of Local 6 and Local 11 representatives preoccupied with the serious matters under discussion; ILWU President Harry Bridges; and J. R. Robertson, ILWU first vice-president, chairman of the regional conference.

Government Stoolpigeon

Hayward Schrimpf Blows Top

(Continued from Page 1.)

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How Immigration Works

PHILADELPHIA — John Morton, a Canadian delegate to the convention of the New International Union of Electrical Workers last week, told the court how he crossed the border at Bufalo, N. Y., he made the mistake of applying for a Union card, the court would not admit to evidence a letter from former Congressman John M. Coffee, to John L. Lewis, which showed that Schrimpf had been trying to give information to government agents about Bridges' as early as 1937.

Preceding Schrimpf on the stand was Henry F. Schomaker, one-time business agent of Local 10, who swore that he saw Bridges' signature on a Communist Party application and that he picked up Bridges' alleged card each year and gave him a new one.

Cross-examination brought out that Schomaker also had reason to hate Bridges.

Schomaker, obviously ambitious and a little proud of his handiwork, failed to admit the office of business agent in the union. Also, he held that office only for one year, one term.

VENOM DISPLAYED

He testified with obvious venom, volanteering that these were not called for by any questions.

Woolf Invents Crab-Picker

SAN FRANCISCO — George Woof, a pioneer member of Local 10, formerly business agent of the shipbuilders and later secretary of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, which was expelled by the CIO in its Cleveland convention, has invented a mechanical crab picker.

Woolf opened a shop near Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco, whero he will show his device for use in large-scale production of picked crab for freezing and canning.