Teamsters Quit Blockade
Of Teamsters In East Bay

SAN FRANCISCO — The Teamster blockade of the Teamsters at the East Bay Marine Terminals collapsed May 17. The Teamster picket lines, set up 37 days earlier to strengthen Teamster Local 12's raid on ILWU Local 6 warehousemen, accomplished nothing but throwing hundreds of rank and file truck drivers out of work.

Local 12 didn't gain a single member or a single contract. The Oakland Teamsters, whose officials are members of Local 6, cut into Teamster Local 6 by 27 days earlier to strengthen the Local 6 Bulletin May 22.

The proposal on the floor of the Oakland Local membership express its solidarity with a vote May 11, for a $1 assessment for six months, 75 cents going to the Teamster raid and 25 cents to defend S. A. Robertson and Schmidt.

The proposal on the floor of the Oakland local membership meeting was not free of voluntary stamp, but rank and files hit the Mike to insist that all should share equally.

The San Francisco membership May 18, by almost unanimous vote approved the proposals made by last month's delegated conference, calling for an offensive to drive all Teamster agents out of the union and the industry, and tightening up on future Teamster maneuvers.

The ad said: "We hope your continuing pressure will result in the elimination of all raiding, and the end of that phoney paper Fairness, Impartiality Not Intended

NEW YORK: The Justice Department 'has no intention of providing deportees with fair or unbiased hearings," the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born charged in the current issue of The Lamp.

Under the Administrative Procedure Act, impartial examiners are supposed to hear the evidence in deportation cases, not Justice Department investigators and prosecutors, as was the practice until early this year when the Supreme Court ruled it out.

The impartial examiners are now supposed to be selected from a panel in rotation.

But in Houston, Texas, the hearing examiner is Walter W. Young, who apparently is the panel for North Texas and who will rotate with himself, and who used to be in the Immigration Service's Dallas agent.

In Detroit the panel of the five hearing examiners consists of five former officers and agents of the Justice Department.

Who Said It?

"... The steel industry's relations with labor have been remarkably good for many years; employers have generally been able to overcome the rads and radicals in local unions by direct appeal to Phil Murray."

(To turn back page for name of author.)

Circuit Court Upholds Harris
Severe Penalty for Hallinan

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals May 23 upheld the contempt sentence meted out by Judge George B. Harris against Vincent Hallinan, defense attorney for Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

The court's opinion was written by Judge William E. Orr, with concurrence from Chief Judge William Deenman and Judge Albert E. Stephenson.

They found the six month sentence "severe," but said Judge Harris did not abuse his "discretion."

Only one of the two six month sentences imposed upon Hallinan was involved. The other is still on appeal, as is the three-month sentence against Hallinan's associate in the defense, James Marin, Macinio.

The Court's ruling can be appealed again. The next step is the Supreme Court.

ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt made this comment on the ruling:

"The framework is continuing. The cold war hysteria has gripped the courts. The schedule calls for taking over the labor movement or trying to smash that part of it that cannot be taken over. Not only are they framing effective labor leaders, but they are determined to make it impossible for anybody effectively to defend them. The rank of our union will be justifiedly bitter about the decision. It will be impossible for them to escape the conclusion that the courts are serving the interests of sinister forces."

"Neither the contempt sentence nor its upholding by the appeal court make sense in view of the fact that Mr. Hallinan's crime was that he tried to get before the jury a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. We will continue to fight this part of the frames up as we will fight the main framework."

Hallinan commented:

"In ordinary times it wouldn't happen. But such is the hysteria today that any lawyer entering a political case takes a calculated risk. He is virtually instructed by the court to present a defense rather than effectively to make one."

Quill, Others Tangle Up
Their Dates

STEINBERG PROSECUTES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A committee of CIO high brass were on the eve of a trial of ILWU and its officers and members here May 17 to 19 and the show is sure to be similar in all respects to the farce of a kangaroo court.

No immediate decision by the trial committee was made.

William Steinberg, president of ARA, brought the charges and loudly recounted them, resorting at times to the language and manner of a common brawler.

WHERE WAS HE?

Steinberg was also a witness. Cross-examined by ILWU President Harry Bridges, he admitted being Johnny come lately in CIO (1942) and was strangely lacking in memory as to his occupation or whereabouts during two years of his adult life.

The ILWU went into the trial to defend itself completely in the dark as to the nature of the charges against it, having been flatly refused a bill of particulars.

It found itself accused of following Communist party policy and when it showed that up to late 1947 its policies were identical with CIO policy, this, too, was swept aside as "Communist policy or line."

ENEMY OF ILWU PRESIDENT

O. A. Knight, an avowed enemy of ILWU, presided over the kangaroo proceedings and overruled all ILWU objections to its unfair and illegal proceedings.

On the committee officially representing and observing for ILWU were Bridges and First Vice President J. R. Robertson; Maloney, Board Members Charles Duarte of Oakland, John Matelita of Seattle, Ernie Adams of San Pedro, Bernard Lucas of Chicago and Stewart MacInnis of Vancouver, B. C. Tony Rains of Hawaii (designated by Hawaii board representatives) and Ken Hansen of Local 6 in San Francisco, who were official observers, in addition there were several unofficial rank and file observers.

(Continued on Page 51)
LOYALTY, like love, can be cheated by its protestation, and particularly can both become onerous when that protestation is demanded. To be loyal to one's country and its people is understandable and noble, but we have never believed it was proved by frequent waving of the flag or beating of the breast, nor is it likely that greater loyalty is demanded of us today than of any time in the past.

What is the source of the rash of demands today that people take loyalty oaths or be fired from their jobs or lose their right to teach or practice law or medicine?

The evidence that this is the real purpose behind the oaths can be found in the transcripts of any of the government loyalty hearings. The questions asked revolve exclusively around the faith that the victim has or has not in this one American institution—profit making and pyramiding. Let a government worker drop a disparaging remark about cartels and he's up on charges like a shot. Similarly, too, the attacks upon academic freedom. Let a professor make reference to some book that promotes the ideals of Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln and he is immediately attacked as disloyal. To what? Not to the country surely that the Jeffsions and Lincolns and their kind built, but to the ideal of monopoly which they fought.

REPORT comes from the campus at the University of California that professors there have grown furtive and afraid, daring no longer to talk over their telephones or speak to old friends. That is exactly what the promoters of loyalty oaths want. They want a fearful, crawling people kissing the earth before the dollar sign.

They want trade unions afraid to move for better wages or conditions lest they be accused of wanting to rend the flag.
It Was a Kangaroo Court, Says Report Of Official Committee at Washington

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1950

The following statement to the membership of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union was issued by the rank and file delegates who represented the ILWU at the CIO hearing of charges by the ILWU. The statement was released May 19, 1950.

The ILWU delegation of Lawrence, Andrews, Robertson and Bridges at this convention, Stone de- scribed in great length the conversations he held with Bridges and Robertson during the CMU negotia- tions in Washington in 1946. He changed this testimony to say he never had such a conversation instead of Robertson, only after having been told that the ILWU had records to prove that Robertson and Bridges were taking these policy positions. He further proved that Goldblatt and Bridges were representing the ILWU in Washington, D. C., at the time he was speaking.

QUILL IS STUMPED

Quill testified that he never was a Communist des- pite the charges and the evidence which has been presented. He stated that a bloc of CIO unions had met regularly for years prior to and during the Democratic conventions for the purpose of getting Com- munists to the convention floor on what to do at such conventions. He was unable to explain why under such circumstances all the CIO conven- tions from 1928 to 1948 had de- nied his requests. He was unable to explain why under such circumstances he never was allowed to speak at Communist meetings as closed communist meetings.

The brief pointed out that the manner in which the CIO has become a political organization and the undemocratic manner in which the rank and file of the ILWU have been excluded.

The position of the ILWU was further developed by Brother Duarte who said that the ILWU had taken the initiative of the Executive Board in the recent developments and that they were for the purpose of advancing the interests of the members of the ILWU. The ILWU had never made any claims to a leadership of the operation of the Union or how it arrived at decisions. They had made no attempt to establish the knowledge of the operation of the Union or how it arrived at decisions. They admitted they had made no attempt to establish the knowledge of the operation of the Union or how it arrived at decisions.

The Union brief pointed out that the manner in which the first and only vote to be cast at the CIO conventions was determined by the Executive Board, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the policy positions of the ILWU, the ILWU's position on various domestic and international issues and the manner in which those policies were arrived at and the reasons for taking these policy positions were pointed out.

The testimony of the delegation was concluded by Brother Robertson, who said that the charges against ILWU, thought he would need the help of the West Coast maritime unions in a beef with the shipowners, he ar- rived in San Francisco without any other unions, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the manner in which the first and only vote to be cast at the CIO conventions was determined by the Executive Board, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the policy positions of the ILWU, the ILWU's position on various domestic and international issues and the manner in which those policies were arrived at and the reasons for taking these policy positions were pointed out.

The testimony of the delegation was concluded by Brother Robertson, who said that the charges against ILWU, thought he would need the help of the West Coast maritime unions in a beef with the shipowners, he ar- rived in San Francisco without any other unions, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the manner in which the first and only vote to be cast at the CIO conventions was determined by the Executive Board, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the policy positions of the ILWU, the ILWU's position on various domestic and international issues and the manner in which those policies were arrived at and the reasons for taking these policy positions were pointed out.

The testimony of the delegation was concluded by Brother Robertson, who said that the charges against ILWU, thought he would need the help of the West Coast maritime unions in a beef with the shipowners, he ar- rived in San Francisco without any other unions, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the manner in which the first and only vote to be cast at the CIO conventions was determined by the Executive Board, and that the rank and file of the ILWU had not been asked to vote on the floor of the CIO conventions. The Union brief pointed out that the policy positions of the ILWU, the ILWU's position on various domestic and international issues and the manner in which those policies were arrived at and the reasons for taking these policy positions were pointed out.
The ILWU report made it clear that "if there was any attempt by the shipowners to replace the ILWU or any other hiring hall, we'd go the whole way to defend our lines and why there had been no consultation with the other unions as has always been the practice on the West Coast."

Steinberg said the shipowners were asked to meet:

1. The shipowners had been trying to meet with ARA for the past ten days, but the shipowners were not consulted with the unions to set up picket lines and why they had no consultation with the other unions.
2. The shipowners had been trying to set up picket lines and why the ARA contract order had been posted.
3. The shipowners had been trying to set up picket lines and why there had been no consultation with the other unions.
4. The shipowners had been trying to set up picket lines and why they had thrown up the picket lines.
5. The attorney for ARA called the meeting a shabby affair and said the meeting was cancelled.

The ILWU report went into an explanation of the problem and why it was no strange coincidence that Roy Wilkins had allowed himself to be used as a sounding board for the NAACP before the shipowners were asked to meet to the union. The meeting developed the further fact that the ILWU had no intention of treating the ARA differently on the hiring question than the other unions.

After the shipowners were exonerated of all charges, the ILWU representative, representing the National Maritime Union, staged a red purge, that Steinberg and Curran will not be allowed to attend the meeting.

The ILWU report concluded that Steinberg and Curran will stop at nothing to try to wreck West Coast Associations, and曲ran and the other delegates, and calls on members to talk things over with the radio operators and tell them to watch out for Steinberg -they're dirty work shokt.

Here's why:

"Dear, I've decided to swallow my pride, and accept your apology"
Thousands Of Seamen Unemployed

NEW YORK—The plight of thousands of unemployed seamen in the United States drew the attention of the New York Times, May 5.

"From one-third to one-half of America's seamen are 'on the beach' looking for berths in a merchant marine that has shrunk in five years to a quarter of its wartime size," reported the Times. "There are, at the most, optimistic estimate, 69,000 jobs for the 110,000 qualified men who still look to deep sea shipping for a living."

The Times said the cause of unemployment is "the present size of the merchant fleet," not the 110,000 qualified men said to be seeking jobs. Full-time, masters, mates and pilots' seven or eight thousand American seamen are working for the right to a job.

The plight of the unemployed is "the present size of the merchant fleet," not the 110,000 qualified men said to be seeking jobs.

Woodworkers Against Lumber Giant

Kangaroo Trial Held; Quill Tangles Dates, Stone Stumbles on Identity (Continued from page 1)

American foreign policy has worked to the detriment of the American people. ILWU Local 5 and OIF members are also charged in a resolution calling for an American Recovery Plan. One example cited by the longshoremen was the layoff of half of the Pillbury Mill workers in Astoria, Ore., because flour is now being milked in Canada instead of Astoria.

The flour is being milked in Canada because two of the three companies that had a contract for 31 years, that it will open the contract for wage increases in the future.

In a telegram dispatched before the CIO's National Convention, Treasurer Louis Goldblatt told the delegates: "CIO and ILWU have always fought for the unity of the fish canner industry and other workers of your union with the ILWU will continue in the future and bring benefits to all for our respective memberships."

Manila Dockers Have 'Respectable' Union With Kickbacks and Low Wages

By LAWRENCE BARRY

Manila, P. I.—The shakedown, the kickback, long hours at straight time and low pay, plus the purchase of jobs are all part of a longshoreman's daily life in this biggest port of the Philippines.

Paid a little less than $2 per eight-hour day, all Manila longshoremen are members of a "respectable" union—the Union Obreros de Estivadores de Filipinas. But in order to keep a job, a longshoreman must pay a two peso ($0.10 at the official rate) kickback for the right to a job.

In return for such benefits, UOF members are also charged two peso monthly dues, and must subscribe to a union newspaper which has yet to come off the press. UOF members are also privileged to contribute to testifying before the United Nations Committee of the Red Cross to make such contributions, or show of opposition, is met with expulsion from the union, and consequent loss of job, or with a club.

IT'S RESPECTABLE

UOF's respectability is further attested by its membership in the official government trade union body—NACTU. NACTU is headed by a militant. Undersecretary of Labor for the Philippines, The end of the war against Japan found Figueras in prison as a collaborator. At the NACTU convention, held late in April, longshoremen in UOF saw their votes cast in support of a resolution praising Secretary of Labor Primitivo Labina "for his good work in labor's cause."

Lovina, Figueras's boss, is a vice president of the Filipino National Bank, hence of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, a government body, and president of the Ready-Mix Concrete Corporation, an American firm.

But UOF longshoremen are accustomed to such support for whom bona fide unions would be fighting on the picket line. The union was organized by its 12 directors at the direct behest of Charles (Chic) Parsons, an American pole player who moves in the ratified air of all that's left of those Spanish families once who lith recorded in negotiation of the Livingston See next page...
The ILWU brief presented at the kangaroo trial conducted by the CIO shows that it was the CIO that departed from good trade union principles, not the ILWU.

1947. Since 1947 there has been a small decline due to Taft-Hartley and to raids, principally by CIO unions. In 1937 all the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast and some in Alaska, Hawaii, and British Columbia were in the union. Since 1937 the ILWU has organized all the longshoremen in Hawaii and the bulk of those in Alaska and British Columbia, as well as thousands of warehousemen, especially in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The big organizing success was in Hawaii, where other unions had failed. The ILWU now has under contract all but a handful of the Territory's sugar pineapples and pineapple workers.

The ILWU built a fighting organization in Hawaii, and a tough and autonomous one which CIO wanted to attract with the ILWU. Brophy reasoned that the ILWU would not demand changes in the CIO constitution to facilitate raids, that it would demand, if anything, changes that would strengthen the CIO constitution.

Movement by purges and said that "unless the AFL changes its ways very rapidly it is going to become more and more a strike-breaking organization," a comment very apropos of CIO today.

Brophy accused the AFL of red-baiting, saying "the red scare is a further sign of an inability to think through the problem that confronts American labor today and take up its responsibility," also true of the CIO today.

In answer to questions from the maritime workers, Brophy made such statements as "All international unions affiliated with the CIO have complete autonomy," and "Our purpose is not to expel," and "The CIO proper is devoted to the economic interests of labor. It is not political in the sense that it is committed to a political party."

And all of Brophy's statements were made as an official representative of the CIO. He was stating CIO policy. A further guarantee of autonomy was in the agreement of a committee selected by a CIO maritime conference in July, 1937, that in the ILA, "all decisions of national importance" were to be decided by a national membership referendum.

The first CIO convention in 1938 reaffirmed CIO's basic policies, and the ILWU was one of the founding unions.

HERE'S THE ILWU RECORD

The record shows that the ILWU stuck with those policies; it organized the unorganized; it won economic gains far beyond those won by most CIO unions; it gave vast amounts of money to CIO unions in trouble, far more than has ever been returned; it stayed a thoroughly democratic organization responsive to the will of the membership.

The membership of the ILWU almost trebled between the founding convention of the CIO and

1948. The ILWU maintained that if CIO had joined theILWU and the AFL had been removed, the ILWU would have been able to increase the membership by an additional 50,000 or 60,000.

The ILWU built a fighting organization in Hawaii and broke feudalism.
recommended support for progressive candidates regardless of party, and support of Henry Wallace for president. The board statement made it very clear that the locals were “free to accept or reject the recommendations.”

Some locals agreed. Some didn’t. The point is that the locals have autonomy on political issues. They are not told to conform or else.

The ILWU record on the Marshall Plan is likewise consistent with the traditional progressive policy followed by CIO until recently. The union has always been for real relief to hungry and suffering people, but not for a program which proceeds in a Third World and means less jobs for ILWU members. The ILWU’s rank and file delegation to Europe in 1948 reported back to the union that the Marshall Plan was not popular with European workers, and the reasons why—mainly because it is directed to aid American big business, not the people of Europe.

The ILWU reported to the WFTU on how it had assembled its organization and in turn had been aided by the WFTU. This tradition of international solidarity could not be more obvious way than the recent visual of international action stopped the shipowners from trying to use scabs. In last year’s Hawaii strike not a single ship that got away dared touch at a WFTU port.

The ILWU Convention in 1949, in a resolution ratified by all ILWU locals, produced a proposal to the national CIO that the issue of continued affiliation to the WFTU be submitted to referendum vote of all CIO unions. CIO used and withdrew without consulting any unions.

This sabotage of world labor unity is another example of how CIO abandoned its founding purpose, and is viewed particularly seriously by the ILWU in the event a showdown fight develops over the hiring hall, and international support becomes vital.

HERE’S THE CIO RECORD

In contrast to the ILWU record on these and on all issues, the CIO has ceased to be a democratic organization, has ceased in fact to be the CIO. Beginning with its out and out support of the Marshall Plan and its subservience to Truman and the Democratic Party, CIO has become primarily a political organization. Since 1947 it has demanded absolute conformity on political issues. CIO officials, in return for Marshall Plan favors and a few political crumbs from Truman’s table, can’t buy groceries and pay the rent with future a substitute for wage increases since the members of the CIO are committed to destroying the left-wing progressive unions the ILWU supports trade with China. So do the ILWU’s rank and file.

The ILWU has never been ready to lend a hand in the struggles of sister unions. Members of the United Auto Workers, pictured above with ILWU Local 13 members in San Pedro, worked out of the longshore hall during the Chrysler strike.

Another example of how CIO is no longer responsive to the economic interests of its membership lies in its support of a foreign policy which causes unemployment and endangers peace. To make the workers foreign economic policy is a pork chop matter; together with other maritime unions the ILWU supports trade with China. So do the ILWU Convention in 1949, in a resolution ratified by all CIO unions, produced a proposal to the national CIO that the issue of continued affiliation to the WFTU be submitted to referendum vote of all CIO unions. CIO used and withdrew without consulting any unions.

This sabotage of world labor unity is another example of how CIO abandoned its founding purpose, and is viewed particularly seriously by the ILWU in the event a showdown fight develops over the hiring hall, and international support becomes vital.

CIO STOPS TO REDRAITING

It is apparent that the CIO has become just a pawn in the hands of the bipartisan coalition, stopp- ing to play the bosses’ game of red baiting. Red baiting is one thing the ILWU has fought from 1934 on, and beaten every time, including the years after 1937 when the ILWU was called communist because it helped to organize workers into the CIO. The most recent example of CIO red baiting is the as yet undenied participation of National CIO officers in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt frameup, revealed in the testimony of Richard Bornhorst, who told how, in 1948, he sealed the blessing of Curran and CIO Secretary James Carey for his aid to the attorney general’s efforts to remove Harry Bridges from the labor scene.

The conclusion to be drawn from CIO’s record in recent years is that CIO is no longer a labor organization in the classic sense of the term, but an arm of reaction, a political instrument tied securely to the present administration, an administration which history will show is one of the most anti-labor ever.

ILWU Fought For Autonomy

Through these years the ILWU has put up a courageous battle to preserve its autonomy, a battle which started seriously in 1946 when the CIO jurisdictional committee ordered the ILWU to turn over two-thirds of the membership to the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees of America. That organization was characterized by President Bridges in a letter of protest as “rent from top to bottom by factionalism and internal power politics.”

The history of 1946 and 1949 CIO board meet- ings and actions is a vivid reply to the CIO’s attacks on autonomy. In January of 1948, the CIO Board enacted an ominous resolution ruling out support of a future CIO Board to the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees of America. That organization was characterized by President Bridges in a letter of protest as “rent from top to bottom by factionalism and internal power politics.”

The CIO has always been ready to lend a hand in the struggles of sister unions. Members of the United Auto Workers, pictured above with ILWU Local 13 members in San Pedro, worked out of the longshore hall during the Chrysler strike.

Another example of how CIO is no longer responsive to the economic interests of its membership lies in its support of a foreign policy which causes unemployment and endangers peace. To make the workers foreign economic policy is a pork chop matter; together with other maritime unions the ILWU supports trade with China. So do the California, San Francisco and Los Angeles Chambers of Commerce, but CIO says such a policy is the “communist line,” thereby contradicting its own stated position on full employment.

CIO President Philip Murray ruled such a re- quest out of order and said it was “bunk” for a union to take such matters to its rank and file.

ILWU protests were in vain.

At the Portland CIO convention in November of 1948, Murray assured the delegates that CIO had no intention of imposing a dictatorship and said he was not asking the convention “to em- power the Board to revoke charters.”

The ILWU Board after this convention expressed concern to preserve the autonomy of the ILWU and supported the position of William Lawrence who was slapped down by Murray because he asked for some information on CIO finances when the proposed per capita tax increase was on the floor.

IS AUTONOMY “PHONEY”?

The subject of autonomy was thoroughly thrashed out at the ILWU’s convention last year, with CIO representatives present to assure the delegates that autonomy was a “phoney” issue and CIO had no intention of interfering in ILWU autonomy.

The delegates reported instance after instance of just such interference. Frank Thompson of Local 17 told of an attack on the ILWU by CIO Regional Director Tim Flynn at a district convention of the Woodworkers in Sacramento in 1948. J. L. Howard from Local 218 in Dallas, Texas, told how Chet Meske, then an ILWU international representative, was bodily thrown out of a Dallas Council meeting and chased by CIO right-wing goons. Still R. J. Thomas, Adolph Germer and Tim Flynn, representing the CIO, said they had no intention of interfering in the ILWU’s autonomy.

A month later the CIO Board meeting laid down the flat rule that all unions must conform to the policies it adopts. The CIO News for May 23 headlined the action “Follow CIO Policy or Quit Board.” Board members were called upon to resign if they disagreed with CIO policy on any issue, and unions were invited to insist on such resignations. The ILWU Board again protested in vain, “We will not be so regimented and we will not be a rubber stamp for any top leadership.”

Then came the Cleveland Convention of the CIO with the constitutional amendments setting up as a test of true devotion to CIO divergence from some CIO committee’s concept of the Comm-unist Party line.

The ILWU Board instructed the officers to do what they could to get a fair trial, and dedicated itself “to getting CIO back to its founding principles as a trade union.”
Redbaiting Is Boss Tool from Way Back

Rebaiting is an old, old habit in this country, one recognized by the CIO as an employer weapon as well as by such as the ILWU and other minor organizations.

For the education of CIO, the ILWU submitted some historical facts last year. The CIO has been used over the years to denounce the Immigration Service under the jurisdiction of three longshoremen who organized last year's support of the strikers back to work, and despite efforts of Chavez of New Mexico to investigate "the insidious practices of the Immigration Service in the port now than in 1947 and unemployment is due to technicalities, three too many workers.

Back on October 26, 1860, the London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

"The same agency has denounced the CIO as an employer weapon as well as by such as the ILWU and other minor organizations.

Reports on the ending of two longshore strikes, one in London, England, and one in Antwerp, Belgium, were contained in the May 10 and 17, Information Bulletins of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Antwerp strike was called in protest against firing of 250 longshoremen. Because the ships use the port now than in 1947 and unemployment is due to technicalities, three too many workers.

The strike ended April 29, after a break-in involving 2,000 troops to work the ships. The London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The ILWU has signed agreements establishing a Welfare Plan for Alaska longshoremen with the Alaska Steamship Company and other shore-striking companies operating in the Territory.

The companies agreed to pay $3 cents per hour to the new fund, retroactive to February 1st, to be paid through the local board of the ILWU. The companies have signed and left a handful still to be completed.

The ILWU Second Vice-President Germaine Bulcke, who has been in the United States negotiating for the welfare plan for several weeks, reported that besides Alaska Steamship the 27 all employers in Ketchikan and Sitka have signed and leave a handful still to be completed.

The companies and the locals are now gathering information on the number of men involved, based on the number of men covered and the money available.

Eligibility requirements are 200 hours worked in the first three months of 1956.

The strike ended April 29, after a break-in involving 2,000 troops to work the ships. The London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The ILWU has signed agreements establishing a Welfare Plan for Alaska longshoremen with the Alaska Steamship Company and other shore-striking companies operating in the Territory.

The companies agreed to pay $3 cents per hour to the new fund, retroactive to February 1st, to be paid through the local board of the ILWU. The companies have signed and left a handful still to be completed.

The companies and the locals are now gathering information on the number of men involved, based on the number of men covered and the money available.

Eligibility requirements are 200 hours worked in the first three months of 1956.

Reports on the ending of two longshore strikes, one in London, England, and one in Antwerp, Belgium, were contained in the May 10 and 17, Information Bulletins of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Antwerp strike was called in protest against firing of 250 longshoremen. Because the ships use the port now than in 1947 and unemployment is due to technicalities, three too many workers.

Back on October 26, 1860, the London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The strike ended April 29, after a break-in involving 2,000 troops to work the ships. The London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The ILWU has signed agreements establishing a Welfare Plan for Alaska longshoremen with the Alaska Steamship Company and other shore-striking companies operating in the Territory.

The companies agreed to pay $3 cents per hour to the new fund, retroactive to February 1st, to be paid through the local board of the ILWU. The companies have signed and left a handful still to be completed.

The companies and the locals are now gathering information on the number of men involved, based on the number of men covered and the money available.

Eligibility requirements are 200 hours worked in the first three months of 1956.

The strike ended April 29, after a break-in involving 2,000 troops to work the ships. The London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The ILWU has signed agreements establishing a Welfare Plan for Alaska longshoremen with the Alaska Steamship Company and other shore-striking companies operating in the Territory.

The companies agreed to pay $3 cents per hour to the new fund, retroactive to February 1st, to be paid through the local board of the ILWU. The companies have signed and left a handful still to be completed.

The companies and the locals are now gathering information on the number of men involved, based on the number of men covered and the money available.

Eligibility requirements are 200 hours worked in the first three months of 1956.

The strike ended April 29, after a break-in involving 2,000 troops to work the ships. The London Daily Labor Board threatened that registered dockers would have their names knocked off work lists.

The ILWU has signed agreements establishing a Welfare Plan for Alaska longshoremen with the Alaska Steamship Company and other shore-striking companies operating in the Territory.

The companies agreed to pay $3 cents per hour to the new fund, retroactive to February 1st, to be paid through the local board of the ILWU. The companies have signed and left a handful still to be completed.

The companies and the locals are now gathering information on the number of men involved, based on the number of men covered and the money available.

Eligibility requirements are 200 hours worked in the first three months of 1956.
**Teamsters Try Raid At Cutter Too**

BERKELEY, Calif. — AFL Teamsters Local 12, the outfit that was set up to raid ILWU Local 6 warehousemen in the San Francisco Bay area, is now extending its search for a soft touch.

Last week a carload of Teamster agents appeared at Cutter Laboratories' loading platform in many plants. He handed the agents a leaflet distributed to the Walgreen workers, covering 400

**Local 208's Record of Struggle and Gains at Walgreen Speaks for Itself**

Local 208 acted immediately, made a committee anyway, with the result that the strike was called by "Communist" leaders.

The story goes back to the depression days when the warehousemen began to organize. The West Coast War Labor Board adjusted the Walgreen wage scales, the exercise of that power by private employers comes closely akin, in some respects, to its exercise by Government itself. The board's determination that strikes are not illegal, but a "political strike" is any strike called by "Communist" leaders.

Local 208 got other unions to join Local 208. At this point the workers were help less and unorganized.

By 1940, the Walgreen warehouses were valued at $18 a week. The workers were helpless and unorganized. The Walgreen warehouses were worth $18 a week. The workers were helpless and unorganized.

Next came the war years and the war effort of the warehousemen. The warehousemen had a strike fund, making picket signs, printing leaflets.

The next step was an AFL drive to organize the warehousemen. The warehousemen immediately began picketing, three weeks after the strike fund had been set up. The warehousemen were part of the AFL, but the warehousemen had a strike fund, making picket signs, printing leaflets.

The warehousemen workers won a strike in 1948, and the next year a contract was signed. The union won an 18% cents raise and the end of the super sackage. The company said it would take a "good look at the record" in a leaflet distributed to the Walgreen workers.

The record of Local 208's struggles and gains speaks for itself.

**Rent Decontrol Goes On Steadily And Quietly**

WASHINGTON (FP) — At least half of all rent controls will be dropped this year, 1953, no matter what action Congress takes on extension of controls or a tax on the head of each dwelling unit. Only 8 million units will be controlled by a typical package action announced May 19 by Housing Expediter Tighe Woods whereby controls were dropped in Gainesville and High Springs, Fla., and Aurora, Ohio. The day before abandonment of controls in Palm, Alle, Oa, and Lake, Ga., was announced by Woods.

**Negotiations Democratic**

The company was not a strike, but the company's president, Mr. Black, did not appeal to the courts. The company did not appeal to the courts.

Next came the war years and then in 1946, despite the company's refusal to make any concessions, Local 208 held a strike. The union won an 18% cents raise and the end of the super sackage. The company said it would take a "good look at the record" in a leaflet distributed to the Walgreen workers.

The record of Local 208's struggles and gains speaks for itself.
After months of study Local 770 of the AFL Retail Clerks in Los Angeles decided to give up pressing for union-employer pension plans in favor of a federally-operated plan. ... New York Senator Herbert Lehman warned the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention in Cleveland that some elements in the country want to drive unions into a "frothing pool of unemployment." ... Demands for a ban on race discrimination in the National Railroad Labor Act were voiced before a Senate subcommittee in Washing- ton. D. C. By representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the International Association of Bridge, Structural Steel, and ORganization of Transportation Employees, and the CIO Railway and Transportation Employees of America. ... The 12-hour strike between the CIO Communications Workers and Indiana Bell Telephone was settled with the union accepting a one-year contract providing no general wage increase but speeding ad- vancement of "longshoremen." The Washington Senate Court deci- sion upholding the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley non-Com- munist oath provision was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Willard Baxter of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Secretary Lloyd Mabkhur of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council scored as a menacing precedent the Supreme Court decision supporting a Califor- nia court ban on picketing to require hiring of Negroes.

Railroad Strike Ends

From now on movie extras will receive $1.56 per day under a long-overdue film production and the Screen Actors Guild. ... The New Orleans Classroom Teachers Federation prepared to go on strike against New Orleans school authorities after it was revealed that horsemeat winners are being served children for their school lunch. ... The nationwide strike against four major railroads ended as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen agreed to give a "freedom of order for an extra man on big diesel engines" and to arbitrate two other issues. ... CIO Woodworkers in Seattle made an appeal for government support, a few days after sponsoring an initiative for an earned unemployment compensation act in Washington.

Machinists Face T.H Suit

Under Taft-Hartley. The union lost a bitter strike in 1948, which Seattle, with wide AFL, CIO and unaffiliated union support, are ... CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg told re- ... The three-year strike against the DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation was ... the NLRB reported. ... An attempt by Representative Andrew ... Jacobs wanted to reopen the issue of charges Lewis issued secret ...

Dispatch Changes

By action of the Local 10 mem- ... charges in the dispatch system for San Francisco, Local 10 to send men to San Pedro up to whenever the employers may determine that the emergency need for men is over.

President Harrison Case Won

The Supreme Court upheld maritime unions' claims for bonus and severance payments of the President Harrison during four years of imprisonment in Japan during the war. ... The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers charged that National CIO and the United Steelworkers were "unfairly organized" and paying more than $250,000 a month on raiding Mine-Mill in the United States and Canada. ... Service were the Steel- workers of "fraud" in their attempts to win certification at Hahn Bros. in the Seattle Harbor. ... The CIO Utility Workers Convention in New York attacked the Tennessee Valley Authority and the proposed Columbia River water projects since the day it was organized. ... Despite everything National CIO, the press and radio and politicians threw at them, Westinghouse Work- ers sat out the strike. The CIO members voted against both the United Steelworkers and the National Maritime Union. ... The ILWU claimed that some elements in the country want to drive unions into a "frothing pool of unemployment." ... The ILWU request for a repre- ... and a half of the then prevailing ... their San Francisco relief checks. The charges were simply a harassing action because they did not file rate schedules. ... But the ILWU argued that the language means a maximum of 12 hours regardless of circumstances. ... Coverage is provided men working away from their home ports, but eligibility must not be in question.
ILWU Wants Representation On Unemployment Council

By KATHLEEN CRONIN
VANCOUVER, Wash. — Delegates to the Columbia River district council in regular session here May 14 heard Matt Mehnen, St. Louis ILWU organizer, urge all labor to seek representation on the unemployment advisory council recently established by Governor Douglas McKay.

Mehnen said "the only way these committees can be made to work is if our people, woodworkers and others sit on them with valid suggestions." Referring to the unemployment council's recent advocacy of timber access road construction as a solution to joblessness in some Oregon counties, he said, "This is all very well, but will only put one or two people to work." He suggested as a "means of giving employment to thousands" that labor should back a program of flood control and dikes construction from Salem clear down to the mouth of the Columbia.

FEDERAL AID NEEDED

Such a program, he declared, would not only do much to relieve the job shortage but would prevent recurrence of the 1948 Memorial weekend floods in which thousands of homes were lost or damaged beyond repair, equipment in lowland areas destroyed, and 10,000 acres of riparian lands to the dikes of river side plantations divided for ships and ships anchored in mid river unable to load or discharge cargo.

He emphasized that any effective work program would "in the end have to have federal backing" and that it would have to be established at union rates of pay in preference to the "share starvation" policies back of so-called work relief in the 20's.

Mehnen charged the advisory council so far had failed to evolve any constructive plan for unemployment, employment problem, and had spent its time simply "disussing" the subject. (The next meeting of the governor's advisory council was scheduled for May 25 in Klamath Falls.)

FOR WILSON

Local ILWU delegates voted to get behind the candidacy of woodworker Manley J. Wilson for the State Senate. Local 8 reported it had already taken action to support Local 45, Rainier, reported it had voted similar support to Austin Plews for governor.

Portland ILR member R. J. Keenan urged the locals to take early action patterned after that already taken by Local 8 in notifying the candidates that as of June 1 all steam schooner operators would be expected to bring their dispatching practices into conformity with those already in effect with the Owens-Pack company, with which the union has a signed contract. The council recommended affidavits send out letters on the subject similar to one already written by the Portland local notifying steam schooner operators that as of June 1 "full gangs including non-working gang boses" would be furnished with the proviso that the men receive an additional 5 cents an hour straight time and 7 1/2 cents an hour overtime when working on packaged lumber whether the lumber "is strapped or stowed with a lift machine."

The next meeting of the council will be held on Sunday, June 11, in North Bend.

Local 9 Hearrs Exchange Student From China

SAN FRANCISCO—"PFEPC-legislate" Secretary Louis Goldblatt May 16, wired representatives stating that the ILWU has membership.

He asked the senators to "be present and vote for clement representation against Senate Bill 1728," the PFEPC bill.

The vote came on May 19, and the bill continued.

Local 10 Endorses Roosevelt

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 10 gave its endorsement to James Roosevelt for governor of California at its regular meeting May 17.

Meanwhile, the Maritime Democratic Club of which the expelled scab, John Mosdell, was secretary, apparently was behind a move to support the candidacy of R. J. Ferguson, Earl Warren.

Also supporting Warren in public speeches and radio addresses was James S. Kearney, former president of the ILWU.

WAREHOUSE 41 DISTRIBUTIONS, Local 9 in Seattle won by a vote of 100 to zero for Local 6 in a National Arbitration hearings held at Albers Milling, 68 to three at Fisher Flouring Mills, and nine to seven at Stewart's for the following candidates: Roosevelt, George P. Miller (for Congress), and John Shelley in the 5th, George Walsh, a Local 45 member, for secretary of state; Pat Brown, for attorney general, and Helen Gabagan Douglas, for United States senator.

Assembly endorsements were Robert Condon in the 10th district, Francis Dunn in the 21st, A. J. Moore in the 15th, William Rundell in the 22nd, Charles Shirpsir in the 18th, Thomas Maloney in the 20th, Charles G. Orr in the 22nd, Clifton Berry in the 23rd, Charles Meyers in the 4th, Robert Miller in the 25th and Edward Gaffney in the 26th.

ENDORSEMENTS

Endorsements for the U. S. House of Representatives were, Rodger Stratton in the 3rd, William A. Ford in the 3rd, Frank Hanover in the 4th, John Shelley in the 5th, George Miller in the 6th, Lyle T. Cook in the 7th and Arthur Johnson in the 8th.

The longshoremen also endorsed Governor Douglas for the Board of Equalization, Gerald O'Gara for state controller, Clarence Morris for the state judge, John Wood for the United States judge, Linwood Funteleray for state常委 of the ILWU, and Bertram Edes for Alanoa county district attorney.

In Oakland, ILWU delegates of the East Bay division of Warehouse Local Relations Board elected the following candidates: Roosevelt, Miller, Jr. (for lieutenant governor), Walsh, Brown, Doug- las, Dunn, Runford, Shirpsir, George F. Miller (for Congress), Funteleray, Edes, and James G. Quinn for the 1st district judge.

Two Raids

Local 26 has won 5 cents per hour raises in two Los Angeles warehouses. The rais was won for Spazer Soap & Chemical Company workers since they joined the union last fall, winning 5 cents to 20 cents. The current raise is retroactive to April 1.

At Incandescent Supply, the 5 cents is retroactive to February 20 and brings the minimum rate for order fillers to $1.37 1/2 per hour.

Hawaii Strikes

A strike was voted by Local 150 members in the circulation department of the Honolulu Star- Bulletin May 8, after the company rejected the union proposal for a 15 cents wage hike 10 cents retroactive to January 1, and 50 cents effective January 1, 1951.

The strike of Local 142 members against Maui Dey Goods, Wallau, went into its second month with support of longshoremen, sugar and pineapple workers, and small businessmen and farmers of Maui.

"Mom says I can go to the movies, but I thought I'd ask you just for the heck of it"

Lip Service Isn't Enough In The MCS

SAN FRANCISCO — Matson's SS Lurline sailed May 15, with the first Negro stew- ards ever to be employed on a luxury liner. Luella Lawhorn of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Mrs. Lawhorn was originally dispatched to the Lurline at Wilmington on May 1, and re- jected by Matson with the ex- cuse that she wasn't qualified.

The whole stewards' depart- ment, however, was agreed to fly Mrs. Lawhorn to San Francisco for a full hearing, putting her on the payroll but not on the Lurline.

Three hours before the Lur- line sailed Matson officials, confronted by MCS officials with Mrs. Lawhorn's record of 25 years of service in work comparable to a stewardess', capitulated.

MCS President Hugh Bryson commented that this victory against discrimination "proves that MCS means what it says. Lip service never has been or ever will be enough in our union."

Lip Service Isn't Enough In The MCS

SAN FRANCISCO — the new Maritime Unemployed Service Center at No. 3 Embarradero here handled more than 200 unemployment insurance, disability and relief problems for maritime workers in its first week of operation.

The center was opened May 15, by ILWU Slipper-sea Los Angeles Marine Firemen and the CIO Marine Cooks and Marine Engineers, with Allan Rosenfield, former welfare director for the San Francisco CIO Council, in charge. Rosenfield will work closely with Longshore Local 10's welfare director, Julius Stern.

RELIEF CUT DOWN

The maritime unions have found that with growing unemployment the employers are trying to make it more difficult to collect unemployment and disability benefits.

Adding to the workers' prob- lems is the failure of the Board of Supervisors to enact an ade- quate budget for public welfare, with the result that as of May 8, no more applications for relief have been accepted from single able-bodied unemployed employees.

The new center grew out of the problem of unemployment, which is also active in the fight for China trade and for cumulative relief. The center's work problem, and had spent its time simply "disussing" the subject.

(The next meeting of the gov- ernor's advisory council was scheduled for May 25 in Klamath Falls.)

FOR WILSON

LOCALITIES

In three recent National Labor Relations Board union shop elec- tions, Local 6 in Seattle received the following margins, 33 to one at Albers Milling; 66 to three at Fisher Flouring Mills; and nice to zero at William Willis.

New Plant Organized

California Past Control Workers

in San Francisco voted four to zero for Local 6 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 19. An agreement is now being negotiated.

WALNUT DISTRIBUTION

Local 10

In three recent National Labor Relations Board union shop elec- tions, Local 10 in Seattle received the following margins, 33 to one at Albers Milling; 66 to three at Fisher Flouring Mills; and nice to zero at William Willis.

New Plant Organized

California Past Control Workers

in San Francisco voted four to zero for Local 6 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 19. An agreement is now being negotiated.

Hawaii ILWU Conference Set

HONOLULU, T. H. — Three hundred delegates will convene here June 2 for the ILWU conference to be held on Midway Island.

The international officers have been invited to attend the confer- ence, which will consider the Na- tional CIO trial of the ILWU, consolidation of the four locals into one big union, the effects of the recent un-American Activi- ties hearings, the Bridges-Robert- son-Schmidt case, and the union's future economic and political program.

WASHINGTON DISTRIBUTION

Local 10

In three recent National Labor Relations Board union shop elec- tions, Local 6 in Seattle received the following margins, 33 to one at Albers Milling; 66 to three at Fisher Flouring Mills; and nice to zero at William Willis.

New Plant Organized

California Past Control Workers

in San Francisco voted four to zero for Local 6 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 19. An agreement is now being negotiated.

Hawaii ILWU Conference Set

HONOLULU, T. H. — Three hundred delegates will convene here June 2 for the ILWU conference to be held on Midway Island.

The international officers have been invited to attend the confer- ence, which will consider the Na- tional CIO trial of the ILWU, consolidation of the four locals into one big union, the effects of the recent un-American Activi- ties hearings, the Bridges-Robert- son-Schmidt case, and the union's future economic and political program.

WASHINGTON DISTRIBUTION

Local 10

In three recent National Labor Relations Board union shop elec- tions, Local 6 in Seattle received the following margins, 33 to one at Albers Milling; 66 to three at Fisher Flouring Mills; and nice to zero at William Willis.

New Plant Organized

California Past Control Workers

in San Francisco voted four to zero for Local 6 in a National Labor Relations Board election May 19. An agreement is now being negotiated.
Government Goes After Bridges' Citizenship
SAN FRANCISCO—The government will press its case for revocation of ILWU President Harry Bridges' citizenship May 29.

Immediately after the conviction of Bridges, J. R. Robinson and Henry Schmidt the government moved to ask for a certificate of imme-

rate revocation, contending that it should be automatic upon conviction, but Federal Judge George B. Harris instructed both sides to present briefs, apparently not daring to take such a drastic action without precedent.

The defense contends that automatic revocation would be

illegal since the conviction is on appeal in higher courts.

Alaska Canneries Struck
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Alaska Commercial News' recent exposé of cannery outfits as brickheads fighting a lockout by the powerful Alaska Salmon Industry. The local cannery workers, after 19 years organized in Local 7 of the International Fishermen & Allied Workers, on the recommendation of FTA International officials last May, asked for a charter as ILWU Local 7-C.

Entered CIO

Cannery Workers are on the recommendation of FTA International officials last May, asked for a charter as ILWU Local 7-C. Local 7-C has been made up of employees in Seattle, Steilacoom, and others, 19 years Local 7 has held contracts with the Industry. Since last October the Industry has refused to bargain on contract improvements.

ENTER CIO

Local 7 has defeated one raid after another, independent and AFL up to this year when National CIO entered the picture through its Packhouse Work-

ers, and the Industry attempted to cancel the Local 7 contract.

The Packhouse Workers have organized, under a back-door agree-

ment and are now going about getting recognition. As the CIO News reported April 18, the Packhouse Workers "began publicity drive to employ dis-

patch workers after winning direct election.

Now, with ILWU solidly behind them, the Cannery Workers have handed out demands for the Alaska operation.

FOR UNION

Also solidly with them are the Bristol Bay Cannery Workers of International Fishermen & Allied Workers Local 46. The two un|

ions have signed a mutual assistance pact for a united front in

1930 negotiations with the Industry.

"We are making clear to the ASI that we do not stand alone. We will fight together for the improvement of our contracts," Local 46 Secretary Joe Nashor took commented.

Local 7-C has also called the Can-

nery Workers' actions "a mighty step toward real unity."

Aircraft business, about 90 per cent of which is government controlled, was getting $2 bil-

lion a year. This compares with about $280 million before the war.

Campaign Starts To Oust Boyd
SEATTLE, Wash.—A campaign for the removal of John P. Boyd as director of the Immig-

ration and Naturalization Serv-

ice because of his anti-labor ac-

tions has been started by the

National Fishermen's League, who have branded the convictions "a step down in the anti-labor trade union."

The vote was unanimous in the

Board, Brotherhood of Locomo-

tive Firemen and Enginemeni

ners wrote that the fight against

frameups as the convictions and

to prevent future ones is to in-

form the public of the beating

fishermen took before they were

charged. The statement, "It

would be a public service for the

government to fight the "frameup"

in the courts, not just the "expression of

noble sentiments."

The Department of Justice is now after the purse seine fisher-

men as well.

"The full menace of the Local 36 decision, and the move against the purse seine fishermen," said the statement, "lies in the at-

tempt to bring back the anti-trust
laws as a major bludgeon against the right to strike."

Cost of medical care to private persons totaled around $7.4 bil-

ion in 1949. Only 8 per cent to 9 per cent of these costs were com-

pensated through group and in-

dividual policies and through non-

profit plans such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other groups.

Teamsters Can't Even Win Stacked Elections; The Result Is No Union

Oakland, Calif.—Teamster Local 12 can't even win an elec-

tion when it's stacked.

And it was stacked at General Motors where it's a new money makes Maxwell House Coffee.

The company moved from Los Angeles where it was under Teamster contract, transferring 35 or 46 Teamster members along with the operation.

The Local 12 was 119, so the Teamsters had a majority. Local 6, the outfit set up to raid ILWU Warehouse Local 6, asked for a quick election. Local 6 ap-

peared before the National Labor

Relations Board to argue that no election should be held until the plant is operating at capacity and the workers have a chance to be-

come acquainted with Bay Area patterns.

The NLRB said no and con-

ducted the election May 24, giv-

ing the ILWU no chance to even start an organizing drive.

The results were 67 for no un-

ion, 16 for Local 6 and 45 for the Teamsters, not even the number of their members.

Another result is that the plant is now the only non-union coffee outfit in Northern California.