CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL LABORERS’ UNION NO. 330, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. TOWN OF GRAND CHUTE, Defendant-Appellee.

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

# CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL LABORERS’ UNION NO. 330, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. TOWN OF GRAND CHUTE, Defendant- Appellee.

# Fact of the Case

This is the case about rates who grew up to be Giant and inflatable rates and how they depicted that union is exposing their lack of happiness at the employers that are not paying for the union scale wages. There are cats too, which are the inflatable cats that are wearing the business suits and they are the depiction of how things are being done during the course of the legal dispute. The pictures show that the rat and the cats are together staked at the ground and the idea on their part is to make sure that there is prevention of wind to be blowing them away. Those are the stakes that had lead to the litigation as far as this case is concerned. What can be seen here is that how Grand Chute had forbade the sign, specially the private signs. These signs were not allowed to be displayed on the public level.

# Legal Issues Involved in the Case

The Municipal Code and the Picket signs has clearly defined the premises of the case that how the sandwich boards are lawful under the given definition. The major issue here is that how the Town had not interfered with them with regards to how the Union is supposed to work. The major issue here is that how the Union has inflated the rate at the given point of time and the cat in the median that is going towards the highway. At the same time, the other major issue that has emerged from this case is that as they were staked to the ground, the Town had to treat them according to the structures at the particular point of time. Now, the key thing that has to be noted in this case is that if there was the case that the picketers had to held down by the ropes, and this would not have been problem when one talks about the Rules of the Town. That was not the case here as they had been inflated and the inflation was done with the help of the Helium and floated six inches that were located above the ground. The suggestion Town came from the protestors and mount the cat and rat that is located on the flatbed truck at the particular point of time. This is something that is not going to be the part of the structure. Corresponding, Union had removed them.

# Ruling for the Case

The suggestion was being made by the Town that how the protestors should be mounting the cat and the rate on the flatbed truck, and it is specifically needed to be made sure that they are not made the part of the structure. The key thing that has happened here was to make sure that the acceptance of the Union was important in order to make that decision and that was correspondingly done. As the cat and the rat were staked on the ground, they were forbidden in the given case. The Union removed them when they were directed to do so and the suit was file. The ruling that came from the district court was denying the preliminary injunction. Later on, after one whole year, the summary judgement was being made for the Town. It has to be noted that in the particular case, the Union has appealed from the second order only. The important thing that has to be noted about the ruling was that there was not a case that how the parties that were considering the possibility at that point of time were under the impression that how the oral argument was going to work out in the given case.

\*

# Holding of the Court

It has to be noted that in the given case, how at times it is not possible to make sure that the taxpayers money has to be avoided to be used by the Vincent and how the rats and cats were acting as a symbolic speech during the course of the whole process. The other point that has to be noted here is that the public body in this case might be forbidding them an action in a sense that how the whole thing was illustrated as the part of the symbolic speech.

# Opinion about the Ruling of the Case

In this case, the argument can be made that except for the case when shouting was being carried out, the virulent protest that was witnessed in the given case was protected in the light of the McCulley decision. This is despite the fact that how the stress that is needed to be there in terms of how imposition is needed to be there in terms of the way whole thing was managed. The giant rate in this case has caused distressed to the executives in the given case In the unlikely event that a victory for the union would lead to a proliferation of signs on public rights-of-way, however, the town might well be justified in strictly enforcing the sign ordinance even against expressive activities normally protected by the First Amendment from government interference. Cf. Clark v. Community for Creative Non–Violence, 468 U.S. 288, 296–97, 104 S.Ct. 3065, 82 L.Ed.2d 221 (1984); Members of City Council of City of Los Angeles v. Taxpayers for Vincent, supra, 466 U.S. at 807, 104 S.Ct. 2118. But the town has presented no evidence that the rat stimulated other signage.

**References**

Northrup, H. R. (1989). Construction doublebreasted operations and pre-hire agreements: Assessing the issues. *Journal of Labor Research*, *10*(2), 215-238.

Vantine Jr, J. G. (1976). Labor Law-Religious Discrimination-Accommodation of Refusal to Pay Dues in an Agency Shop beacuse of Religious Beliefs. Wayne L. Rev., 23, 1171.