



The DISPATCHER

Official Newspaper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO

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BRIDGES WON'T BACK UP

Warehousesmen Unite To Battle Beck

Local 6 Oils Machinery To Lick Raid

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 warehousemen rolled solidly and smoothly this week and last in their job of fighting off Dave Beck's AFL Teamster raiders.

By February 20 meetings of the workers in every industry and the unemployed in the San Francisco division had affirmed Local 6's loyalty to the ILWU-CIO.

At every meeting officers and members branded Beck's attack as just another jurisdictional raid which will be beaten back as all Teamster raids in the past have been beaten back.

BACK CONVENTION ACTS

And at every meeting the membership enthusiastically endorsed the recommendations of their delegated convention earlier in the month that the local stay in the ILWU, set up a rank and file committee to work on reconciling differences between the ILWU and CIO, instruct the local officers to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act by signing non-communist affidavits, and instruct the officers to get to work immediately on improving and extending Local 6 contracts which terminate June 1.

The Teamster raiders came out in the open after they failed first to prevent holding the convention and then failed to stampede it. Business Agents Dominic Gallo, (Continued on back page)

Unions Lead In Frameup Defense

SAN FRANCISCO—The people of this community and a great many others are standing up to be counted in defense of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

Unions were still leading the way in the fight against the fourth frameup this week, but farmers, small businessmen, students, and groups of citizens were joining in to contribute the (Continued on Page 2)



Board at Work — This was the scene at the ILWU Building in San Francisco last weekend as the ILWU executive board took unanimous action to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act and to help Local 6 in its fight against Teamster raiders. Left to right around the table are A. C. Anderson, Bernard Lucas, Jack Steinhart, Charles Duarte, Attorney George Andersen standing in the corner, Helio Kennedy, a secretary in the ILWU office, taking the minutes, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and President Harry Bridges at the head of the table. Then come First Vice-President J. R. Robertson and Second Vice-President Germain Bulcke, Ernest Adams, Frank Andrews leaning back and John Maletta leaning forward, and Jack Kawano. Ernest Arena, Gil Gallardo, Stewart McKenzie and Andrew Nelson are not in the picture, and Bert Mansfield was ill.

Board Approves T-H Compliance To Strengthen ILWU Fight on Raids

SAN FRANCISCO—The Executive Board of the ILWU meeting here February 18 and 19 unanimously approved the officers' proposal to strengthen the hand of the union in meeting any raids, AFL or CIO, by complying with the non-communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Board concurred in the officers' statement of January 25 that "we still hold to the belief there are no benefits to be gained under Taft-Hartley," but "the time has come when we can use compliance as a means to expose and defeat the enemies and the splitters within the labor movement."

Compliance was recommended to the locals, with the understanding that longshore locals would consider the matter on a coastwise basis.

In a strongly-worded and unanimously approved statement setting forth some of the in-

famous history of Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union, the Board pledged the "entire resources and energies of the International Union" behind the membership of Local 6 in the San Francisco Bay Area, currently "meeting and defeating a treacherous attack launched by Dave Beck." (Full text of Board statement is on back page.)

BACK MINERS WITH DOUGH

Still pressing the fight to stay in CIO and secure a fair trial, the Board authorized the union to offer payment of expenses of the CIO trial committee to San Francisco, so that rank and file ILWU members can take part in the proceedings.

In all trials so far CIO has insisted on a Washington, D.C. setting and barred rank and filers.

The Board voted to send a substantial donation to the United Mine Workers of America in a gesture of solidarity with their fight against the Taft-Hartley Law. It

acknowledged a letter of thanks from UMW President John L. Lewis for the ILWU telegram to President Truman protesting the Taft-Hartley injunction against the miners.

"Our union is carrying on a fight against great odds," wrote Lewis, "and we are happy to have the sympathy and cooperation of the members of all organized labor."

LEWIS THANKS ILWU

"I would like to extend to the members of your union individually the appreciation of the United Mine Workers of America."

Noting the fact that United (Continued on back page)

Stands by Everything He Has Said

By MORRIS WATSON

SAN FRANCISCO—Harry Bridges this week through lengthy cross-examination continued to stand behind everything he has ever written and said and challenged his prosecutors to "make what you can" of his trade union policies.

In Federal Court, where the ILWU president is on trial along with First Vice President J. R. Robertson and International Representative Henry Schmidt on charges of false statements and conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with Bridges' naturalization in 1945, Bridges denounced as contemptible those people who because of hysteria are "backing away from every decent thing they ever said."

"They are looking for a hole to crawl into," he said, and added that it was particularly true of people in the government service.

DONOHUE PRODS

Prodded by a prosecutor, a carpet bagger from Washington, D. C., named F. Joseph Donohue, whose type of thinking runs along the line that one must be either pro-fascist or communist, the ILWU president spoke volubly of his union's policies and how they are adopted.

The union is against war, period. The union was even against war in the midst of the last war, but not against fighting it, be-

For daily running account of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt trial turn to page 3.

cause it didn't believe in turning the other cheek. The union is against conscription, because when a war is just, volunteers can be found.

The union is against people (Continued on Back Page)

Who Said It?

"In the last war we joined with the communists to fight the fascists; in another war we will join the fascists to fight the communists."

(Turn to back page for name of author.)

Unions Lead In Frameup Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary money and to let the Justice Department and the Immigration Service know they don't like frameup by perjury.

Eight hundred turned out for a banquet in honor of the defendants and their lawyers, Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis, February 19. Over a hundred of them were turned away for lack of space. People came from communities as far East as Lincoln, as far South as Santa Cruz and as far North as Eureka.

KENNY CHAIRS

Robert Kenny, former attorney general of California and a character witness for Bridges, was chairman for the evening. Money for the defense was contributed by members of AFL and CIO unions, by doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and farmers.

At another community gathering, this one in Stockton on February 17, a comparable crowd turned out to hear Bridges and MacInnis. This meeting was sponsored by ILWU Locals 6 and 54 and by Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Local 7.

Since the last issue of The Dispatcher donations to the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee have come in from ILWU locals and the Puget Sound Sub-District Council; the Marine Cooks; a number of ship's crews; the Municipal Carmen's Union, Local 250 of the CIO transport Workers in San Francisco; the Teachers Union of Philadelphia, Local 556 of the United Public Workers; the New York District of UPW; and the Bedding, Curtain & Drapery Workers Union, Local 140 of the CIO United Furniture Workers in New York.

AUSTRALIA SEAMEN ACT

From the Seamen's Union of Port Adelaide, South Australia, came a "pledge of full support in your fight" against the frameup.

Here in San Francisco a group of ministers organized in the Citizen's Committee for Fair Play sponsored a church meeting February 12 to present the truth about the case.

Reverend H. T. Boswell of the Jones Methodist Church opened the meeting with the comment that the ILWU welcomed Negroes while others were hostile to Negroes coming to California.

Dr. Carleton Goodlett, who introduced Bridges, praised the ILWU as one of the most democratic unions in America.

In New York delegates to the sixth annual conference of the Joint Board Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Unions—350 strong—condemned the deportation drive against Bridges.

SEAMEN WISH SUCCESS

A wish for "every success in your present trial" came to the ILWU officers from members of the West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada aboard the SS Lake Atlin.

By unanimous vote the annual meeting in Vancouver, B. C. of Local 71, Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada, representing 1,000 members, pledged support to the ILWU in the fight against the frameup.

This support, Woodworkers Secretary E. Dalskog, wrote February 11, will be both financial and moral. He said his union has been selling buttons and stamps for the defense fund, and expects to "sell a lot more when our membership gets back to work."

Only 20 per cent of the American people can afford adequate medical care.



Tireless —Kenny Ford is Portland Local 8's star salesman of Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense stamps. Maybe the famous Ford grin has something to do with his success, but it takes a lot of hard work too.

Christensen Elected Alameda CIO President

OAKLAND, Calif.—ILWU Local 10 member William Christensen has been elected president of the Alameda County CIO Council, succeeding William Goheen, likewise a Local 10 member.

Three CIO Unions Are Kicked Out, One Walks Out at Board Session

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One CIO union walked out after three others had been expelled by the National CIO Executive Board February 16.

The Board ousted the United Office and Professional Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers following kangaroo court reports by special trial committees. These closed hearings found the actions of the accused unions "paralleled" those of the Communist Party. The trials were likened by the victims to those of the House Un-American Committee.

BRYSON ACCUSED

Representative of one of the unions yet to be tried but already accused, Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, attended the CIO Board sessions. He was accused of violating CIO policy on the third day of the meeting because he voted against the expulsions of the three unions on the second day.

As the turn of the United Public Workers came around at the Executive Board meeting, Presi-

Astoria Warehousemen Install Officers for 1950

ASTORIA, Ore.—ILWU Local 18 installed officers for 1950 last month, after electing a new president and vice-president, Armond Syvanen and Orrel Heman.

Incumbents returned to office were Recording Secretary and Business Agent Harry Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer Tony Radich and Marshal Ronald (Bud) Hendrickson.

The Pillsbury flour mill workers elected Hendrickson and Ronald Peterson to the Labor Relations Committee, and a new executive board of five, as well as delegates to the ILWU Columbia River District Council.

Teamsters Don't Change Their Spots; Their Policy Is Pure Bias and Bigotry

SAN FRANCISCO—An editorial in The Sun-Reporter February 18 branded the desertion of 11 ILWU Local 6 officials and members to join Dave Beck's raiding drive as "a strange and tragic wedding."

The paper commented at length on the resignation of the agents and their avowed purpose of seeking to take the large San

Francisco division of Local 6 into the AFL Teamsters. Said the Sun-Reporter:

"The paramount question in our mind is whether the rank and file members of the CIO Warehouse Workers will be naive enough to fall for this trap that is being set by the 'secessionists.'

"Knowing how the (ILWU)

Warehouse Unions in CIO have maintained a Fair Employment Practice program for a number of years . . . and how the membership made special allowances for colored workers to retain seniority in their organization when the chips were down, we cannot help but be alarmed over the actions taken by the eleven officials who, evidently, are opposed to the democratic policies of CIO."

The editorial then went on to describe the undemocratic practices of the Teamsters Union.

"This same Teamsters' Union is the parent body of the Milk Drivers Local Union—also the Bakery Drivers' Local Union, both of which locals—so recently as several weeks ago—adamantly refused to accept applications of any Negroes; and their respective heads declared, unequivocally, that their 'lily white' policy is strong enough to prevent any dairy or bakery from giving much needed and deserving employment to qualified Negroes . . .

NEGROES WOULD LOSE JOBS

"If such a policy of bias and bigotry is enforced upon the Milk Wagon Drivers and the Bakery Drivers, is it not reasonable to conclude that the same policy would be imposed upon the Warehouse Workers should this merger be effectuated?"

"It would be no wild conclusion to say that several thousand Negro ILWU workers would be ousted from their jobs if such a shot gun wedding took place with the 'secessionists' and the Teamsters.

"This would mean the end of democracy in labor in San Francisco, for the AFL has long been an advocate of 'Jim Crow' in many areas throughout the nation; and in the Bay Area their policy in most unions has been total exclusion of Negroes in practically every craft . . .

DOOMED TO PERDITION

"The old saying about a leopard never changing its spots is certainly fitting and apropos where the Teamsters are concerned; and, on the basis of their record with respect to the Milk Wagon Drivers, the Bakery Drivers, as well as many other locals throughout Northern California, the colored members of ILWU would be doomed to perdition if such a merger is ever consummated."

The Sun-Reporter editorial concluded: "Our fervent hope is that this 'worst laid scheme' of the 'mice-eleven' will never win the support of the majority membership in ILWU. Meanwhile, until the vote is taken, we shall continue to speak and never cease to oppose such a strange and tragic 'wedding.'"

Portland Local 8 Dockers Vie in Selling Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Stamps

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland docker selling the most Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense stamps will be awarded "two outstanding books on labor topics when the stamp drive is over," Francis J. Murnane, defense committee secretary for ILWU Local 8, has announced.

The books are The History of the Labor Movement in the U. S. by Philip Foner and The Big Strike by Mike Quin. They will be suitably inscribed and will serve "as a memento of a great and worthy battle for democratic unionism," Murnane explained.

FORD LEADS

To date it looks as if Kenny Ford, who has turned \$310 into defense committee coffers here, would win the books. Benny Hansen and Joe Georgesen, in the order named, are runners up.

Commenting on Ford's "tireless salesmanship," Murnane said today, "he is the type of unionist who doesn't waste time in abstract political theorizing about the issues involved, but really performs the hard, necessary work to keep the committee and the union functioning for its members."

BODINE HELPS

Ford was soup kitchen head here during the 1948 maritime strike and was as successful on the "mooching" committee as he is now in the stamp drive.

Another Local 8 member who has greatly helped stamp sales here is Howard Bodine, Coast Labor Relations Committeeman. Bodine bought stamps amounting to \$85 from his home local to help build its quota. He then directed the stamps be given to unemployed and injured longshoremen in Local 8.

dent Abram Flaxer rose and walked out, declaring no further good purpose could be served by remaining affiliated with the CIO.

Only the representatives of the four unions under fire and two others facing immediate fire voted against the ouster moves. As each union was ousted the minority vote on the next case was down one vote. The American Communications Association and the Marine Cooks were faced with similar trials in the near future. Four others, including the ILWU, are on the list which was marked for purging at the CIO convention last November in Cleveland.

The Board, on February 14, had jerked the charter of the California Council.

UOPWA PROTESTS

Statements denouncing their expulsion from the CIO were issued by two of the four unions ousted.

From President James Durkin and Secretary-Treasurer Bernard J. Mooney of the United Office & Professional Workers in New York came a charge that expulsion of their union was "a splitting move harmful to labor. Employers and reactionaries will rejoice. The wage needs, working conditions and security of all workers are impaired by this action."

The two UOPWA leaders said that in their appearance before the board in Washington February 14 they had condemned their pre-expulsion trial as "rigged, illegal and phoney."

PLOTTED FOR YEARS

"CIO President Murray," they said, "proved the UOPWA contention that the real purpose of the expulsion proceedings is to destroy the right of affiliated unions to make their own decisions by declaring explicitly: 'You have a right to get out if

you disagree; and we have a right to kick you out if you don't conform. Will you agree to conform to the decisions of this executive board?' UOPWA members will continue, as in the past, to make their own decisions governing their union."

In Chicago Secretary-Treasurer Maurice Travis of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers described his union's ouster as "a power grab by Phil Murray who, as president of the steelworkers' union, has plotted for more than 10 years to take over our jurisdiction."

"Actually, it is no secret in the labor movement that the decision has been in the drawer for a long, long time. . . . As to the charge that we are dominated by any group other than our own members, we are prepared to compare the democratic record of our union with any other union. . . ."

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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The Going Was Too Tough for Schomaker So He Sold Out

The day-by-day story of proceedings in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt trial picks up here where the last issue of *The Dispatcher* left off.

53rd Day

(February 15)

Harry Bridges' cross-examination continued.

Before Chief Prosecutor F. Joseph Donohue asked any questions, Defense Chief Vincent Hallinan read the court a federal statute to show that it is a felony to intercept a communication as well as to divulge information as result of such interception. Donohue had argued that it was illegal only to divulge information. This was in connection with the showing made that Bridges' phones have been tapped.

Judge George B. Harris listened to the statute and then held that divulgence was the only criteria. He therefore refused to strike certain remarks which Donohue had made.

"It is only a collateral matter," the Court said. "There is no use being made of wiretapping here." "We cannot agree with that," said Hallinan. "They are using it all the time."

Donohue returned to the questioning. He asked Bridges if John Schomaker or Henry Schrimpf had ever testified against him before.

SNEAKING AROUND

"Not in terms of getting on the witness stand where they could be cross-examined, no." As to Schrimpf, he said: "He has been sneaking around the back door and giving information to the Immigration Service since 1937."

Donohue read from the transcript of the 1939 deportation hearing before Dean James Landis in which Bridges was purported to have testified he met Schomaker before the formation of the Albion Hall group.

Bridges said that in the 1939 case he neglected to check union records and had taken Schomaker's word for it that he came to the waterfront in 1932.

SCHOMAKER POSED

"I was under the impression for many, many years that Schomaker came in 1932 because that is what he told everybody. He posed as an oldtimer."

"Do you think John Schomaker would have any reason to come here and testify falsely against you?"

"Why, of course. Some people in the union movement look out for themselves at the expense of the people down below. Schomaker couldn't make the grade."

He said Schomaker's wife nagged him about his union activities.

HE SOLD OUT

"The going got too tough for John Schomaker and he sold out," Bridges went on. "It is not a new story. It is not peculiar to unions. It happens in government, even to members of the bench."

Then he cited the case of J. Parnell Thomas, congressman who, while shouting about Communism "was making four little clerks kick back their pay."

"If that happened to me they would throw the key away," he said. "Thomas only got six months."

DONOHUE AND BOYCOTT

Then, in response to another question, he charged that Donohue, himself, had threatened to bring about boycott of Schomaker's Menlo Park boarding house if he did not testify.

The nettled prosecutor then brought up the matter of whether Bridges believed Schomaker had the courage to be a Communist. Bridges said he did not believe so.

"Did he lack courage when he was beaten up?"

"What's a dumping?" retorted Bridges.

"Well, where were you?"

"I was right there alongside."

"You weren't in the office?"

"I was at times. I was wherever I thought I was needed."

"You didn't get hurt?"

"No, that was a matter of luck. Maybe I could run faster than some of the others. I will not say that I can run up against a rifle or shotgun and not be scared. Isn't the same true of you, Mr. Donohue?"

"No," said the prosecutor.

"Now we have Donohue the hero!" snapped Hallinan. "The nearest you ever got to danger was getting your backside sore on a swivel chair!"

CIO COMES IN

Donohue brought up the last convention of National CIO and read from the record. As he asked questions about it and the CIO fight, Bridges said: "These are internal matters in labor, and I don't believe in trying to solve them in a court of law."

"Do you believe (CIO President) Philip Murray is a labor faker?"

"I have disagreements with him. I believe workers should not be called on strike unless the workers who are to do the striking vote for it. That's one of my disagreements with Philip Murray."

As Donohue attempted to bait Bridges, he only succeeded in drawing out sharp statements, such as:

RATHBORNE FOR \$5

"You don't have to pay Mervyn Rathborne \$25 a day as a witness. You can get him for five."

Also: "Yes, I trust some witnesses, but not those you put up here with the screws on them."

Donohue asked Bridges about the "anti-Communist" amendment adopted by the last CIO Convention.

"Its supporters call it anti-Communist," said Bridges, "but I call it a racketeering, corrupt and crooked amendment by which some people seek to promote their own personal political advancement."

RULES FORBID IT

He went on to say that under the new CIO rules he and the ILWU are even forbidden from working with the shipowners to promote trade with China and make more jobs here.

"Were you as anxious to trade with Nazi Germany and fascist Italy as you are to trade with Communist China?"

"No."

"What's the difference?"

"Well, that will take some time."

"Well, we have a lot of time."

"All right," said Bridges leaning forward, "let's go!"

DEMOCRACY DEFINED

"The way I look at another country and the way my union looks at it is if no unions exist, if people can't vote, if there is no trial by jury or if there is discrimination, it is not a democratic country. . . . Nazi Germany discriminated against Jews, smashed trade unions and set out to conquer the world. At the same time they said they were out to smash bolshevism. . . . In the case of Mussolini, he unleashed an attack upon Ethiopia. I can recall reading about the fun Mussolini's son got out of seeing bits of people flying into the air in a bombing. . . . It is many years since I have been in China, but what I saw there was that human life was the cheapest thing. . . . the people of China have had a revolution, as the American people had one in 1776."

He went on to say that he drew a distinct line between Hitler's

Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Franco's Spain and the people's government of China. He recalled how the ILWU supported even the Nationalist government of China against Japanese aggression.

IN FOR DEPRESSION

"We didn't stop to consider whether the regime of China was good or bad. We knew people were being slaughtered. . . . What we are concerned with now is that San Francisco depends upon trade, and unless we trade with China we are in for one hell of a depression around here."

Bridges said he didn't invent the word "revolution" and recalled that in their time George Washington and Tom Paine were considered the present equivalent of Communists. He went on with an eloquent picture of what could happen in San Francisco in the way of prosperity if trade with China was developed.

"The complexion of the government is secondary," he said.

POLITICS SUPPLEMENTARY

At one point, when asked about political actions taken by the ILWU, Bridges said: "The ILWU is a trade union, first, second and last, and political matters are purely supplementary."

Donohue asked:

"What was your attitude on the rape of Poland by Russia?"

"I don't know much about it," he replied. "That is why our union sent four rank and filers off the job to Europe to talk to the people of Europe. . . . Here was a country (Poland) whose government collapsed, and Russia stepped in to help."

"Do you think there is democracy in Latvia, Lithuania and Russia?"

MORE THAN BEFORE

"Going by the word of people who fled those places under their previous dictatorships, I can assume they have more democracy now than they did before."

Once Bridges said to Donohue: "Your idea of democracy is to put me on the griddle here and try to run me out of the country on the testimony of liars, perjurers and stoolpigeons."

Donohue wanted to know if Bridges had faith in the State Department and the foreign policy of the United States.

NO BLIND FAITH

"Not blindly," Bridges said. "Donohue seemed to be making it appear that to criticize United States foreign policy was per se unpatriotic."

Donohue switched back to the so-called anti-Communist amendment adopted by the CIO, and

asked Bridges why he felt it was illegal. Bridges said the amendment is designed to prevent unions acting autonomously. Then he told how local unions have always endorsed candidates of their own choice for public office, and how the CIO now expects them to endorse only those approved by the top leaders of CIO.

NOT TRUE

He said that another complaint he had against the National CIO leadership was its refusal to allow international unions to have copies of executive board minutes. This was inspired by Donohue's assertion that the CIO convention amendment resulted from a resolution adopted by the CIO board in May, 1949.

"That was not true," Bridges said. "The amendment was different because they felt it wouldn't go over unless it was wrapped in the old red herring."

Bridges said that another reason he was in trouble with CIO is because he has persistently demanded a financial accounting for his membership, never getting it.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

"If you are going to fight, you are going to get into trouble," he said. "That is why I am on this witness stand today. I'm not kidding myself about that."

Donohue asked Bridges:

"Are you familiar with the trade union situation in Russia?"

"Not of my own knowledge. Only what I have heard from CIO officers, Wendell Willkie, Donald Nelson and our own rank and file delegation."

"Have you ever heard of a strike in Russia?"

"I have asked—during the United Nations meeting in San Francisco—about that of Tarasof."

INTERESTED IN AMERICA

Donohue then read a State Department description of collective bargaining in Russia and asked if he agreed with it.

"Sounds more like a report from England," Bridges said. Then he went on to say that in England the troops shoot you down if you strike.

"However, I am interested in America," he said. "I like it and I hope to stay here."

Bridges said CIO was being destroyed today by its own policies. This was provoked by Donohue's questions concerning Murray's remarks at the 1949 CIO Convention.

CIO SAID SHUT UP

"What CIO said, in effect, was you boys on the West Coast just pay your dues, keep your mouth

shut and carry out the orders we give you," Bridges said.

Later he said: "I will produce the original resolution (adopted by the National CIO Board in May, 1949) and if you can show me the word Communism in it, I will eat it right here."

Donohue ignored his hunger and shot another red-baiting question.

"This isn't the first time you have opposed an anti-Communist resolution, is it?"

REAL STOLE FROM UNION

Bridges held up a late edition of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin which had a headline about the Teamsters expelling C. W. Real.

"Look at this, Mr. Donohue, this is what I am talking about. Charlie Real was the biggest anti-Communist in this State—and all the while he was stealing one hundred and ten thousand dollars from the union treasury. He did this under the guise of fighting Communism."

Then Donohue showed him a copy of the *People's World* and asked if he was the author of a statement supporting it.

BREAK FOR WORKERS

"I don't remember issuing the article, but I subscribe to it right now," he said. He prefaced this by saying that the *People's World* gave the workers a far better break than any commercial paper.

Bridges made it clear that in quoting the Hearst-owned Call-Bulletin he had no use for the paper. "We all know what it is."

Donohue brought up Bridges' opposition to a resolution known as Proposition 1 in the 1935 California AFL convention. This was an anti-Communist resolution introduced by AFL theatrical unions. Bridges replied by reciting the whole sordid story of Biuff and Brown and the Capone mobsters who collected money from movie producers to keep any real trade unionism out of Hollywood.

CAN BE FOOLED

"Mr. Bridges, is it your opinion that all anti-Communists are gangsters?"

"No, not even you. You can be fooled."

Donohue's next attempt at red-baiting concerned the World Federation of Trade Unions. Bridges described it as a United Nations of Labor. He said that the leaders of the labor movement in some countries have withdrawn "against the wishes of the rank and file."

CURRAN NEEDS COPS

When Donohue suggested that National Maritime Union President Joseph Curran had challenged the democracy of the ILWU, Bridges said:

"Why, Curran can't hold a meeting today without 200 to 400 policemen to keep order. If I showed up at a meeting in company of a cop I would be thrown out of my job."

"Curran did a good job of getting rid of Communists, didn't he?"

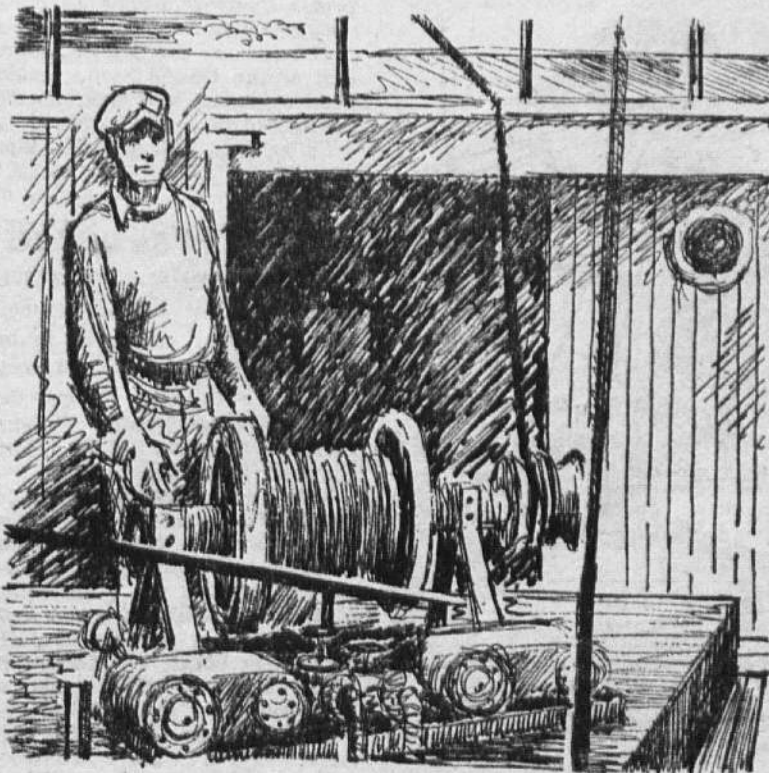
UNION WRECKED

"He did a good job of wrecking a union. First he got rid of Communists, then of alleged Communists, then of suspected alleged Communists, then of anybody who might become a Communist. Now he has a little group of yes men."

As Donohue returned to the WFTU, Bridges said: "The CIO was dead wrong." He said CIO withdrawal was like a state of the United States withdrawing and joining the British Empire because it didn't like the way the country was going. He cited the dispute over tideland oil fields between California and the federal government.

Bridges said that in his opinion

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Immigration Service Hates ILWU and What It Stands For

(Continued from Page 3)

the United Nations was the real hope for peace, not the H or A bomb.

U.S. WANTED VETO

Donohue asked about the Russian vetoes and Bridges said it was his impression it was the United States which insisted upon the veto when the United Nations was formed. Donohue agreed but said it had exercised the veto less.

"What relationship is there, if any, between the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Maritime Federation of the World?" Donohue asked.

"The Maritime Federation of the World is a trade union department of the WFTU," Bridges, who is president of the MFW, said. He explained that all maritime unions of the world were eligible to belong to the MFW, regardless of affiliation. He said ILWU membership was still subject to membership referendum.

When Donohue asked Bridges if he was elected President of the MFW, Bridges said he understood he was, but said:

"As you know you would not allow me to go to the meeting in Marseille. You were afraid I would skip. And I told you I wouldn't because I wouldn't miss this trial for the world."

Donohue produced a transcript to show he was not present when Bridges made his application to go to Marseille. Bridges said he remembered distinctly that Assistant United States Attorney Robert McMillan opposed the application on instructions from Washington.

\$100,000 BAIL DEMANDED

Donohue next introduced into evidence a news release issued by the ILWU which made public the resolutions adopted at the first meeting of the MFW. These included a resolution which said that any ship employing stool-pigeons testifying against Bridges would be declared hot in the ports of the world. Other resolutions supported the fight of American maritime unions to maintain their hiring halls, and supported world peace. There was also a formal protest about the persecution of Bridges.

After he finished reading the resolutions Donohue asked Bridges if he contended the Attorney General prevented him from going to Marseille. Bridges said it was a fact that a representative of the Attorney General opposed his going, and demanded \$100,000 bail if the court saw fit to let him go.

Bridges, did you instruct your delegates to intimidate witnesses against you by adopting that resolution (on declaring ships hot)?"

"Not at all," said Bridges. "I would have been most disappointed if these characters had not shown up here. They proved what I had been telling my membership about liars, rats and stool-pigeons. Now, once again, the membership is saying Bridges was right."

"Did you instruct your delegation to tell the conference about the American jury system?"

"No, but I hope they did, because I believe in it and I am thankful for it."

54th Day

(February 16)

Donohue had Bridges review the details of the day of his naturalization, September 17, 1945. It was on this day that he swore "I am not, I have not been" in reply to the question as to whether he was a Communist.

Donohue asked Bridges if he observed his union contracts.

"Religiously," he said. "Do you believe in arbitration?"

"Yes, we do. There are some things we don't think lend themselves to arbitration either for employers or the union. For instance, the right to stay in business."

Then Donohue asked him if the CIO guaranteed the present longshore contract.

"In a form, yes," he said. "It is not new, it has been done for the past nine years." Then he explained how the employers in the 1948 strike had used propaganda to the effect that the union did not live up to its contracts.

THAT'S PROPAGANDA

"The guarantee given by the CIO isn't worth the paper it is written on," he said. "That would be true if it was studded with diamonds."

Donohue asked if the union had not had 1,399 strikes up to 1948.

"Be careful of that propaganda, Mr. Donohue." Then he told how the individual shipowners finally learned that the heads of their association had been deluding them.

DON'T BLAME US

"The bulk of the stoppages blamed on us," he said, "were by those good non-Communist and anti-Communist unions like the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Teamsters."

Donohue's questions were such

as to make it appear that the present peace on the waterfront is due solely to the efforts of the National officers of CIO. Bridges blasted the idea.

"Do you remember a one-day work stoppage on December 3, 1945, for the purpose of the hasty return of our troops from abroad?" Donohue asked.

"Yes, and it worked." He told how the ships were being converted to the luxury trade while the troops were being told there were no ships available to bring them home.

"I had thousands of letters from GI's asking me to bring their plight to the attention of the public," he said.

"Didn't you know Russia wanted to get American troops out of Germany?"

IT WAS SIMPLE

"I didn't know and I don't care. The boys wanted to get to milk shakes and their girls. It was that simple."

"Shouldn't it have been left to the Joint Chiefs of Staff?"

"Not necessarily." He went on to say that military men could be wrong. He recalled some who played along closely with the Nazis.

"Do you include yourself among people who can't be wrong?"

"Certainly not. I've been wrong too often."

DONOHUE TRIES

Donohue made a point of the resignation of an arbitrator because the longshoremen refused to load armaments consigned to the Italian Red Cross during the invasion of Ethiopia.

Donohue went down a list of arbitrators and tried to make out that all of them had to resign because of union violations. It turned out half of the list had been fired.

"Is it not a fact that when you put out a strike ballot in 1948 you had a proposition on the Marshall Plan on that ballot?" asked the Prosecutor.

NOT A FACT

"It is not a fact." He explained that one local of the union, exercising its right, added the measure to the ballot along with some other propositions.

Later he said: "I've got enough trouble without taking on those that I think go with membership in the Communist Party."

"Doesn't it occur to you that your troubles stem from the fact that you are a member of the Communist Party?"

"Don't take my word for it," replied Bridges, "read the Supreme Court decision."

Once Donohue asked angrily: "Do you say the Attorney General of the United States would hear witnesses who were not in the record in your cases?"

"Why, Mr. Donohue. He taps wires."

There followed an exchange in which Bridges for the first time raised his voice as he told how two Immigration agents called upon an ILWU member, Herman Mann, and offered to arrange for an operation for his dying wife if he would testify against Bridges.

"Bring him to the stand!" shouted Donohue.

"I will not," said Bridges, "that poor family has had enough trouble. I'll go to jail for fifteen years before I will cause them more."

HALLINAN ACCUSES

Hallinan accused Donohue of suppressing everything favorable to the defense, even including the decision of the Supreme Court in the last Bridges prosecution.

Hallinan assigned misconduct to the prosecutor for suggesting that Bridges should bring a witness to the stand. He moved that the jury be instructed to ignore it. Judge Harris denied the motion.

Bridges said he wanted to complete his answer to the question about his troubles allegedly coming from his being a Communist.

FALSE ISSUE

"If that was true, and if the troubles of my union came from such a thing, it would be something to correct." He went on to say that it was a false issue and that the decisions of the courts in his previous trials proved it.

He quoted the late Mr. Justice Frank Murphy who said: "This case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man." He said the Immigration Service 'hates our union' because of what it stands for. He grew eloquent as he told the story of the previous attempts to deport him. He told about Congressman Hobbs saying in Congress that the purpose of the Smith Act of 1940 was to "get Bridges."

He reminded Donohue that he had himself told law students only a few days ago that if they were good boys they might have the honor of prosecuting the sixth Bridges case.

TO BREAK A STRIKE

He related how the then Attorney General Tom Clark told a Milwaukee audience that he hoped to break the Hawaiian longshore strike through the indictment of Bridges.

"It should be understood in all fairness that my troubles do not stem from any Communist connection. As long as I am representing my union I expect these things to happen. You were right. There might be a fifth and sixth trial."

Later, he said: "If I was here only because I might have been a Communist, then Mr. Schrimpf would be up here." Henry Schrimpf was a government witness. He admitted

he was a Communist, but he was naturalized, nevertheless.

IGNORANCE INDICATED

"The questions you have put to me, Mr. Donohue, indicate you know darn little about unions."

Donohue threw up the matter of Bridges' support of Wendell Willkie.

"Wendell Willkie was a great American and he proved it before he died. I have no apology."

"Mr. Bridges, didn't you state some time ago that you were not indispensable?"

"That's right, but that doesn't mean I want to go to jail."

ATTACK ON UNION

"Then if you are not indispensable why do you charge that your prosecution is against the union?"

"It is one form of attack. You have us tied up here while attacks are being made upon the union, while rival unions are trying to raid our union, while Immigration agents are down below to do a sabotage job."

When Donohue attempted to read something that had been written by Sam Darcy, former California Secretary of the Communist Party, Hallinan objected: "Let Mr. Donohue put his rascals on the stand."

COURT RULES

Hallinan challenged the right of the government to read a magazine article by Sam Darcy, former secretary of the Communist Party of California. The argument was lengthy. The Court ruled the article should be shown to Bridges for identification.

Bridges was not familiar with the article. It turned out that the article claimed credit for Darcy for the 1934 San Francisco general strike.

Bridges said it was a habit of politicians to claim credit for everything.

When asked if he had any recollection of the alleged meeting about which George Wilson testified, Bridges said:

"No. He hasn't either."

Bridges said, in response to another question, that he would not give five cents for the present Los Angeles CIO Council.

BOOZE GOT RATHBORNE

"Too bad about Rathborne," Bridges said. "The booze got him." This was provoked by a question from Donohue about his relations with Mervyn Rathborne, former secretary-treasurer of the California CIO.

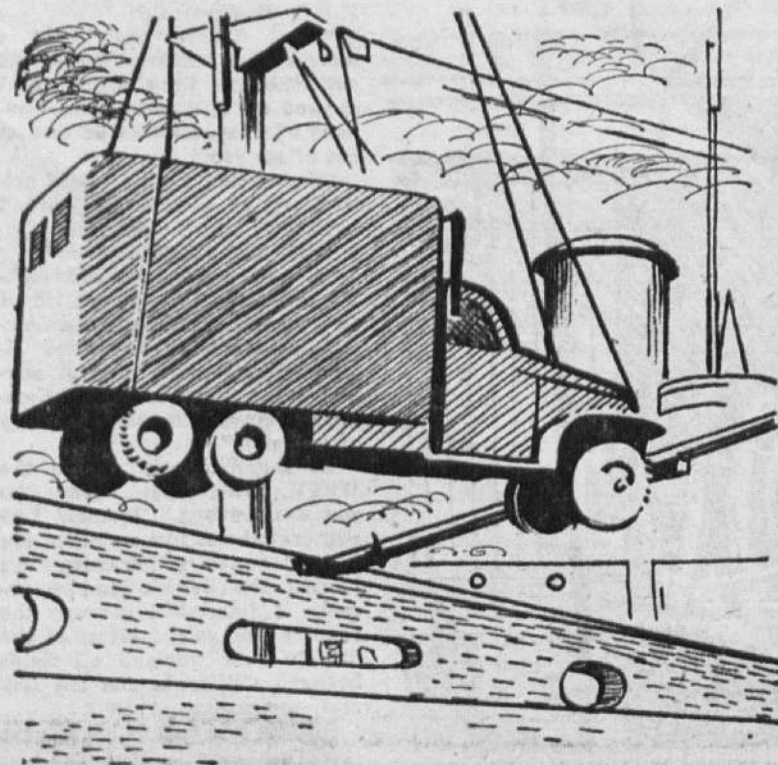
"It was truly no surprise to me to see him get down to the level he did get to," he said.

Of George Wilson, he said: "Wilson told me, 'I've got to do it. They've got the squeeze on me. Give me a break.'"

Bridges recited that he talked to Wilson twice since the indictment of himself.

"What was your purpose in talking to Wilson?"

(Continued on Page 5)



Four Persecuted Oregonians Get Help From ILWU-ers

ASTORIA, Ore. — The ILWU Columbia River District Council in a resolution concurred in by Local 18 warehousemen last week joined the fight to prevent deportation of Hamish MacKay, John Stenson, Casimiro Absolar and Karolina Halverson.

"We on the waterfront," said the ILWU members, "are thoroughly familiar with the efforts in recent months to strike at unions through the persecution of their foreign-born members."

MacKay is a member of AFL Carpenters Local 738, Stenson of CIO Construction Workers Local 1244, and Absolar of CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Local 7, the Alaska Cannery Workers. Mrs. Halverson is a

former member of the AFL Building Service Employees.

The ILWU members referred to the findings of impartial union and ministerial investigators that all except Absolar "incurred the hostility of Roy J. Norene, labor-hating head of the Immigration Service in Oregon, through their former activity in the Oregon Workers Alliance."

The Alliance was a bargaining agent for WPA workers during the depression.

As for Absolar, he was arrested after repeatedly refusing "to become a stoolpigeon in the Immigration Service's efforts to deport Ernesto Mangaoang, head of the Cannery Workers Union in Seattle."

The ILWU resolution seconded

the action taken by the unions directly involved in these cases of urging that the charges against the four be dropped and that they be allowed to become citizens.

CROUCH AGAIN

Preliminary hearings on all four were adjourned last fall when defense attorneys Irvin Goodman and Nels Peterson protested the government's attempt to substitute copies of original documents on which the government's star witness, Paul Crouch, was being interrogated. The copies differed in a number of respects from the originals, the attorneys charged.

Crouch has since appeared in San Francisco at the Bridges' trial where he was exposed as a perjurer.

The Members and No One Else Make the ILWU's Decisions

(Continued from Page 4)

"I wanted to ask him if he was going to be a witness. He said he didn't know anything about me but that his boss, the owner of the Los Angeles Daily News was a big shot in the Democratic Party and the squeeze is on him."

When Donohue said Wilson was not an alien, Bridges said:

"You know what you've got on Wilson as well as I know, Mr. Donohue . . . You had the squeeze on him. I didn't want to push him around."

NOT SPECULATION

"You want to have the jury to speculate on the government of the United States making a witness testify?" Donohue asked somewhat grandiosely.

"That's not speculation!" said Bridges.

"Didn't Wilson look to you like a man telling the truth?"

"No. He looked to me like a man about to croak because he was telling a lie."

Donohue asked sarcastically if all people testifying against Bridges were perjurers.

"No," said Bridges. "But when people testify for the purpose of harming the union, and testify falsely, they are perjurers."

He said the Democratic Party has promised to build a breakwater at Half Moon Bay, California, where Rathborne is in the real estate business.

DONOHUE KNOWS

"I'm sure you know all about it," he said to Donohue.

Donohue asked if it wasn't true that a quarrel between Rathborne and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the ILWU, had to be settled by a top fraction of the Communist Party.

"The rank and file would fire us if we had to ask somebody outside how to solve our problems," Bridges replied.

Once, talking about a telephone call to George Wilson, Bridges said:

AGENTS LISTENING IN

"I called him, Mr. Donohue, with the distinct realization that you or one of your agents was listening in. But I didn't have to be afraid."

Bridges was asked why Charles Kroleck would testify against him. He said: "This is how Immigration agents work. They go to a guy and say, 'You want to be a good American, don't you? You want to be a citizen, don't you? Your employer would like you to be a good American wouldn't he?' Finally they get the point that testifying for the government in this trial will help them."

TO KEEP JOB

He said George Wilson testified because he might lose his job on the Los Angeles News if he didn't. He said Crouch and Johnson were professional liars, but that Wilson was not.

"Why didn't you tell Wilson to get on the stand and tell the truth?"

"I did just that."

Donohue questioned Bridges about visits to Communist Party headquarters at 121 Haight Street. Bridges said that in 1934 he had been at 121 Haight Street, but did not know it was Communist Party headquarters. It turned out that Communist Party headquarters at that time was at 37 Grove Street.

55th Day

(February 17)

Donohue reverted in his questioning to what Bridges had said about talking to the government witness, George Wilson.

Bridges said Wilson told him he knew only of union meetings and meetings of CIO leaders.

He said Wilson told him he

would lose his job on the L. A. News if he did not testify.

He said to Donohue: "What you have done is to take a meeting that actually happened and move it two blocks away and added a few people to it."

He said that the matter of the disagreement between Mervyn Rathborne and Louis Goldblatt, to which Wilson testified, was discussed by the CIO Executive Board, and not by a fraction of the Communist Party.

Donohue asked Bridges if he thought he had been asked any unfair questions.

"The whole procedure is unfair," he said. "What am I doing here?"

UNDER EVERY BED

Of government agents, Bridges said. "They see one under every bed. Every meeting is a Communist meeting."

Donohue tried to get Bridges to talk about right wing unions. Bridges said he had opinions "but this is not the place to pick them apart." Donohue reeled off a list of names and asked if Bridges had heard they were accused of being Communists dominating the California CIO Council.

"I've mostly heard it charged that the ILWU dominated the Council," he said.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

Bridges said that when the California CIO Council was started the locals forming it had guarantee of autonomy in political matters from National CIO. Now, he said, state or local councils can't even endorse a local candidate for public office, but must follow orders from Washington.

"You've been unhappy with CIO from the beginning, haven't you?"

"It is not a matter of my happiness. You just don't understand the labor movement. I just don't think anybody has the right to use the labor movement for his own advantage."

"Isn't it a fact that you stay in CIO for the same reason you went in—because the Communist Party told you to?"

"No. The members make the decisions for our union and no one else."

When he was asked why he didn't pull out of CIO, he said: "We spent 600 to 700 thousand dollars building CIO."

CHARGE IS STUPID

He called the government's charge that the Communist Party influenced the replacement of Philip Connelly in the presidency of California CIO by James Thimmes "stupid and nonsensical."

Bridges denied again attending the meeting in the Sunset district of San Francisco alleged by Lewis Michener. Nor did he know of any such meeting.

Donohue went back to the firing of Henry Schrimpf from the labor relations committee for drunkenness.

O'NEILL'S A DILLY

"Is that a common failing of people who testify against you?"

"Well, let me check them over," he said. Then he thought Schrimpf was the worst. He said Wilson drank, but that it did not interfere with his work.

"Those newspapermen seem to be able to drink and work." He added: "You've got another one staked out at a hotel here who is a dilly—that's Jim O'Neill, and if the agents don't keep an eye on him he'll get hold of a bottle and his testimony will be mixed up with pink elephants."

"He was all right when he served your purposes?" asked Donohue.

HALLINAN BLASTS

This brought a blast from Hallinan who said he wanted to make it clear that O'Neill had

been a witness for the government, not the defense, in the 1941 hearing. He told how O'Neill had been gotten drunk by agents and made a statement which he later went to prison for repudiating.

Donohue asked that Hallinan's remarks be stricken. Hallinan retorted: "He is still using the rule of keeping out anything favoring the defense."

With some apparent anger Judge Harris accused Hallinan of indirectly reflecting upon the Court, and displayed extreme annoyance that the Supreme Court decision in the Bridges deportation case had crept into the evidence through Bridges' testimony.

NO QUARREL

Bridges was asked if he remembered when he first met Tommy Ray of the National Maritime Union. He had testified in an earlier trial that he met Ray in June, 1937, at a conference of seamen and longshoremen in New York. Bridges said he had forgotten the meeting, if there was such, but said he would not quarrel with the record.

"Did you know Tommy Ray was in the top echelon of the Communist Party?"

"No, I didn't pay any attention to it."

"When did you first meet John L. Lewis?"

"In 1936, I think in September. I mentioned the possibility of a West Coast longshore strike and he took it up with the President to try to straighten it out."

CHECK RECORDS

Donohue asked Bridges to check his records to learn if he met Tommy Ray before or after the convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific in Portland. Also, if he had attended a meeting of the CIO Maritime Committee in July, 1937, in Washington.

"When was the 1936 strike?"

"It commenced October 28, 1936, and ended February 4, 1937."

"Did you receive any help from the Communist Party in that strike?"

ANSWER IS NO

He was asked if the idea for formation of the MFP came from the Communist Party. He said it did not, and he detailed the history of forerunners of the MFP.

"Did you together with Dave Saunders, Revels Cayton and Mervyn Rathborne constitute the top waterfront fraction of the Communist Party?"

"No."

"Did you ever attend meetings closed to all but Communists where Rathborne was present?"

NO AGAIN

After Bridges testified he was the first president of District Council 2 of the MFP, with Rathborne as secretary-treasurer, Donohue asked:

"Isn't it a fact that you and Rathborne were picked by the Communist Party?"

"No, I was the logical choice for president because I was president of the longshore union."

"Was Rathborne a logical choice, too?"

DONOHUE WRONG

"Well, radio operators were usually given the secretary jobs because they could use typewriters."

Bridges told Donohue: "You are wrong in these things. You run away with the idea that the Communist Party wields a lot of power. It doesn't." Later he laughed at a fantastic question

and said: "You are getting too mysterious."

"My position is clear," he said. "I don't have to sneak around to go to meetings. I make sure that every meeting I attend is made known to associates in my union."

WRONG AGAIN

"Is it not a fact that on numerous occasions in 1936 you and Rathborne met with Walter Lambert to discuss strike strategy?"

"No. We think we are pretty good at strategy ourselves and we don't have to discuss it with people outside."

He said he has often had occasion to go to the heads of the Communist Party to complain when some of its members were doing wrong things in the union.

"In our union Communists get support as trade unionists, not as Communists," he said. He told how he proposed to the union before the 1948 maritime strike that all baiting stop until after the strike.

"You fall into a common error," he told Donohue. "I have never met a person in my life who was pro-Nazi and pro-Communist. I would like to meet such a person . . . As far as I'm concerned if allegiance is not first to the union a person is in trouble."

He challenged Donohue to attend a longshore meeting and learn for himself how the union runs.

OFF THE RECORD

"You will be courteously received and it won't hurt the case here because everything will be off the record," he said.

Donohue asked Bridges about his praise of the People's World and showed him a current article entitled "Portrait of a Stool-pigeon." It was an article on Mervyn Rathborne.

Hallinan objected to Donohue's question in which he asked:

"Don't you think it is the province of the jury to decide the credibility of a witness?" Apparently Donohue was challenging the right of a newspaper to comment on the trial or the witnesses in it.

Hallinan accused the prosecutor of whipping up hysteria.

The Court ruled that since Bridges did not write the article or have anything to do with its preparation, the question put by Donohue was improper. The article was signed by Adam Lapin.

Donohue next asked if Bridges did not at one time write a column called "On the Beam" in *The Dispatcher*.

"I used to until the editor

gave up in disgust because I failed to meet the deadlines."

Donohue then produced a column in which Bridges was purported to have said that totalitarian countries, so-called, operated like unions. The column turned out to be a condensation of a speech made by Bridges and it was so presented in an editor's note. Bridges said he would supply the full transcript of that speech "which would be better than my memory."

Bridges reproved Donohue for "concealed questions within questions" and accused him of misquoting his testimony from time to time when he referred back to it. Hallinan followed this up by citing several instances where Donohue had, he said, misquoted the record.

DON'T MIND TRICKS

"Is this the same Mr. Hallinan who earlier in the trial claimed a trick question was justified?" asked Donohue.

"I don't mind you asking a trick question," said Hallinan. "I just want to advise Mr. Bridges to be not so innocent."

"Did you ever meet with Mervyn Rathborne and Walter Lambert in 1936 in an apartment on North Point Street across the street from the chocolate works?"

"No."

"Certain?"

THE CHOCOLATE WORKS

"Pretty certain. The reason I am in this business of 'across the street from the chocolate works."

Asked if he visited the 9th floor of the Communist Party headquarters in New York with Rathborne, Bridges said:

"I have never been to Communist Party headquarters in New York in my life."

"What is the significance of the 9th floor?"

"Probably that it is between the 8th and the 10th," snapped Hallinan to the amusement of the court audience.

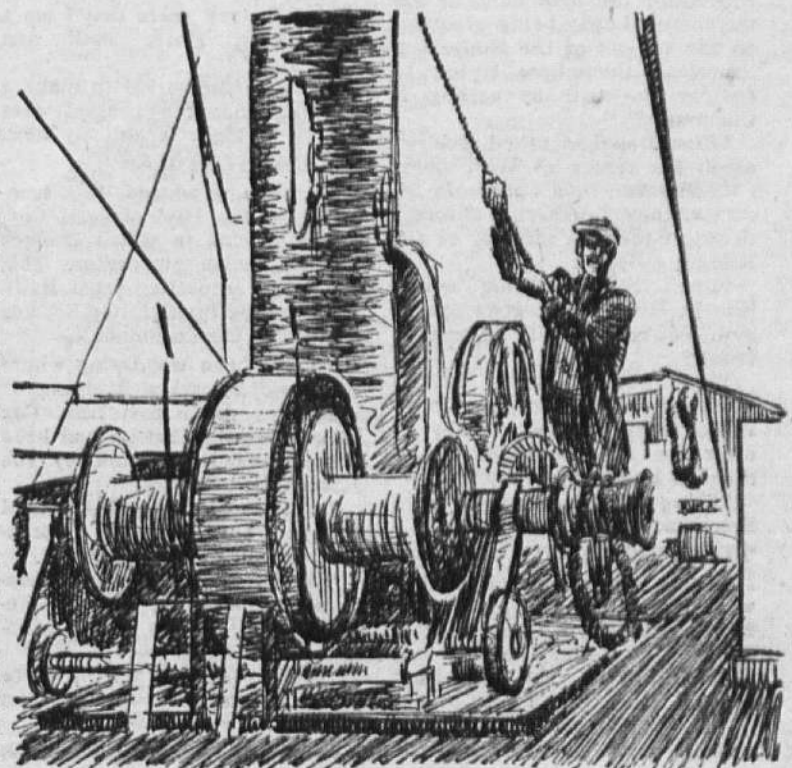
Donohue flushed but went on to ask Bridges if the 9th floor was not the offices of the top fraction of the Communist Party. Bridges said he did not know. He denied meeting there with Roy Hudson and Jack Stachel, alleged to be Communist officials.

"Did you ever visit Roy Hudson along with Mervyn Rathborne at his home on Jones Street in New York?"

DONOHUE TRIES

"No. I didn't even know he lived in New York. I thought he lived in Pennsylvania. Any-

(Continued on Page 6)



Bridges Takes a Hefty Swing at Teamo Gangster Dave Beck

(Continued from Page 5)
 way, I have never been in his home wherever it is."

Donohue apparently was trying to show, as indicated by his subsequent questions, that Hudson instructed Bridges to take his union out of the AFL and into the CIO. Bridges said no such thing happened and he told how the union decided to make the shift when Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association failed to meet the demands of the membership for more democracy.

"Isn't it a fact you went to Communist Party headquarters in New York and got instructions?"

"No," smiled Bridges, "absolutely not."

Donohue asked Bridges if he ever heard Communist Party headquarters called "the American Kremlin." He said he had not. He was asked if he knew Al Lannon, who was identified by Donohue as Communist Party waterfront organizer. Bridges said he had met him.

BRIDGES DENIES

Donohue asked him if he knew there was a Communist Party fraction in the top structure of CIO when its first constitutional convention was held in Pittsburgh. He said he had no such knowledge. Then Donohue reeled off alleged Communist Party meetings held in connection with the convention. Bridges denied attending any of them.

"At the time of the 1939 CIO convention did you have knowledge of a top fraction of the Communist Party in the executive board of the CIO?"

"No."

"Were you a member of the top fraction in CIO?"

"I believe I just said I had no knowledge of such a thing."

DONOHUE DEFINES

Hallinan demanded that Donohue give a definition of "fraction" or "faction." After legal argument Donohue defined a "fraction" meeting as a meeting of trade unionists attended by a functionary of the Communist Party who is not a member of the union.

After a flurry between attorneys, Donohue asked Bridges if he attended a meeting in 1939 at the Whitcomb Hotel during the CIO convention which was attended by William Schneiderman. "The answer is no," Bridges said.

LEWIS ELOQUENT

Donohue asked him if he remembered John L. Lewis denouncing Communism at the 1939 convention. Bridges said he remembered Lewis being eloquent on the subject of the House Un-American Committee trying to destroy the CIO by calling it Communist.

When Donohue asked Bridges about his career as West Coast CIO Director, then California Director, then Northern California director, then no director at all, Bridges quipped:

"Don't read anything wrong into it. Here today, gone tomorrow. You're a special prosecutor today."

When Donohue asked for the week-end recess, Bridges interrupted saying he was ready to offer the expense accounts demanded by the prosecution.

"Bring them Monday," said Donohue.

'LL ENDORSE IT'

"I also have a copy of the Milwaukee Sentinel carrying the article about Attorney General Tom Clark saying my indictment would break the Hawaiian strike," Bridges said.

The prosecutor, caught unaware, was nettled. Another sharp exchange between attor-

neys followed with Donohue saying newspaper articles were hearsay.

"Then how about you trying to get the People's World in?" asked Hallinan.

"Because Bridges said he endorsed the People's World."

"Fine," retorted Hallinan, "then I'll endorse the Milwaukee Sentinel."

56th Day

(February 20)

Bridges said he would not apply the term "stoop-pigeon" to Mervyn Rathborne. This answer came as result of Donohue asking him about the article appearing in the People's World.

"My understanding of a stoop-pigeon is one who knows something and reports it. Rathborne fabricates."

Donohue asked Bridges about a statement he once made praising Rathborne. Bridges said he changed his mind about Rathborne when he learned later that he had used CIO funds for gambling.

'THAT'S DIFFERENT'

"Mr. Bridges, do you advisedly associate with drunks or do you drive them to drink?" asked Donohue.

"People who drink too much are sick people," said Bridges. "But when you start drinking at the expense of your fellow workers and start betraying your fellow workers—that's a different thing." He went on to say that Rathborne drank to cover up a guilty conscience. He said the State CIO now has a warrant for arrest out against Rathborne in an effort to recover funds. Rathborne left the CIO Council in 1947.

Donohue attempted to show that there was no question about Rathborne's honesty until Bridges was indicted. Bridges said it was generally the policy to keep labor squabbles in the family.

ENTITLED TO STATEMENT

Bridges said that one of the squabbles in CIO was over a financial statement, which, he said, the ranks had never been able to obtain.

"It is not a matter of suspecting any officer of CIO," he said. "It's just like being entitled to a bank statement. It is as simple as that."

At one point Bridges had the opportunity to say:

"You know, Mr. Donohue, that the main issue in this trial is not whether I committed perjury."

Also, he said: "I've been denying for fifteen years that I am a Communist, under oath and otherwise."

Donohue then tried to make a showing that the present case against Bridges is entirely new.

DOCUMENT STOLEN

Donohue produced the transcript of the trial of Ivan Cox, union official, in which Bridges was the union prosecutor. This led to an accusation from Hallinan that the Immigration Service had stolen the document.

"We've been wondering where that was," remarked Bridges.

Bridges said that Ivan Cox later confessed that he had been misled and intimidated by the Immigration Service.

Donohue read into the record the fact that Bridges' prosecution of Cox was unsuccessful.

"Well, now where is your Communist domination and my dictatorship?" Bridges asked Donohue.

"Well, you have a little more power in the union in 1950 than you had in 1936, haven't you?"

"Probably less," Bridges replied.

Bridges was asked about a newspaper report of a speech made by him before students of the University of Washington on May 14, 1937. He said he was incorrectly reported.

DENIED EVER SINCE

"One little girl asked me: 'Isn't it true that if you organize all the workers and get them all good wages and pensions, won't all the employers go out of business?' I replied that American workers would go on working even if employers went out of business."

He said the quote to the effect that he said employers were unnecessary was denied by him the next day and he has been denying it ever since.

"Do you believe there will ever come the day when there will be no employing class in the United States?"

"Your guess is as good as mine."

IT DEPENDS

"Would you favor abolition of the employing class?"

"That depends. If they favor my abolition, I'll favor theirs."

Then he posed to Donohue the question of how he could square his question with the fact that the union is cooperating presently with the employers to get more trade.

"I even find that hard to explain in my union," he said.

"What are you going to do?" he added. "You can pick up guns and start shooting. We use the compromise method."

Donohue asked Bridges if he was correctly quoted about saying in 1936 that there is no middle ground between employers and workers.

"Yes, at that time, I was saying exactly the same thing the employers were saying."

OPPOSITION HEALTHY

"What is your attitude toward the opposition in your union?"

"It's healthy so long as it's above the belt."

Bridges took a hefty swing at Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union. He called him a gangster.

"And gangster is the proper word," he said. He added that Beck's present attempts to wreck the ILWU would not succeed.

He said he does not consider all opposition in the union dishonest or phoney.

"Sometimes they are right," he said.

He was asked if he remembered discussing with Rathborne the Communist Party attitude toward CIO President Philip Murray.

"I might have," he said. "I have often been critical of the Communist Party attitude."

Donohue asked if Bridges considered as lies all testimony to the effect that he was a Communist.

"Yes," he replied.

Hallinan asked if there were two Harry Bridges. This was occasioned by Donohue asking Bridges if he had once met with Harry Bridges at a certain place. Before he could utter a correction Hallinan was asking how come this fabulous man could be two people and always in two places at once.

Donohue asked Bridges if he had attended a series of meetings at the home of William Plunkert along with William Schneiderman.

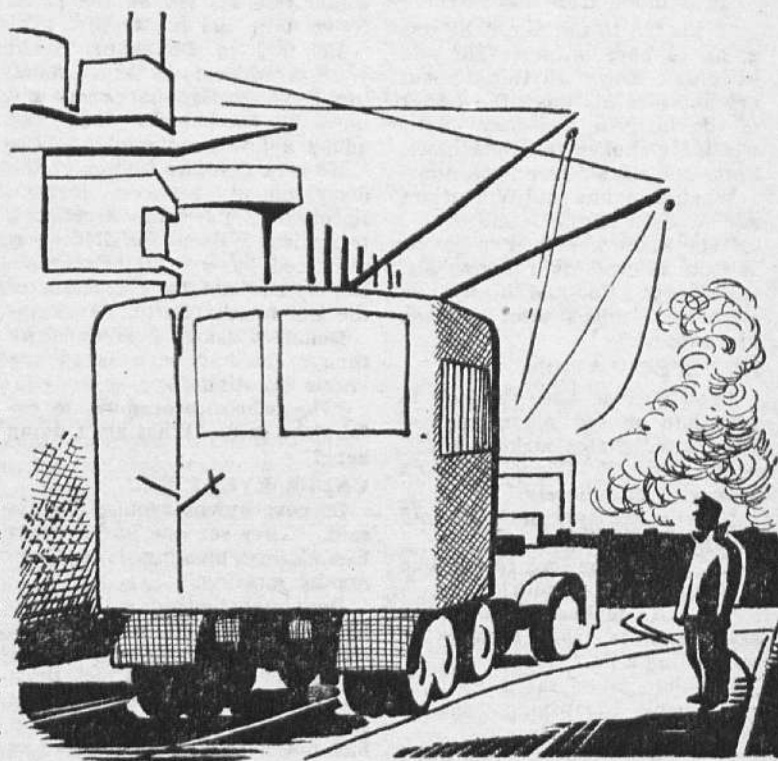
Bridges said he had not.

OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION

He said, in response to another question, that he was born "Alfred Renton Bryan Bridges" and "it has never been denied."

Donohue asked him if he opposed conscription during the Nazi-Soviet pact.

"I am opposed to conscription,



period," said Bridges. "If any cause is worth fighting for you can get volunteers."

Bridges said he never opposed President Roosevelt's defense policy. He was, however, opposed to going to war, he said. On this, he asserted, he was following the policy of National CIO.

He said the ILWU was bitter about scrap iron being sent to Japan. He said: "Our position was to do all we could to keep America out of the war." He said there was a period when the war was known as "the phoney war." He said the term was invented in Europe, not America.

"To a person like you," he said to Donohue, "being opposed to war makes me a Communist. So, I am opposed to war. Make something of that if you can. I was not opposed to war after Pearl Harbor because I don't believe in turning the other cheek."

BUM SOURCE

When Donohue asked him about the position of the Communist Party prior to the war, Bridges said:

"You are looking at a bum source for information. Why don't you get some of these characters like John Schomaker or Mervyn Rathborne up here?"

Donohue then went on to red-bait Bridges about his attitude toward the war, apparently trying to make it appear that he was prematurely anti-fascist.

"Didn't the imperialist war become a people's war after the Nazis invaded Russia?"

Bridges told Donohue he was just dealing with terms. He said that the position of the ILWU paralleled that of the National CIO.

"Did you know that in May, 1942, the Communist Party called for a second front?"

UNION SPEAKS

Bridges said his union spoke its piece without regard to the Communist Party and without regard to the thinking of the military brass.

Donohue brought up a column which Bridges had written for The Dispatcher on the Marshall plan. Bridges said he favored the plan in its original form, which was to help other countries without interfering with the internal affairs of other countries.

"But then Congress got hold of it and it became a different thing," he said. "The nature of the plan changed and the attitude of my union changed. . . . The Marshall plan has a boycott against half the world."

"Right or wrong, our union is opposed to colonial slavery," he said as Donohue pressed continued questions. "If that makes me a Communist, then that's just too bad."

Donohue went into the 1949 convention of the CIO and provoked a vigorous speech from Bridges about trade with China, which Bridges said could keep longshoremen and warehousemen and others at work.

Bridges recited civil war history to Donohue and said: "Don't blame it on me. It happened before I was born." He told how Russia sent warships to take the part of the North in the event that Great Britain helped the Southern rebels.

DONOHUE ATTACKS

"I certainly do believe we are being propagandized!" Bridges said in response to a question about the present war scare.

Donohue attacked Bridges for writing a column in The Dispatcher about the pact between Russia and Japan.

Hallinan attacked Donohue for his attempt to hold Bridges responsible for the foreign policies of the countries of the world.

Hallinan also chided Donohue for his ignorance because he referred to Russia as "The United States of the Soviet Union."

DONOHUE WITHDRAWS

"It seems that if you ever said anything good about Russia it comes back to haunt you," Bridges said.

"Mr. Bridges, you knew we were fighting on two fronts. Why didn't Russia fight on two?"

Hallinan objected and Donohue withdrew the question. Apparently Donohue was taking official United States policy and trying to show that Bridges supported it and was, therefore, a Communist.

57th Day

(February 21)

Donohue continued confronting Bridges with columns he had written in The Dispatcher. In the issue of May 2, 1947, he had written about military men attempting to create an impression that war is imminent. It was also critical of the top brass for its failure to denounce Franco Spain and the fascist regime in Argentina.

"What trade union purpose were you serving when you wrote that?" asked Donohue.

Bridges said he was pointing
 (Continued on Page 7)

President Truman Also Blasted the Eightieth Congress

(Continued from Page 6)

out the dangers when professional military men make policy. Donohue pounced upon the fact that he used the phrase "alleged expansion of Russia."

SWINGS ARE HEFTY

"It is not a matter of semantics," Bridges said. "Read the whole column. I'm against expansion of any country wherever it tramples on the rights of other people."

As Bridges went on he took some hefty swings at those people who today "are backing away from everything decent they ever said." He said it was particularly true of people in the government.

"They're all looking for a hole to crawl into," he said. "Why, the Attorney General of the United States made a speech here last night. All he had to offer was a statement that the Communist Party is smaller now than in the time of Herbert Hoover. I thought the Attorney General might talk about the growing unemployment out here and what to do about it."

ANSWER IS YES

Donohue asked: "Mr. Bridges, is there anything in this country you agree with?"

"Yes," said Bridges, "and I wish you would get on that subject. There's too much of this business of looking for areas of disagreement."

Donohue produced an ILWU officers report of 1947 and read from it a blast at the 80th Congress. Bridges said he recalled that President Truman also blasted the 80th Congress.

"You have been critical of the President of the United States; have you ever criticized the chief political officer of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?"

"That has nothing to do with me. This is where I live and work."

Bridges then cited Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee in which a man joined a mob to hang somebody only so he wouldn't be suspected of the crime for which the hanging occurred. He asked Donohue: "Does criticizing Russia make a good American?"

Donohue didn't answer, but went on to ask why Bridges didn't criticize Molotov's policies.

"I don't know about those policies," Bridges said. "I do know about United States policy." He added that some Molotov policies about which he did know had his endorsement. This included Molotov's opposition to the admission of Argentina to the United Nations.

Donohue also wanted to know if he criticized Vishinsky for his prosecution of the Trotskyist center. Bridges said he agreed with former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies that the trial was fair. Donohue's last question was: "Have you ever written anything about the Cardinal Mindzenty case?" Bridges didn't recall, but he said: "There are spies in all countries and they come in all garbs. Don't blame spying on me."

WE GET INSULTED

In redirect questioning, Hallinan attempted to show that most of Bridges' views in the past coincided with the views of National CIO. This led to one of Hallinan's frequent tongue lashings of Donohue. The Court told the lawyers to get together during the recess and agree on what CIO resolutions could be gone into.

"Every time we try that we get insulted," Hallinan said.

"If that is true Mr. Donohue certainly changes his demeanor during recesses," said the Court.

AWAY FROM JURY

"Oh, he does as soon as he gets away from the jury," said Hallinan.

Hallinan read a resolution which showed the CIO favored world labor organization which included the unions of all countries in the United Nations. It was pursuant to this resolution that the CIO sent delegates to a London conference, Bridges said, and the World Federation of Trade Unions eventually was formed. CIO has since walked out of WFTU because of its refusal to endorse the Marshall Plan. Hallinan read at length from a CIO resolution praising WFTU.

The Defense Chief also showed that the CIO opposed U.S. entry into the war in 1940 and 1941, and that in April, 1941, the ILWU adopted the CIO resolution without change. In November, 1941, following the Hitler attack upon the Soviet Union, the CIO urged arms aid to Russia, China and England.

IN THE RECORD

Hallinan read into the record a recent CIO resolution opposing a third World War and denouncing those who preach the inevitability of war. Next he put in the record an ILWU resolution denouncing red-baiting and the use of labor spies and stool-pigeons by Congressional committees.

"Our country is not suffering from any threat of Communism" the resolution said. It said the real issue was progress as against retrogression. The resolution also quoted Franklin D. Roosevelt on the practice of hurling Communist charges by reactionary forces. Bridges' convention speech supporting the resolution was also read. In it Bridges said Communism was not a form of government, but was a form of society.

Hallinan read into the record a 1947 speech by Bridges in which he asserted that the use of the word "totalitarian" was for the purpose of confusing people. In it Bridges pointed out that the ILWU was totalitarian in the sense that candidates for offices in it did not divide into parties or factions.

INFILTRATION RIDICULED

The speech also compared the Chinese revolution to that of the American people in 1776.

"What helps labor helps all the people," the speech said. It also ridiculed the charge of "infiltration" in the union, with Bridges telling about his own big "plot" to "infiltrate" with six years of seagoing behind him and a career of being "kicked around on the lousy waterfront."

Bridges' speech lashed out at the program of hate and hysteria, which he said was designed to frighten people and keep them



from talking back. He spoke of the dangers of outlawing minority parties and said it could not be done without endangering the liberties of all the people. The late Wendell Willkie was quoted as saying that minorities were rich assets of a democracy.

NO ENDORSEMENT

Bridges told how the resolution against red-baiting which his speech reopened was reopened by him to get it amended so as to make it clear that endorsement of the Communist Party was not intended.

Hallinan had Bridges read off a breakdown of his expense accounts for 1948. His expenses, including plane and train fares, subsistence, etc., amounted to \$4,096.00. Only \$860.00 was personal expense, he said. The rest went to railroads and airlines.

For 1949 his expenses were \$6,259.71, of which \$1,414.00 was personal. He said his expenses never exceeded his annual salary. It was Prosecutor Donohue who attempted to make a point of Bridges' expenses at the outset of cross-examination.

RATHBORNE AGAIN

Hallinan put into evidence several documents to show that Joseph P. Ryan, President of the ILA, could have kept West Coast longshoremen in the AFL if he had made concessions toward democracy in the ranks.

Hallinan went over the matter of Mervyn Rathborne engaging a room at the Hotel Governor in San Francisco July 8 to 11, 1943, in which George Wilson claimed a Communist Party meeting was held with Bridges present. Bridges identified a California State CIO Council voucher and said that Rathborne engaged the room for his own occupancy during a three-day meeting of the State Executive Board.

Hallinan read to the jury a memorandum sent out May 6, 1943 by Rathborne to show that the friction between Rathborne and Louis Goldblatt was a matter discussed and acted upon by the CIO State leadership and not by the Communist Party as testified by Wilson.

WERE THEY PALS?

Hallinan made much point of Rathborne declaring flatly that officers of CIO would function without consulting Goldblatt. Each time he came to such a statement in the long memorandum he turned a Cheshire cat grin in Donohue's direction.

Once he interrupted himself to say: "Weren't these people all

supposed to be pals in the Communist Party!"

On June 24, 1943, Rathborne sent out a letter saying he wanted to withdraw his memorandum. This, too, was read to the jury.

Bridges testified: "We eventually straightened out the matter using the union machinery. Rathborne was really afraid that Goldblatt was after his job." He said: "It was a tempest in a teapot and we straightened it out." He also said: "We didn't have to go to any two-and-a-half dollar hotel rooms to solve the matter. The meetings were held in our own building."

Shifting the subject, Hallinan asked:

"What is your attitude toward the Russian people?"

WANT TO GET ALONG

"We think the people of all countries should get along with each other." He related again how a rank and file delegation from the ILWU visited Europe and Russia in 1948 and reported back to the union.

"As we see it the primary idea has not been accepted by many countries—and that is that people are pretty much the same everywhere and they want to get along, be friends and work together."

He went on: "It takes two people to start a fight, two countries to make a war." He said the country that's wrong will lose, for might does not make right, "even with the atom bomb." He said the Russian people have the same responsibility as we have to see that peace is maintained.

AGAINST WAR

"We have no quarrel with the Russian people," he said, "and our position on war is a very simple thing and there is too much read into it. We were against war during the last war, but we weren't against fighting. Of course, our position changed after Pearl Harbor."

"Did you ever make an effort to be born in America?" Hallinan asked.

"No, I never did," Bridges said, and Hallinan recalled that the artist Whistler once explained he was born in Massachusetts in order to be near his mother.

Bridges said he never in his life met the government witness Paul Crouch, who testified that he represented the Communist Party and wrote a resolution for Bridges to introduce at a CIO meeting.

Portland Mayor Whitewashes Red Squad

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although the taxpayers of Portland are to be deprived of many needed services in the coming year, obviously there is enough white wash available in the city hall . . . for every basement in Portland."

This is what Francis J. Murnane, secretary of the Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt Defense Committee of Local 8, told pressmen here February 20 following Mayor Lee's refusal to investigate current activities of "Red" Squadman M. R. Bacon and Captain of Detectives William "Big Boy" Browne on the Portland waterfront.

In a documented 9-page brief filed with the Mayor, Murnane had charged that "red squad" graduates of the Keegan-Odale labor interference and espionage school were harassing American and foreign born longshoremen here in an effort to secure testimony against Harry Bridges.

CHARGES SUPPORTED

The dockers' charges were from three Local 8 members, Jack Mowrey, Rosco Craycraft supported by signed affidavits and Mike Sickinger.

Referring to Dean Landis and National Lawyers Guild, Oregon Chapter, indictments of the Browne-Bacon combine, Mur-

nane declared "these men and their tactics are still with us."

"It was Browne," Murnane reminded the mayor, who "concealed a dictaphone in Bridges' hotel room at the Multnomah." The same Browne, the brief pointed out, is in charge of present police espionage on the waterfront, according to information given Local 8 by a "police officer who said he and others in the department were not in sympathy with some of the dirty things Brown wanted done."

GET BRIDGES!

The brief told how the police detective telephoned W. E. Mackey, then secretary of Local 8, at the union office at 824 N. W. Everett St. Later, Murnane said, he himself received a telephone call "at my home from a member of the bureau" who revealed that "the orders were to get something from somebody in Portland against Bridges." Murnane was also warned to "watch your step because Browne is out to get you."

Murnane recalled in his brief the activities of Bacon in association with Hal Marchant, a labor spy for the Standard Oil Co. The brief also quoted from Oregonian editorials of the Odale period in Portland red squad history, in which the

newspaper labeled the red squad "a sort of local OGPU" and accused it of smearing some of Oregon's best citizens.

Some of those smeared at that time, Murnane revealed, were Reverend Richard Steiner, B. A. Green, AFL labor attorney, the late Jessie M. Short, W. S. U'Ren and Wayne L. Morse, now U. S. Senator from Oregon.

HOUND FOREIGN BORN

The brief referred to foreign born members of Local 8 who have suffered from Browne's current activities, but did not give names. Murnane said he had "been advised not to reveal the identity of such workers because they are more likely to suffer pressure and reprisals."

Murnane, however, urged Mayor Lee "as head of law enforcement in Portland" to use the "investigative machinery at your disposal and see for yourself."

Following the mayor's refusal to do this, Murnane challenged Browne to "defend your activities, if you can," in a public debate. He pointed out that the people of Portland have a right to hear the evidence.

Browne, however, backed away from the challenge, refused to debate with the young dockers.

Board Approves T-H Compliance To Strengthen ILWU Fight on Raids

(Continued from Page 1) States Attorney General Howard McGrath was in town for a Democratic Party dinner, a committee from the Board was instructed to call on him to find out why the frameup trial perjurers Paul Crouch, Manning Johnson and Lawrence Ross have not been indicted for perjury.

McGrath the next day, February 20, refused to see the ILWU delegation. Plans for a centennial celebration in 1951 were put in motion, since the first West Coast longshore union was formed and took strike action in San Francisco back in 1851.

'LABOR'S FREEDOM TRAIN' Board plans included digging up all the old charters and union books and records possible to

present a full picture of the history of the waterfront, and getting a "Labor's Freedom Train" rolling early next year, which will tour the Coast and wind up in Hawaii at the time of the union's convention in April.

The Board endorsed the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers petition campaign for the removal of George Baldanzi as director of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee. The FTA petition charges Baldanzi with Negro-baiting, raiding, disruption and failure to organize the unorganized.

Considering the report that CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey told an American-Legion sponsored meeting that "in another war we will join with the fascists to fight the com-

munists," Board members voted to inform the CIO that, if the report is true, the ILWU strongly protests and disagrees with such a statement.

BACK CHRISTOFFEL

Board support and a donation went to Harold Christoffel who is again facing trial on charges of perjury before the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Christoffel was a leader of the United Auto Workers strike against Allis-Chalmers two years ago.

The Supreme Court found that a quorum was not present in the House committee when he is alleged to have perjured himself, and the committee refuses to deliver to the court the minutes of the proceedings. It even voted the minutes don't exist.

Support and a donation went also to defend Louisa Moreno Bemis, formerly an FTA organizer and official, who faces deportation to Guatemala.

INTIMIDATE ALIENS

Mrs. Bemis was approached by Immigration officials to testify in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt frameup trial, and refused their offers of easy sledding on her own citizenship application if she would help frame the ILWU officials.

The four Oregonians arrested for deportation, Hamish Scott MacKay, John Stenson, Casimiro Absolar and Karolina Halverson, will receive aid from the ILWU in their fight for citizenship too.

Other Board actions were aid to the San Francisco Chapter of the Spanish Refugee Appeal for a hospital in Toulouse, France, for Spanish Republican exiles, and to the China Welfare Appeal, headed by Madame Sun-Yat-Sen, for drugs and medical supplies.

The Japanese American Citizens League received the backing of the Board in its protest against President Truman's nomination of Karl R. Bendetson for the post of assistant secretary of the Army. Bendetson was in charge of evacuating Japanese from the Pacific Coast during the war.

Bridges Won't Backtrack, Stands by Union Policies

(Continued from Page 1) using the trade union movement for their own advantage. The union believes workers should vote their strikes. The union is against people starving to death in the midst of food surpluses.

The union is against plans and policies that boycott half the world. The union criticizes officials in Russia, Albania or other countries, because it is in America that the union members work, live and vote.

The union makes no apologies for its refusal to load scrap iron for Imperialist Japan or airplane engines and gasoline for Hitler and Mussolini, nor for its outstanding war record against fascism. The union wants trade with China, because "there'll be one hell of a depression around here if we don't get it."

The union doesn't believe in trade union policies being dictated from the top and will continue to fight for its autonomy and rights in CIO, including the right to work with its employers to ward more trade and more jobs. **WON'T BE STAMPEDED**

The union will not be stampeded into destroying itself by joining in red-baiting hysteria or associating itself with the war clique.

It was apparent to court observers that Donohue believes all these things to be communistic. He even went to far as to indicate that in his opinion no private American citizen had the right to question or criticize anything decided upon by the Secretary of State, Attorney General or other cabinet officer.

Bridges made it clear that all policies of the union are decided by the membership "and no one else."

JUSTICE MURPHY QUOTED

For some strange reason the court has ruled that the Supreme Court decision which cleared Bridges of Communist affiliation in his third deportation trial shall not be in evidence. The court rebuked the defense after Bridges brought it in.

Particularly enraging to the prosecutor was Bridges quoting of the late Associate Justice Frank Murphy, who had written: "This case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man."

As court adjourned over Washington's birthday, Bridges was undergoing redirect examination, by Defense Chief Vincent Hallinan. He was expected to be off the stand sometime Thursday, and the defense may then rest its case.



Honored — A banquet in honor of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, and their lawyers Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis February 19 drew a crowd of 800 to the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. Robertson, at the mike above, had just stated, as he did in court, that his parents named him Christopher Columbus Robertson, not J. R., but he didn't think it a crime to change his name. Sid Roger, CIO Radio Reporter is at the left, then Hallinan behind the mike. At Robertson's left are Robert Kenny, the former attorney general of California who was chairman of the proceedings, and Bridges. In the foreground are ILWU Executive Board members Charles Duarte at the left and Gil Gallardo.

It Is Beck's Evil Dream To Wreck the Whole ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO — This is the ILWU Executive Board statement of policy on Teamster raids, adopted here February 19:

Local 6, the largest warehouse union in the ILWU with jurisdiction covering Northern California, is currently meeting and defeating a treacherous attack launched by Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union.

This attack has been carried on under cover for months with paid agents of Beck operating in the union's ranks. It has now been exposed and is in the open.

Beck, who has iron-handed rule of the Teamsters unions of the West, is a scab-herder who cooperates with employers and crooked politicians everywhere he can to break strikes and to disrupt and break legitimate unions. Any similarity between his methods and those of legitimate trade unionism are purely incidental.

INFAMOUS SELL-OUT

It was Beck who signed the infamous June 16 agreement in 1934 which attempted to break the longshore strike then in process and to sell-out the longshoremen, deny them the hiring hall and to guarantee to shipowners that the longshoremen and teamsters would return to work and scab on the striking seamen.

It was Beck who scabbed against the Machinists Union only recently at Boeing Aircraft in Seattle and tried to wreck that union.

It was Beck, who along with Harry Lundeberg of the SUP, furnished scabs to strikebreak against the ILWU at Sears Roebuck & Company in San Francisco.

It was Beck who ordered the Teamsters of San Francisco to strike against the longshoremen and the waterfront in 1937 in an effort to force San Francisco warehousemen into the Teamsters' Union. The Teamsters rank and file eventually repu-

diated this phoney strike against our union.

It was Beck who worked to undermine his own union when it was under the leadership of the late Michael Casey.

Under Beck, who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be honored with the title of labor leader, the Teamsters' Union practices racial discrimination. Beck strenuously opposed the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast after the war, even seeking to bar those who fought under the American flag.

Beck recognizes no obligations in labor and he will scab on any union, CIO, AFL or independent, even though it be a union of members like the longshoremen who did much to help organize the Teamsters.

Should Beck achieve any measure of success toward wrecking ILWU warehouse organization he will proceed next to an attempt to wreck ILWU longshore unions so as to extend his dictatorship over the entire waterfront, which has long been his evil dream.

THREATENS ALL LABOR

The import of this goes further than the ILWU. It is a threat to the entire CIO and to those AFL unions which make honest effort to advance the wages and working conditions of their members through democratic means.

For the reasons stated above, we pledge the entire resources and energies of the International Union behind the membership of Local 6 in their fight to maintain their organizational integrity and continue to advance their economic interests. And we call upon all locals of the ILWU to give the fullest measure of help to Local 6.

We resolve that we shall dedicate ourselves to the task of exposing Beck's scabbing, union-busting, strike-breaking tactics in the year 1950 even more clearly than they were exposed in 1934.

Warehousemen Unite To Beat Off Beck Raid, Oil Machinery for Fight

(Continued from Page 1) Tony Koslosky, Charles Ciolino and Dick Machon resigned from Local 6, in the commercial press before they notified the union, and set out on a campaign of house-by-house raids with the help of Taft-Hartley.

Membership meetings, in this city February 23 and in the local's other divisions before the end of the month, were scheduled to take action on the convention recommendations, to elect the committee on ILWU-CIO relations and another committee of rank and filers for contract negotiations.

TEAMSTERS' BAD RECORD

Rank and file speakers at the industry meetings have stressed the record of the Teamsters in discrimination against Negroes, women and older workers, and the Teamster failure to achieve pork-chops gains.

"Keep united and fight off the rats," was a constantly expressed opinion.

Local 6's executive board February 14 threw the full resources of the local union into the fight against the raiders, as the ILWU executive board on February 19 threw the full resources of the International Union into the battle.

Local 6's board tabbed Beck's attack as "just another cannibal, jurisdictional raid, similar to past Teamster attempts to raid the ILWU, the Machinists, the Retail Clerks, etc."

WILDLY EXAGGERATED

President Eugene Paton reported to the board and to the industry meetings that Teamster membership claims are wildly exaggerated and pointed out that newspaper claims do not win elections.

In a number of houses members who did sign Teamster cards in the first days of the raid have since signed repudiation cards.

The board appointed eight field representatives to work in the San Francisco area. Four more, Amador Troche, Leroy King, August Barbini, and Eloise Sawyer, have since been added to the field staff.

They are working on processing grievances long neglected by Gallo, Koslosky and Ciolino, as well as on combatting the raid attempts.

The fourth traitor, Machon, who was elected only this year, was noted before, during and after his election, for his loud denunciations of the Teamsters. In a leaflet titled "The Short Life of a Traitor," Local 6 noted

his convention statements that "I have no ties with nobody; I believe in the rank and file members of Local 6 only, and I am going to stay there until I die."

DIED YOUNG

Commented the leaflet: "The ties came loose easy, and he died young."

Other "leaders" of the Teamster agents exposed in the Local 6 board statement were Donald Maguire and Joseph Dillon.

Maguire, a one-time president of the local who has not been around for seven years, came to the union recently with a plea for work.

"Maguire at the time he came back to Local 6 was already connected with the Teamsters and was sent into the local by Beck," said the board.

As for Dillon, he was defeated by the rank and file in his efforts to become vice-president of the local, and he openly excused his desertion to the Teamsters on the ground he could make more money that way.

Answer to Who Said It?
CIO Secretary - Treasurer James B. Carey, as quoted in the New York Herald Tribune.