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Motor Coach Employees v. Lockridge 403 U.S. 274 (1971)

Paul J. Wahlbeck, George Washington University James F. Spriggs, II, Washington University Forrest Maltzman, George Washington University









Supreme Court of the Anited States Washington, P. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE

March 25, 1970

Re: No. 1072 - Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America v. Lockridge

MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE:

I find, as do others, that I cannot agree with the disposition in the proposed per curiam.

I vote to grant cert therefore, notwithstanding my preference to deny.

W.E.B.

Supreme Court of the United States Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

March 24, 1970

Dear Bill,

No. 1072- Amalgamated etc. v. Lockridge.

I agree with your per curiam opinion in this case.

Sincerely,

Jugo /

Mr. Justice Brennan

To: The Chief Justice
Mr. Justice Black
Mr. Justice Harlan
Mr. Justice Brennan
Mr. Justice Stewart
Mr. Justice White
Mr. Justice Fortas
Mr. Justice Marshall

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES Louglas, J.

October Term, 1969

Circulated: 3/23/70

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR ECOACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, ETC., ET AL. v. LOCKRIDGE

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF IDAHO

No. 1072.—Decided March —, 1970

Mr. Justice Douglas, dissenting.

I would affirm this judgment, or if there is not a majority for that disposition, I would vote to grant the petition and set the case down for argument.

This case is very close to *Plumbers' Union* v. *Borden*, 373 U. S. 690, from which I dissented and which I still think was wrongly decided. We do a grave injustice to an individual employee who has a claim of this nature against either his union or his employer when we remit him to far-off Washington, D. C., for some remedy almost certain to be illusory.

In my dissent in Borden, I stated:

"Washington, D. C., and its administrative agencies—and even regional offices—are often distant and remote and expensive to reach. Under today's holding the member who has a real dispute with his union may go without a remedy. . . . When the basic dispute is between a union and an employer, any hiatus that might exist in the jurisdictional balance that has been struck can be filled by resort to economic power." 373 U. S. 699–700.

This was the philosophy of Moore v. Illinois Central Railroad, 312 U. S. 630, decided in 1941. I think it is as basic and important today as it was then.

Supreme Court of the United States Washington, B. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN

March 25, 1970

Re: No. 1072 -Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America v. Lockridge

Dear Bill:

This is with reference to your proposed per curiam in this case. I voted to deny certiorari because I thought the question marginal and not worth the time of this Court. However, if the case is to be taken, I think the question is close enough to warrant argument rather than a summary disposition. Hence, like Brother Stewart, I would vote to set the case for argument.

Sincerely,

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Mr. Justice Brennan

CC: The Conference

AGREES: HLB & BW
Dissent by WOD
Chief Justice does not agree and would grant
Harlan, J. would vote to set case for argument
Stewart, J. thinks you should grant. March 23, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE

RE: No. 1072 - Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America v. Lockridge

I was asked to study the record in the above and express my view whether, contrary to the holding of the Idaho Supreme Court, state court jurisdiction was pre-empted. The trial judge's findings persuade me that this is a case of denial of the rights of a union member which effectively caused him to lose employment which he otherwise had. In the circumstances I conclude that it falls squarely within Borden and Perko and not within the exception carved out by Machinists v. Gonzales, 356 U.S. 617, if indeed there is any vitality remaining in that decision.

I attach a proposed form of Per Curiam to dispose of the case if the conference agrees with my view.

W.J.B. Jr.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES October Term 1969

No. 1072 - Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric,

Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, etc.

v. Wilson P. Lockridge

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho.

PER CURIAM.

Idaho,	Pac. 2d	(1969).	The petition for
certiorari is granted.	We hold that	state co	urt jurisdiction was

Supreme Court of the United States Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE POTTER STEWART

March 24, 1970

Re: No. 1072 - Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America v. Lockridge

Dear Bill,

I continue to think that we should grant certiorari in this case and hear arguments before deciding it. It may be, as you suggest in your memorandum of March 23, that no 'vitality' remains in Machinists v. Gonzales, 356 U.S. 617, but if that case is now to be interred, I think it deserves a burial service less terse than that accorded it in your proposed Per Curiam.

Sincerely yours,

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Mr. Justice Brennan

Copies to the Conference

Supreme Court of the United States Washington, P. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF JUSTICE BYRON R. WHITE

March 24, 1970

Re: No. 1072 - Amalgamated Assn of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America v. Lockridge

Dear Bill:

I agree with your per curiam in this case.

Sincerely,

B.R.W.

Mr. Justice Brennan

cc: The Conference