Sugar Demands Sweeter Pay

Stop the Violence

When free public education was fought for and won in our country, working men and women and their unions led this fight. They recognized that, with more education labor can better bargain for and win improved wages and conditions on the job, and labor can have more to say about who gets elected to public office and what kind of laws are passed.

Similarly, improved education for Negro children in the South will inevitably better their bargaining position as workers and increase their political influence as voters. To prevent this from happening, force and violence have been deliberately stirred up in many southern communities. There is no question that the terror and intimidation, the lawlessness and the hysteria which have been unleashed against Negro children to keep them in segregated, inferior schools is one of the ugliest outrages our country has witnessed.

Integration of schools is really coming along, though slowly to be sure. But the open-shop, anti-union groups in the South have seized upon the opening of school and are trying to use children to perpetuate low wage industries and an unorganized work force. This is their aim—for they know that wherever workers are divided along racial lines wages are lowest.

The issue is clear and simple, and there is nothing to debate, discuss or investigate.

If a handful of vigilantes and two-bit politicians can get away with taking the law into their own hands in Arkansas or Alabama, there is nothing to stop their ilk from trying the same thing in other places against other people who are fighting to improve their lot. There is little doubt that the kids—Negro and white alike—for the purpose of keeping nine Negro kids out of school is a new low in American politics.

To call out the National Guard—whose uniforms and guns are paid for by all the taxpayers of the United States, Negro and white alike—for the purpose of keeping nine Negro kids out of school is a new low in American politics.

(Continued on Page 3)

Local 6 Men to 142 Conclave

SAN FRANCISCO — Responding to an invitation from the ILWU in Hawaii, two officials of Warehouse Union Local 6, Charles (Chili) Duarte, president, and August Hemenes, Local 6 business agent at C & H Sugar Refining Corporation in Crockett, will attend the Third Biennial Convention of Local 142 in Honolulu, September 25-28, to discuss mutual problems in relation to the sugar industry. They will also attend the pre-convention sugar caucus.

Local 6 has had many negotiating sessions with C & H in recent months for more than a month. The primary items of discussion concern base wages, production and automation, benefits and welfare coverage for dependents and the proper wording of newly introduced machines.

Commenting on his and Hemenes’s forthcoming visit to the Honolulu ILWU convention, Daurette commented:

"The stiff-necked attitude of employees at Crockett is not an attitude reserved to Crockett alone. Our brothers and sisters in Hawaii are in the same general conditions. This has brought about the invitation extended to Local 6 to send representatives to the convention.

"There is a common problem in..." (Continued on Page 8)
ON SEPTEMBER 25 the ILWU in Hawaii opens its Third Biennial Convention, stronger, more united and in better shape than they have ever been in its entire history. It's no secret that this strength and unity is all being poured in behind the upcoming negotiations of the sugar workers. Around these negotiations and the winning of a substantial wage increase the entire ILWU—not just the Island membership—will face its next major test.

The facts are simple and clear. The sugar workers need a wage increase; the base rate is only $1.12 an hour. A substantial increase is long overdue. And these members are ready to do whatever might be necessary to push the increase across.

The negotiations which will come to a head in 1958 can and will outstrip the substandard wages in the Hawaiian sugar industry by peaceful collective bargaining. This is the firm resolve of the union.

It is unfortunate, however, that some spokesmen from the other side of the bargaining table have already embarked on a hardening up program which can make a bitter inevitable. There's no call for a bitter fight. But it's in the cards unless some calmer and more sensible line which can make a battle inevitable.

The Convention of 1942, we know, will be in the best tradition of hard working, democratic sessions. The issues will be hammered out and the differences resolved. Policy and action will come from these deliberations.

At the same time the Convention will be the kick-off for one of the most important set negotiations in the life of the union in the Islands.

The union is here to stay; and it will be doing business at the same old stand after a sugar wage increase has been won. The quicker this fact is accepted the quicker we can get down to brass tacks in the upcoming negotiations.

Stop the Violence
(Continued from Page 1)

On the other hand, the people behind the terrorists who have been fanning the flames for their own purposes, who benefit when Negro and White workers are fighting each other over the head of the ILWU and do a job on the membership, again we hear that the boss knows best—that the union is only muddying the waters.

And who would have imagined that anyone on the other side would have the gall to claim that the industry is broke at the very time that it is enjoying the most profitable year since the end of the war. Sugar prices are high, profits are high, the productivity and output of the men on the job is up, the wage bill is down.

These are all facts.

In the face of such facts to suggest that the sugar workers never had it so good and that they should be satisfied with what they now have is simply flying in the face of the facts. Anyone who thinks that this is the way to prepare for these sugar negotiations is kidding himself—and kidding self deception can sometimes spell trouble.

ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

Mr. Bridges' column will be resumed in the next issue.

Speaks at UE's Convention

Bridges: Issue Is Union, Control, Not Rackets

SAN FRANCISCO — The United Electrical Workers Union (Int'l) twenty-second annual convention held here August 26-30, came to a close after hearing ILWU President Harry Bridges in a keynote address define the McClellan committee investigation of labor racketeering as being in fact aimed at breaking labor's power in collective bargaining.

"The racketeering issue is just a smoke screen," said Bridges. "No one should think that the congressional committees have any interest or knowledge about workers. These millionaires Congressmen aren't thinking about helping the rank and file workers, or that you can be sure.

"The committee wants to limit the right of workers to form stronger combinations for bargaining purposes."

Labeling the McClellan Committee's activities as "a real danger to the labor movement of this country," Bridges said, the committees posed a number of questions about some phases of the union's work. I'd tell the committee members to go jump in the Bay. This committee can't recommend a warfare on workers which would make any union leader honest. It can't recommend anti-labor laws to punish, split and weaken labor unions.

"RIGHT TO WORK"

Bridges then charged, "The committee's real interest is in pushing a national right-to-work law—and this means a law to keep workers from exercising their legitimate right not to work."

The longshore president congratulated the UE delegates for the spirit that they show, their ability to maintain strength despite many losses and considerable persecution, as well as their determination, renewed at this National Convention, to make an all out fight for a shorter work week and higher wages.

PLAYING POLITICS

The demise of the old CIO was a "tragic thing," Bridges said, because it once made a great contribution to the welfare of the country. The so-called merger, however, "...a natural thing, inevitable, as soon as both AFL and CIO quit fighting the bosses and decided to become respectable. Both seemed to decide it was 'unpatriotic and un-American' to believe there is a difference between people who work for a living and those who own the factories, ships and plants.

"I can't convince our members," Bridges assured the UE workers, "that the bosses and the rank and file just wouldn't believe it, that those who work in the fields and the docks and warehouses are the same as those who own the ships.

He noted that bills come due every month for both worker and owner in the United Nations to provide world-wide education on the dangers of continued hydrogen and atomic bomb testing.

Emphasizing again his belief that the labor movement is acutely aware of the differences between those who can industry and those who work in it, Bridges defined the difference with these words:

"They are the ones who have—and we represent people who want.

We in labor, he said, know by practical experience what the difference is. "Everytime we sit across a bargaining table, we know that if we win it's that much less of a dividend and profits for them and a little more for us—but mighty little at that. And, believe me, the members of my union don't want to catch me thinking like the people who own the ships," Bridges added.

Saving his mightiest blast for the Senate committee investigating racketeering, Bridges pointed out that even the Wall Street Journal recently said that "the issue isn't racketeering or corruption in unions—but who controls the unions."

"The fact is," Bridges added, "that the ILWU isn't exposing anything we didn't know about a long time ago. Any labor union will have to face one or any these committees sooner or later. The difference is that we will take care of it at our headquarters as we always have. But not because of racketeering. Our ILWU has been busy for a long time investigating our members and trying to get the ILWU out racketeering many years ago. We'll all pay for that committee."

"We'll have to live with it," Bridges said, "but we in labor know and we know that that is the best way to deal with racketeers."

"What the committee is trying to do is stop American workers from joining together even to get equal power when we come to the bargaining table."

"Unions, no committee can ever pass a single law to force a union leader to be honest or to insure rank and file democracy. The only people who can do what is right are the rank and file. After all, we got what we have today the hard way. Not by any kind of committee of millionaires, but by our own hard work and being able to act together."

The UE convention wound up its business after adopting resolutions calling for a shorter week with higher wages, a fairer home pay, cuts in income tax, re-establishment of rent control, a comprehensive Federal minimum wage law, a minimum $1.50 per hour wage, and support for a Belgian resolution in the United Nations to provide world-wide education on the dangers of continued hydrogen and atomic bomb testing.
Local 6 Men To Confer with Hawaii ILWU

(Continued from Page 1)  
volunteed, in as much as the principals with whom we deal in Hawaii are the same principals, with whom we deal in Crockett. On the spot exchange of information and discussion of our mutual problems will benefit the entire membership of the ILWU in the sugar industry.

After a series of negotiating meetings in Crockett, the employers have offered 13 cents on the base wage rate. This has been rejected by the membership.

On the general discussion of productivity and mechanization the company has remained adamant, saying it does not recognize the union's right to go into this subject and will give it no weight in negotiations.

The union's position, as stated by the negotiating committee, is that Local 6 is not opposed to progress and better methods of operation. But when this results in reduced working force plus increased productivity, the workers should get their share.

Currently there is no health and welfare coverage for dependents at Crockett. The company's latest offer, it was stated by Local 6, would cost the company little if anything and would give dependents coverage by reducing the present wage indemnity - which provides payment during sickness.

The wage indemnity now provides for full pay for the first three days of work and 80 per cent of full wages up to one year. C & H proposes to cut back the present wage indemnity to 66-2/3 per cent for the first three days and 66-2/3 per cent of full wage for the remainder of the year.

First Civil Rights Law in 82 Years

Big Question: Will Ike Enforce Law: Pick Men Devoted to Equal Rights?

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Labor and liberal circles here are now expressing cautious approval of the first civil rights bill to be approved by Congress in 82 years. The bill was signed into law by President Eisenhower this week.

At the same time attention is being focused on the all-important question of how the new law, stripped down to voting rights, will be administered and enforced.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a major sponsor of the legislation, has urged President Eisenhower to appoint immediately an Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. The group termed enactment of the civil rights bill "the beginning of a new era" and pledged its "wholehearted cooperation" with its provisions.

The original bill, generally endorsed as "a minimum meaningful" proposal, had four main features: (1) a Civil Rights Commission to investigate and study; (2) a new Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights; (3) new civil procedures to protect voting rights under the 14th Amendment; and (4) new civil procedures to protect voting rights.

NO SCHOOL PROTECTION

The final product eliminated the third section, which was designed to strike at discrimination denying "equal protection of the laws" because of race or color (which could have affected school segregation cases) and attached a much-discussed jury trial amendment to the voting rights portion of the bill. The Department of Justice to bring civil suits in cases where voters are discriminated against in any way, particularly when they are prevented from registering and voting, as has been common practice in many parts of the South.

FEDERAL COURT POWERS

Federal judges may declare these cases, issue injunctions, and compel compliance through contempt of court proceedings. They may jail any person, such as an official of a local election board, who interferes with voting rights and keep him there until he agrees to comply with the court's order.

However, if there is criminal contempt involved, the judge may punish an offender without a jury trial by a fine of not more than $300 or imprisonment for not more than 45 days. If the sentence should be in excess of these limits, the defendant may demand a new trial, with a jury.

President Introduces President

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of United Electrical Workers, greeted ILWU President Harry Bridges at the recent 22nd National Convention of the Independent Electrical Union, held in San Francisco, August 26-30. In a jovial mood Fitzgerald introduced Bridges to the 200 UE delegates by saying Bridges "...as president of his union, has even less control over his rank and file members than I have -- and you know how little that is." Stating that he was applauding at the left is James Matias, UE vice-president in charge of organization. Matias was one of the key speakers at ILWU's 12th Biennial Convention last April.

NAACP to Ike: Act to Preserve People's Rights

NEW YORK — The defiance of Federal authority at Little Rock, Ark., by Gov. Orval Faubus "threatens the entire concept of a Federal union and endangers a wide category of rights and privileges of citizens of the United States wherever they may live," President Eisenhower was told in a telegram yesterday, sent by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The use of state troops by Gov. Faubus to prevent Negro students from attending Central High School pursuant to a Federal court order stemmed from an idea that "states and regions are free to do as they choose with regard to the Constitution and the Federal court rulings or not, as they see fit."

Asserting that such an idea must not be allowed to stand "unchallenged and unclarified," the President was urged to take steps "to preserve the authority of our national government in the Little Rock and any other similar situation."

The Chief Executive was reminded that on July 2 Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia had made a "bayonet" speech in the Senate expressing his horror at the thought of Federal troops being sent into the South, but that today "state troops carrying arms and equipment purchased and furnished them by the United States are defying the government of their country."

The NAACP wired declared Negro citizens were proud of the "brave and dedicated department of their youngsters in the face of provocative and degrading mob action."

Found Any 'Ethics' Lately?

WASHINGTON — It was reported here by a New York Times man that United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis ran into Al Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee the other day. "Well," said the coalminers chief, "have you found any ethical practices yet?"
Mechanization—It's Here! Come Booming to Waterfront

Mechanization, New Methods Come Booming to Waterfront

A call has gone out to all longshore, ship clerks and walking bosses locals out by the Coast Labor Relations Committee to attend a longshore caucus on October 15 in the city of Portland—to consider the principal problem of "mechanization as it relates to longshore work.

Mechanization—which includes new types of loading methods, cargo handling, unitization, lift-on, lift-off, trailer ships and the numerous newly-built specialized cargo ships being put into operation—has been approaching the American waterfront with an acceleration hardly dreamed possible just a few years back.

While automation has been a subject of intense labor interest in other major industries—auto, metal, electrical, etc.—it scarcely ruffled the placid, old-fashioned methods of America's waterfronts until very recently.

Now it's coming to us full-blown. And there's no question in the minds of maritime union men, as well as the shipping industry itself, that we are today seeing just a few feeble beginnings; that within five to ten years even today's "mechanization"—as exemplified on this page by various kinds of unitized loads—will be considered as old-fashioned as yesterday's backbreaking hand labor.

ILWU members became acutely aware of this problem quite recently, especially when a re-fitted vessel SS Coast Progress started loading "whalebacks," steel pallets, which are essentially the same as the bed of a truck, and which first came into view carrying ten rolls of paper, strapped at the plant in the Philippines, unloaded in Alameda, California, and on its way to its destination—without any further handling of the rolls.

Recent issues of The Dispatcher showed the paper as it was being loaded in Portland with specially-built, gigantic equipment and then it was unloaded and hurried on its way to the paper plant. Also shown was the return journey of the same whalebacks loaded with the same goods or sacks. On this page is shown one of the first whaleback loads with Philippine pineapple, strapped at the plant in the Philippines, unloaded in Alameda, California, and on its way to its destination—without any further handling, or sorting.

Survey of Mechanization and Job Changes Is Underway

The last longshore caucus instructed the Coast Labor Relations Committee to make a survey of mechanization and to report back to the next caucus—now scheduled to meet in Portland next month. To supplement the information already in the possession of the Coast Committee and to obtain the most complete coverage possible, the committee this last week sent longshore, ship clerks and walking bosses contractors have instituted in the past two years. The survey includes mechanical devices, such as new type lift jittneys, for example, but is not limited to machinery We are interested also in unit loads, vans and crabs. We want to know about any shift to bulk handling. Anything, in fact, that changes the method of operation in order to save manpower.

The Coast Committee's "Survey of Mechanization and Job Changes" includes the following items:

- Describe the new device or new method, tell what it does, and explain what commodities it relates to.
- When was the device or method first used in your port? Is it now the standard method of operation or is it use still rare?
- Describe how the work has been affected. Are fewer men used than before? How many? Is the actual physical effort involved greater or less than formerly?
- Has the new device or new method resulted in some of the work formerly done by longshoremen being done by others? Where is the work being done? By whom? At what wage rate?
- Because of this method or device how much has tonnage handled per hour or per shift increased? If possible get actual tonnage figures for a period before the device or method was introduced, and comparable figures for a period after.
- Were there any negotiations with the employers over the use of the new device or method? Was agreement reached?

The Coast Committee is urging all members of the union—longshoremen, clerks, walking bosses—who have any information on this subject to secure and fill out the above questionnaire copies of which are available in all local secretary's offices.

Mechanization Already Affects Us Seriously in Sugar Industry

Mechanization has affected ILWU members in warehousing, sugar refining, canneries and plantations long before it came to the waterfront. ILWU in Hawaii, for example, knows this only too well as the number of sugar workers there dropped from 25,000 to approximately 15,000 in about ten years as a result of mechanization.

An ingenious electronically controlled palletizer device, called the Lamson Loader at C & H Sugar in Crockett works in the following manner: after the sugar is refined it's put either in cases, bags or sacks. It then comes down an automatic belt and is fed into this pallet-loading machine. The machine is electronically controlled so that it can make the block, count the number of cases and then release the board. Empty boards are shuffled into the machine like a
Caucus Is an Action

The employers claim that one man not only can handle the pallets but also set the electronic brain, watch the lines of cargo coming down from the refinery, clear all jams, throw out bum pallets, take out damaged bags, etc. This machine electronically ties the block as well. It can tie sacks or bags as well as cases in alternating blocks.

**Up to date the machines at C & H have replaced 46 men.**

Unitization—the tying together of loads in unbroken, strapped or otherwise securely fastened units, usually weighing more than what has been considered a normal load to be hoisted, anywhere from two to twenty tons—is the most common form of mechanized handling seen on the waterfronts in recent times. Much, more, of course, is in the wind.

A case in point is the recent announcement in the Journal of Commerce, under a Seattle dateline, that "trailer ships will be in operation between San Francisco and Los Angeles early in 1959, the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities was told at the organization’s 44th annual convention recently."

**Ships for Liquid Wood, Orange Juice and Much More on Way**

Other recent innovations include numerous ships designed for special trade. These were outlined in a special section of the September, 1957, issue of Marine Engineering Log. They include:

The recently refitted and launched wine-cargo ship, the SS Angelo Petri. This vessel 529 feet in length and 15,000 tons, dead weight, has a capacity in its special stainless steel cargo tanks of 2,412,185 gallons of wine. The ship has 26 stainless cargo tanks. It also can take up to 1,289,400 gallons of western lubricating oil in 14 ballast wing tanks which are completely isolated from the cargo tanks. At Port Newark on the East Coast its wine cargo and all of the lub-oil cargo will be unloaded. The vessel then will load westbound liquid cargo such as alcohol and edible oils in the emptied and clean cargo tanks. In addition, eastern lubricating oils will be loaded in the ballast tanks.

The Anglo Petri can be loaded or discharged. It is reported, in the Marine Engineering Log, in 9 to 12 hours.

Another special ship designed to speed-up loading and unloading of special cargoes is the Duncan Bay. This is a 20,000 deadweight ton tanker especially built to haul wood pulp from Duncan Bay, British Columbia, to the Crown-Zellerbach paper mill at Antioch, California.

The 567-foot vessel, built in Japan, hauls wet pulp, in contrast to the conventional method of transporting pulp from Canada to the United States in dry or bale form. In the conventional method the dry pulp must be converted to wet at the paper mills. In the Duncan Bay, however, the pulp is loaded in a wet state. When the vessel docks at Antioch, the pulp is saturated with fresh water until it is completely liquid and then is pumped ashore. A very significant comment is made by the writer for the marine engineering magazine with this claim:

"Since automatic loading and discharging equipment is used, longshoremen’s strikes are not expected to interrupt the vessel's operation."

Still another recent innovation is the SS Tropicana, a converted C-1, which is an "Orange Juice-Tanker."

Last February, this ship began transporting fresh orange juice in bulk from Cocoa, Florida, to White- stone, Long Island. A series of stainless steel tanks, at present, can carry a capacity load of 650,000 gallons of fresh orange juice. Installation of additional tanks now in planning will ultimately enable her to carry 1,400,000 gallons. The tanks are heavily fiber-glass insulated which eliminates the need for shipboard refrigeration. The juice when pumped aboard is at 28 degrees fahrenheit and arrives in New York at 30 degrees fahrenheit. At its destination neoprene pipe is strung through portholes to connect with a shoreline and in the packaging plant 841 quart cartons of orange juice are packed every minute. The vessel was discharged in approximately 12 hours.

A comment made in the magazine pointed out that not only does this shipment of "Vitamin-C by sea via C-1" eliminate a considerable amount of long-shore time, but thousands of hours of teamster worktime and trucks as well.

Adding to these views of present developments, a recent design for a nuclear-powered passenger-cargo ship was unveiled with the statement "the nuclear age for merchant shipping is closer than you thought."

---

**PHILIPPINE PINES DISCHARGED ON 'WHALEBACK'**

[Image of a trailer ship being unloaded]
Canadian Auxiliary

These are some members of the hard working ILWU Ladies Auxiliary 10 of Vancouver, B.C. Left to right Ruth Wenner, Ross Ogren, Verena Zinger, May Lee, Edith Emeery, Barbara Sparr, Gladys Rodgers, Pat Grant and Gerrie Dale.

ILWU to Watchdog Oregon Capitol; Push Tax Cuts, Stop Power Sabotage

NEWPORT, Ore. — The Columbia River District Council will have a representative speaking developments of the special legislative session slated to begin in Salem October 29.

The job goes to Ernest Baker, Local 6, CEDC lobbyist at the last two regular sessions.

This session—the first special session since the state capital burned two decades ago—was called by Governor Holcomb to discuss the $72 million tax surplus it is estimated the state will have by 1958.

ASK TAX CUT

The Democratic, labor-backed governor has suggested that some $55 million be returned to the people in the form of income and property tax relief, either through slashing future rates or by providing credits for tax payments already made.

One reason there was based on state income estimates made by the outgoing administration—members of which, it has been charged, had hoped to foist a tax cut on the legislators.

The council's decision to send a watch dog to Salem was made after it was pointless to hold a time limit on a special session, and reactionary interests might try to use it to put over anti-labor legislation.

THREAT TO LABOR WELFARE

Columbia Forest Industries has said publicly it hopes to "liberalize" the state's unemployment compensation program. The company said it would cut down on its contributions and reduce pay-rolls, and that the state would have to fire workmen," Baker charged.

He also looks for a renewal of effort to make the state adopt a "user's bill" on union welfare funds.

The motion to send Baker to Salem was made by Eugene E. Bailey of Local 12.

"We are aware that you have suffered abuse and injury at the hands of the strikebreakers. We are aware that you have faced great difficulties in prosecuting the strike."

"Many of your members volunteered their time to walk the picket line and to shoulder the weight of the strike. Not only gave us great manpower assistance, but illustrated our solidarity and to all observers the unity that exists between the respective unions in the Territory."

"We are aware that you have suffered abuse and injury at the hands of the scavengers for supporting us; we wish to assure you that the esteem and support of the members of your union."

The resolution in full:

"Dear Brothers:

"The Alaska Council of Carpenters wishes to extend our deepest and most sincere appreciation for your all-out support of our members and Scavenger Strike at Seward. Without the employment made available by your union to

LA Warehousemen

Gain at Glostex

LOS ANGELES — Seven cents now and another automatic 7 cents an hour increase effective August 16, 1958, was won in negotiations between ILWU Local 26 and Glostex Chemical Company.

Also gained was an added $1.35 a man per month to bring health and welfare payments up to $14, and a seventh paid holiday, Washington's Birthday.

ACLU in SF Marks 23rd Year

SAN FRANCISCO — September 15 marks the 23rd anniversary of the existence of the American Civil Liberties

Union, the group noted on the political and economic front was Canada's announced intention of going ahead with plans to divert the Columbia's "roof" of the continent into her own territory.

The job goes to Ernest Baker, Local 26 at Thrifty Drug.

Patent won by Local 26 at Thrifty Drug

LOS ANGELES — Retractive pay for seven ILWU Local 26 members at Thrifty Drug has won last week in arbitration of a grievance on classifications.

Three workers—George Miller, Frank Kane and Arthur Robinson—won a 5 cents an hour increase effective October 1, 1956, to March 4, of this year.

"At any rate, the next twelve months are going to be tougher for organized labor. Gains will have to be made the hard way by picket lines.

"Friends of labor's disappearing in government circles are quietly disappearing. Labor's political influence is waning. Soon it will be the rank and file—and the rank and file alone—that will have to fight for future gains.

"Rank and file control, rank and file understanding of the problems, rank and file participation in good leadership and a militant membership...this formula not only insure our well-being, but also means of better wages, better conditions and a better way of life..."
Jack Hall Appeal

Attorneys Request Court Grant Outright Acquittal

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorneys for Jack Hall, regional director for the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, have presented a new case to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, calling for the dismissal of the government's case against Hall.

Hall's attorneys on June 26 first asked the court to dismiss the charge against Hall in the Los Angeles Smith Act case. The case involves Hall's role in a 1955 incident in which he allegedly directed a group of longshoremen to refuse to work on a ship unloaded at the Los Angeles port.

The government is seeking a retrial of the case, which was dismissed by Judge Jon W. Higginbotham of the Los Angeles district court in 1957. The government's brief states that the case meets the standard of the Supreme Court's decision in the United States v. Hill case, which held that a conviction under the Smith Act violates the First Amendment right of free speech.

The government has proposed a new trial in the case, which has been pending since 1955. Hall's attorneys are seeking a dismissal of the case on the grounds that the evidence presented to the court is insufficient to support a conviction.

They argue that the government has failed to prove that Hall intended to interfere with the free flow of information and that his actions were protected by the First Amendment. They also argue that the evidence presented to the court is insufficient to support a conviction.

The government has filed a brief in opposition to the motion for dismissal, arguing that the evidence presented to the court is sufficient to support a conviction.

The case is currently before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, which has the authority to rule on the matter. The court has not yet announced its decision.

(Editors' note: This story was updated to include the latest developments in the case.)
New Local A new local joined the ILWU family last week in Fresno, California. It is Local 57, comprised of cotton compress and miscellaneous workers. The master of ceremonies at the installation of the charter and officers. Newly-elected officers for ILWU Local 57 are: Ernest Clark, president; Ray Sanches, vice president; Leslie Mackey, financial secretary; Ray Sandoval, recording secretary, Trustees are John Mayorge, Willie Ambers, Nathaniel Hart, Sergeant-at-Arms is Willy Stewards in the new local area, for the Pineale plant; Lummy Sykes, Haney Garcia and Macho Morgan for the Western plant. Alex Wallace, Morris Alexander and Sam Veliz. Local 57’s office is at 1028 F Street in Fresno.

Sugar Wants Sweeter Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

“ability...to pay substantially higher wage rates...we have the facts. We know the increased productivity.” Hee-...in the West.

On the

B. R. Bob Robertson

In Fighting Mood, Cutter Workers Win Contract

OKAOLAND—ILWU Warehouse Local 6 have announced last week the signing of a two-year agreement with Cutter Laboratories at Berkeley bringing 290 union members there wage increases ranging from 23 cents to 31 cents per hour over the two years. The new contract became effective Sept. 1. The increase in straight time hourly wages for this range from 12 cents to 20 cents; a general wage increase of an additional 11 cents per hour becomes effective Sept. 1, 1958. Other benefits include 4 weeks vacation after 10 years service, 4 weeks after 10 years service; employees on their 10th anniversary get an extra week’s (4 weeks) vacation as a bonus; the Cutter company will pay the fee in Kaiser health plan premium; classification adjustments, and other fringe benefits brought the total package up to an average of 23 cents per hour.

ALMOST REACHED DEADLINE: The negotiations began Aug. 6 and wage contract was concluded by few hours before a well attended membership meeting was to carry to consider the entire action. With the last minute settlement before them, obtained with the assistance of U.S. Conciliator Ralph C. Pat-...the settlement by secret ballot vote.

The elected Negotiating Committee from the ranks of Cutter Lab members was: Ray Desler, Chief Steward, Wilma Kline, Barbara James, John Clayton, Andrew West, Lorraine Sears and Charles Sheffield. Business Agent Bill Burke and Paul Heide assisted the Committee.

IN FIGHTING MOOD: “It was easy to negotiate with Cutter Lab this year,” said Local 6 business agent Bill Burke. “In the past several years, we have had to run out of town with slim pickings. The trick that did the job this year was that the membership got fed up and showed terrific unity and determination to plough through for a decent wage raise. When-...all our members get in that kind of fighting mood negotiations are a breeze. This settlement is a tribute to our membership at Cutter Lab.”

The largest company is the manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and biologicals in the West.

Demos Take Long Look At Ike’s Gift Horses

WASHINGTON—How sure a question is being posed by the habit of the president of the United States in accepting gifts?

The Democratic National Committee this week quoted Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon saying gifts taken by Presi-...was confirmed since he entered the White House, "posed a serious ethical question."

"Like every other thing in the Republican Administra-

The magazine has a compilation of gift stories from the Elsenhaw-...and other articles for the President’s house, livestock and many miscellaneous items.

September 17 — Constitution Day, which will mark this year the 125th Anniversary of the admission to the United States, Chairmanship of ILWU President Harry Bridges.

There isn’t much that can match the much-hyped hypocrisies of the companies — and industry— by business spokesmen, most of the time — for hypocrisy. When they start an attack on or-...er labor in its place.

No, they wouldn’t dream of saying such a thing in so many words, out in the open, where everyone can see. Instead they come out mouthing pretty phrases. They invest gimmicks as they always do, even wrap themselves with the flag in order to avoid saying what they really mean.

It isn’t too many back, as most oldtimers can well remember, when the open shop was given the high and mighty label "American Plan". It is a gimmick called the right to work. Nowadays the biggest business voices in labor unions are spending time in Canada that labor unionism is "big busi-..."radical," or any other phrase we would conveniently create prejudice, or throw a smoke-screen over the scene.

HISTORICALLY unions are always accused of being dictators—of even those in power want to control us. But whether it happened a hundred and fifty years ago or is happening now, the labelers and headline makers have the same purpose at heart.

The last few weeks Senator William E. Knowland, California Republican has frequently announced he is contemplating running for governor — and a "right-to-work" law will be on the top of his list of objectives. The propaganda trying to condition us to accept such names (for in truth it is a "right-to-scare" law, they’re talking about) is being bolstered by the so-called rock-...the American plan is that it is a gimmick called the right to work.

This use of gimmicks to try to halt, slow down or utterly destroy movement of American workers is an old trick. The universal idea to per-...tion.

But let's face first of all the simple fact that one man or the other is not going to have to wait that long. Senator McCellan and his millionaire friends are letting it be known they are ready to push national right-to-...before they try to get the house of cards down. But it is far too late to take a leaf from the Washington book and do some real unified work. The all unions working together, laying aside right to work legislation and work in hand toward this one objective — the defeat of this union wrecking legisla-

There is a good chance that Cali-...be taken a leaf from the Washington book. Where they are ready to push national right-to-work legislation, we will fight it back to Washington. What more, they, including Knowland, have been very clear. Each state narrow-minded legislation will eliminate all the strength of the United American unions, eliminating violence, gangsterism, corruption. That is their newest gimmick—try to give you the idea that they will not let this scabby legislation will stop alleged corruption.

These senators should know better than anyone that you can’t legislate honesty; that weakening rank and file unions is an invitation to more corruption. But it isn’t corruption they’re after—it’s controlling unions, or de

In the meantime we assume the self-proclaimed protector of democracy, McCellan of Arkansas, is back home. We haven’t heard a word from him yet investigating violence, probing the scenes of political corruption or protecting at armed adults beating babies on their way to school.

Canadians Favor Trade with China

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A Canadian research firm announced its poll of opinion of the public of British Columbia on the question of trade with Red China indicates that more than two dozen percent of the people favor the definite opinions on the subject ap-

Of a total of one thousand persons questioned, approximately 51 percent were in favor of initiating trade with Red China; 28 percent did not favor and the remaining 21 percent decided leaned toward the favorable side.

In the nineteenth century they talked about the "American Plan" — just the open shop. In this century they are speaking about a weakening of all labor power into individual contracts with the em-

And from this stems the wholly phony "right-to-work" idea. It is a simple fact that "right-to-work" does not mean the right to work, but rather the right to participate, not be forced to become a member of a union. Thirteen of the states were far be-

The average of income.

There is a good chance that Cali-...be taken a leaf from the Washington book. Where they are ready to push national right-to-work legislation, we will fight it back to Washington. What more, they, including Knowland, have been very clear. Each state narrow-minded legislation will eliminate all the strength of the United American unions, eliminating violence, gangsterism, corruption. That is their newest gimmick—try to give you the idea that they will not let this scabby legislation will stop alleged corruption.

These senators should know better than anyone that you can’t legislate honesty; that weakening rank and file unions is an invitation to more corruption. But it isn’t corruption they’re after—it’s controlling unions, or de-

In the meantime we assume the self-proclaimed protector of democracy, McCellan of Arkansas, is back home. We haven’t heard a word from him yet investigating violence, probing the scenes of political corruption or protecting at armed adults beating babies on their way to school.