McClellan Unveils Anti-Labor Gimmick

"Right-to-Work' Maneuver Aims at Killing Civil Rights Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), the man who is trying to gain a reputation for being the friend of the working man by his so-called "rackets" investigation, is the author of a cynical maneuver which will either destroy pending civil rights legislation or will put over a federal "right-to-work" law.

The Bitlerian majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, chaired by Sen. John O. Eastland, Mississippi Demo-
crat, unveiled its machinery to block the Administration's "right-to-vote" civil rights bill, when Senator McClellan introduced a rider in the form of a "right-to-work" amendment.

The "right-to-work" amendment would destroy union and closed shop agreements and has been vigorously opposed by combined labor forces, AFL-CIO and Independents, as well as by many of the Northern liberals in Congress.

CLEVER MANEUVER

Washington political observers view this rider as a clever and adroit political maneuver. By tying in the anti-
union amendment, it may be impossible to eliminate it without killing off the entire civil rights program.

At the same time it is possible that the civil rights measure could be killed, while the "right-to-work" amendment could be the basis for new anti-
labor legislation.

This parliamentary device by Mc-
clellan and his southern colleagues has created considerable embarrassment to officials of AFL-CIO who have been bailing McClennen's recent investigation of Teamster officials and have been promising co-operation with McClellan.

The AFL-CIO is bitterly opposed to any "right-to-work" legislation and has come out strongly in favor of the Presi-
dent's civil rights bill.

UNIONS UNNECESSARY

Under McClennen's proposed amend-
ment the so-called right-to-work would be made a civil right and membership in a union would not be necessary to hold a job.

The Attorney General would be given the power to insure the open shop and the right to scab by seeking court or-
ders to stop union organization, in cer-
tain instances.

The government would also be given the power to take criminal action against unions to punish any interfer-
ence with this "right-to-work." Labor observers in the nation's capi-
tal fear the possibility that a Demo-
crat-Republican coalition may take ad-
vantage of the situation to put over the anti-labor legislation, while they see little chance of even the weak civil rights bill getting to the floor.

"We're Not Going to Keep You Cooped Up in the Hold"

Local 6 Fires Facts at Pay Boost Target

SAN FRANCISCO—The sec-
ond phase of Warehouse Local 6, ILWU negotiations with the Dis-
tributors Association of Northern California opened this week with the union's presentation of facts and figures to support the de-
mand for a 25 cents per hour in-
crease in basic wage rates for its nearly 10,000 members.

A detailed survey of the cost of liv-
ing in this area, of wages paid in other industries, of the necessary minimum income for a decent, healthy life and of the increased productivity of ware-
housemen, all point, Local 6 nego-
ciators said, to the need for this wage in-
crease.

HELLER BUDGET

A case in point is the Heller Bud-
get (a widely accepted University of Cali-
ifornia study) which provides figures of how much is needed for a standard of living "that public opinion current-
ly recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

The Heller Budget reports that a family of four (man, wife, boy of 13 and girl of 8), living in a rented home, needs a minimum of $3,997.50. The same family, owning a house, needs $3,755.54 per year.

The base rate of Local 6 warehouse-
men, the union indicated to the em-
ployer negotiators, is $4.408 per year—73 cent per cent of the Heller Budget.

BLS OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics an-
nual survey of wages shows that Local 6 wages were substantially below aver-
age—between 21 1/2 cents to 37 1/2 cents below average in different class-
fications.

This is not the complete story, ac-
cording to the union, for as the year progressed the warehouse wage rates fell farther and farther behind average wages as shown in the BLS survey, Union negotiators said.

"A 25 cent increase in the ware-
house rate would help bring ware-
housemen more nearly in line with comparable workers."

COMPARISON WITH LONGSHORE

Other data presented showed that the differential between warehouse workers and longshoremen, which has always existed, has been widening con-
siderably in the last few years.

"The standard of living of Local 6 members,” the union said, "already shown to be low compared to the accepted living standards, is being further de-
teriorated by the rise in prices.”

In answer to the usual employer

(Continued on Page 7)
If you're trying to get rich by working overtime, forget it.

The way to get rich is to think up some gimmick that lets you hire a lot of other guys to work overtime for you, so that for every dollar you pay them you rake it in two. A little luck, a little political influence and a little class brass and you're drinking mint juleps on Miami Beach surrounded by blondes in bikinis, and with no worries other than so busy trying to latch onto a couple of extra guys to work overtime for you, so that for too tired to think up any magic gimmick and did you forget to clip your last coupons, and and that the human nervous system can stand what's the tax bite going to be.

The IDEAL life is something we can't spell out for somebody else. One guy wants this but another guy wants that. Some man who works around the clock? Forsaken by his family, eventual illness and death—or even the living death of perpetual 'tiredness—Is that the answer to the pursuit of happiness.

There is certainly nothing wrong with our longshoremen work 9 hours a day, 6 at straight time, 3 at overtime and labor under the delusion that they are making something from the boss. The boss is the happiest with the delusion. He's getting his and plenty more. It is time for the shorter day. It's got to be. The labor force is increasing. Automation is making fewer and fewer workers necessary. The labor force is increasing. Automation is making fewer and fewer workers necessary.

If we fight for the shorter day with the right to work with the shorter day we win. We cannot have both. We are also too tired even to reason out whether we live for the purpose of working (for somebody else) or whether we work for the purpose of working (for ourselves).

The ORIGINAL purpose of overtime was to place a penalty upon the employer so that he wouldn't work you beyond the standard work shift. American labor struggled to get rid of the sumpt to sundown day. Then it struggled to get rid of the 12-hour day, then the 10-hour day. It achieved (and not without a bitter struggle) the 8-hour day, and the glory of the longshore division of our own union, the 6-hour day. But to what avail? It is a fiction. Our longshoremen work 9 hours a day, 6 at straight time, 3 at overtime and labor under the delusion that they are making something from the boss. The boss is the happiest with the delusion. He's getting his and plenty more.

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We are too tired even to reason out the facts of life, to wit, that we're stuck with working and that we've got to make a choice between whether we live for the purpose of working (for somebody else) or whether we work for the purpose of working (for ourselves).

The BEAM

There isn't a single politician, employer, newspaper editor or college professor offering unsolicited advice to the labor movement today who wouldn't be in there fighting a fully armed labor movement.

A PART from his efforts to keep Negro and poor white voters away from the polls in his native Arkansas—and other southern states as well—the Senator also is on a mission to dismantle the right-to-sear into a federal statute which the Attorney General and the FBI would enforce throughout the nation. A few months ago all of organized labor, including the ILWU, were in a desperate fight to keep the state of Washington from adopting a right-to-work law. They were successful. But in Indiana, with its large organized labor movement, the combined AFL-CIO could not keep a right-to-work law off the books. These right-to-work laws which the Senator is fighting would really make it impossible for any union to maintain its security. Unions have won the fight for security by maintaining peaceful union-management collective bargaining, federal legislation would actively stimulate strike breaking, sacking the person who has voted for the union.

McClellan is shrirmed enough to see the possibilities which are at hand to have jobs, and so do we. We cannot have a population kept working and half unemployed.

So, what do we do? We found a principle and we fought for it—and both times we won. There was no confusion. We knew we were fighting for.

If we fight for the shorter day with the shorter day we win. We cannot have both. We are also too tired even to reason out whether we live for the purpose of working (for somebody else) or whether we work for the purpose of working (for ourselves).

The POINT is, as the ILWU policy declaration pointed out, that evil and dishonest or corrupt policies have no more place in the union movement than in any other part of American life. And labor's worst enemies who disapprove of this character should be removed. The union movement itself has the power and the authority to do the job. McClellan and his friends are up to is obvious—they hope to use a few incidents of corruption to cripple the entire labor movement and to weaken the fighting strength of organized labor.

The appointment of so-called watchdog committees by some unions to police their internal democracy is equally phony. This won't institute or preserve union democracy—and it won't hold off the barking dogs of the Senate investigation.

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Ethics Body Hears Beck In Secret

(Washington, D.C. — The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee opened its trial of the Teamster Union here Monday by supplying top officers of the labor organization with a 22-page bill of particulars.

The initial hearing was held behind closed doors at the AFL-CIO headquarters. In attendance was the full membership of the Ethical Practices Committee, Dave Beck, and most of the top officers of the Teamster union.

After presentation of the bill of particulars, the hearing was recessed until May 24 to give the Teamster union time to answer the allegations.

Insiders claim the AFL-CIO official-dam has an eye on the Machinists' Union to establish a pattern for the trial which will avoid a showdown until after the Teamster Convention next fall. Federation officials are said to be moving cautiously, fearful that any such break with the Teamster, will intensify jurisdictional struggles.

It is also rumored that strong efforts are being made by various labor leaders to "persuade" Teamster officials to initiate some kind of a settlement, or changes in the top leadership, before the Ethical Practices Committee makes its final report.

The bill of particulars was based largely on the report of the McClellan committee, hearing, on newspaper, radio and television. Dave Beck in a March television broadcast said he had hoped to turn over $300,000 from the Teamster fund to Western Funds.

The AFCEA News points out that "some Senators believe that charges against union leaders may endanger bills to which they are important the passage of the 'Labor Reform Law.'"

ANTI-LABOR ATMOSPHERE

A more pointed warning comes from a spokesman for the U.M.W. "The atmosphere on Capitol Hill is one of cold war labor," he declared, "It is the worst since the Taft-Hartley or other labor laws."

Evidence of this development is found in a rash of anti-union bills being dropped into the hopper, in the failure of liberal Congressmen to supply any real push behind union-sponsored bills, in the defensive attitude of labor lobbyists.

All the signs indicate that Congress is headed for a major "clean-up" the unions" agree. Liberals are jump- ing on the bandwagon by supporting legislation ostensibly aimed at protecting welfare funds, but which will go much farther.

Meanwhile, the two big projects on Capitol Hill—the labor racket probe and the economy drive—have helped revive the traditional coalition between Dixiecrats and old-fashioned Republicans. The record shows they are making common cause on their pet peeves to grab control of the situation.

Democrats teamed up with South- erners on a "right-to-work" bill. But the House and Senate Judiciary Committees have differed in their interpretation of the bill. Democrats have passed it, while Republicans have killed it.

Republican leaders are said to be getting back to labor in the House and Senate Judiciary Committees after the "Old noisy Labor Act debate of the 85th Congress, and are said to be pushing for a "simpler" labor law.

Eisenhower, in his Economic Report, said "Our information is that the bill was stalled in Chairman Howard W. Smith's Rules Committee while the Senate one is still pending before Chairman Eastland's Judiciary Committee. Both sides are fighting to keep the bills bottled up until condi- tions are favorable for a filibuster in the Senate."

Immigration Law Revision — President Eisenhower, January 31, requested a "prompt action" to revise the 1924 Miner-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. Neither the House nor Senate has held hearings on this subject.

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MINIMUM WAGE COMPROMISE

Expansion of Minimum Wage Legislation In a compromise on school aid legislation which falls far short of meeting needs outlined by the National Education Association, and in sidetracking any action on Taft-Hartley or other labor bills.

HERE'S WHAT WE FACE

What the overall picture boils down to is that the success of the economy drive sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and plus the hostility of the labor movement supported by the McClellan Committee, has convinced Congressional re- formers that they are riding high and can do a job this year.

A rundown on top issues of concern to labor and the ordinary working person follows:

Civil Rights—The House Judiciary Committee April 1, reported a bill (HR 2717), which has drawn support for the "unalarmingly moderate bill which can win approval. A Senate Ju- diciary subcommittee has approved a similar bill (S 83). The House version is stalled in Chairman Howard W. Smith's Rules Committee while the Senate one is still pending before Chairman Eastland's Judiciary Committee. Both sides are fighting to keep the bills bottled up until condi- tions are favorable for a filibuster in the Senate."

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Alaska Union, Boat Owners In Agreement

KETCHikan, Alaska — An agreement, signed on April 22 between Ketchikan Vessel Owners Association and Fishermen and Allied Workers Division of ILWU, outlined the separate duties and obligations of the parties involved as well as recognition, it was reported by John E. Rahm, secretary-treasurer of the union.

The agreement specifies discrimination against union or employer association members because of their activity in their work is clearly to the best interest of the Alaska Union, further stated in the agreement which runs until May 28, 1968. It can be reopened for modifications by notice of either party.

The agreement was signed by Jack Langille and Bert Vooge, Local 30, negotiation committee. Daniel K. Vick, president, and Peter J. Holmberg signed for the Ketchikan Vessel Owners Association. Vick owns the halibut fishing vessel Abeek and Holmberg owns the New Dawn.

ILWU Policy on World Trade Means More Jobs Better Living Standards...Promotes World Peace

SAN FRANCISCO - Here are some main points of the ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committee report on the World Trade Conference held last April 6 to 9:

Many people are using their ILWU-PMA Welfare program health coverage in the service plans in practically every country. The program had been up an average of 25 percent in service plan ports over the previous year.

Among the many members of the program who are eligible for medical benefits, the average per service plan port is up an average of 10 percent.

The ILWU-PMA Welfare program is widely used and hailed by medical men.

Consequently, we find ourselves in the peculiar position of experiencing higher costs in direct relationship to the effectiveness of our program. We have consistently taken the position that we were committed to the highest utilization possible for good medical care. Our emphasis on preventive medicine is directed towards getting people to the doctor earlier and more frequently.

While we may congratulate ourselves on greater utilization and as a result, progress made in helping for our people, we are faced with the fact that these costs us more money than we can afford to treat our people on the cost of living index.

The Journal of the American Hospital Association, April, 1956, stated, "unless there is a depression, we must expect hospital costs to increase at about 5 per cent annually for many years."

Visitor Aasne Lekshin, right, is shown with ILWU Pension Director Henry Schmidt when he visited San Francisco recently along with a group of 25 Finnish social workers. Lekshin is social director of the state alcohol monopoly in Finland and is especially interested in the social welfare programs of industries.

SALEM, Ore. — The legislature, in session for 14 weeks so far has come up with nothing conclusive on key issues like unemployment compensation, taxes or schools, according to Ernie Baker, ILWU delegate. Instead, the hard pressed solons have rumored that burglars are game fish and rabbits are poultry. And they have voted down the anti-picketing-law reform by a margin of five to four votes and a referendum on the surgeon's fee and products of speculation of hamstringing labor and gut the constitution.

UNION CONTROL LAW Chief among these is H. B. 774, which would bring about the supervised operation of unions," Baker warns. This bill gives the state labor commissioner access to all union books and records, forces the unions to file annual reports, provides that a labor group cannot "create a fund in excess of the legitimate requirements in carrying out the labor management cooperation program" including limitation on dues, and gives judges and the attorney general the right to "enforce this and have full power to issue restraining orders." Other measures under consideration in the wake of the McClane hearings include: (1) H. B. 250, the so-called "Regulate" and tap union welfare funds and (2) H. B. 650, the so-called "censor" bill. Baker warned that the latter is "the most dangerous bill." These are the so-called "conspiracy bill," and a measure to gut the organized labor law.

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Can a world live without fear while the testing of atom bombs, and the even more devastating hydrogen bombs, continue? On last May 8 health officials in Louisville, Ky., announced they found traces of radioactive strontium in milk in increasing amounts. They said that fallout from atomic tests lands on hay and grass each day.

There's no defense in arms

IT ISN'T any longer a matter of winning or losing a war! Nobody would win in another world war. From Presidents Eisenhower and Truman down, the experts agree on that. Military men, atom scientists, political leaders, all have warned that the kind of civilization we know could not survive a war. A vigorous drive by the United States for world disarmament would rally world opinion that the Communist could not long resist. They have convinced millions of people that they are for peace and we are for war, but their whole program would break down if they refused to go along with a genuine attempt to achieve world disarmament.

Disarmament is an indispensable part of a policy that could lead to peace!

2. Help others help themselves

SUPPOSE you lived, with your wife and children, in a mud hut with a thatched roof. The space inside the hut is about equal to an average American living-room. The floor is trampled earth; cooking is done over an open fire. You are a farmer, working on land belonging to someone else, whom you have never seen but who takes the bulk of your crops and keeps you permanently in debt. It is poor land anyway, and you work it with primitive tools. Your family never has enough to eat, and your children are thin and often sick from undernourishment.

Almost two-thirds of the world's people live like that. Can you wonder that they want something better? Their determination to improve their lives has brought about a kind of "world revolution, against landlords," "white imperialism," and economic exploitation generally.

Some Americans do not understand about this world revolution. They think the whole thing is some kind of Communist plot, and that if only the Communists could somehow be overthrown, everything would settle down and be peaceful again. Actually, as Stringfellow Barr wrote in "Let's Join the Human Race":

"If all the Russians in the world...died this evening, and if all the Communists of whatever race were...to commit suicide tomorrow at noon sharp, the world revolution would not stop."

A new peace policy would deal with this world revolution and the conditions that created it. We Americans would offer to help these millions of people achieve the kind of better life they seek. We would help set up some kind of world organization, perhaps as part of the United Nations, by which they could be helped to help themselves. We would offer to put up a big share of that organization's capital, too—a part of the money and material we now spend on armaments.

That is the kind of policy that would win us friends all over the world, behind the "Iron Curtain" as well as in front of it. It is the kind of policy that Russia could not afford to stay out of! It is another part of the policy that could lead to permanent peace!

3. Change can be peaceful

All of this means that if we want peace, we must be prepared to see some big changes made, and even to help make them. In the past such changes, involving millions of people, usually have happened by war. This time, war would mean only increased misery for all.

Change can be peaceful, however.

An American policy that pushed—hard—for disarmament and a "helping-others-help-themselves" program could arouse such world-wide enthusiasm that the danger of war would be greatly reduced. With this in mind, we need to do two things as part of our new policy.

First, we must strengthen the instruments of peaceful change that now exist. Wherever men of different nations work together on peaceful non-political projects, we find the kind of bond that should be strengthened. Many of the agencies of the United Nations are of this kind, and they need—quietly and without publicity, like the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Labor Office. These

(Continued on Page 7)

1. No arms, no war

WHAT one single international agreement would bring a huge sigh of relief from all over the world? World disarmament, with inspection and control, of course!

Certainly disarmament alone would not be enough. Other political and economic problems would have to be solved, other great decisions made. But modern war would be impossible without modern weapons, and the announcement that all nations had agreed to abandon their armies and navies and air forces would be the best news in our generation.

Is disarmament possible?

Many Americans think that it is not. They say America tried disarmament after both World Wars, and it didn't work. Don't you believe it!

None of those famous conferences between the wars talked about disarmament. They discussed limitation of armaments, or reduction of armaments. But each nation taking part, including our own, was careful to make sure that at the end of the conference it was at least as strong, relatively, as it had been at the beginning. Disarmament was never tried, except when it was imposed on a defeated enemy.

And while the United States did demobilize a good part of its armed forces after World War II (as did most other nations), it did not disarm. On the contrary, it continued to develop as rapidly as possible the brand new weapon of which the whole world was afraid—the atom bomb. And it is well to remember that for a considerable time the atom bomb was our exclusive possession!

Whether disarmament is possible now depends largely on how much the people of this country really want to eliminate war. A vigorous drive by the United States for world disarmament would rally world opinion that the Communists could not long resist. They have convinced millions of people that they are for peace and we are for war, but their whole program would break down if they refused to go along with a genuine attempt to achieve world disarmament.

Our children have the right to look upon a secure world and hope for a full life and the abundance of permanent peace.
U.S. Businessmen Want China Trade Equality

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Western European countries and Japan have for relaxation of the embargo on trade with China. The proposal evoked immediate criticism because of its limited extent.

Under the U. S. program, the NATO countries, plus Japan, would be permitted to send a specified list of items to China. This list would not be as broad as that presently governing trade with the Soviet European bloc.

The U. S. proposal is also reportedly being criticized as "unrealistic." The point is being made that once Western European countries can openly trade on any basis with China, it will be difficult to avoid trans-shipment of U. S. goods.

Other criticism, still behind the scenes, is stirring in Washington. Several West Coast Congressmen, have indicated to this reporter a sense of shock over the fact the Administration plans to prevent U. S. businessmen from competing with their European and Japanese counterparts for the China market.

Any broad protest from trade groups in this country is likely to prove quite pointed, management and labor is necessary to solve the area's problems.

DEPRESSION DANGER SIGNALS

The ILWU official explained his union's position on trade with China by pointing to the "danger signals" that the inflationary prosperity is beginning to unravel. It is later than you think, unless we expand our world trade we are going to slip back into a worse depression than before. Trade with China and Southeast Asia is vital." Bulcke presented his audience of businessmen with some of the facts and figures surrounding trade:

"In 1931, at the depth of the great depression, lumber trade with China from Northwest ports amounted to 104 million board feet. If we were shipping that much today it would mean $11 million of additional income to North- west businesses."

Our allies and friends have not been asleep while the State Department forbad American business to enter into trade with China, Bulcke said, giving evidence of the enormous increases in western shipping calling at mainland China ports. "It is a known fact," he said, "that the U. S. Navy's intelligence placed the number of ships entering Red China ports during March alone at 94 vessels of many nations."

"Some should have been U. S. ships carrying U. S. cargo directly to China, instead of through other nations." Political attitudes toward this question of trade are changing, Bulcke said. "Even if we don't approve of China's form of government that is not sufficient reason for blocking off trade in goods or ideas. It is none of our business to tell other countries what kind of government they should have." The union official explained his understanding of the Taft-Hartley Act "designed to destroy unionism. Upon these two bulwarks, the Negro worker and the militant and steadfast leadership."

Bulcke urged businessmen to support China trade. Rep. Pelly Foresees Anti-Labor Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Tom Pelly (R., Seattle) has called upon unions in his district to furnish him their slant on legislative proposals arising in the wake of the McClellan hearing.

In his letter, the Seattle Congressman, endorsed by most unions in the last election, referred to "anti-union forces" who are clamoring for "a ban on the union shop and provisions to eliminate secondary boycotts and place unions under Federal anti-trust laws." This was an obvious reference to the "full house cleaning job" demanded by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Pelly explained the purpose of his letter in these words: "As your Representative I do not intend to stand by and see the legitimate labor movement suffer unfairly. In this connection it seems to me important to give the public the true facts, but in particular to back labor's own recommendations for legislation."

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Pottery Mender

This is one of twenty oil paintings by John Baleff, a houseman and member of ILWU Local 6, on exhibit this month at Artists Cooperative, 2224 Union Street, San Francisco. Baleff works at Baker-Hamilton, a hardware house. He is 28 and has exhibited in many Bay area galleries. He studied for three years at the California School of Fine Arts. During World War II he served in the navy and participated in many bombing raids over Germany.

Indictment Local 207 Official Is T-H Victim

NEW ORLEANS — Apparently embroiled on a world map, Taft-Hartley indictments against officers of the W. A. R. H. C. at Local 207 ILWU, as fast as they come into ofiice, a federal grand jury here has indicted Lee Brown, president of Local 207, who was indicted and convicted last year on the same Taft-Hartley charge. Brown died while his case was on appeal.

The case had been originally seen as a government move to try to stop the growing cooperation between the ILWU and ILA longshoremen in Gulf ports.

Lee Brown's indictment follows the same pattern used against Nelson. Brown was indicted on two counts, "membership" in the Communist Party, and "affiliation" with the organization.

LIKE BRYSON CASE

(This seems to be a duplication of the Hugh Bryson case, in which the president of the now-defunct Marine Cooks and Stewards union was the same two counts. He was judged innocent of the membership count. It had the book thrown at him in the affidavit count.)

Significance was seen here in the fact that several weeks before the indictment of Brown, he was called before the House un-American Activities Committee, which brought a group of paid, professional witnesses to testify against him.

Brown refused to answer any questions put by the committee unless he was first able to place a preliminary strike in the union.

The committee had Brown thrown out of the hearing room and threatened him with a "full house cleaning job" citation.

Instead of a contempt citation, a federal grand jury handed down a T-H indictment. Brown is now free under $5000 bail and awaiting trial.

Brown's comment on indictment called the non-communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act "designed to rob the labor movement of its most militant and militant organization," a drive to scare Americans into submission.

Under this act, he said, "a labor leader who refuses to soften radical demands for unionism must face prosecution."

"The desire of the witch hunters is to drive the Negro backward and de-stroy unionism. Upon these two bulwarks, the Negro worker and the union, rest the future prosperity of southern blacks, and in their defense I plead not guilty and will fight the prosecution."

Bulcke Urges Businessmen Support China Trade

COOS BAY, Ore. — The Chamber of Commerce of this Oregon port last week heard as its feature speaker ILWU Second Vice President Germain Bulcke who urged local businessmen to support the union's stand in developing trade with mainland China as a means of "beating off a worse depression than we had in the thirties."

According to a New York Times story, British and Japanese authorities are unhappy with the U. S. proposal. They are reported as wanting equalization of the Eastern European and China controls, plus a liberalization of the existing "selectivity policy" now applied to the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

The U. S. proposal is also reportedly being criticized as "unrealistic." The point is being made that once Western European countries can openly trade on any basis with China, it will be difficult to avoid trans-shipment of U. S. goods.

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Equal Rights on the Job

Crucial Week for California FEP; Senate Committee Could Kill Bill

SACRAMENTO—This week will tell the story whether California will at last have a Fair Employment Practice legislation, or whether an FEP bill already passed by the assembly will be allowed to die.

The Senate Labor Committee on that date will conduct a hearing on Assembly Bill 2000, passed by a record 61 to 15 vote in April, introduced by Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins (D., Los Angeles) which would make it unlawful for employers or unions to discriminate because of "race, religious creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

UNIONS MOBILIZE
Unions throughout the state are putting pressure on Sacramento, concentrating on the target date to convince the Senate Labor Committee to pass favorably on AB 2000.

In the San Francisco Bay area, Warehouse Union Local 6, ILWU, has mobilized a campaign led by stewards in all its houses and calling on all members, individually or in groups, to send wires to Robert I. Montgomery, Chairman, Senate Labor Committee, Suite 300 Capitol, Sacramento, urging passage.

A bulletin sent to all houses by local 6 points out the urgency of action with the warning: "We are now 1 year and 6 months from the time that we first got the bill and at the same time the FEP has run up against little if any opposition which would have been expected."

UNIONS MOBILIZE

The Senate Labor Committee, which last year sent more than 4,000 girls and boys to summer camps for the ILWU locals, on the target date.

More Healthy Kids

Thanks to Pensioner

SAN FRANCISCO — A number of boys and girls from the city will have a vacation in the mountains this summer, thanks to Harry Ingward, ILWU Local 10, income worker, whose years of service have given him a pension. He is shown above with his wife and his children.

Local 6 Fires Facts

At Wage Target

(Continued from page 1)

agencies bring nations together to do real things for the real needs of people, to encourage and strengthen such agencies.

In the end we want to develop our ability in negotiation. Negotiation involves compromise and concession, and some Americans have acted lately as though such words were unpatriotic and dishonest, as though anything wrong with compromise, so long as we do not compromise our principles.

As a nation we must learn to compromise with other nations, if we want peace. We must develop our economic and military power to insist on having our own way all the time. We must recognize their points of view, even when they differ from ours, and try to find a common ground on which to work.

Change can be peaceful, but it takes hard work to make it so. We must either do that work or expect the worst. This is another part of our "policy for peace."

4. Because it's the right thing to do

To achieve world disarmament, to help other nations to help themselves, to do the coupletly and essentially — these are a way to peace that could work.

They are also the right thing to do, and in the end it is why we do them all. The decisions we make today are on the basis of whether the results will "strengthen" us or the Communists.

In such an atmosphere it will be hard to compromise basic principles.

It is not that such words were unpatriotic and dis-honorable. But there is nothing wrong with compromise, so long as we do not compromise our principles.

Most decisions these days are made on the basis of whether the results will "strengthen" us or the Communists.

They are as deeply loved as our children. They have sent urgent calls to all locals to put special pressure on individual legislators and to call on all their friends in religious, fraternal and civic groups to add their voices to the fight for FEP.

The "cow counties" present the biggest stumbling block to passage of any progressive legislation because each county, irrespective of population, has equal representation, one senator each, with small counties having as much to say as those from giant population areas such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, etc.

Local 6 Secretary-treasurer Richard Lynden, in reporting on the current status of FEP legislation before the Northern California District Council last week, pointed out that industry is anxious to move inland and it will be a good time that labor gets better acquainted with some of the "cow county" legislators.

"Many of them are now in the position of being organized labor constituents," he said, "something they've never had before… It's time we let them know about our program."

SF FEP SHELVED

In San Francisco a much-discussed, much-favored FEP ordinance has been shelved on the grounds that if FEP passes the state legislature it will not be needed in San Francisco.

Local ILWU locals are continuing to urge passage of the FEP ordinance by the San Francisco supervisors (a) because it is good legislation and (b) because passage of the city will encourage like action by the state senators.

LOCAL 6 PRACTICES FEP

A telegram signed by local 6 officers last week to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors said in part:

"Five thousand warehouse men and women assembled at union membership meeting urge that FEP be voted…"

"Our union fought for an enforceable FEP and have had such language in all union contracts since 1941 in spite of the resistance of employers in the warehouse industry."

"Until we wrote this FEP language into our agreements discrimination was rampant in the industry. In 1949 there were not more than a dozen Negroes who had been voluntarily employed. We were able to enforce an FEP policy primarily because of our non-discriminatory rotary hiring hall.

"We believe that discrimination in employment opportunities will not cease until FEP becomes a compulsory policy for both employers and unions and we respectfully urge that you support the pending legislation..."
Witness Manning Johnson
Is Again Caught Telling Lies

NEW YORK — The Department of Justice recently informed the National Association of Colored People that statements made by Manning Johnson, well-known professional labor leader, linking the NAACP with the Communist Party, do not reflect the views or findings of the Justice Department.

Johnson had testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee in March that the NAACP "has become a vessel for the Communist Party and signed to overthrow the government of the United States." Johnson also identified seven "professional" witnesses of the government, as "Director of Research for the NAACP," who "doesn't work here anymore."

The Justice Department, for whom Manning Johnson did work as a professional witness for many years, told the NAACP that [1] there never was a position titled "Director of Research for the NAACP." No one at the NAACP has ever held such a position. The NAACP has never had a professional witness or director of research for the NAACP. The NAACP has never had a "Director of Research for the NAACP."

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