McCarran Immigration Law in Force

NEW YORK — The new McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, aimed at cutting down immigration and labor trade unions throughout the country, went into effect on Christmas Eve, December 24. According to the restrictive laws was the denial of shore leave to one-fourth of the crew of the French liner, Liberté, when it docked here in the early hundred and seventy-one crew members at an absourned ship.

An immigration inspector had been aboard the big liner ever since it sailed from Le Havre, screening the crew.

The new men denied shore leave, one admitted to being a member of the Communist Party of France, one had a "criminal record," and the rest refused to answer questions about their beliefs or associations.

The New York Herald Tribune revealed, exclusively, on December 30 that the one man with a "criminal record" was the pastry chef, René Giroud, who had been aboard the Liberté since 1934. His crime: theft.

This accords with the McCarran Act, constituings a "criminal" record when he has been on his legs from beatings administered in prison.

After a sharp protest from the French, a last minute appeal had permitted him to come ashore, having been held aboard ship five and a half hours. And the company withdrew from the arrangement whereby US immigration inspectors have spent the trans-Atlantic crossing screening the 300-old man crew of the Liberté.

The French, British, Italian, Norwegian, Dutch and Swedish governments have already lodged vigorous protests with the US State Department, protesting this provision of the new immigration act, which will hold aboard ships men who have sailed into American ports for 20 to 30 years.

Questions asked of the crew of the Liberté, when it docked here, centered around their membership in labor unions, and in effect, indicating that the new McCarran-Walter Act will hold aboard ship many men from US ports unless they repudiate their own trade unions, which the "prisoners" say they have already announced are "dominated by Communists."

Who Said It?

"...we are not in this world to work like galley slaves for long hours at toilsome tasks, in order to accumulate in the warehouse of the nation 80 per cent of the wealth of the country."

(Turn to last page for name of Author)
ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

THE NY STATE Crime Commission, which in recent weeks has been doing a good job in exposing racketeering and gangsterism on the NY waterfront, is only belatedly bringing out many things the entire ILWU has known for many years. Joe Ryan had more mob of assorted gangsters were always nothing else but hoodlums posing as union leaders. But even if it was necessary for the US Attorney General to attack the Democratic political machines, the exposure is good and its effect in the interests of American unionism is also good. Certainly, we, the rank and file members, who after all are the real victims of the whole dirty set-up, are extremely pleased with the result of the Commission's work. No rank and file longshoreman plays a willing part in gangster activities and racketeering. Many are the hoodlums who are going for the crooked political bosses and studding companies and the corrupt politicians and political machines.

This column is being written in New York City. In the last few days US Attorney General McGranery suddenly announced the effective existence of the Department of Justice, has become interested in the racketeering on the NY waterfront because, as some of the San Francisco longshoremen told the FBI, "We don't need anyone, including Bridges, to tell us what to do about working with a rat like Henry Schrimpf." But it took McGranery weeks of study and thought to decide to investigate whether any federal laws were being or had been violated on the New York docks. Just imagine what would happen to the ILWU if its officers if a couple of owners of Russian furs testified that they paid off to the tune of seventy thousand bucks to get a shipment of Russian furs released which the union had supposedly tied up because they were showing how "patriotic" they were in fighting "Russian Communism."

Then there's another angle concerning Federal agencies such as the Coast Guard, Navy and Army—every ILA officials have been completely fitted out with all the necessary Army, Navy and Coast Guard passes. No screening off the ships and docks by the Coast Guard for these baboons. If we ever needed better proof of how phony the 'Coast Guard screening' of the ILA is. We have it in this fact that these hoodlums have no trouble at all getting their Army, Navy and Coast Guard passes.

It's Secretary of Labor Tobin who appoints the Appeals Boards for Coast Guard screening. The simple fact is that Tobin, being the phony he is and a Democratic party hack, had to do as he was told by the New York and New Jersey Democratic political machine, and see to it that these hoodlums go along with corrupt politicians. We have it in this fact that these baboons have no trouble at all getting their Army, Navy and Coast Guard passes.

Make no mistake about it. ILA officials have been going to go along with corrupt politicians and the FBI's new "Patriot Act" and racketeering under the guise of unionism-fighting-communism. And US Attorney-General McGranery suddenly decides that there is a "possibility" that some laws have been violated by Joe Ryan and his mob that the FBI and the Immigration Department won't be inducting or deporting any of the Democratic political machine's."
 Mine-Mill Exposes McCarran

DENVER — The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in cooperation with the National Labor Relations Board, is holding hearings in Denver on charges that National Smelter Corporation, an affiliate of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has violated labor laws.

The charges, filed by the union, accuse the corporation of firing 16 workers because they were members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union. The union also claims that the corporation has refused to bargain with the union.

The hearing is being held at the Denver Labor Temple, 3030 Blake Street.

The union's complaint alleges that the corporation, by refusing to bargain, has violated the National Labor Relations Act.

The union is seeking the reinstatement of the workers fired and the right to negotiate a contract.

The corporation denies the charges and claims that the workers were fired for reasons unrelated to union membership.

The hearing is expected to last several days.

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 2)
The Jack W. Hall Trial Enters Alice's Wonderland

(Continued from Page 1)

by Defense Attorney Harriet Bunding, who said at a Sunday rally in Honolulu, Hawaii, that there is no such thing as a fair trial in Smith Act cases.

The immediate inflammatory manner prompting the myriad demand were statements from Anna Barbara Van Dorn—a G-girl of the grandma type—to the effect that she would be sure to tend only the cases of injecting gratuitous inflammatory testimony involved in the present trial despite the prosecution's declaration that the case had no merit. But束着our witness had been stricken from the Alice's Wonderland trial.

In presenting Bloody Daisy as a witness, the appearance, especially imparted prosecution, from New York, John C. Walsh, made a producible is in the best tradition of Hollywood. She was put forward as the sweet little, patriotic old lady who just must get back in the mainland in time to spend Christmas with her eleven grandchildren. For this reason the direct testimony of John Lautner, professional ex-Communist, was interrupted. Each time, Mrs. Van Dorn was escorted to the witness stand with tender care and solicitude by the prosecution's three assistants. On the stand she pulled out her little black shoes, stuck a finger at Gladstein and told him, "I want to get home!" She had a very surprised. He claimed that she was friendly. "I thought he was friendly," Deputy Defense Counsel A. L. Witkin provided just the right note to play this piece of sophistry. "At any rate," he said studies, "we take it that the FBI automobile facilities are no longer available to Mr. Napuunoa.

The Judge quashed the subpoena, said he didn't want any appearance of unfairness.

The Monday morning episode left Prosecutor Walsh smarting. (Continued from Page 4)

Money Talks

Gordon Gillette, President of ILWU Local 13, presents the local's check for $4,000 to the BRs Defense Committee at the Los Angeles dinner. Other locals making substantial contributions to the defense were 26, 33, 46, 56 and 63. Seated at the table is Bill Lawrence, Southern California ILWU Regional Director. Behind him is Nick Dieste of Local 13, who acted as sergeant-at-arms.

BRs In Los Angeles

Pension Director Henry Schmidt is at the mike during the BRs Defense Fund dinner held in Los Angeles on December 14, 1952, where 400 ILWU members and friends of the union pledged an unflinching effort to free the three ILWU leaders. The dinner was sponsored by the ILWU Southern California District Council and BRs Defense Committee in that area.

The defense replied that Napuunoa went to the FBI as result of his being denied a waterfront security pass by the Coast Guard. He wanted to know whether he was under FBI supervision. Later in the week, Prosecutor Walsh apparently forgot that he had told the jury that the object of the prosecution was to learn of Napuunoa's had been being withheld. The testimony and to show that this piece of sophistry. "At any rate," he said studies, "we take it that the FBI automobile facilities are no longer available to Mr. Napuunoa.

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The Monday morning episode left Prosecutor Walsh smarting. (Continued from Page 4)

Mercy for Rosenbergs: Locals 6, 26

LOS ANGELES — Warehouse Local 26 and the second ILWU local unit to call on President Harry Truman to grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenburg, young American couple scheduled to die in Sing-Sing prison's electric chair the week of January 12.

The Local 26 action followed by about two weeks a similar plea from the ILWU Southern California locals making substantial contributions to the defense were 26, 33, 46, 56 and 63. Seated at the table is Bill Lawrence, Southern California ILWU Regional Director. Behind him is Nick Dieste of Local 13, who acted as sergeant-at-arms.
IN CARRYING forward the appeals from the convictions of ILWU President Harry Bridges, Bob Robertson and Henry Schmidt, the BRS Defense Committee prepared a 15-minute television show.

Every major West Coast TV network and broadcasting station refused to sell time or accept the TV show for telecasting. The BRS committee has therefore adapted it to the printed page in the form of the picture story on these four pages.

All these TV enterprises are licensed by the government and presumably operate "in the public interest." Their reasons for blocking out our show are beneath contempt: "time not available"; "case still before the courts"; "it would influence pending litigation"; "cannot offer time"; "controversial.

TV never hesitates to present controversial matter which suits its special interests: It floods the airwaves with glamorized sex, crime and violence, ridicules racial minorities and presents anti-democratic propaganda with impunity.

But you will never find on TV (or on radio or in the movies for that matter) any recognition of the fact that America has millions of organized workers, or any reflection of their aspirations, lives or problems. The time is "not available."

NARRATOR: After dinner. Here's a West Coast longshoreman, one of the best paid workers in the country—a good home, fine family, solid place in community life. And grandfather, old-time longshoreman, has one of the best working-man's pensions in the country.

BOY: Hey, grandpa, look. There's a picture of Harry Bridges. What's happening to him?

NARRATOR: Bridges conviction upheld. Why does this disturb this boy's family so much? Grandfather knows, Father knows and, as does mother. Their security depends on the union.

LONGSHOREMAN: Hi, kids, been behaving yourselves?

BOY: Hi, pop. You got anything for me?

... there was something called the SHAPE-UP. This was before you were born—before 1934. This was the way longshoremen got one day's work. Early every morning men gathered on the docks waiting for work. Some worked, most just waited. But there was a way to beat the shape-up. You could PAY OFF the hiring boss. The shape-up, kick-back, graft and crime. That was life on the waterfront. And even worse, you not only had to pay a bribe to work, but had to belong to a phony company union and carry a "fink book."

The port was shut tight. The strike was solid. Up and down the coast there were idle ships—dedicated and determined men. The men elected a young longshoreman to be chairman of the strike committee. His name: Harry Bridges. Then on July 5, 1934, there was "Bloody Thursday"—tear gas and guns! The Industrial Association tried to open the port. Men fighting the shape-up were scattered by tear gas. Governor Merriam called in state troopers. All San Francisco struck—a general strike!

Then one day in the summer of 1934 the longshoremen could not stomach the shape-up. Its abuse no longer. Fink books were burned on the waterfront. A history-making bonfire. The great waterfront strike of '34 was under way. A union was born under fire.

Standing together the longshoremen won their strike, won every demand they made. Most important was the HIRING HALL. For each man his rightful share of the work. Equality on the job brought equality of race, color, creed, nationality and opinion.

Longshoring, always a dangerous occupation, is no longer the most dangerous in the country. In 1936 the men went out on strike again to win safety on the job—a "safety-code." They won the right to refuse to load ships under dangerous conditions.

From warehouses and docks—across the Pacific to Hawaii—Hawaiian dockers joined first. To people of the "Paradise of the Pacific," living in a semi-colonial status, the union brought American living standards. Sugar and pineapple workers joined.

Advances in wages and working conditions were made during the ensuing years. In 1950, another great step was made in HEALTH AND WELFARE. The union won hospitalization and medical care for the membership and families—new security for workers' children.

In 1952 came "GREAT Day"—one of the best pension plans in the country. $100 a month for every longshoreman over 65, with 25 years service. Employer-paid. The pension is exclusive of social security. Free medical care for the pensioner and family.

From the waterfront, inland was a natural step. In 1938 men and women working in warehouses joined the longshoremen and together they became the International Longshoremans' and Warehousemen's Union—ILWU. Women formed a vital part.

In 1953 came the GREAT Day—one of the best pension plans in the country, $100 a month for every longshoreman over 65, with 25 years service. Employer-paid. The pension is exclusive of social security. Free medical care for the pensioner and family.
GRANDFATHER: Yep, boy, it was a great day when we won those pensions.

BOY: Sure, it's swell. But what's this got to do with Harry Bridges? I don't get it.

GRANDFATHER: I know. Even grownups can't always figure it out. I'll let your dad explain it.

Every time the union won anything or tried to help anyone, there'd be another attack. Remember when the people of Chinatown picketed ships loading scrap for Japan? We respected those pickets. Even then the papers called us a bunch of "reds." And the authorities kept on hounding Bridges.

In 1939 a special hearing was held before Dean of Harvard Law School, James Landis. It lasted eleven weeks; over 7,000 pages of testimony. Landis was disgusted with the line of paid stoolpigeons the government paraded at the hearing. Landis said: Bridges is completely innocent of all charges.

No. 788—October Term, 1944
(June 18, 1945)

Mr. Justice Murphy, concurring

The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Sel-dom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

Murphy said a lot more to explain the persecution: "Bridges incurred the hatred and hostility of those whose interests coincided with the vicious and inhumane practices toward longshoremen. . . ." Justice Murphy said there wasn't a "shred of evidence" to warrant his deportation. Workers on the waterfront were too busy setting world records loading ships and Bridges himself . . .

Yet in 1941 another hearing was held before Judge Charles Starr. The same kind of witnesses, the same kind of testimony. This time Bridges was ordered deported. The order was appealed. The war was on and longshoremen were too busy setting world records loading ships and Bridges himself . . .

... workers everywhere cheered the news. At last, after three hearings and trials and years of persecution, there was "Equal Justice Under Law!" Bridges became a citizen in 1945. His witnesses were Bob Robertson, ILWU vice-president and Henry Schmidt, who's Pension Director now.

Longshoremen know every prosecution of Bridges has a trade union reason. There was a longshore strike in Hawaii in 1949. Attorney-General Tom Clark told an audience in Milwaukee: "If we are successful in our prosecution of Bridges it may be that we can break the Hawaiian situation!"

And Bridges was in jeopardy the FOURTH TIME! It was a long trial—5 months, over 2 million words of testimony. Witnesses? Proved perjurers; others who admitted they were paid to testify. The prosecutor appealed to passion, prejudice and fear. The jury was told its patriotic duty was to say: GUILTY!
A climate of hysteria screamed GUILTY! Professional witnesses, self-confessed perjurers said guilty. Even the judge seemed to help the prosecution. He didn't allow the Supreme Court opinion clearing Bridges to go into the record. He congratulated the jury. Bridges got 5 years—Robertson & Schmidt 2 apiece.

Suddenly the Korean War broke. Bridges, at a longshore membership meeting, favored a cease-fire and truce negotiations. For saying this he was jailed—his bail revoked. Today, most Americans agree with Bridges—the Korean War must end. After 21 days in jail he was freed, his right to speak upheld.

Longshoremen, controlling the dock union, terrorizing and robbing the men, have not been punished. Bridges has been persecuted for 18 years. There's one set of laws for gangsters, another for Bridges. Now we're waiting for the Supreme Court to take the case again, to get Equal Justice Under Law!

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Frameup Goes to the Supreme Court Soon. Have You Acted and Raised the Case Before Brother Unions? Ask Attorney General McGranery to Join in Asking Supreme Court Review!
Umpire Gives MCS Support

NEW YORK—Arbitrator Paul R. Haye on November 25 announced a 17-cent an hour increase in the base rate for East Coast longshoremen.

The ILA, headed by Joseph Ryan, has been fighting for an increase of 50 cents an hour. The Supreme Court's decision to uphold the Smith Act ban has made it difficult for the arbitrator to make additions.

The IWA, on the other hand, has been able to negotiate a $2.10 an hour increase with the increase in the basic hourly pay rate under the ILA contract is currently $18.16. A similar work stretch in the contract provision that not more than six hours a day are to be worked on the job to do this.

The meaning of this statement is that the arbitrator was unable to prove that any of the defendants had ever been in such a position of authority. The defendants did not say, or they are so torn between the application of the Smith Act and the ordinary criminal charge in which a person is tried for what he has done, that it is in his mind.

The next day Judge Wiig convoked the afternoon session five minutes early and asked: "Mrs. Boon, were you admitted to practice in this court?"

"I was," said the Judge. "I believe he had before him the newspaper article clipping and asked if she had anything to say."

"Identied I did," said Mrs. Boon in a clear voice. The courtroom was crowded. The seats reserved for members of the bar were filled for the first time.

NO FAIR TRIAL

On January 2, 1953, Judge Jack W. Hall of the United States District Court for the District of California, sitting in San Francisco, sentenced five persons to five years and three months in prison for violating the Smith Act.

The defendants were: Jack W. Hall, Jr.; Dr. William E. Talbot; Charles W. Jones; John J. Drury; and Hiram W. Talbot.

The Smith Act is a federal statute which makes it a crime to conspire to teach, advocate, advise, or teach the necessity of violent overthrow of the government of the United States by force, violence, or other illegal means.

The defendants were charged with conspiracy to teach, advise, and counsel the necessity of violent overthrow of the government of the United States.

The defendants were defended by Henry Johnson, who testified that he had never been in such a position of authority. The defendants did not say, or they are so torn between the application of the Smith Act and the ordinary criminal charge in which a person is tried for what he has done, that it is in his mind.

The defendants were found guilty and sentenced to five years and three months in prison for violating the Smith Act.

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Segregation of School Children Is Now Before Supreme Court of US

WASHINGTON — The fate of segregated public schools in four states and in the District of Columbia is now in the hands of the nine black-robed justices of the United States Supreme Court who for three days this month listened attentively to the arguments for and against abortion of the Jim Crow pattern of education which is required in 17 states, prevails in the District of Columbia, and is permissible in four other states.

Opposing a total of five legal abilities the Court was urged to declare state-imposed segregation of the races in public schools a violation of the constitutional rights of Negro school children, whose learning opportunities and capacities are impaired, their attorneys pointed out, because of their restricted upbringing, their freedom to attend school with children of other races is curtailed, devoted to the arguments of state's attorneys, Negro pupils have the right to be classified children accorded the same opportunity of educational instruction in public schools.

NAACP IN FIGHT

Arrived against the long-standing practice of segregation were the top lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by Thurgood Marshall, the Association's chief counsel, and including Robert L. Carter and Jack L.Green, David L. Brown and Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Del., Alan George E. C. Hayes, and James M. Nabrit Jr., Washington attorneys retained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia.

Franco Tempts Tourists; Spanish Children Starve

NEW YORK—Lush advertisement in all newspapers and magazines urges tourists to visit "Romantic Spain," and play up how cheap it is for those with American dollars to spend. The facts of the matter—for as far as the Spanish people themselves are concerned—are quite different from the picture presented by the Franco publicists.

Unemployment has reached enormous proportions in Spain. The Franco statistics admit that of the 3,700,000 agricultural workers in Spain, only 500,000 have permanent work—the rest work only 2 or 3 months a year. Economic Mundial tries to explain the situation by stating that "unemployment is imposed by mandates against which man cannot fight."

The church demands large families. The decline in the birth rate is working the hierarchy in Spain. "It is right in the eyes of God to regulate the procreation of children," the bishops of Taragona. The Bishop is asking Spanish mothers to have more children, but says nothing about the miserable future awaiting children under the Franco regime.

The Franco Press published the following notice without comment: "Maria Bale, a resident of Alcandete, said her little daughter nine days old. Later she tried to back out of this deal because she was offered more money by some other people. "Not a line about the tragedy which this republic has suffered! The Spanish people are forced to such acts of desperation by hunger. Some mothers, fearful of seeing their children starve to death, sell them to the highest bidder. The Franco press has also reported cases of children who have become so desperate that they have committed suicide. They failed to report that the Franco regime is responsible for all this misery.

Leprosy is very common among infants because of the promiscuity in the caves, huts, and shanty houses. Over 18,000 of the lepers in Spain are under 14 years old.

Seventy-five per cent of the children in Spain are 12 years of age or younger. Thirty per cent of the Spanish children have never seen eyes, 75,000 of the children are mentally defective.

The Franco budget allocates 4.5 per cent for education, but 90 per cent for war preparations. 2,350,000 Spanish children do not go to school.

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NCDC Calls for Publicity
On ILA Crime Investigation

CROCKETT—At its last meeting, held here on December 20, the ILWU Northern California District Council called on the International to publicize the recent revelations of the NY Crime Commission concerning the racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO.

The NCDC reviewed the facts that have been brought out in recent weeks and felt that all ILWU members should be apprised of these facts, as well as members of other unions and the public at large.

TO MEET SDCC

In other actions taken at its meeting here, the NCDC voted unanimously to hold a joint session with the newly formed Southern California District Council of ILWU, to work out a program designed to protect the interests of California ILWU members at the coming session of the State legislature.

The legislature will convene shortly in Sacramento, and there have been warnings that unions may anticipate a major attack on labor and social legislation.

The proposed joint meeting of the NCDC and the SDCC would take place late in January at a central location, such as Fresno. The SDCC also went on record protesting the elimination of illegal operated fireboats on the grounds that this would destroy some 60 jobs of fishermen and maritime unionists and the proposed state-operated replacement vessels would have only a third of the pumping capacity of the city fireboats presently operating.

Protests about the fireboats have been sent to city and state officials connected with the Harbor Commission.

PEFT STRIKERS BACKED

NCDC also pledged to expand its support to Local 6 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet strikers who have been on the bricks for many months. Arrangements are being made for additional donations of funds, food and other essentials.

The Council also voted to pub- lish a reply from San Francisco Mayor Earl Robinson in which he stated that he would not "inter- fere" in the current controversy wherein the SF Housing Author- ity is attempting to prevent the reoccupation of North Beach housing project.

The Council had asked Robin- son to use his authority to see that the Housing authorities observe Judge Crain's recent order to end segregation in the project.

Warning to Alien Members of ILWU

SEATTLE—With the new Mc- Carren-Waller Immigration Act in effect, ILWU Local 37 has sent out a bulletin carrying information all ILWU members who are affected by the Act should have. Points covered include:

1. During January all non-citi- zens of the US must notify the Attorney-General of their current addresses, on special forms available at all postoffices.

2. All non-citizens must notify the Attorney-General of any change in address within 10 days after moving from one place to another. Special forms for this purpose are also available at all postoffices.

MUST CARRY CARDS

3. All persons of this category must carry on their persons at all times the Alien Registration Re- ceipt Card, which is proof of the fact that they have been regist- tered and finger-printed in order to protect them from the law in 1950—now known as the Smith Act—and the cards were first issued then.

4. All non-citizens who have not their Alien Registration Cards must immediately secure one from the nearest Immigration Office. A postal money-order for one dollar is required, payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service where the card is obtained.

5. Failure to comply with these provisions is now punishable by fine, jail sentence or fine, and possible deportation.

Local 37, at special stop-work meeting held December 20, voted to file an injunction in court to stop the Immigration Department from carrying out the provisions of the new law. Failure to comply it affects all ILWU workers going to Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands.

On the average, the purchasing power of over 56 million workers will fall to about $1 a week during 1953.

Master of Ceremonies

Bill Lang of Local 19 acted as master-of- ceremonies at the IRS dinner in Seattle, on December 19.
Local 6 Man Wins Important Award at S. F. Art Contest

SAN FRANCISCO — Herbert Tiesler, a member of Warehouse Local 6 of ILWU, was awarded one of four cash prizes for painting at the sixth annual Municipal Art Festival held here in October at the San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts.

Tiesler's painting of the Golden Gate ferry (reproduced on top of this page) won him a $75 prize. He will be 59 years old this January 2, 1953.

Tiesler has competed in the San Francisco art festival three times before, but this is the first time he has attracted favorable attention.

He has been a member of ILWU Local 6 since 1944. Previous to that, he sailed coastwise and offshore on San Francisco steamers from 1912 to 1926. Sailed Ferries

Marrying in 1926, and holding a mate's license, Tiesler signed on the Golden Gate ferry (the subject of his painting) as a deckhand, stayed with the job as second and first mate until the Bay Bridge was completed, and also worked on Key System ferries during 1939 and 1940 and on ship yard ferries during World War II.

During the warehouse strike of 1949, when ILWU members were on the bricks for three months, Tiesler started to paint sailing ships on the high seas in his spare time.

The prize-winning painting of the Golden Gate ferry boat emerging from a fog bank was done on his vacation last year.

Herbert Tiesler, member of Warehouse Local 6 of ILWU, (left) and the painting most of his adult life. Marrying in 1926, and holding a mate's license, Tiesler signed on the Golden Gate ferry (subject of his painting) as a deckhand, stayed with the job as second and first mate until the Bay Bridge was completed, and also worked on Key System ferries during 1939 and 1940 and on shipyard ferries during World War II. During the warehouse strike of 1949, when ILWU members were on the bricks for three months, Tiesler started to paint sailing ships on the high seas in his spare time.

The prize-winning painting of the Golden Gate ferry boat emerging from a fog bank was done on his vacation last year.

ILWU Artist

Hall Trial

Is Now In Wonderland

(Continued from Page 4)

He was hiring his time to hit back, he thought he found it at the end of the same day. He asked the court to excuse the jury and then he read in the court piece a newspaper with which Mr. Harriet Boulson as saying in a speech at Honolulu, Hawaii, the day before, that there was no such thing as a fair trial to Smith act court. Mrs. Boulson is attorney of record for Hall in association with Myer C. Rynolds, and for John Reineck in association with Mr. Gladden.

The next day Judge Wig called upon Mrs. Boulson to give an accounting of her speech. She repeated what she could remember of it, and it was an excellent summary of the vicious purposes of the act and the equally vicious tactics of the prosecution in using the act to impose thought-control and carry on a campaign to discredit the ILWU. She said a new crime was being created — the crime of reading. Her remarks, she told the court, were no more, no stronger than briefs filed by the defense in the case, and went no further than statements made by Associate Justices Black and DOUGLAS of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Wig looked out the window through her recital and regarding the Ninth Circuit Court then, in the manner of a man who demanded that the Crime Commission do something about the exposure of corruption among the national officers. He ordered that the Crime Commission conduct an investigation to continue its work.

The appellate court first upheld the Tax Court's convictions of the three ILWU leaders on September 16. On November 18 it again refused to reconsider its decision to refer it to the seven-man bench of the court.

In refusing a rehearing the Ninth Circuit Court merely stated that the defendants were not, in their opinion, entitled to a hearing before the seven-man bench of the court.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST

In startling contrast to the appellate panel's decision in the BRS case is another decision, handed down on December 5 in Sacramento, by Federal Judge Dal W. Lamon, a member of the same circuit.

Judge Lemmon dismissed indictments against four defendants on the very grounds urged by attorneys for Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, and stated categorically that he was disregarding the Ninth Circuit Court decision on an BRS and bating him self on Supreme Court decisions cited by attorneys for the three ILWU defendants as reasons for reversing their convictions.

This new decision by Judge Lemmon, it was indicated, will be an important point in the Supreme Court brief for Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, when it is filed on January 16. The government will then have 30 days in which to reply, after which the high tribunal will decide whether or not it will grant a hearing to the 16-year-old framew of ILWU's leadership.