Appeals Court Acquits Jack Hall
Island Sugar Strike Deadline Comes

Stalemate Reached in Negotiations
As Sugar Employers Make No Offer

HONOLULU — As The Dispatch went to press, one day before the “no contract, no work” deadline in sugar negotiations here, no offer had been made by employers representing 26 sugar plantations despite a statement by the Local 142 sugar negotiating committee that the union was prepared to reach an agreement “at something less than 25¢” in order to avoid a strike.

Negotiations broke off Tuesday morning after the sugar negotiating committee expressed a desire to move away from the original demand of 25 cents, but the employers said they would not make any offer because the union “would reject it.”

STRIKE PREPARATIONS

An enlarged negotiating committee is proceeding with strike preparations, but has made it clear they are ready to meet with the employers “... on an hours notice, when they were ready to make an offer.”

An official bulletin, distributed to the membership of Local 142 in Hawaii, explained the situation in these words: “Negotiations with the sugar industry were broken off at 12 minutes after 10 this morning, Tuesday, January 28, when the employers refused to make a wage offer in spite of repeated requests by the union that they do so. “As the sessions drew to a close, ILWU President Harry Bridges handed Philip Maxwell a written note reading as follows:

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“We are prepared to settle and reach agreement at something less than 25 cents per hour in order to avoid a strike. Signed, H.B.”

“The employers said they would not make an offer because we ‘would reject it.’

“We advised the employers we would be ready to meet with them on an hours notice when they were ready to make an offer and then walked out.

“The employers have repeatedly said publicly that they are prepared to make a reasonable wage increase but have not yet offered even a single penny even though the contract expires only three days from now.”
In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or commerce of a nation; the right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation; the right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a fair return for his labor and time; the right of every family to a decent home; the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health; the right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment; the right to a good education.

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt, January 11, 1944

A 9-TO-FASCEMAN. Instead of fighting it, we have allowed it as in Franco Spain, and Secretary of State Dulles is publicly wishing that all South American governments could be like that of Venezuela because "it attracts foreign capital." Our tax money is being used in many places to keep corrupt regimes in power.

Natural resources are being turned over to private enterprise, cooperative power groups are being forced to turn to private capital for loans with high labor movement. As the national economic picture begins to worsen, the responsibility of the government is to act—and act quickly—in the interest of the people, and particularly the labor movement. The needs are clear and the tasks which the Roosevelt administration took up in the Thirties are still before us today. On this anniversary of Roosevelt's birth we would do well to recall the determination and steadfastness with which the labor movement led the fight for the New Deal program.

There was much with which we took issue and there were many gaps and omissions in those days. But the important thing was that we were on the move and that there was a direction in American political life—a sense of purpose and dedication. What is required is that the people, and particularly labor, rally against the purposes and miseducation, the hysteria and calculated misinformation which today characterize our national leadership.

We must recapture the sense of confidence in our own ability and recognize the great potential power of the labor movement—to help lead America again along the road that we helped build when FDR was President.

"Our approach, as it has always been, is to start from the point of the interests and welfare of the workers and develop a realistic trade program from there."

N THE FACE of this kind of a cutback the workers affected by it have no alternative but to accept—without any reduction in pay. Only this will spread the work and maintain the workers' income.

A shorter work week will not reduce production. A stretched out work week, such as suggested by Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, will not increase production. Under our economic system it's the prospect for profits, and nothing else, which determines the scale of a plant's operations. If the owners of industry have to pay a man for 44 hours of work, they will either hire more workers in maintaining costs at all. As the national economic picture begins to worsen, the responsibility of labor is to act—and act quickly—in the interest of the workers, and particularly the workers of the auto industry.

The point right now is whether under conditions as they are emerging it is possible to develop a new—sourao.c—of goal. The point right now is whether under conditions as they are emerging it is possible to develop a new—sourao.c—of goal. The point right now is whether under conditions as they are emerging it is possible to develop a new—sourao.c—of goal.
**Local 26 Defeats a Teamster Raid**

LOS ANGELES—In an NLRB election in which 460 proxies out of a possible 708 voted, ILWU Local 26 defeated a Teamster raid on the wholesale drug industry by a vote of 287 to 172. Ten votes were cast for no union.

Four companies under contract to Local 26, with warehouses in Los Angeles, Long Beach, North Hollywood and San Diego, were objects of the Teamster raid. They are McKesson & Robbins, Los Angeles Drug, Morgan & Finkle, and Binford & Mulligan.

Local 26 had agreed to a consent decree by which the Teamsters had filed claims of representation. President Hy Orkin said the local had taken this action because the present master agreement with the drug houses expires February 28, and negotiations for a new contract had been held by the Teamster intervention.

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**Merchant Fleet Shows Big Decline**

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The US Merchant Marine fleet showed another big decline in a continuing trend of November, according to figures released by the Maritime Administration, US Department of Commerce.

As of December 1, 1957, there were 499 vessels of 80,000 gross tons and over in the active ocean-going fleet. This was 47 less than the number active the previous January.

There were 49 Government-owned active vessels, and 19 tankers were laid up because of lack of business. Most of the others were undergoing repairs or conversion.

Two ships were foreign, and one converted tanker went into operation, making a net loss of only 30 vessels in the total privately-owned fleet.

The Maritime Administration's active fleet figure, while its inactive fleet increased by 41. Six Navy-owned vessels were placed in fleet custody, while seven tankers owned or operated by the Navy were turned over to the agency.

Of the 86 active vessels, 55 are engaged in the foreign trade, and 31 are engaged in the coastwise trade. One 29,400-ton vessel is reserved.

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**Safety Hearing**

**SF** — Safety was the order of the day when ILWU representatives appeared before the Assembly sub-committee on Industrial Safety in hearings last week in the State Building in San Francisco. Top panel left to right are members of the committee: Lester A. McMillan (LA), Chairman Edward M. Gaffney (SF), and the secretary of the committee. Also present but not shown are committee members Philip Burton (SF) and Jesse Unruh (LA). All members of the sub-committee are Democrats. Bottom panel shows a number of ILWU representatives. Front row, Martin Callaghan, Local 10, Nate Di Biasi, Local 13, and Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research director. Second row, Albert James, Local 10 business agent, Rex Benham, Local 24 and Bobby Hunter, Local 10 safety committee. Third row, second from left is the employ-,

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**ILWU Airs Safety Issue to Solons**

San Francisco — Seriously unsafe conditions exist on many California docks and need immediate improvement, ILWU longshore safety representatives told an Assembly sub-committee on Industrial Safety here last week.

The sub-committee, chaired by Edward M. Gaffney, (Dem.-SF) heard testimony by Nate DiBiasi, Local 13, Albert Bertani and Martin Callaghan, Local 10 and Rex Benham, Local 31. Callaghan, president of Local 10, emphasized the extremely hazardous nature of longshore work, ranking national ranking national mining among the most hazardous oc-

He noted that "some years ago at a meeting of our local here in San Francisco, a speaker asked every man who carried cargo onto the Embarcadero. He noted that "when he had suffered a compensable accident during his years of waterfront work to raise his hand. Almost everyone of the 2 thousand or more men present in the auditorium raised his hand. You can understand why the subject of safety is so important to longshoremen."

The biggest single problem noted by all speakers before the Assembly Committee was the lack of safety inspectors.

Albert Bertani, speaking on behalf of the safety committee of ILWU Local 10, made mention of certain conditions on docks and piers of San Francisco and the East Bay, after a special sur-

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**CROCKETT** — The tragic passing of William Stephen is viewed by the off-

Death of C&H Man

CROCKETT — The tragic passing of William Stephen is viewed by the of-

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**CERTIFICATE** — The statement signed by A. He-

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**DISPATCHER** — The tragic passing of William Stephen is viewed by the off-

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Conference of Locals
Meeting in the conference room of ILWU national headquarters last week were these delegates representative of locals 2, 6, 10 and 34. In this montage are seen, at the head of the table, William Chester, Northern California regional director and L. B. Thomas of the coast labor relations committee. The conference was called by the Northern California regional office and the coast committee to discuss frankly many common problems, including many manpower problems, arising between the locals in the San Francisco Bay Area.

No Plans for Growing Army of Jobless
Ike Asks Greatest Peacetime Arms Spending, Massive Cuts in Welfare

(From the Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON—As outlined by President Eisenhower in his budget and Economic Report message, President Eisenhower's domestic program couples the biggest peacetime defense spending in history with a massive assault on federal welfare activities.

At the same time, the President, repeating previous predictions that the business downturn will be speedily arrested, places major reliance on defense spending as a stimulant for the economy. Missing are any proposals to provide jobs for the nation's growing army of unemployed.

LONGSHORE SAFETY
For longshoremen, the Administration's legislative program has a bright spot. Pending for the first time is a request that Congress enact legislation giving the Department of Labor authority to conduct a nationwide safety program over longshore operations.

The bill, now jointly pushing such legislation and the Presidential indorsement is expected to provide a big boost in bringing about favorable Congressional action this year.

The new budget, totalling $73.9 billion, allocates approximately $46 billion for what the President described as "major national security," an amount that accounts for 64 cents of the total.

Other big items in the new budget

Chester Named to Mayor's Committee
SAN FRANCISCO — William H. Chester, ILWU regional director for Northern California, has accepted an invitation by Mayor George Christopher to serve as a member of the Mayor's Committee on Housing.

Chester, in response to the invitation written by the mayor January 7, said: "I shall be most happy to serve on the Mayor's Committee, a body which you possess the ability to unite the people of your city and make a sound and worthy contribution to the work of the committee.

The mayor's invitation noted "the knowledge of ship- pi and port economics, which you possess, would be extremely helpful to the functioning of this committee . . . assist the shipping industry of San Francisco."

Chester has been a member of ILWU Longshore Local 10 for 19 years and Northern California regional director for the last seven years. He has served as secretary of Local 10's board of trustees for six years and as a member of the executive board for ten years. He is also vice president of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Memorial Association.

26 Dockers, Five Widows Retired

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-six ILWU dock workers were retired on the ILWU-PMA Pension and Five Widows' Benefit — Receiving ILWU-PMA Survivor Benefits as of February 1, 1958, Henry Schmidt, PMA Survivor Benefits Fund Director announced this week.

They are:


On the Open-End Plan: Local 21: John J. Ray, on the Disability Plan were: Local 16: Barry E. Fall, and Albert Vigo; Local 19: George F. M. Anderson was elected to serve as secretary of Local 10's board of trustees for six years and as a member of the executive board for ten years. He is also vice president of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Memorial Association.

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New Charters

Many ILWU longshoremen and pensioners of Seattle Longshore Local 19 were on hand January 7 as ILWU Second Vice President Germain Bulcke installed the charter for Tacoma longshoremen as Local 23, formerly Local 39-97 of the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. Top panel shows some of the Local 23 members and visitors. On the platform (left to right) are Walter (Slim) Williamson, vice president, Bulcke, Bill Zemmer, Veva Phillips, and delegates to executive board are Rose Beyer, Sarah Ethel Sumner, Mrs. Preston O. Jones and Emma May Griffith.* * *

Auxiliary Activities

Portland Installs Officers
PORTLAND—Mrs. Preston O. Jones was installed as president of Auxiliary 5 here by Mrs. Arthur Reynolds, past president, who handed out the president’s pin and corsages to all the officers.

Other officers are June Polette, vice president; Laurel Utting, secretary; Ena Ough, treasurer; Lydia Brink, marshall; Anna May Griffith, escort; Emma Hyben, Hazel Murray and Carrie Flink are trustees; members of the executive board are Rose Bayer, Sarah Zimmerman, Veva Phillips, and delegates to the Columbia River District Council are Ethel Summer, Mrs. Preston O. Jones and Emma May Griffith. * * *

Kinsey is Auxiliary 29 Prexy
EUGENE—Kinsey, who here installed its officers for the 1958 term, with Mrs. Emma Sundell conducting the ceremonies.

Alice Kinsey is president; Alice Rosser, vice president; Marge Anderson, recording secretary, Wilma Brown, corresponding secretary; Peggy Nilson, treasurer; Emma Sundell, scholarship committee; reporter and historian is Adilene Neil, social chairman, Bernice Dearinger; coffee chairman, Ronnie Romines; welfare chairman, Lorraine Sepp; legislative chairman, Wilma Brown, and editor of the Bulletin, Alice Kinsey. A gift was presented by the membership to past president Marge Anderson.

Southland Auxiliary Ceremonies
WILMINGTON—Officers for 1958 of Auxiliary 8 held their installation and luncheon in the banquet room of Jack Sasser’s Cafe here. Installing officer was Mrs. Rose Arlan, state vice president of the Federated Auxiliaries and also a member of Auxiliary 8.

The following were installed: Anna Greene, president; Rhea Wagner, first vice president; Evelyn Elow, second vice president; Ruth Harris, secretary; Irene Baldeo, recording secretary; Ross Larson, treasurer; Isobal Lomel, assistant treasurer; Mary Klauser, reporter; Clara Mober, marshall, and Pearl Ridley, historian.

LA Deckora Rescues Woman from Drowning
SAN PEDRO—A dockworker who hailed some without giving his name, rescued a 58-year-old woman from drowning when she fell from the gangplank between the Grace Line “Santa Anita” and the dock at Berth 60 in the Outer Harbor.

The rescuer jumped into the perilous narrow space between the ship and the dock, and kept Mrs. Mabel Tahman afloat until a line could be lowered. She had struck her head in the fall and was unconscious.

A Good Union Soul Won’t Buy Scab Heel
AKRON, Ohio—This is the time of the year when calendar art blossoms out and the United Rubber Workers (AFL-CIO) has sent out to all union halls and every union office in the United States a very potent piece of calendar art for the year 1958 with the inscription “Don’t Buy America’s Number One Heel.”

The art work is a cartoon of a man’s foot, the heel labeled “O’Sullivan’s” and the sole labeled “Made by strike-breakers.” The heel is digging down on the hand of the worker and the arm is labeled “Killed union labor.”

The calendar says “When it’s time to buy new shoes or have old shoes repaired make sure you’re getting heels or soles that are made by United Rubber Workers’ members—that way you’ll be protecting your own job security.”

LA Pensioners Group Chalks up an Active Year—Conducted Nine Local Elections
WILMINGTON—The ILWU Pensioners Group of Los Angeles Harbor, which includes retired members from Locals 13, 61 and 94, had an active year, according to President Tom Willacy.

Pensioners made 465 personal visits to ILWU members in the Harbor City Kaiser Foundation Hospital, and 33 personal visits to the Los Angeles Kaiser Hospital. Charles Martin made 33 personal visits to the County Farm at Honda.

Students Don’t Know Meaning of ‘Scab’
BERKELEY—School teachers, as members of trade unions, not only help themselves, but are of great importance to the American trade union movement itself, John Hutchinson, of the University of California and a member of the Berkeley Teachers Federation, told a group of unionists here recently.

“The lack of labor influence in the school system,” he told the assembled group, “resulting in deep ignorance of the labor movement on the part of high school students in particular, is a grave problem for a labor movement which depends to a considerable extent on public support in bargaining, strikes and particularly in political action. We are, in other words, in danger of bringing up a generation to whom the word ‘scab’ means nothing at all.”

NLBB Right On It’s Toes
SAN FRANCISCO—The National Labor Relations Board here this week decided to get real tough with a union on strike. After a long thorough study it ordered a strike against the California Electric Company construction project to cease, desist, and generally stop.

The only trouble is that the strike was settled last spring, nine months ago, and construction has long since been completed.

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THE Hall case which came to an end by direct order of the United States Court of Appeals, for the ninth district, January 20, involved some of the strangest twists in legal annals—a recorded confession by the FBI that they were trying to split the ILWU, pursued by politicians, racists like Eastland, and racketeers by the FBI that they were trying to split the ILWU atmosphere. Against Hall; a newspaper editorial campaign telling the reading of 100-year-old books as evidence that the union; a parade of semi-psycopath as prize witness, the employers—men who couldn't seem to adjust themselves to the 20th century and surrender their semi-feudal control over Hawaiian workers. It involved a continuous vendetta against the ILWU, pursued by politicians, racists like Eastland, and old-line employers who couldn't seem to adjust to the 20th century and surrender their semi-feudal control over Hawaiian workers.

The strangest twist of them all was that Hall himself did not need to be a defendant if he had chosen to "play ball" with an FBI plot to split the ILWU in control over Hawaiian workers. Hawaii away from the mainland union. Out of their big who could lay it on the line" and give Hall immunity from further prosecution—providing Hall would split the union.

What's more the FBI offer and admissions—on tape recorded—at the request of the man the FBI interviewer in his own home FBI agents James Condon and Richard Burrus called upon the educational director of ILWU in Hawaii, Dave Thompson, and attempted to make an indirect approach to Hall—offering as an inducement to fix it for Hall to avoid prosecution.

FBI Wanted Hall to Split Union, Give Them Control

In exchange for this offer the FBI men wanted two things. They wanted Hall to lead a splitting move in ILWU. They also wanted to control an ILWU territorial convention which was to be held later. The meat of their offer was that a Mr. Big could drop the indictment of Hall if he would "play ball" with them. But the secret microphone, hidden behind some innocent and colorful flowers on a phonograph revealed much more.

Those who heard the recordings were never again in any doubt that the real target of the indictment and trial was Jack Hall and the ILWU in Hawaii. The record was printed in full. A platter was made of it and distributed in the hundreds to ILWU locals on the mainland and to many other unions that requested copies.

What If the FBI offer and admissions—on the record—were never permitted in the courtroom of Judge John Wilg in Honolulu and the FBI has never admitted the existence of any such offer or recordings. This was only one of a number of weird twists introduced into this trial to get a union by getting its leaders.

Rank and File Understood, Rallied to Support Hall

But there was the other side of the coin. A rank and file loyal to the union and each other, quick to understand why it was that Hall was arrested while he was in the midst of crucial sugar negotiations; a rank and file wise to the means used by those in power to intimidate workers.

But they understood even more as they looked at the employers—in the days before ILWU; in the old "perquisite" system by which workers received necessities in lieu of wages and always received less than they needed, in the days before ILWU; in the wage gains, in the conditions, in the dignity and self respect that grew with the ILWU.

Those, the rank and file understood and they understood why Hall was the target. And with this understanding the plan to arrest Hall during sugar negotiations and intimidate Hawaiian sugar workers into accepting substandard wages and conditions in a new contract—this plan fell flat on its face. Employers who thought they had it made when Hall was arrested will never forget that the workers refused to let any more negotiations go on until Hall was out of jail and back at the bargaining table. And Hall, persuasive representative of the workers, a tough negotiator lived up to the faith of the rank and file. The ILWU in Hawaii made sure the rank and file knew every aspect of the trial. Everything—positive or negative, whether it hurt the defendants or helped—was made available to all the ranks in the form of a daily running story written in the courtroom by former Associated Press trial expert; by a weekly illustrated report distributed to every unit; by pamphlets, a very popular music book, daily radio programs and continuous discussion, with no holds barred.

Thus was the plot to get Jack Hall and split the ILWU made known and every nail the prosecution tried to drive into the union served to drive and strengthen the rank and file's support of Hall.

Support of Hawaii Workers Assured Ultimate Victory

The newspapers—owned by the employers and their friends—kept a running barrage of red-scare headlines. Every day, in every way the community was told that the strike was "communist" inspired. Daily there appeared in one paper a "Dear Joe" letter purportedly written by a striker directly to Joe Stalin explaining how the strike is getting on and how it part of the "revolution."

Old Governor Stanback; himself directly tied the employers, jumped into the act and tried to make the strike illegal by passing a law. And this fell flat. The strike was won and it was here that a long-range plot to "get" Hall and the ILWU was started.

What They Can't Buy They Try to Destroy

The ILWU organized a semi-colonial economy and brought the beginning of something resembling an American way of life to this American territory. In 1949 the Hawaii longshore strike was the high point of an attempt to break the union by intimidation and accusation and artificially developed community hysteria. Employers tried everything in the book to break the strike and to make the rank and file support of Hall. Support of Hawaii Workers Assured Ultimate Victory.
Then came the government's witnesses.

In the Hall trial, as in so many trials of this kind—and as was so dramatically seen in the Bridges trials—people could certainly be heard asking a question such as: "How in the world can the government ever stoop to dig so deeply below the sewer level to find witnesses—and to believe that these witnesses could be believable?"

The first prosecution witness, for example was Paul C. Crouch—a professional informer, since deceased, who worked steadily for the immigration service. Crouch gained his first notoriety as a witness in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case of 1948-50. His last notable success was gained when the justice department itself, goaded by the courts, admitted that Crouch was an unbalanced man who had been caught in so many lies and contradictions he was no longer useful to the government as a witness.

It was Crouch who asked a United States jury to believe that he, in 1952 when he was a 24-year-old private in the US Army was welcomed in Russia by top leaders of the Red Army and entrusted with high classified secrets about a planned war upon the United States.

Crouch spent hours upon hours weaving incredible, incredible and unbelievable fancies all aimed at trying to prove that the Communist Party planned a revolution. He at no time indicated any connection with Jack Hall—other than the fact that once when he heard an order, the name of Jack Hall. He once testified in a 1925 army court-martial of himself, "I am in the habit of writing letters to friends and imaginary persons, sometimes to kings and other foreign persons, in which I place myself in an imaginary position. I do that to develop my imaginative power."

A Honolulu newspaper commented that Crouch's activities sounded "in good deal more like unbalanced mentality than crafty plotting."

If the jury was to believe Crouch's amazing adventures, including riding horseback across the Russian plains, like Chengis Khan, "in the uniform of a Red Army officer," it would have to believe that the seven defendants had something to do with Crouch at that time. One of the "conspirators" was seven years of age then.

100-Year-Old Books Had Nothing to Do With Hall

What was the purpose of having this man who seemed to be walking the brink of unbalanced mentality as a witness? Crouch was used to set the foundation for the only "evidence" that could possibly be used against Jack Hall—namely the names of certain books, and some of the language in those books—some even written a hundred years before the defendants were born. None of the books were written by any of the defendants. But the prosecution was able to read to the jury, out of context, phrases from old books that seemed violent in their intent.

Another professional witness, John Lautner, from New York, talked about "floating schools" and plans for "underground" activities. But even these referred to possible events far-off in New York and had nothing to do with Hall or the ILWU or anybody else in Hawaii. Lautner who received $25 a day as a "consultant" testified about Marx and Engels and Lenin and Stalin and about passages in their writings—but nothing about Hall. He never knew Hall. But his kind of testimony enabled Honolulu newspapers to try to whip up anti-labor fear and hysteria.

An editorial in the Honolulu Star Bulletin openly advised the judge and jury what to do with Hall and the others. It tried to create a virtual lynching atmosphere—yet Judge Wig refused to declare a mistrial.

The prosecutors were allowed by the court throughout the trial to get into the recesses of human testimony, such as alleged conversations between witnesses and persons other than the defendants, but involving the defendants. The device used was to declare that the other persons were "un-indicted co-conspirators." Yet, when the defense asked for a list of the "un-indicted co-conspirators" it was refused.

The trial was long and complicated and the parade of witnesses became weirder day by day. There was one who became known as "Bloody Dora" Von Dora who said she was a communist and worked for the FBI and added that people were storing up sugar to start a revolution. There was one named Inuka who talked about books as if it was a crime to read a book—even books that anyone could get in any public library. There were others who weren't professionals, but were bitter, frustrated men full of hate. And there was at least one who was told in no uncertain terms by some authority or other that if he didn't testify the defendants could become "eight instead of seven."

Despite Lynch Mood of Trial They Couldn't Break the Union

THE TRIAL lasted six months. Testimony that might have been given by the two FBI agents was suppressed, the editorial pages and the front pages of the papers screamed for blood, many employers thought that ILWU was on the run. The biggest surprise felt in Honolulu as the trial came to an end was the number of people of high repute who took the witness stand under oath and testified as to Jack Hall's reputation in Hawaii—a reputation for honesty and loyalty. A distinguished jurist who used to be His Honor in the same courtroom of the trial, former United States District Judge Delbert E. Metzger, was the fifteenth defense witness and testified that Hall was a good citizen of excellent reputation in the community and that he never heard his loyalty questioned.

The anti-union quality of the entire trial was made clear—by the jury which was living in 1953 and McCarthy was riding high and as Eleanor Roosevelt said about such trials, it was virtually impossible to have a fair hearing at that time.

In the histrionic fringes, the paid professional stooges—the muddled and disinterested who discovered there was no way to chisel a corrupt dollar out of the ILWU and joined the opposition, all of these had their day.

But ILWU's rank and file in Hawaii—opposed staunchly by mainland locals—never ceased to rally for Jack Hall's vindication, never gave up their faith in honest unionism and their devotion to the union. And in the end, the rank and file won—and Jack Hall is free.
Appeals Court Frees Jack Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. His wife, Yoshiko, and the other members of his family never for a moment gave up their belief in Hall's eventual acquittal of all the charges against him.

"Jack Hall, of the ILWU, was one of seven defendants in Hawaii who were all cleared together. And each of his co-defendants displayed the same staunch courage and steadfastness.

"The victory in the Hall case marks much more than one man's achievement. It is a triumph for the unity and solidarity of the ILWU. Each of us can be proud of our part in this union victory which was well won."

LONG PROSECUTION

The case of Hall and his co-defendants was in its seventh year at the time the court handed down its reversal. They were arrested in August, 1951, by the FBI in a 6 a.m., dawn sweep-down raid on their homes. Union officials claimed then that the purpose of this type of dawn arrest was to create a public hysteria, rather than the necessary apprehension of "criminals." They were indicted by the grand jury the day after their arrest.

The case began November 10, 1952, and continued to June 17, 1953. The jury returned a guilty verdict on June 19, 1953.

The long delay in appeals action resulted from the appeals court's desire to wait for supreme court action on other similar cases. It was this recent supreme court action, in the Yates case last June, that resulted in last week's acquittal.

CROWNING VICTORY

ILWU Reporter, newspaper of Hawaii Local 142, called the reversal a "crowning victory to six years of history-making struggle by Hawaii's workers to defend their union.

"The victory came because Hawaii's workers had clearly understood that the Smith Act prosecutions endangered their union and union gains. It came because they stood together and fought."

(See background of the Hall case, pages 6 and 7.)
**Accidents Are a Leading Cause of Death in US**

A father and son were badly injured this week when a car sailed through a flashing red signal and hit their car broadside.

Perhaps the driver who hit them didn’t know the meaning of the signal. Perhaps he didn’t see it. Perhaps he was not paying attention because he was upset about something, or thinking about something else he had to make, or trying to light a cigarette.

Whatever the specific cause, at the instant of the crash, it’s safe to say that behind it lay poor driving habits which you could quite certainly predict would injure or kill someone sooner or later. The injured man may have had an important decision he had to make, or trying to light a cigarette.

Are Auto Crashes Really ‘Accidents’?

It has been questioned whether auto crashes should be called accidents. It was argued that they were really an accident and unpredictable, like being hit by a falling meteor, we could not predict that it would hit there.

Many can be foreseen and because of this, we can do something to prevent them. Sometimes, the location of an accident can indicate which person who remarks bitterly that nothing will put up lights at a known dangerous intersection, create a red light, and when he is killed there is too often proved right.

Many times you know which drivers will get into accidents. The driver who habitually keeps his eyes on the traffic light and allows the car to go the instant the light turns green, not looking right or left, will finally meet the driver who habitually goes through on the warning signal.

Observe driving habits using your head, consistently. It’s necessary to be aware of the not-so-obvious hazards driver who habitually goes through on the warning signal. It’s necessary to be aware of the not-so-obvious hazards driver who habitually goes through on the warning signal.

**Emotional Factors Are Causes of Accidents**

The situation you face in driving may change in a second. The habit of alertness to possible hazards increases your control over the situation. A habit in which you are, in essence, looking for a reason to be upset or upset by something, to mix drinking and driving, equally sound to stay away from the car when you’re angry or worried, to wait until you get yourself under control.

**Here’s Meat for Knowland’s Grinder**

Ike’s Proposals to Regulate Labor Seen as Kickoff for Open Shop Law

The President’s message contained no reference to a national “right-to-work” law or to decontrol of national bargaining by applying anti-trust laws to unions.

The joint bills embracing these subjects have been introduced in recent weeks by right-wing Republicans, who proclaimed their intention of making a determined effort to tie them to any labor legislation.

To effectuate the President’s reform measures, a new office of Labor Commissioner of Labor Reports would be created. This Commissioner would be given power to enforce requirements for filing reports.

Other measures are proposed for false reports for embezzlement of union funds, for willful destruction of trade records, and other violations.

Administrative sanctions also would be applied against unions failing to file proper reports. They would be deprived of status before the National Labor Relations Board and could forfeit their tax-exempt status “for an appropriate period.”

Ohio C of C Trying to Ram Through Open Shop Law

Columbus, Ohio — While nationwide attention centered on the open-shop law campaign in California led by Senator William Knowland, organized groups backing a so-called “right-to-work” law in this major industrial state are over eager to place a souw west on the ballot than California’s participants.

In Ohio, organizations sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce have taken the initial big step toward putting an open-shop law on the ballot for next November. They presented the state attorney general a petition with 100 signatures, asking that such legislation be put to the voters. His okay was received and is awaiting only the expected approval of the state in November.

**PHONEY FRONTS**

HOUSTON, Texas — The Houston Front is the world famous singer and actor, and an honorary member of the L.W.U. will be heard in a concert titled “An Afternoon of Music and Poetry” at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, Sunday, February 9, at 3:30 p.m. He will be accompanied by William Duncan Allen, concert pianist, and speaker, in addition to his West Coast appearance, it was announced that Robeson is planning to have a new book entitled “Here I Stand” will be published, and will, for the first time, present a comprehensive review of Robeson’s career of many years of fighting to achieve first class citizenship forNegro-Americans. The book relates many of his many years of fighting for the right to be granted the right to vote, to free speech, to equal protection under the law.

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ILWU Executive Board Statements of Policy

On Domestic, Political And Economic Outlook

I

There has seldom been a time in America's political history when the country was more in need of the vision and guidance which a vigorous, democratic and independent labor movement can give to our political life. Over the past ten years each of the major political parties had an opportunity to try its hand at running the affairs of this nation. Yet, to which group did a more miserable and incompetent job for the people.

Part of the explanation of the worn level of American political life to-day lies in the fact that it was in this same past decade that the leaders of the labor movement traded off their political independence for a handful of White House favors; labor's traditional independence was replaced by a mealy-mouthed evasion of controversy with the powers that be. And now the official spokesman of labor, George Meany, summed up the position in which the unions—and the nation—find themselves by proclaiming: "We have no argument with the system; we just want our share." But let us speak frankly. This is so because labor and the common people have never been able to improve the standard of living and the democratic decencies—much less increase their "share"—when their power was not used in an independent offensive and an "argument with the system." This is why we must anticipate that Congress and the political leaders of the country will continue to write policies which have little to do with the people's needs and aspirations; and that this will go so long as the great power of the union movement is confined and diverted into the same kind of a quibbling over the division of the spoils which motivates the major political parties.

With the new change in the invisible, the time is not so distant past, when labor's immediate legislative and political program was modernization of our war industries, increased output, income, and employment in the next months. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among the experts, this one point is uncontested: The economic recession refers only to the depth and duration of the slump which is now underway.

Every day there are reports of new layoffs, particularly in basic industries. In addition, the small industries have laid off workers in an over-capacity and have cut down on expenditures for new plant and equipment. Sales of new cars have been disappointing. Housing is still depressed and will continue this way until payments and the duration of mortages has been adjusted.

Meanwhile, the arguments about what should be done and how it should be done go on in the top circles of Washington couldn't be more unrealisable or further from the point. It's obvious, for example, that the proposals being advanced to cope with the economic recession are completely indifferent to the kind of basic public policies which the leaders of the ILWU has always stood—the belief that the government should serve the needs of the people and not that the people should sacrifice for the government.

MORE OF THE SAME

For example, the Republicans still stand for a continuation of big business as usual. They hopefully expect that the recession will blow itself out like an early morning fog. The Democrats, seizing upon the spurt of the recession are demanding substantial increases in military expenditures and more war preparations as an answer to the foreign policy crisis in which the government now finds itself.

Neither party promises anything whatsoever for the 'members of this union except more of what we're now having. We want less not more of this kind of an approach."

"TV AND SYMPATHY"

Problems can't be solved by "TV and sympathy." No one can whip up a program of military spending by itself reverse the down trend. The expanded missile program is expected to pour $2 billion into the economy; but this is only a small fraction of the total outlays with per cent of the value of all the goods produced in our country. You can't prop up a sagging $45 billion economy by pouring $2 billion loose in. The only answer is to have a scheme to increase the wages and spending power of the working people.

There seems to be one field in which both parties do agree; legislation is urgently needed: Cut down the power of the unions has become a good political slogan once again. And we can expect that as the economic difficulties increase, and as more and more Americans feel the pinch, there will be plenty of politicians holding up the labor (Continued on next page)
In the United States the pattern is the same. Both the United States and the Soviet Union each possess weapons which can put an end to the life of man on earth.

The critical problem is now how best to employ human intelligence for the salvation of mankind. Science and technology have spoken—it is now up to men to display the same creativity and imagination in working out international relations between these two competing systems, as has been shown in solving technical problems.

NEGOTIATE TO LIVE

The need for negotiations and the absolute necessity for negotiations and settlements cannot be fully recognized unless the changes in world affairs dictated by the new weapons is first understood.

We now live in a world in which one or the other of the two most powerful nations—the United States and the USSR—can impose on the other by force or the threat of force any terms it wishes as the result of a massacre in Algeria. The bomb, the A-bomb, and the intercontinental ballistic missile have ended the era in international relations when one major power could impose its will on another.

We have reached a point where neither side through winning a war can dictate the terms of a peace, negotiate away international differences, and come the only possible outcome. The ILWU urges all people to give up the hope of securing only one kind of peace, of getting the United States to underdevelop countries. When we have reached a point where we may be of negotiating with them, and their own lives.

This is a drain which seems to have no end. And in many instances the economic assistance program of the United States to underdeveloped countries has put a premium on those countries which increase their military activities.

Among the great powers the situation is draining. France today is bankrupt from spending over one million dollars each day to maintain a bloated army. A nation which has the same military as the United States and the Soviet Union maintains large standing armies, air forces, and modern weapons and all the other paraphernalia of war. Such backward and poverty stricken countries as Korea, Egypt, and the countries of the Middle East divert substantial parts of their national income for arms and armaments.

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IKE'S SCHOOL PLAN BLASTED

CROSBY REELECTED LOCAL PRESIDENT

The government price index has been hitting an all-time high. It has been building up steadily and one of the principal reasons for the increase has been the higher and higher cost of food.

"Well, anyway," one might say, "farmers needed it; they've not been doing too well for a long time." But what's the sense of buying all the food the farmers can produce, and then having to throw it away? It's not good sense and it's not good business.

The government has failed to provide a balanced diet for the American people. It has put too much emphasis on the production of cattle, hogs, and chicken, and not enough on the production of vegetables and fruits.

The government has failed to recognize the importance of the small farmer. It has given too much attention to the big business interests, and not enough to the small business interests.

The government has failed to take the necessary steps to prevent inflation. It has allowed the prices of goods to go up too fast, and has not done enough to bring them back down.

The government has failed to do enough to help the farmers. It has given them too little aid, and has not done enough to help them get a fair price for their products.

The government has failed to do enough to help the consumers. It has given them too little help, and has not done enough to help them get a fair price for the goods they buy.

The government has failed to do enough to help the workers. It has given them too little help, and has not done enough to help them get a fair wage for their work.

The government has failed to do enough to help the people. It has given them too little help, and has not done enough to help them get a fair share of the wealth of the nation.