JACK HALL TRIAL RUSHED; GRAND JURY FOUND BIASED!

ILWU Memorial Building Dedicated in Honolulu

HONOLULU, T. H. —what is undoubtedly the finest trade union building ever erected anywhere in the United States was dedicated here February 2 with appropriate ceremonies.

The building is the ILWU Memorial Association Building, housing the regional and local offices of the ILWU. It is located at 451 Atkinson Drive, in the heart of a growing section of Honolulu.

Nearly a thousand ILWU members and their friends turned out for the dedication ceremonies, which were held under a canopy stretched over a central motor court.

Speakers were Acting Governor Frank G. Serrao, W. K. Ross, representing Mayor Jaha H. Wilson of Honolulu, ILWU President Harry Bridges and ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall.

SPEECH BY SCHMIDT

Henry Schmidt, who was honored as acting regional director Jack W. Hall.

The keynote was delivered by Henry Schmidt, who was honorary chairman of the evening. Schmidt, a member of Local 18, served as an international representative of the Islands during the 1940 longshore strike. Joe (Blure) Kualalia, president of the Hawaii longshore local, 136, presided.

A band concert by the Royal Hawaiian band preceded the ceremonies. Food, refreshments and a child's playground were available for the children, staged by the auxiliary, followed.

First of Many

The building is only the first unit in a large scale ILWU building plan in the Islands. Every island is to have a building. They are being financed by an assessment of 35 cents per member per month until each has contributed $15.

In addition to office space the Honolulu ILWU Memorial Association building has a roof garden which compares favorably with the finest night club in the city. It also has a salon (which compares favorably in a robed pajama shower facilities, wood-paneled conference rooms and first class hotel and dormitory accommodations for the delegates attending conferences from the outer islands. A band concert was provided for the dedication audience that the building was designed to symbolize enlightenment and unity.

ILWU members attending the big territorial joint conference of locals on the day of the dedication pointed proudly to various bricks, saying "that's mine." The feeling of pride in the building is great and it is regarded as a monument in the union's momentous achievements in the Islands.

ILWU Memorial Association Building

Trial Set for February 26; Separate Trial Is Refused

HONOLULU, T. H. — Trial of Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii, and six other persons accused of violating the Smith Act is being rushed here with all defense motions denied without argument.

A motion has been set for February 26 with Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin indicating that under no circumstance would he allow more than a few days continuance.

Defence attorneys Messrs. Benjamin Bouslog and Myer C. Symonds asked the court last week to continue the case until Irving Goodman, prominent trial attorney of Portland and the Pacific Northwest, would be available to defend one or more of the defendants other than Jack Hall.

Bouslog and Symonds asked the court that they had been retained for the case of Jack Hall.

COURT BUSHING TRIAL

The court not only would not grant the defense continuance, which would have been until late in March or early in April, but it ruled that Bouslog and Symonds could not withdraw from the defense of the other six. Mr. McLaughlin said that if necessary he would appoint local attorneys to assist in the defense.

Additional motions were filed which this week on behalf of the defense supporting the motions that he would grant a short continuance.

separate trial denied

In March or early in April, but the court last week to continue the case until Irving Goodman, prominent trial attorney of Portland and the Pacific Northwest, would be available to defend one or more of the defendants other than Jack Hall.

Additional motions were filed which week on behalf of the defense supporting the motions that he would grant a short continuance.

Fence please!

Last week's dispatcher promised the verbatim transcript of pertinent portions of the recorded conversations of FBI agents Richard Burrows and James Condon would be published.

It took longer than had been expected to transcribe, type and mimeograph the conversations the FBI men had with ILWU's educational director in the Hawaiian Islands, David Thompson.

The transcript has now reached the mainland and is being processed for the next, February 29, issue of the Dispatcher.

New ILWU Building: Here are long and close shots of the handsome ILWU Memorial Association Building at 451 Atkinson Drive in Honolulu that was dedicated on February 2.

Ford Promises Not to Discriminate

DEARBORN, Mich. — One of the first victories chalked up by the newly organized National Negro Labor Council is the announcement by the Ford Motor Company of this city that "all applicants who apply at the Ford Holman building in Dearborn in response to the advertisements placed by the Ford Motor Company... will be hired without discrimination as to race."

The switch in Ford policy, which has followed long-standing Jim Crow hiring practices in jobs not covered by union contracts, may be attributed to the pressure put on the company by the National Negro Labor Council.

Who said it?

". . . We will be under obligation to tell our people that we represent tough Government controls because we took part in determining the necessity for such controls. We will be under obligation to tell our people that we cannot get all the workers and working conditions they want and feel they are entitled to. We will, in a sense, become Government enforcement agents. But labor leaders generally are willing to undertake this onerous assignment..." (Turn to last page for name of author.)
The 'Free Press' Is Big Business

BY Harry Bridges

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, recently spoke at a joint session of both houses of Congress. His speech was radioed and televised to millions throughout the nation. It seemed to me, watching Churchill and listening to his speech and again to his speech and again to the claims of the government and military aid, that he looked and sounded just like what he is—a somewhat fluttered old man heading up a tettering old empire and speaking in a bygone age.

All the oratory that Churchill can pour out before Congress or his own people in Britain will not save the man he asks of the Government and the people of the USA and the other countries will not stop the native people of the Far East and Middle East from achieving national independence.

The world that Churchill grew up in, the era that brought him world-wide power, great wealth and immense personal wealth is gone forever.

Any real attempt to bring it back will mean terrific expenditure of money and materials and a tremendous sacrifice of human lives.

Among other things, Churchill asked the people of the United States, through their Congress and Government to send American troops to Egypt to prevent the Egyptian people by armed force (and atom bombs if need be) from taking over and running their own country, including the Suez Canal. What Churchill was really asking was that America be sacrificed in order to hold a country and a piece of private property that Great Britain seized by crookedness and armed force many years ago.

And, of course, the reason Americans are supposed to lay down their lives to keep the Suez Canal in British hands, is not because it is a great source of hard cash and profits but supposedly because the Suez Canal is necessary to the 'security' of the American people.

The Suez Canal was originally built by a Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps. It was built by the slave labor of Egyptian peasants, who were broken and died by the thousands from hard labor and disease during the building of the canal. Eventually the British Government under Prime Minister Gladstone, in conjunction with some European barons, bought an alliance to control the canal for four million British pounds.

De Lesseps, who built the canal, refused to recognize the controlling interest and in 1882, the British moved in with their navy and burned the City of Alexandria and chased the Egyptians from the city to make it clear they controlled the canal. Since that time, the British has held Egypt and the Suez Canal by force of arms, including the stationing of substantial military forces in Egypt and at the Suez Canal.

It is significant that after the British took over the Suez Canal by armed invasion, no records or documents of 4 million pounds to give Britain the controlling interest in the Canal could be found anywhere in the Egyptian Government's financial records.

This is the kind of a deal Mr. Churchill asked Congress to support with American support. It is no more being that Britain has her hands full all over the world trying to hold down (by armed seizure and armed force) similar rebellions of native peoples against Britain's colonial and imperialist domination.

Here's A TYPICAL EXAMPLE of the way the British carry on their colonial policy. As the president of a union, I get all sorts of mail, and a couple of weeks ago I got a letter from an outfit in Washington called the "Natural Rubber Bureau," calling my attention to "Malaya's double contribution to American security—her production of vital natural rubber for the American armed forces in the fight against "Communism."

Attached was a full-page advertisement published by this bureau throughout the U.S.A. Malayian rubber, if used, is produced by the British—it is referred to in this advertisement as "Southeast Asia's Chief Cash Crop," and "Largest Dollar Earner of All British Exports."

That's laying it on the line and it goes a long way toward explaining why big business boys are so worried about "Communism" in Southeast Asia.

By "Communism," in their colonies they mean the demand by native peoples for independence, home rule and no more exploitation by a foreign power.

In Malaya, a desire for independence and freedom from foreign exploitation—by Britain or anybody else—endangers the "Southeast Asia's Chief Cash Crop," and the "Largest Dollar Earner of All British Exports" in danger—of being taken over by native peoples. The rubber should, by rights, own the natural resources of their own country.

President Truman has again called for increased "sacrifice" and another five billion dollars to build 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif. Phone PB 2-5253 or PB 2-2320

Published every two weeks by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif. Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Subscription $1 per year.

150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif.
Phone PB 2-5253 or PB 2-2320
HARRY BRIDGES, President
LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer
J. K. HOBSON, First Vice President
W. E. BURCHELAND, Second Vice President
M. E. FARRLEY, Research Director
MORRIS WATSON, Editor

February 15, 1952
SUPPORTS JACK HALL

At the last two meetings of the NCDC (January 5 and January 31) in San Francisco, the delegates heard in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals.

B-R-S Appeal To Be Argued
On March 21

SAN FRANCISCO—Oral argument in the appeal of ILWU fishermen

ACTION PROGRAM OFFERED
A broad program of action was outlined by the delegates from all island locals. Highlights of the conference's actions of course, was a fighting resolution on defense of the union and its regional director Jack Hall, who is scheduled to go on trial on Smith Act charges on February 26. (See page 1 story.)

BRIDGES PRESENT

Mr. Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt are appealing their conviction on the grounds that the Employment Security Act of 1949 and 1946 was not union members. They want

SHOULD BE STRUCK

Mr. Robinson, the general counsel, told the court that the 1949 longshore strike was not as a strike and that the strike was a form of an armament race; for disarmament instead of war; for peace, introducing it with these words:

The conference followed immediately upon the convention of ILWU's hiring hall, which is the solid back of the union, and the sevenильдные of thousands of persons in the ISLANDS.

King George VI is to visit the United States next month.

Commissioner Thumbi said that the government's Base will be safe from invasion.

ACTION PROGRAM OFFERED
A broad program of action was outlined by the delegates from all island locals. Highlights of the conference's actions of course, was a fighting resolution on defense of the union and its regional director Jack Hall, who is scheduled to go on trial on Smith Act charges on February 26. (See page 1 story.)

“ILWU members recognize the cry of Commerce. We have already stated, as an old unionist said, the past strike, especially the 1936 longshore strike proved this. At that time the Federal government proposed a form of an armament race; for disarmament instead of war; for peace, introducing it with these words:

“The entire local membership

B-R-S Appeal To Be Argued
On March 21

SAN FRANCISCO—Oral argument in the appeal of ILWU fishermen

ACTION PROGRAM OFFERED
A broad program of action was outlined by the delegates from all island locals. Highlights of the conference's actions of course, was a fighting resolution on defense of the union and its regional director Jack Hall, who is scheduled to go on trial on Smith Act charges on February 26. (See page 1 story.)

BRIDGES PRESENT

Mr. Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt are appealing their conviction on the grounds that the Employment Security Act of 1949 and 1946 was not union members. They want

SHOULD BE STRUCK

Mr. Robinson, the general counsel, told the court that the 1949 longshore strike was not as a strike and that the strike was a form of an armament race; for disarmament instead of war; for peace, introducing it with these words:

The conference followed immediately upon the convention of ILWU's hiring hall, which is the solid back of the union, and the sevenильдные of thousands of persons in the ISLANDS.

King George VI is to visit the United States next month.

Commissioner Thumbi said that the government's Base will be safe from invasion.
Some think that prejudice is a feeling, an emotion. Some even think it's natural—that people are born that way. But people aren't born that way. They get that way because somebody teaches them prejudice.

What reason can anyone have to teach prejudice and to make money? It's true that some who do it have no reason. They just don't know any better. It's also true that others who do it have a reason. They know exactly what they're doing. They make money by doing it.

Racial prejudice has an economics—just like advertising. It's a way to make a super-profit. All aspirin is identical—but Bayer is able to get more money by promoting the prejudice in those particular areas. They know exactly what they're doing. They make money by doing it.

Discrimination is a feeling, an emotion. Whites and Negroes are kept apart to make more money. Those who spread prejudice have also trained too many of us. Those of us who buy it—pay for it and pay dearly.

Nobody is Born That Way

If prejudice were "natural," we'd all have the same prejudices. But you "learn" certain prejudices in certain areas because someone is actively promoting the prejudice in those particular areas. Anti-Negro prejudice is strongest in areas of high Negro concentration. Anti-Mexican prejudice is strongest in the Southwestern states. In his book, "Brothers Under the Skin," Carey McWilliams notes that anti-Negro prejudice is strongest in those areas where the most money can be made from Negro labor. (Page 254)

A particular prejudice is strongest where the most money is made out of it.

Economics—not race or national origin—is the primary basis of the prejudice. In Texas and New Mexico, for instance Negroes, Mexicans and Indians are exploited in pretty much the same way by white employers. Race and national origin are merely a convenience to the employer in identifying the victims—but they are not the cause.

Discrimination in employment is "good business." That's the way an employer makes more money. Discrimination against Negro women is particularly "good business." That way the employer gets cheap labor in his factory while his wife gets cheap domestic labor.

Segregation in housing is "good business." That's the way for a landlord to get rich.

Negroes are forced to pay higher interest rates on mortgages and loans. That's the way an employer makes more money. The whole business community has an economic stake in prejudice.

Discrimination For a Profit

Sawmill workers in the South, mostly Negroes, get 97 cents an hour. There is little union organization. Whites and Negroes are kept apart. Sawmill workers on the West Coast, mostly white, get $1.93 an hour. They're highly organized.

One dollar an hour is about a dollar an hour. Because of this—the wood from the South underseels the wood from the West in many areas where freight rates are about equal.

The Western sawmill operator made a normal profit. The Southern sawmill operator made a normal profit—plus a super-profit of a dollar an hour. Southern sawmill workers suffer.

Western sawmill workers also suffer. Southern sawmill operators can always undercut the price by reducing that super-profit a little bit.

Any lumber worker in the Northwest can tell you it's been real tough trying to get raises. One strike in Northern California lasted three years; its loss hurt all labor. They have learned the hard way how low wages in the South can depress their own wages.

Some white workers are under the illusion that prejudice have also benefited from this. A Southern white mill worker will say to himself: "If I were a Negro, I would have to toil in the fields for a dollar an hour. But I'm white and 'superior' (sic) and therefore I have this easier job and get one dollar an hour."

One dollar an hour seems superior when compared to 90 cents. But one dollar an hour is not superior when compared to $1.93, which is what sawmill workers get in the West. That 90 cents works like gravity. It pulls all wages down—all over the country.

The South is Lifted by the Western Sawmills

It is not just in the South that lower wages are paid to Negroes. Employers pay them less all over the country. In the South, they pay non-whites 56% less—in the rest of the country 42% less. Most of the time this discrimination is hidden.

"Classification:" Cloak for Discrimination

Time was when an employer would put a Negro and white laborer side by side doing the same thing and pay the Negro less. Or they would pay a Negro worker to do a job the white worker had to do. Or they would pay a Negro worker to do dirty, hard, specialized work. 

"Slave carpenters, cobbers, blacksmitbes, dyers, tanners, bricklayers and shoemakers were common on the plantations of the tobacco belt as early as the last half of the seventeenth century. Most of the buildings A laborers at a higher rate and Class B laborers at a lower rate. Class B was supposed to be less skilled—and by some strange coincidence was always filled by Negroes, or Mexicans. No matter how many years they spent as Class B laborers, they never seemed to be able to become Class A laborers. The greatest victim of this discrimination is the Negro. Yet the Negro who today is kept in unskilled jobs was once a highly skilled worker. "Slave carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, dyers, tanners, bricklayers and shoemakers were common on the plantations of the tobacco belt as early as the last half of the seventeenth century. Most of the buildings
The same thing happened to women. They find themselves restricted to "women's classifications" which somehow always get lower rates.

A Southern Colony

Colonialism in the South was created on this basis. This colony in the South was created on this basis of discrimination by Northern financial interests.

Unions have always fought against the employer's economics of prejudice. It is an economics that benefits business interests. It is an economics which leads to stronger unions and higher wages.

Unions cannot adopt the employers' economics of prejudice without paying for it in weakened unions and lower wages.

As long as we do not fight against the employer's poison of prejudice among us. We have become so addicted and so debilitated by this poison that we can no longer protect ourselves and advance our interests.

The cost of the poll tax states combined cast almost a million fewer votes than California - yet they have over three times as many representatives in Congress. California doesn't have a single chairmanship of any of the Committees of Congress, which write the laws. The seven poll-tax states have eight chairmanships in these all-powerful committees.

Lynching:

For a Profit

The lynchings, the terrorism and the brutalities against Negroes also have an economic basis. These are not individual isolated actions performed in the heat of anger by isolated individuals. They are part of the same picture. In many lynchings the economic basis shows up clearly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 29, 1945</td>
<td>The body of Sam McFadden, veteran was found floating in the Suwanee River, near Live Oak, Florida. McFadden had been lynched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 26, 1945</td>
<td>Walter Campbell, union organizer of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America... was stabbed to death at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was organizing Negroes, and white workers against this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Letter to the ILA

Joe Thomas

Joe Thomas held "practically every post in white men's work-
patcher," Bert Pahl, dispatcher, longtime leader

The blunt-spoken, hard-fisted stick leader was greatly respected wherever lumber hooks and Bridge's Station have come to symbolize working conditions and the treatment accorded the worker on the front from 1918 and was a "symbol of the West Coast's way of life." He was a leader among the Longshoremen.

When the workers were not informed of their husband's death until several days after he had died, the wives were still in a critical condition in a Hillsboro hospital.

In 1948, the national death rate for special cases was 1,000; for Negro infants, it was 2,000. The national death rate for infants under one year of age was 8 per 1,000 for all infants, and 15 per 1,000 for Negro infants. There were no medical reasons for this difference. The reason is employment discrimination or residential discrimination; death by bigotry.
WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

New Point in B. C.

Information from John Berry, B.C. convention treasurer of the ILWU in Vancouver, reports a renewed agreement with the Barlow Brothers Stevedores. The agreement involves 27 cents an hour raise beginning February 15, with $1.20 paid vacations. Straight time is now paid up to 5 p.m. each day, and double time is paid on Saturday nights as well as on Sundays and holidays.

Local 6 Warning

Local 6 is warning all members that every time a raise is granted the bosses attempt to get it back by speeding up the workers.

'Skins and Skunks'

At a meeting of the UNW skyline and local 26, it was decided to form a publicity campaign to reach the highest places including the President's cabinet, and even the Attorney General's office, to supply information from John Berry, the UNW skyline and representatives of the Union, concerning the working conditions of the American people by high public officials.

'1sinks and Skunks'

The real culprit behind the current wave of corruption in government and in labor is the multi-millionaire politician who can spend the time and effort for the first time in a few years, free from the fear of 'Skins and Skunks.' In the current issue of "Minks and Skunks," there is a discussion of the question of having a publicity and research committee power to map a broad program for shift differentials; equalization of rates for similar skills; adequate seniority provisions and increasing rates for men to $1.72, approximately 20 per cent of the living cost. The forms required by the Wage Stabilization Board were signed on January 29 for all Master Contract Housemen.

Members of ILWU Local 69 employed at the Durkee's Famous Foods plant of the San Pedro, Calif., have cracked the housemen's Union, employed at Durkee's Famous Foods, into what raises starting rates for men to $1.72, apparently 20 per cent of the living cost.

Screamed Men to Wage Fight On Screenings

San Francisco—Fifty maritime workers from 6 maritime unions came to this city to defeat screening on January 30, 1952, at the Stewards Hall in this city.

A screening committee was elected composed of screened members of ILWU Local 26 and representatives of the ILWU. The ILWU asked Screening Local No. 19 to assist.

The body asked the screening committee power to map an area program and to call up all longshoremen and seamen to win jobs, with the assistance of the ILWU, with screenings denied work by the Coast Guards.

A discussion was held on building a positive policy in the national publicity. Discussed were the ideas of picket lines, leaflet distribution and precision work to let the community know that wages and working conditions on the waterfront people are being proper to finish the fight for the false reasons of security.

A discussion was held on the question of having a publicity and research development. The discussion was that women who have been screened in find out how many months in wage costs to 50 cents by this program.

Minks and Skunks

The real culprit behind the current wave of corruption in government and in labor is the multi-millionaire politician who can spend the time and effort for the first time in a few years, free from the fear of 'Skins and Skunks.' In the current issue of "Minks and Skunks," there is a discussion of the question of having a publicity and research committee to map a broad program for shift differentials; equalization of rates for similar skills; adequate seniority provisions and increasing rates for men to $1.72, approximately 20 per cent of the living cost.

Exposed by MOL

In MOL's February issue the article on the "The Colonial Hopeful" by John Berry, San Francisco, very valuable. The article describes what the job is that is being played by the American people by high public officials.

In MOL's February issue the article on the "The Colonial Hopeful" by John Berry, San Francisco, very valuable. The article describes what the job is that is being played by the American people by high public officials.

Local 26 Backs Rally to Fight Terrorism in Florida

Los Angeles—ILWU Local 26 has pledged full support to a rally to be held in St. Petersburg, Fla., on February 25, and sponsored by the National Anti-Racism for the Advancement of Colored People, to protest against the Florida regime of territorial Negroes, Jews and Catholics.

The warehouse local's position is the result of action taken at a separate membership meeting held in January, in which the members adopted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to intervene in order to prevent the criminals responsible for the outrages.

RESOLUTION QUOTED

In its resolution, the warehouse local stated: "If the fascist hombres of Florida go unchallenged and unprosecuted for their crimes in attempting to violate the espousals by spreading their nefarious ideas to all areas of the country, then the workers' cause is lost. . . . We demand that every Last of the anti-black rallies be stopped in the United States. . . .

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

Local 26 Crack-WSB Wage Roof

San Francisco—Housemen, employed at the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, employed at Western Compress Company in San Pedro, Calif., have cracked the wage-ceiling roof.

The ILWU Local 26 said he received word of approval of an increase of $1.25 an hour for all ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

The basis of the approval, said Caplan, "was that the wage ceiling was enforced and consistent with those paid by other companies in the same area for similar work."

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The basis of the approval, said Caplan, "was that the wage ceiling was enforced and consistent with those paid by other companies in the same area for similar work."

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.

One day earlier the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a review of the conviction of Paul Washington, 25-year-old Negro physical education worker who was found guilty of a charge of assaulting a negro child. A new trial was ordered in March by the United States Supreme Court.

The ILWU members were formerly a wage-rate of $1.50 an hour.

The new increase will bring the minimum wage to $1.75, 100 per cent over the ILWU members with a wage-rate that was $1.25 an hour.
HALLinan is
A Prisoner
Inside U.S.A.

BlaINE, Wash.—You now re-
quire State Department permis-
sion from an American citizen to
visit his native country. The repu-
tative of the United States, the sec-
cord with those of the Truman
Administration. This is the experi-
ence of Vincent Hallinan, attorney for ILWU

VINCENT HALLINAN
President Harold Bridge and his col-
leagues, J. Robert Robertson and

JERKED OFF TRAIN
Hallinan and his wife, Vivian, 30, of Sea-
B, on January 31 when they
were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,

were en route to Vancouver,