ILWU Board Meets
Mine-Mill
VP Tells of Persecution

SAN FRANCISCO—A harrowing account of more than a decade of continuous harassment and persecution against an outstanding, militant American labor union was told to members of the ILWU International Executive Board meeting here last week.

"Since 1951, and each year since then, there has been some case or trial or decision or other persecutive act by the Justice Department or some other agency against our union."

The speaker was Albert C. Skinner, a vice president of the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers, who appeared before the Executive Board to bring this sordid history up to date, and appeal for continued support by ILWU—support which has been minimal, he noted, sometimes before, by former ILWU conventions and annual meetings.

DISCUSS NEGOTIATIONS

In other actions the Executive Board heard reports on sugar negotiations in Hawaii, Canadian longshore contract negotiations, the strike of Local 26 at Western Deveices, Los Angeles, and conducted other business at its second quarterly meeting.

Other items of discussion included the significance of the recent refusal of bonding companies to insure Teamster president James Hoffa and other officers of the Teamsters, which, it was noted, could give bonding companies the power to veto any union's choice of its own officers.

Also referred was the understanding between ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association regarding strict contract compliance which calls for complete elimination of any discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin on any job covered by the contract.

LIKE BRS

In his detailed background of leg-

sation of the Mine-Mill union, Vice President Skinner com-
pared the Mine-Mill situation to the decades of persecution in the many Bridges cases.

Skinner noted with pride that since the "conspiracy" case—a charge that a group of Mine-Mill officers had "conspired" to violate the Taft-Hartley law—more than 15 international unions, and many more locals, have gone on record to support their fight.

He said that more and more people in the trade union movement and among liberals and attorneys have begun to recognize that the continued attacks against Mine-Mill are beginning to add up (Continued on Back Page)

A Stop to Talk

ILWU Hawaii Regional Director Jack Hall reports

on sugar negotiations to workers at Hawaii Com-

mercial and Sugar Co. Plantation, on the seventh day of a 10-day walk-out ending February 10, during which workers on each of 25 plantations discussed the negotiations which began in November 1962. After the 10-day walkout the em-

ployers came up with their first counter proposal which appeared to acknowledge the existence of some of the problems underlying the union's key demand for an industry-wide Mutual Security and Welfare Fund.

SF Clerks Reaffirm Coast Rule Against Discrimination

SAN FRANCISCO—At its stop-

work meeting February 7, more than 600 members of Local 34 shipclerks voted overwhelming reaffirmation of ILWU policy against racial discrimination.

President James Herman called to the attention of the meeting—one of the largest in recent years—that the ILWU-PMA contract clearly defines the responsibility of both parties to eliminate any discrimination that may exist.

This was implemented in June 1962, memorandum of agreement between ILWU and PMA.

The Local 34 resolution said in part:

"That this union does not countenance nor does it practice racial discrimination in any form; that the doors to this union are open to all qualified people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin; that employment in this industry is open to all qualified people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin; that by the adoption of this statement of policy officers are directed by all proper means to assure the membership of this Local that racial discrimination in all its forms shall not be directly or indirectly tolerated or practiced in this union or in the work under its jurisdic-

tion."

Election Notices on Page 3

Sugar Offer

Companies Ask 5-Year Agreement

HONOLULU—Negotiations for a renewed ILWU sugar contract will not begin for a while until the full sugar negotiating committee of Local 142 has studied a proposal for a five-year agreement made by the plantation companies.

The committee was to meet Feb-

ruary 28.

On February 18 the companies an-

ounced what they called a "plan for assuring equal bargaining rights of five sugar companies long term security and uniformity in wages and bene-

fits.

The plan proposed reinstatement of positions and negotiations to be uniform for all 25 companies, including the Honokaa Sugar Com-

pany and the Hamakua Mill Com-

pany, which the employer group heretofore has refused to include.

The plan called for all subjects including basic benefits to be negoti-

ated now and fixed for a five-year period, ending January 31, 1968, and wages for the first two years to be negotiated now; wages to be open-

able January 31, 1968, and renegotiated for the remaining three years, or be openable again after the first year of the contract.

The workers at Honokaa and Hamakua Mill were to receive no wage in-

crease during the first two years; but would receive before January 31, 1968, all monies not received by them during the first two years.

Failure to agree on reopened wages would be resolved by binding arbitration.

Pending the meeting of the full committee, the sub-committee released this public statement:

"An agreement of five years duration would be worth an awful lot to the sugar plantations right now. We are not yet sure that they are prepared to give the workers sufficient guarantees to make possible a long-
term agreement. There are many uniform industry-wide guarantees that we must have if we sign up for a long period. These guarantees include job security, union security, pensions, medical and other welfare benefits.

"For such a long term agreement and with the prospect of accelerated automation and mechanization and with a consequent sharp reduction in the work force, the situation dictates that sugar workers must get some share of the benefits from the machine, and not just in basic wage increases. Perhaps something along the lines of the longshore approach is indicated."

Both employers' bringing Hamakua Mill and Honokaa Sugar Com-

pany back into industry negotiations was constructive as what is needed is a single, industry-wide agreement which will assure that workers in all other companies and the union will not be faced with the same situation...
Free Collective Bargaining—Where?

President Vice President Secretary-Treasurer Phone Pictorp 4-033

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

On the Bean

On April 8, 1963, the people of Canada will go to the polls to choose a new government to legislate for and to guide their country. This election comes about as a result of the poll which was held by the Progressiv

SPEAKING TO THE Canadian people at that time Mr. Diefenbaker, the party won, but not by a majority vote, declared, "To the mothers and wives we have given the assurance that to join the family of nuclear nations—We want disarmament."

At the time of the Cuban crisis, Canadians resented the pressure exerted by the US to force them to join the blockade, and then being dragged to the brink of a nuclear war by President Kennedy's action over the Soviet missiles in Cuba. Mr. Diefenbaker later added that if there was what use would nuclear weapons on Canadian soil have been, implemented or not approved by the government. In Canada their country's defense policies went back to last October and the Cuban crisis, and a little earlier to the national election in Canada in June, 1962.

We here in the USA should not underestimate the national pride of the Canadian people, at least we as union people in the ILWU shouldn't.

It has been a policy of our International Union for many years to support Canadian unions, controlled by Canadian workers, for the best interests of themselves and their own country. We know the strong feelings our rank and file holds about the national pride of the Canadian people, at least we as union people in the ILWU shouldn't.

One pretty clear cut issue the Canadian people will vote on will be whether or not Canada gets nuclear weapons on its soil or not.

Another campaign issue will be which spokesman of Canadian political parties are following the "US or Washington line," referring to Canada about this it seems to me, and being as we are so used to hearing in our own country about someone or another being a "Ruskite." Generally USA newspapers and other media reported the Canadian political parties are following the "US or Washington line." Something funny about this it seems to me, and certainly most Canadian unions feel the same way about national policies of their country.

Next issue: March 4

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LINCOLN FAIRLEY Research Director

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

(Deadline for next issue: March 4)
ILWU Executive Board at Work in San Francisco

California Solons Get Major Union Proposals

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Legislative Representatives Michael Johnson and Nate DiBiast reported the following bills in the ILWU program have been assigned numbers in the Assembly and are awaiting committee action: 

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• AB 546, by Assemblyman Edward C. Gaffney (D-San Francisco), exempting from personal property taxation raw material inventories and finished products for export or residence in another country. (This is designed to prevent tax inversions or tax-free layoffs in the warehouse industry.)

• AB 560, by Assemblyman Lester McMillian (D-LA), repealing California's "jurisdictional strike" law.

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• AB 670, by Assemblyman F. D. Perrell (D-LA) and others, abolishing the dock safety regulations and other reasons than non-payment of premiums. Arbitrary premium increases would also be forbidden.

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ILWU Executive Board at Work in San Francisco

Key Dock Safety Bill

ILWU executive board at work in San Francisco

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

ILWU Solons Get Major Union Proposals

Low Wages, Union Busting Hurts All USA

CRDC Says Union Delegation Should Travel to Deep South to Study Bias

State Commends Local 21

Eureka Local Elects Metcalf President

LONGVIEW — Local 21 has been awarded a Certificate of Commendation in recognition of the membership's "exceptional interest and outstanding effort toward the improvement of dock safety conditions in the state of Washington," CRDC delegate John Ennis reported.

The award was made for the local's February 6 meeting by state supervisor of safety, Gordon Johnson.

see here at the last quarterly meeting of the ILWU International Executive Board in San Francisco, February 14-15, are (from left to right); Henry Schmidt, Joe (Burr), Kealallo, Ben Dunphy, Louis Sherman, Frank E. Thompson (kneel), Charles Daunte, Martha Ames (office manager and bookkeeper), Eleanor Harris (taking minutes), Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, President Harry Bridges, Vice-President J. R. Robertson, Bill Ward, Charles Ross, Frank Andrews, George Oldham, Tadashi Ogawa and George S. Yagi.

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ARGENTINA

ON WEDNESDAY morning, October 24, 1962, we left New York by Pan American for Buenos Aires, Argentina, not long after the start of the Cuban crisis. When our plane arrived at the Caracas, Venezuela, we could see a great tenseness of the Cuban situation. Armed soldiers were on duty and this added to the concern of our presence by the stares from the people. The short, curt answers we received to any questions concerned with the situation was declared confidential 48 hours later, which proved the government did not have the support of the people.

The First Place We Saw Was 'Misery Suburb'

On arrival in Buenos Aires Brother Gellim engaged the taxi driver in conversation in Spanish, pointing out who we were, what we represented and our purpose in Argentina. After he was convinced we were union people, he gave us much valuable information. A union man, he volunteered to take us through a settlement where longshoremen and other workers live. This suburb is called "Bario Miseria," which means "misery suburb." We could see workers living in hovels made of tin, cardboard or any kind of material they could procure to build themselves a shelter. No water, no lights or any other reasonable sanitation existed.

At the entrance to the Embassy we were guard two guards, a policeman and a soldier with a rifle. In the Embassy, we were shown a large marine slide show was present at all times. All cameras and packages had to be handed over to the information from the attaché, about 50 percent of the unions in Argentina are followers of Peron, about 40 percent are independent unions, communists and 21 percent right wing or company unions. In the past six months, there have been two military revolutions and a general strike. While we were in Buenos Aires, there was a 24-hour complete dock strike. The entire port, 100,000 and consolidate the various maritime unions.

Greeted With 'Mucho Gusto'

When They Know Who We Are

We contacted Adelio A. Fiuertas, an officer of the American Federation of Labor and the checker's union in Buenos Aires office building. He as well as other officials were extremely suspicious of us as they were very busy. The workers and their officers released from jail on bond as a result of this closure of the port. In Buenos Aires, the labor movement we are in the midst of a strike which is a result of the fact that Argentina is under a strict military rule and as a result of this it is extremely hard for the trade union movement to organize or make advances. Finally, we were able to convince him we were what we represented and our purpose in Argentina. We were invited into the longshoremen's office and spent a pleasant afternoon with them examining views. Their suspicion gradually disappeared, we were received with "mucho gusto."

Under the rule of Peron, all the unions belong to one party. With the fall of Peron, this organization was broken up by the military dictatorship and the remaining groups fell apart. They have started to reorganize in the past two years. The longshoremen have approximately twenty-five unions in Buenos Aires. They have nine officials who are elected by the general members. There are 80 per cent under their jurisdiction. This means all work performed in and around the port and warehouses.

The Buenos Aires union officials informed us that when Peron fell, the unions had 300,000,000 pesos in their treasury in Argentina. The rate of exchange on an American dollar is 129 pesos. When the military regime took over, they confiscated the local union treasury at gunpoint and then gradually seized control of the entire pension and welfare funds of the unions (amounting to 60,000,000 pesos) as well as other assets. Their right to strike has been taken away by the military. Longshoremen have a two-hour lunch period. They took us to an empty lot, adjacent to the dock, where they had erected make shift shelters for the pickets where they barbecued beef over an open fire.

Everyone is involved in politics. It is a topic of constant conversation wherever you go. We learned that the opinion of the people generally is not "if there will be a revolution" as when there will be a revolution?"

American aid cargo sitting on the docks of Antofagasta, Chile, going to ruin after being left unmoved for so much as a year. This is paraffin, melting in the hot sun. ILWU delegates saw thousands of tons of feed destined for Bolivia, rotting while people starve nearby.

After our final meeting with the longshoremen at their hall, they embraced each one of our delegates and wished us much success. They expressed a wish that an exchange of delegations may be possible in the future since our presence there gave them a greater understanding and sympathy, though we were aware they were unable to afford to send a delegation to the ILWU ports.

CHILE

We left Buenos Aires on the evening of October 29, for Santiago, capital of Chile. The following morning we paid our respects to the American Embassy, where we again found guards on the outside of the building and a US marine in the reception room. The labor attaché was a very pleasant young chap who had been and still is a member of the Garment Workers Union. We spent a very informative two hours with him.

Attache Said US Aid Is Not Reaching People

On our return to the States we hoped we would protest because much of the aid was not sitting down to the poor people for whom it was meant originally. He made an appointment for us with Enrique Sanchez, president of "Confederacion de Empleados de Industria y Comercio" and also gave us the address of a Catholic missionary priest who was working with the very poor in Santiago.

We made a call on Sanchez and spent several hours in his office, exchanging information in general on the trade union movement in his country and ours. This organization has 50,000 members in commerce and industry. They work 48 hours per week and earn an average of 81 escudos a month. (One escudo is equal to about 45 cents.) They receive a vacation of 15 days after one year of employment.

While there is a self-contributing welfare plan ranging from 15 to 30 percent of the monthly earnings. In Chile there are 14 legal holidays. If disabled, they continue to receive full pay until death or able to return to work. You can readily see that very few people can afford to contribute 30 percent of their monthly wages. As a result, few receive pensions or accident pay.

In Chile, attendance at public schools is free from primary grades to university level but very few complete the sixth grade. This situation is very bad because work must be found at a very early age. Only about 5 percent can continue their education in college. Only one out of seven who enroll in college complete their studies. In the past two years, many schools have been closed down, making the situation unsafe and in need of repairs. As a result, over one million children are not attending school right now, until further notice.
of working conditions of other countries could be told.

On November 1, a national holiday in Chile, Brother Murray had made an appointment with a priest, William Reddington, about 30 years old, an American doing missionary work in Chile for the

**60,000 Humans Live Under Most Horrible Conditions**

We were taken to lunch at a large casino in the lobby of the beautiful building of the Unión de Estibadores—the longshoremen of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The longshore gates on the west coast of the United States, as soon as they were financially able. The port of Antofagasta is Desolate Country

The following day we arrived in Antofagasta, Chile. Antofagasta is an Indian word meaning hidden copper. After a look at the desolate countryside, devoid of any grass or vegetation, one had to suppress an impulse to crawl back on the plane. We were told it never rains there.

After checking into the hotel, we went to see Osear Araya, representative of Comach. It was Saturday afternoon and the offices were closed. We obtained his address and went to his home to talk to him, but found him to be extremely suspicious even after showing him our credentials and telling him our reason for being there. Mr. Araya was very uncooperative and stated he did not think we looked like waterfront workers.

We walked around town and headed for the docks on the following day. We attempted to get in the docks but were immediately stopped by a watchman and a policeman. After this occurred, we went to the American Consulate, and through the consul we were able to procure a pass.

Antofagasta has a population of 110,000 with their water supply piped from the Andes over 150 miles away. The port has over 60 ships per month. Everything the people eat, wear or must be imported. The principal industry is copper mining, owned largely by the Anaconda Copper Company of the United States. We saw many 1893 and 1935 model American automobiles in use in Chile. The railroad that runs from Antofagasta to Bolivia is English owned and operated. Most capital investments are British, American and Dutch. A large colony of Yugoslavians have located here.

We saw Thousands of Tons of Us-Aid Cargo Rotting

On the docks we found thousands of tons of cargo worth many millions of dollars lying on the docks and in the warehouses since last February, March and April. Such commodities as white flour, whole wheat flour (called bulgar), soybean oil, five gallon cans of lard, machinery, steel, lumber, paraffin, cement and other kinds of American Aid cargo. Three large warehouses were also filled with this cargo. The only available space left inside a warehouse, was about 80 feet square and after this was filled, the American Aid cargo would have to be kept outdoors.

There was a large quantity of Cuban sugar stored in one of these warehouses. The Grace Line ship was discharging another shipment of American Aid flour. This ship was to arrive with an additional 250,000 sacks of American Aid flour. All of this would have to be stored outside, in the open.

We asked why this cargo was not moved into Bolivia and given to the people for whom it was intended. All we could get was an excuse that they did not have enough rolling stock or railroad cars to take it into Bolivia. The Bolivian government would not pay for the transportation of the American Aid cargo.

It was hard for the delegates to believe that large amounts of American Aid cargo was allowed to lie on the docks for many, many months, when people in Bolivia were going hungry and starving nearby. You can imagine what condition the flour would be in after being stored for so long. It would become infested, unfit for human consumption. We left Antofagasta, Chile for Mexico City, on November 7.

**Mexico**

We arrived at Mexico City and made reservations for Vera Cruz for the following morning. Arriving at Vera Cruz, we were met once to the longshoremen's building Estibadores De Vera Cruz. This building and land was owned by the longshoremen and was built at a cost of 5 million pesos, most of the work being done by the longshoremen themselves, and is outstandingly artistic and beautiful.

All the children of the longshoremen can see a movie every Saturday, depending on their school grades are good, and we were invited to a show that night where we were to see a benefit to combat juvenile delinquency. We contributed 150 pesos to the fund and were introduced from the theatre stage, where we were given a tremendous ovation. The next day, the Vera Cruz brothers took us on a port tour.

Vera Cruz Dock Union Owns Its Own Gear

The longshoremen owns all the stevedore gear and machinery and contracts all the cargo handling directly with the steamship operator. The union has a cooperative hospital, a cooperative bowling alley, and a cooperative recreation center. There is also a cooperative loan program with 1000 members.

We Must Help People Receive Aid; Throw Off Yoke

We believe that there is very little anti-American feeling among the workers of the underdeveloped countries and that animosity does exist is against major foreign employer groups who exploit them. We people we visited were also aware that American Aid is being sent to their countries but regrettably very little trickles down to the ones who need it.

In Argentina and Chile, the present conditions cannot continue without a violent uprising. We believe that if the United States helps underprivileged countries is not advanced to some degree of development this level of living, we will continue to be an indirect threat to the hours, wages and working conditions of the American workers. We want to help them a helpin way, so they may throw off the yoke of poverty and underdevelopment.

This committee therefore recommends we vigorously protest to our various representatives in government the shameful waste of food and materials such as we saw and reported existed in Antofagasta, Chile.
Mr. Lincoln: The Parable of the Sheep and the Wolf

PART II

WHEN he was only 28 years old and serving his second of four terms in the Illinois state legislature, Abraham Lincoln had already shown he was wise to the ways of that age-old unholy alliance between economic, political—big business and big politicians working together against the interests of the people.

In 1837 two factions of business and political interests fell out over the management of the state bank. A resolution was introduced to invest the bank with the management of the state. Lincoln, recognizing the issue as a phony one—opposed it.

"The capitalists generally act harmoniously, and in concert, to fleece the people," pointed out Lincoln. "This is exclusively the work of politicians," he said, "a set of men who have their parties aside from the interests of the people, and who, to say the most of them, are, taken as a whole, at all times no less one step removed from honest men. I say this with great regret, because being a politician myself, none can regard it as personal.

"LIBERTY VS. TYPANNY"

Since the founding of our democratic republic every forward move to break the chains of economic, political and social liberty of the common man in America has been fought every inch of the way by the economic, political and social exploiting elements in our society as destroying liberty.

It was at the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore, in the Civil War, on April 18, 1864, that Lincoln delivered his devastating analysis of the Constitution in his "Union Address," which resembled his "Liberty" in its theme, "The thought recurs that education—cultivated thought," said Lincoln, "can best be combined with labor, on the principle of thorough work; that careful, half-performed, slovenly work, makes no place for such combination; and thorough work, again, renders sufficient the arts of peace than heretofore. . . . No community where every member possesses this art, can ever be the victim of oppression in any of its forms. Such community will be alike independent of crowned kings, hereditary kings, and land kings."

SUPPORTED BY PLAIN PEOPLE

By now the reader may well wonder how real he the fighting Abraham Lincoln fared in his time in making and living by such state—what have been quoted in this article—and at what might be the reaction today if he could, in fact, speak for himself just once at one of our current "Lincoln Day" affairs.

The record is clear on Lincoln in his own day. He was supported by the plain people everywhere. He was also continuously slandered and vilified in high places and low—and not just in the South either. He was called an "ape," "a baboon," "a monster," "a subverter of the Constitution," "a traitor"—to list just a few choice epithets. An article in the Chicago Times called for his impeachment. And a cartoon published during his 1860 campaign for the presidency portrayed Lincoln leading his followers into a lunatic asylum and promising them any of the good things of life. Everyone being pictured as free lovers, atheists, communists, etc.

And as to how Lincoln would make out today in a phony political world form and expressing some of his real views—especially the ones referring to the right of revolution and the Declaration of Independence—a little-known incident which occurred only seven years ago might give some hint.

During a hearing before the US Senate Judiciary Committee in May of 1954, one Joseph Rauh, appearing for the Americans for Democratic Action in opposition to a proposed new section law, quoted Thomas Jefferson as saying, "I hold it that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing."

Many Phony Quotes

Senator Arthur V. Watkins was "almost bowled over," said the York Gazette and Daily, May 23, 1956. "He exclaimed," the Associated Press reported, "that he didn't believe it." But when Rauh cited his source and proved that Jefferson actually had said it, Senator Watkins retorted, "If Mr. Jefferson were here and advocated such a thing, I would move that he be prosecuted!"

One final word about the sources for the Lincoln quotations used in these articles: In recent years a number of phony quotations supporting or refuting a particular political viewpoint have been used by anti-labor forces. All the quotations used herein, except two, have been taken from actual speeches, statements and letters made and written by Lincoln, as reprinted in three excellent, authoritative works which are easy to read and obtain: (1) Carl Sandburg's superb 430,000 word biography entitled Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years, available in an inexpensive three-volume paperback edition by Dell Publishing Co.; (2) "The Life and Writings of Abraham Lincoln," edited by Philip Van Doren Stern; and (3) "Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings," edited by Mark R. Sullivan. The two books together comprise over 1400 pages of complete texts of Lin-coln's addresses, statements and letters.

Lincoln's comment to the union delegation on the causes of strikes and on human vs. property rights were included in George Seldes' "The Great Quotations." (This is the second of two articles.)

By Kneeland Stranahan

Lincoln's Funeral Procession, April 19, 1865

Lincoln was such a patriot—and he spoke out forthrightly on these issues. In his speech against the Mexican War on January 12, 1848, he stated: "Any peo-ple anywhere being inclined and having the power have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one—no matter how unjust they may be—This is a sacred right—the right which we hope and believe to liberate the world."

COUHRAGE FOR BATTLE

Thirteen years later in his "First Inaugural Address," March 4, 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

In his day fighters for the people like Lincoln looked to the Declaration of Independence as a more accurate reflection of the War for Independence than to the Constitution, which represented a series of compromises. Lincoln said that that part of the Declaration of Independence which speaks of "certain inalienable rights," especially the one that "all men are created equal," put there for a purpose.

"It authors meant it to be—a thank God, it is now proving itself a stumbling block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism," said Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1837. "They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack."

The following year, in August, at Lewiston, Illinois, Lincoln elaborated on his view of the meaning of Declaration of Independence in these words: "They (the authors) established these great, self-evident truths, (so) that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the pretense that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Christian men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began. . . ."
SP Railway Clerks Angered
By Shift in Negotiations Site

SAN FRANCISCO—Negotiations to avoid a strike of clerks against the Southern Pacific railroad have moved to Chicago leaving an angry local membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks with no representatives, without consent of their Grand Lodge.

More than a thousand members of the SP unit of the union February 13 flew to Chicago leaving an angry local membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks without representation, without consent of their Grand Lodge.

"KICK DOWN DAMN DOOR!"

"We have not been invited at all to Chicago," Weaver said. "It's evident we're persona non grata, but we're going back and we'll kick down the damn door if we have to."

Weaver favors an immediate strike when the contract talks, scheduled to begin February 22, are concluded. He said the SP has tried to "kick down the damn door" to the union and has failed. Weaver has vowed to continue the struggle.

TO GET 'NEW FACE'

Reason for the shift of negotiations from the Bay Area is that the new face across the table, J. E. Wolfe, chairman of the National Railroad Conference, an employer group, has said he doesn't intend to give up easily.

"We have," he told the legislators, "the opportunity to give our fellow- citizens the guarantees of freedom and opportunity which have been denied them for a century. I hope you will join me in acting now to end the racial nightmare which has so long plagued our nation."

Martin Slavich of San Pedro, a member of Local 33, also a member of the Izenk Walton League of America and serving that organization as chairman of the Marine Fisheries committee, lashed out again at state Sen. Hugh M. Burns (D-Fresno), president pro-temp of the Senate, and declared "his narrow-chested, short-sighted and short-sounding views are wrong."

Another letter on the problem came from Capt. C. L. Johnson of the State Highway Patrol in Pomona. Johnson suggested that the area in which the trout are planted be closed, also the immediate waters above and below the planting site.

He said the trout would thereby become acclimated and would move upstream and downstream on their own. Johnson further stated that this principle was practiced by the game-lake managers of the Oregon game commission.

I will go along with Brother Slavich on the lack of sportsmanship shown by the trout—chasing type of angler but I must take exception to Captain Johnson's statement relating to Oregon game laws and the relationship to stocked waters. There are no laws in Oregon, game or otherwise, prohibiting anglers from following the hatchery truck and then proceeding to catch their fish or lake-dumped water,

It was the 7½ German brown shown here, taken from Crowley lake, north of Bishop, California.

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Edmund O. Brown has transmitted to the California Legislature a program designed to give "... testimony to the faith of California that all men are indeed created equal.

The five-point civil rights program, which faces some tough legislative opposition, is designed, in the governor's words, to "... complete this state's unfinished business in guaranteeing equal political and economic opportunity to every California citizen."

The ILWU Legislative Representatives to the Legislature on February 14, comes at a time when the Governor is under increasing pressure from both the state's Negro and Mexican-American communities and the federal government in the political and economic life of the state.

California Governor, ILWU Support Tough, Workable Civil Rights Code

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W. RAISED several issues in the last two Dispatcher columns that have caused considerable comments. One was the basic proposition that the work force is shrinking. Another was the fact that union membership is down. And two, we took a look at some of yesterday's great history, including the crusading spirit of the labor movement and how the need to meet yet another crusade into motion.

We might ask certain other questions: What do the unorganized workers think about the labor movement? The attempt to have labor leaders made to find out about the thinking of today's unorganized workers? What about the younger element in the labor market? What about the kids just out of school? What do they think of us? And what about other categories—30-40 year olds, or those who have held jobs over many years but are now unemployed, or what about those who are over forty and are really getting scared about their future security?

One of our most serious difficulties is the way to talk to people. People all over the world have not been waiting for some outside event, such as the sale of the community, to come into being. They have been waiting for some kind of leadership, a leadership that will show how they feel about organized labor.

HOW DO WE MEET THE CHALLENGE?

Well, in the past, in a thousand different ways—and each union has its methods, even though some of them may have been much ado about nothing. We have tried to make contact with either individuals or small groups, we have followed leads, we wrote appealing leaflets, we called on people in their homes in an effort to talk to the people and know they have the best possible view of the situation. We have done it by asking those who care about the community, or their ob- ligation to take part in a program of political action.

There is an industrial revolution going on. There is a revolution under way which will affect the livelihood and security of vast numbers of American families. The employers recognize this revolution and are profiting by it. But does labor?

So we end, as we began, with a question—how can labor give leadership to today's unorganized labor, with whom does revolutionary thinking and action become more and more clear to the people, and how do they feel about organized labor?

WE COULD mention a thousand more goals worth some revolutionary thinking, and in each one the same conclusion will have to be reached—we will have to work to elect people to represent workers, and to plan for a future in which those who work for a living can have the benefits of their labor and citizenship.

To accomplish any one or all of these goals requires guts and imagination. How many unions—either in leadership or membership—have either the guts or the imagination to tackle these larger problems?

And unfortunately, a vast majority of those who are presently working—and who have won so much through their unions—are not thinking in these revolutionary terms, because, as was said before, there are so many who think they have "got it made" that they have stopped thinking of the economic needs of the community and the social aspirations of other families in the community, or their obligations to take part in a program of political action.

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What do they think of us? And what about other categories—30-40 year olds, or those who have held jobs over many years but are now unemployed, or what about those who are over forty and are really getting scared about their future security?

One of our most serious difficulties is the way to talk to people. People all over the world have not been waiting for some outside event, such as the sale of the community, to come into being. They have been waiting for some kind of leadership, a leadership that will show them the direction, a new approach. You can't formulate new slogans that don't move because of slogans, they move because of the people who want to do the things. And it begins to look into three major areas: (1) They will be going on one -true methods simply will not work. People do not move because of slogans, they move because of the people who want to do the things. And it has a growing conviction that if a union is going to capture the imagination of working people, a new approach must become part of our regular way of doing things. You can't formulate new slogans while you use old methods. People don't move because of slogans, they move if you represent their real, day-by-day needs.

The labor movement must continue to look into three major areas—economic (dealing with the job); social (dealing with the family and community scene); and political (how to contribute to the maintenance of economic and social gains).

We must learn to use new means of communication and must use them in ways that will meet the needs of the working people—or we are going to get a response that counts nothing. If our objectives are not correct, we will find out fast enough. We'll be told in no uncertain terms that we are not wanted, such as is happening today.

On the economic level, which includes growing and apparently permanent unemployment, the labor movement can hardly afford to continue waiting for some outside sources—such as the "government"—to come up with meaningful solutions. If we know that one of the major answers is to cut down the hours of work and keep the take-home pay sufficient for a decent livelihood, then we must say so, and work in that direction, and not be afraid to admit that this may entail some real revolutionary thinking and planning and action.

In the social field, how does a movement work to relieve the anxiety of working-class families who want to put their kids through school and know they have the best possible training and outlook for the future? This alone will take some revolutionary thinking and action because it will mean fighting for changes to guarantee that every American kid can have his future secured.

E. RAISED several issues in the last two Dispatcher columns that have caused considerable comments. One was the basic proposition that the work force is shrinking. Another was the fact that union membership is down. And two, we took a look at some of yesterday's great history, including the crusading spirit of the labor movement and how the need to meet yet another crusade into motion.

We might ask certain other questions: What do the unorganized workers think about the labor movement? The attempt to have labor leaders made to find out about the thinking of today's unorganized workers? What about the younger element in the labor market? What about the kids just out of school? What do they think of us? And what about other categories—30-40 year olds, or those who have held jobs over many years but are now unemployed, or what about those who are over forty and are really getting scared about their future security?

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CONSTRUCTION—In the brief review of Rockwell Kent's Journal in the issue of January 25 the name and address of the contributor was in error. It should have read: Ivan Obolensky, 341 East 62nd Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Mine-Mill VP Tells of Persecution

(Continued from Page 1)

to persecution and harassment for the sake of harassment just as it was intended.

In quick detail he outlined the var-

diant:

"CONSPIRACY"

In November 1956 the Department of Justice first indicted fourteen of its officers and representatives of the Mine-Mill on a charge of "conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law."

Skinner noted that even some of the members of the defense did not believe that the defendants were included in this "conspiracy"—the defendants apparently felt it could not prosecute each individual success-

fully, therefore used the dragnet tech-

ique of charging the entire group with "conspiring to defraud."

3-YEAR LAPSE

The conspiracy case was not called to trial until October 1962, three years after the indictment—and in the middle of a long, tough national strike. The trial ran for seven weeks and many of the defendants on trial, were engaged in running be-

between the court and contract negoti-

 toring to resolve the strike—which was done successfully.

In 1960 nine of the defendants in the conspiracy case were found guilty and sentenced. They appealed.

In 1962 the United States Court of Appeals reversed the convictions and granted a new trial for seven of the nine defendants, dismissing charges against the other two.

IN ANSWER

Suddenly, in September 1962, even though the crimes were committed over a three-year period, the grand

jury issued an amended indictment of a law that was repealed four years ago.

In the meantime the SACH case was heard in 1961, and in 1962 the SACB decided the Mine-Mill was "com-

nunist infiltrated."

Right now, Skinner and other of-

ficers are involved in going before the SACB to challenge its decision and prevent its further extension or domination of their union.

And over to Who Said It

Roy Wilkins, the executive secre-

tary of the NAACP, in answer to a question about the organi-

same question was asked of Presi-

dent George Meany, who with-

told reporters: "I don't think any of the Federation of the NAACP. Meany was lured by the NAACP's criticism of the trade union movement for continued support of segregation and discrimination practices.

Wine for Hope

ILWU Warehouse Local 6 is one of the many unions in San Francisco which are cooperating to make City of Hope's Ninth Annual Town Fair a success. Local 6 has urged its members to be at Town Fair, set for March 15 through 18 at the San Francisco Armory, 14th and Mission Streets. These three members are leading their employer's contribution. Left to right are: Frank Vernarecci, Warren Leish and Victor de Vito.