CLRC Calls
Stopwork on WSB Delay

SAN FRANCISCO — Letters went out this week from the Coast Labor Relations Committee and the International officer, to all ILWU longshore, shipyards and walking boss locals, recommending March 10 stop work meetings in all Pacific Coast ports to decide on a course of action with respect to the Wage Stabilization Board's failure to approve the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan negotiated last June.

The recent WSB policy decision on union pension plans, it was stated, while constituting a blanket endorsement of such plans, does not automatically mean that the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan has been approved.

CO-ORDINATION ASKED

All locals having meetings before March 10 have been asked by the International officers and the CLRC to postpone them to that date.

All locals having meetings scheduled for March 10 have been asked by the International and the CLRC to set the date of their meetings forward to March 10.

Detailed letters concerning the projected stop-work meetings have been sent to all affected locals, and the Coast Committee and the International confidently expect to have further information regarding WSB's dragging its heels on the approval of ILWU's pension plans.

PMA DOESN'T WANT STOP

The Pacific Maritime Association would have preferred a July meeting and scheduling of hearings, in order to avoid, if possible, and now has under advisement ILWU's recommendation on union pension plans, it does not automatically mean that the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan has been approved.

Back to the Boss

HALL CASE DEBATE RAGES

Rockwell Kent: The celebrated American artist, who is an honorary member of ILWU, has sent us an annual Editorial for The Dispatcher and called it 'The Smith Act.' No more appropriate piece of art work could appear on our front page these days, when Jack W. Hall, our Regional Director in Hawaii, stands indicted under that act, and unions throughout the country are feeling the impact of this vicious piece of anti-labor legislation.

$2,451,417.35 Goes Back to the Boss Unless

SAN FRANCISCO — It was announced this week that the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund now totals $2,451,417.35 in cash and outstanding accounts receivable. This sum represents contributions to the pension plan that have come in during the last seven months, which means that the fund is being filled at the rate of about $230,000 a month by contributions from ILWU's employers.

If WSB DOESN'T ACT—

The Wage Stabilization Board does not act to approve the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan, every cent of this fund will be set back to the employers.

The WSB has been sitting on the plan over since it was filed with the government agency, though last week it did announce a sort of blanket approval of union pension plans in general. The total noted above is broken down in the following manner: $2,451,417.35 is in U.S. Government securities—both these sums being in the hands of the Association.

There is cash in the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund in the bank in the sum of $2,313.35. Therefore, the total of $2,451,417.35 can cash or securities is already on hand, waiting to be paid out in pensions. An additional sum of $555,316.89 is receivable from Army, Navy, and National Shipping Agency hours worked on the Pacific Coast, and is to be paid when WSB clearance of ILWU's plan is final.

If WSB does not get off the dime and specifically approve the Plan, then . . .

HONOLULU, T. H.—Defense motions to quash the indictments of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, and 8 other defendants held on Smith Act charges, continued as The Dispatcher went to press—in the courtroom of Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin in Honolulu.

The judge had previously refused to hear arguments on the defense motions, which were based on the contention that the grand jury which issued the indictments was not representative of the people of the Territory.

He changed his mind about hearing arguments when his deputy judge, Delbert Metzger, on February 11, ordered the entire grand jury list stricken and a new grand jury impanelled, after hearing defense objections that the grand jury which ordered the indictments was being larded with upper class individuals and management representatives.

METZGER ON THE STAND

First witness in the new hearings—as to whether the indictments should be quashed—was senior Judge Metzger himself, who last year incurred the wrath of real estate interests in the Territory and on the mainland, by reducing half in the Hall case from the $50,000 asked by the Government to the sum of $7,000.

Judge Metzger testified that he had wanted his order to dissolve the grand jury on the basis of affidavits submitted by Mayor John Wilson of Honolulu, Andrew Eshleman of sociology at the University of Hawaii, and Dr. John Remnek, a former one of the Smith Act defendants.

"I resent and get a copy of the motion," said Judge Metzger, "and found that apparently an exhaustive examination had been made of the jury list. I come to the conclusion that an investigation of the jury list should be made. I became quite firmly convinced that there was not proper representation on the jury list."

McLAUGHLIN ANGRY

Judge Metzger, who has so far refused to dismiss the grand jury, but, to the contrary, has ordered it back into session, seemed quite angry that his senior judge's action and attitude are being questioned.

Questioning Judge Metzger, he asked: "If I were in your order of February 11?"

Judge Metzger replied: "I would not come with the idea that I can't do a proper cross-section, and I felt something was lacking."

"Why was it done on February 11 when the least term was only one month and a half away?" Judge McLaughlin asked.

"One term seemed as good as another," Judge Metzger replied. At another point in the senior judge's argument, Judge McLaughlin referred to Judge McLaughlin's earlier refusal to hear arguments on the defense motions to dismiss. Judge McLaughlin asked his senior why
The 'Free Press' and the Courts

February 26, 1952

ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

A T THE LAST meeting of San Francisco Longshore Local 10 we had some visitors—three soldiers who had lost limbs in the Korean war.

One was a white soldier and his two Negro comrades pushed him in a wheelchair. The three had come at the invitation of Local 10's Health Committee, and we made a stand to ask for blood donations for the growing list of Korean war casualties.

These soldiers got an attentive hearing and the membership voted unanimously to support the Red Cross blood bank drive after our leaders were seated in the wheelchair. They also heard other motions, but I'll get around to that a little later.

What the sergeant in the wheelchair had to say was this:

"That the blood bank was way behind in its deliveries of plasma to the Korean front; that somehow the people of our country were not responding to the appeal for blood.

"I don't understand it," said the sergeant. "The people just don't seem to be supporting this war. It's not like the last war at all."

SITTING there, listening to the sergeant, I couldn't help but remember the meeting we had at my local right after the Korean "police action" got started and Truman ordered American troops into battle with the communists.

Congress, the American people or the United Nations for approval. It was probably in the spring of 1950.

I remembered the resolution the local passed that night and the debate around it. I remembered calling for an amendment to the resolution urging an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of troops from the front lines and UN intervention in the Korean war.

The membership didn't agree with me that night, and a few weeks later I was tossed in jail because—I am still推行ing that he was "menace to public security."

That was almost 20 months ago and we have had over 100,000 casualties since then. Now the majority of the people of our country are in favor of ending the war in Korea immediately and are impatient with all the delay in cease-fire negotiations. Truman is forced to pretend he is in favor of it, and even Senator Taft is the leading end to what he calls the "useless" war in Korea.

And at the meeting of Local 10 it had before it a motion, along with the one to support the blood bank, to demand an immediate armistice in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea—American and Chinese.

WHAT the sergeant said at our last meeting expressed his vivid want of the sea that the people of our country are feeling. The sentinels of other nations have never supported, as they supported World War II.

A COUPLE of guys sitting next to me at the meeting felt this way, and asked me the question, "Does this appeal for blood apply to me? After all, I've been screened.

This is a good question, too. We have plenty of members whom the government considers "security risks" and who are barred with reasonable reason from giving blood.

But the government does not hesitate to send out an appeal for other important blood donors, too; that is, people whose lives are not otherwise threatened.

Well, the sergeant got his answer from our membership—Local 10 will donate blood for the wounded in Korea, just as our members have always responded to any humanitarian appeal from almost any source.

But the people of our country are saying, and I am wondering too—whether they shouldn't insist that every bottle of blood that is drawn from a screened longshoreman should not carry a tag.

"This blood donated by a longshoreman who is not considered good enough to work at his trade, because Truman politicians say he is a 'security risk.' May it restore you to health, soldier, and good luck."
ST. HELENS, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council of the AFL-CIO has charged that 10 obscure labor unions in the Columbia River area are engaged in unwise political activities.

The Columbia River District, with headquarters here, is one of the 10 AFL-CIO unions named by the district council as well as by the Postmaster General in a joint conference on un-American activities.

The unions are the Columbia County central labor council, which is affiliated with the AFL, and the ILWU, the American Federation of Labor, and the Pacific Federation of Salesmen.

The AFL-CIO council was formed by 10 local councils in the Columbia River district to work in cooperation.

The unions were found guilty of engaging in unwise political activities.

The international executive board of the AFL-CIO has ordered the suspensions of the AFL-CIO councils in the Columbia River area.

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**The FBI Men Are Out of Condition**

Agent: Sit still, David.
Dave: Hi. How are you, Dave?
Agent: How are you?
Agent: (Whew!) (Laughter.)
Dave: - Nobody's looking over my shoulder.
Agent: You don't need to.
Agent: We kind of had you in a spot there the same subject, then:
Agent: He (Symonds) knows that we've been talking to him the other night.
Agent: He probably isn't going to talk to us, but he has talked to us in a position to help because we can ask some of those questions but, as I pointed out, you can't. But we can. Why don't we put this way? I think we, at one time or another, either Dick and I or some of the fellows: have spoken to most of those people. Whom would you think would be needed?

**The Idea is to Capture**

Dave: Well, the last time you said it was too late to talk to Jack Hall, isn't that right?
Agent: I'd say the first step, anyway, if we're going to say one thing you could do if you go through me, you can call me a liar. (Laughter)

**An Offer to Talk To J. Howard McGrath**

Agent: I mean, we, like you and I, can talk all year about Jack Hall, but we don't get anything accomplished. Some thing, he could be here and talk to us, and he could say "Jack, if you say so-and-so we'll get the indictment dismissed," or "You won't have to go to trial," we'll back you to the hill." What we would do to be explaining his position to the guy who regulates these indictments, who's going to lay it on the line and see if he couldn't be straightened out whereby it would be 6 instead of 7, or at least if he had to go to court, it wouldn't.

Agent: I'd say the first step, anyway, if we're going to sell out the 1949 longshore strike in Hawaii and rattled before the Un-American Committee. Kawasaki has been set up in a liquor store since then. And finally the agents try this tack:

**Who Do You Suppose Can 'Lay It on the Line'?**

Agent: Well, our big worry would be in talking with him because he has been named as a man's man just to talk, and if there's nothing there for him that's all there is to it. If there's something for him that's in it for the guy who can lay it on the line for him, but a——

Dave: Well——
Agent: For instance, in talking to somebody like McGrath, that would be my idea; I don't think he's enough of a—a—I don't think he can be relied upon.

Dave: One thing you can always do is——well, I was going to say one thing you could do if you go through me, you can call me a liar. (Laughter)

Agent: That's true. Well, that's true. That's one way to look at it.

Dave: Then, I'd just——
Agent: What kind of a position does that put you in?
Agent: Yeah.
Dave: Well, that's the only thing. I don't know.
Agent: That wasn't our idea to get you in the middle.

(Here Dave tells them he has told Jack Hall that the agents approached him—Thompson—and that his response to this information was negative. There was a long talk about how much influence the agents do or do not have with the FBI, whether they can deliver on their promises, the relationship between the FBI and the Department of Justice, the nature and purposes of the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley affidavits, and the indictment of Hall and the other defendants.)

**What This Means Is: Play Ball or Else**

Dave: Now, where did we get stuck?
Agent: Yeah, what would happen if all of a sudden some error comes up that possibly somebody charged with a crime, not of recent date, has since that date changed his mind, changed his heart, and is no longer in spirit guilty of the things he's been charged with? What happens to him? If the government is apprised of that fact soon enough, something possibly could be done about it.

Agent: If not, he just goes on and the wheels of justice grind and he gets caught in the middle.

Dave: Well, as to whether—maybe I'm looking a little too far under the bed for ghosts, but—
Agent: Well—that's all right, go ahead—it may scare us, too.

Dave: You guys work for McGrath now and you may work for somebody else sometime later and, you know—

Agent: Ah—

Dave: Suppose that you, well—
Agent: Anyway, go ahead—no, go ahead.

Dave: Suppose that a guy that's big and as important as Jack, and I don't mean in the sense of

how he's been blown up, but I mean really important to people here in the Territory. Suppose that he might have had an idea or two about the people of the Territory, and that he could go along with you guys, and then sometime in the future he should open a program, a wage freeze which is very important to the administration, where does that leave him?

**If You 'Purge' the Union You're OK With the Boss**

(The agents try to assure Dave that that would be perfectly OK with them, and then the FBI men engage in a discussion of unions in general, the pressures to which they are subjected, the motivations of Palt Murray of the OIO and the question of whether or not the FBI is an outfit used by the Democratic Party to stamp out its enemies. Then they say that all the employers in Hawaii would be on the side of ILWU immediately, if only Jack Hall would come out against "Communism." They admit, however, that every time the union goes on strike for legitimate gains, the bosses yell "Red." They pretend that they are opposed to the bosses in this, but Dave is not fooled by their doubletalk and comes right back at them:

Dave: I'd hate to see you guys or anybody else, I'd certainly hate to be a party to wrecking this union. And—nothing could wreck it faster than to have it split apart at the seam, you know. And I wonder—you guys say that communism is splitting the union. I don't see anyKing-size cracks in it yet, but maybe there are some things that you see that I don't know about.

Here Comes the Threat: 'Who Will Be Next?'

Agent: Well, I think it's doing a pretty good job if it takes your Regional Director and puts him in jail. A pretty good start, and who knows who'll be next?

(Pause)

Agent: Dave: Well, there's question number one—who the hell wants to help put him in jail, you see? The other thing, why. That's why we've been doing all the talking.

Agent: Um. (Pause.)

Dave: I wonder if it would make any sense if I tried to talk to Jack? I could put it on the basis that you guys told me that you were sorry that it will be 6 instead of 7. (Pause. Then a slip of the tongue. Dave meant to say "7 instead of 6." in-riments.)

Agent: I think it's a fair enough appraisal of our operations.

Agent: A (Intelligible.)

Agent: I think it's up to Dave to decide in your own mind whether you can.

(Rather) is the discussion at this point, for about 10 minutes, as to how to approach Jack, what he might or might not say, how he would react, etc. The agents say Jack Hall is "just like" Dave, implying that neither trusted the other because both have "something to lose," and then:

This Means: Be an FBI Man And Hold Your Job

Agent: You've—that's—you've got to tell—you're you're smart enough to know let it go and if we can find out, why then perhaps there are other avenues of approach to deal through and that we could think through to save you declaring yourself, and tipping your hand, too, right at that point. I think that's not necessary, but as I said before—we don't have to do everything tonight or tomorrow.

Dave: I know.

Agent: But on the other hand, you don't want—we don't want to delay too goddamn long (unintelligible).

Agent: That's true, too.

Agent: The trial coming up.

Agent: Well, we've got to—he's got to be sure it isn't—

Dave: Um-hm.

Agent: And if it comes out that it can't go any further than that, but if it looks as if there's good indication that a meeting could be set up, why, perhaps then we can do that and we'd talk it over with you again, and the next time you've talked to him and perhaps at that point something will come to light, you see. Maybe we wouldn't have to talk over with you. I—don't I like to plan too far ahead.

Dave: Um-hm.

Agent: Anyway, it would make it simple. Are you going to mention, Dave, that we were to see you again? Or we came to see you again?

Agent: No. Uh, I was just thinking, if you mention that we were here again and we re-enforced that point, it might give him reason to comment—uh, if you just bring it up again as a matter of re-hash on what we told you the first time, maybe he would pass it over. It mightn't even be a bad idea to mention that we were here again, and—

Dave: Maybe it would.

Agent: There, again, you've got to use your judgment.

Dave: Well, I don't like to, I don't—you guys are gonna get the idea that I'm playing a kind of a con game here. If that's the position I want to get myself into. And I'd just as soon avoid as much cloak and dagger stuff as possible.

Agent: Yeah, sure.
Dave: And I, uh—
Agent: I—I don't blame you.
Agent: Still interested in seein' just how deep your fellow's are going.

**If We Can't Work It One Way, We'll Try Another**

Agent: Well, I think we can leave it at this that you make the approach, however, you deem wanting to do it and then that turns out, you go on with it or quit at that point, whichever appears the best to you, or who knows, you may go your way and he may come to you a little while later after he's had a chance to think about it. This could be a completely new idea to him, too. So, if this thing might, to try to set up some long, involved plans—

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: —cloak and dagger stuff, you just couldn't.

Agent: We don't want that.

(There follows about five minutes of conversation, repeating what Dave will say to Jack Hall when he sees him, and arranging for another contact between Thompson and the FBI agents. If the reader is interested in the finer side of FBI agents here it is in a conversation about Christmas trees.)

Agent: Look at that tree. It's a beauty.

Dave: Yeah, isn't that a nice one?

Agent: It is a good one.

Dave: Yeah, yeah.

Agent: I guess your boy gets a big kick out of it.

Dave: Yeah. The storekeeper picked that out for somebody and the guy wanted a bigger one, so my wife got it.

Agent: You got a nice—

Dave: Yeah?

Agent: Almost as if you measured the room, with about three inches left at the top.

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: Look out. Okay. Well, thanks very much.

Dave: Yeah.

Agent: Thanks a lot.

Dave: Well, it's good for your waistline, anyway. (Laughter.)

(On this note the meeting ended. The next got more specific about the deal the agents would like to make with Jack Hall, and there is an implied threat to Dave Thompson that he himself would go along with the "conditioning" the agents have been attempting to use on ILWU rank and files, or find himself in the same spot as the Regional Director. The next issue of The Dispatcher—March 14—will carry excerpts of the conversations and followed this one. Readers must realize that there is all the difference in the world between reading this material and hearing it—as hundreds of ILWU members have heard it on the radio in the Islands. Lost in the printed version are all the inflections of the voice, the inflections and pauses, the laughter and innuendos.)
Disability Benefits in California

Q. How am I covered for disability benefits when working in California?
A. If you are covered under the State of California Disability Insurance program, but only if you are also covered by unemployment insurance. (Longshoremen in Oregon and Washington eligible under the ILWU Welfare Fund, are covered for disability benefits by the Fund.)

Q. What are the disability benefits under the California State program?
A. If you are unable to work due to illness or injury which occurs off the job and are under doctor’s care, you are entitled to weekly payments from the State. These payments are from $10 up to a maximum of $30 per week, depending on how much you earned before your illness. Payment for each day is $1.25 of the weekly amount.

Q. How many weeks of benefits can I receive?
A. You can receive weekly payments for a maximum of 26 weeks in any benefit year.

Q. Do the weekly payments start with the first day of illness?
A. Yes, if your disability is due to illness or injury which occurs off the job. If your disability is due to illness or injury which occurs on the job, payments will begin after two weeks of disability.

Q. Do you need to file a claim for disability benefits?
A. You must file a claim for disability benefits. You are entitled to weekly payments from the State. These payments are from $10 up to a maximum of $30 per week, depending on how much you earned before your illness. Payment for each day is $1.25 of the weekly amount.

Q. What are the impairment criteria for the state program?
A. To be eligible for state disability insurance, you must be unable to perform your usual or customary occupation.

Q. Are there any additional benefits in the state’s program?
A. Yes, in addition to the weekly benefits, you may also be eligible for other benefits, such as medical care and vocational rehabilitation.

Q. How do I file a claim for state disability benefits?
A. You must file the claim within 28 days of the first day of disability.

Q. What are the impairment criteria for the state program?
A. To be eligible for state disability insurance, you must be unable to perform your usual or customary occupation.

Q. How do I file a claim for state disability benefits?
A. You must file the claim within 28 days of the first day of disability.
ILA Bias

Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, pretesting against discrimination and unfair treatment, drafted a letter of complaint to Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen’s Association in New York, threatening to freeze them off the waterfront if Joe Ryan, who would like to pay his bill. The waitress gave him change, and together with Freeman and another white union member came to the aid of a brother who was being discriminated against. The incident uncovered by the waitress was the first time on February 29, the first day of the strike of Local 6 of the ILWU, the largest longshoremen’s union in the country, which has been endorsed by the National Maritime Association, the Maritime Employers Association, and theilwU affiliates. The strike was won by the carpenters and was the first strike in the city of San Francisco, where the longshoremen are “illegal.”

Another customer overheard and reported the incident. The manager of the restaurant was “astonished” and took the woman as a witness. The incident was reported to the AFL Committee on Law and Order, whose president, Brother Austin, was received in the mayor’s office by the mayor, who is an advocate of the trade union movement.

In other actions at this meeting, the NCDC directed its officers to bring the issue of discrimination in California by getting all landlords, restaurants, and employers that are not only entitled to wages, but also to the right to strike when they are confronted with an arbitrary attitude on the part of management. Thewhitelist was endorsed by the AFL Committee on Law and Order, whose president, Brother Austin, was received in the mayor’s office by the mayor, who is an advocate of the trade union movement.

A report was delivered at this meeting of the Northern California District Council (see below). Left to right: Willie Mitchell, secretary of the Council, seated with back to camera; left to right, are Hossay Spears (Local 6), O. L. Beaudine (Redwood City Local 6) and William Chamberlin, ILWU Regional Director for Northern California. Forty delegates were present at this meeting.

District Council In Session

The membership of Local 68 is on strike and they are protesting for recognition. The union, like the others, is not represented in their own organization. They have accused the ILA of having no jurisdiction over any New York waterfront, but so far, they have been assigned "no place, neither side of the last line of work." They are 500 men in Local 68 and most of them, when they can find work, find it on South Bronx, but so far, there is no strike.

In their letter to Governor Dewey, the ILA men complained that the Wagner Act is not fair and that they have been left out of the unionization process. "We, the ILA, have been trying to get applied on the dockers," they said. But they are getting no help from the AFL-CIO, which does not want to jeopardize their local if he can, in order to get the maximum of mill and filers.

Local 6 Member Fights Prejudice

A Negro and a white union member came to the aid of a Negro brother who was insulated by a waitress, discriminating against him, and the incident came up to Freeman and together they reported the incident to police andエリア apologized immediately.

The waitress was James King, a waitress, who works at the Oakland Cafe, which was featured in a recent television series, "Love, Frankie." He had just become a member of the NRA, and he had purchased in that area.

CROCKETT — At its regular meeting here on February 25, the members of the District Council of ILWU formulated a plan of action to combat discrimination in the hiring practices of the Permanent Foundation, and to improve its service. A long report from delegates to the Local 6 in Oakland, pointed to many recent instances of discrimination in the hiring of Negro doctors, and cited growing incidents of discrimination by those who are covered by the ILWU-FMA Welfare Plan.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

In other actions at this meeting, the NCDC directed its officers to bring the issue of discrimination in California by getting all landlords, restaurants, and employers that are "illegal." The incident was reported to the AFL Committee on Law and Order, whose president, Brother Austin, was received in the mayor’s office by the mayor, who is an advocate of the trade union movement.

In a letter to the member's local office No. 1356, the Council expressed: "Congratulations to you for your union's vigorous action in protesting toили/topics and securing the unionization of the municipal transit employes... and offered support if any further jobs are won in the area. The council's goal is to consolidate the gains made last week.

At the same time, the ILWU body sent a letter to Mayor Elmer Robinson, condemning his attitude and actions during the recent strike. The letter, signed to Jeff Klare, secretary of NCDC, stated that the Council, "... voiced unimpaired disapproval of the position taken by your office with reference to the National Longshoreman’s conditions, asking for a new and better contract, and urging the city to negotiate with the union on the part of management."

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OAKLAND — ILWU members are expected to return to work at Oaks Park, located at San Francisco, on March 15.

The longshoremen belong to the ILWU, and profits of the park are divided among the employees of the park.

It is expected that the park, which is located at San Francisco, on March 15, will be fully opened. The park, which is located at San Francisco, on March 15, will be fully opened. The park, which is located at San Francisco, on March 15, will be fully opened.

WASHINGTON — A new survey by the National Labor Relations Board shows that unemployment is increasing in the state of Washington and throughout the country.

Sixteen areas were classified as having more unemployment than the national average, and suggestions of the membership of the board were passed on to the board.

Watch local bulletin boards for any changes in the above.

Potato Workers Get Hike

Local 6 members employed at the Bluebird Potato Chip Company (Oakland) have just concluded negotiations that led to a 16 cent an hour wage increase effective October 1, 1952.

Two other points still in negotiation involve weekly pay for parking lot for employees. They are expected to be resolved by March 1.

Negotiations were conducted by Bertha Schmidt, Audrey Handlon and Margaret Samson, with the assistance of East Bay Business Agent Ed Newman.

Local 209 Makes Gains

Members of Local 209 employed at the M & N Cigar Company in Chicago, have negotiated a series of general wage increases ranging from 10 per cent in the present wage structure to 15 per cent in the new contract. The company has also agreed to pay $1,000 per year in addition to the new contract.

In contract renegotiation with Local 209, the company has agreed to raise wages 8 per cent an hour more was won, on the contract for the current wage reopening provision of the union. The company has also agreed to pay $1,000 per year in addition to the new contract.

The company has also agreed to pay $1,000 per year in addition to the new contract.

Under a new contract signed with United Export Packers & Coolers, the Scott Company, has obtained wage increases for freight (up to $10 per hour), truck drivers (up to $12 per hour), and warehousemen (up to $15 per hour).
Hall Case
Argument
Still Rages
(Continued from Page 1)

he felt his (McLaughlin's) ro-

tended to advocate the overthrow

of the government by force and

violence. -

The next meeting of the Colum-

bian Teamster—AFL

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