Civil Rights Battle Is Joined as 85th Congress in Final Stretch

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The 85th Congress heads into the closing stretch of its first session with prospects that after July 4th the remaining business will be confined mainly to a civil rights battle in the Senate.

Leaders in both Chambers are now cleaning up appropriation and other Government routine legislation. The idea is to clear the decks of "must" bills before Southerners tie up the Senate with an expected filibuster.

The House has plenty of time to handle such hot issues as Halls Canyon, school aid, and statehood for Alaska-Hawaii, but some or all of these measures may be shoved over to next year once the money bills are out of the way. Statehood and school aid are already ticketed for delay in the Senate.

One bill that may be pushed along is the "minimum wage" legislation being rushed to lay down ground rules controlling the disclosure of FBI records.

In general, from now on out, the leadership will only schedule legislation that is ready for final action. That will probably mean a recess for the Senate in the event the Senate becomes involved in a drawn-out filibuster.

The civil rights fight will open any day after July 8, probably no later than July 15. The first step will be a motion proposing that the Senate act on the Administration's moderate right-to-vote program.

This move will touch off an immediate filibuster by Southern Senators. The duration of the talkathon probably will determine how much — if any — legislation Congress passes in the remainder of the session.

One bill that may be pushed along in the Senate is a measure to regulate labor. The bill is likely to be stalled in the House Labor Committee, since the chairman, Graham Barden, is openly hostile to provisions requiring disclosure by management-controlled funds.

Liberalsponsored legislation, including the top priority proposal for expansion of minimum wage coverage, will be carried over to 1958.

While some Congressmen have been screaming loudly for "corrective" legislation to upset Supreme Court decisions, the only probable action is the bill being rushed to lay down ground rules controlling the disclosure of FBI records.

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The outcome of the filibuster is anybody's guess at this stage. All that's certain is that voting patterns in the Senate and in the House on the civil rights issue make two things plain:

1. There is a clear Senate majority in favor of the bill, which would expand the Federal Government's power to protect voting rights of minorities.

2. There is still great doubt whether backers of the bill can muster the 60 votes needed to shut off the expected filibuster.

Leaders of the civil rights bloc frankly recognize that only the most vigorous and determined fight in the history of the Senate can bring victory over the Southern minority.

Estimates on how long the filibuster will last — in order to fix a wind-up date for the session — run from 10 days to a month, or longer. It will depend, most observers agree, on whether the issue is settled by compromise — meaning a toothless bill — or by an all-out fight.

(Continued on Back Page)

WHO SAID IT?

THE POOREST MAN MAY, IN HIS COTTAGE, BID DEFANCE TO ALL THE FORCES OF THE CROWN. IT MAY BE FRUIT; ITS ROOF MAY SHAKE; THE WIND MAY BLOW THROUGH IT; THE STORM MAY ENTER; BUT THE KING OF ENGLAND MAY NOT ENTER. ALL HIS FORCES MAY NOT CROSS THE THRESHOLD OF THE RUINED TEMENT. (See Back Page for name of Author.)

California Case Cited

By Lawyers

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorneys for Jack Wayne Hall, regional director for the ILWU in Hawaii, and six other defendants convicted under the Smith Act in Hawaii in 1953, moved June 26 toward their acquittal in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In an application for leave to file supplemental briefs before the court, Attorneys Telford Taylor, Richard Glazstein and A. L. Wirin, stated that two of the issues decided by the Supreme Court last week, when it acquitted five persons and remanded for retrial the cases of nine others convicted under the Smith Act in California, are presented in identical form in the Hall case.

The Hall appeal was argued before the Circuit Court in July, 1955. "These are the issues," said the application, "with respect to (a) the proper construction of the word 'organization' in the Smith Act, as applied for the purposes of the statute's limitations; and (b) the trial judge's refusal to charge the jury, in substance, that the advocacy prohibited by the Smith Act must be in language reasonably calculated to incite persons to overthrow the government by force and violence."

The Supreme Court held in the California case that those portions of the indictment charging conspiracy to organize the Communist Party should have been stricken as barred by the statute of limitations and also that it was reversible error for the trial judge to refuse to give the requested charge.

"Both of these rulings by the Supreme Court are applicable to and governing in the present ease, and in the present case the issues are plainly presented for decision," the attorneys' stated in their application for Hall.

SHOULD BE ACQUITTED

The application goes on to state: "There remains, however, the question whether the appellants, or any of them, are entitled to be acquitted forthwith. On this question, too, the Supreme Court's decision in the Yates (California) case bears directly."

"In the Yates case, the Supreme Court:"

"Scroamulted the evidence with respect to each of the petitioners; "Determined that there are, as to five of the petitioners was 'so clearly insufficient' that their acquittal should be ordered."

"Referred to the 'rigorous standards of review' which this court, as a Court of Appeals, is 'required to apply' in reviewing the evidence against persons convicted under the Smith Act."

"It is apparent, therefore, under Supreme Court's decision in the Yates case, that in the present case this Court should rigorously scrutinize the evidence with respect to each of the appellants to determine whether an
These elements, when eaten by animals whose meat is used for food, will be absorbed and stored in our bodies...

"Columbia River tests where an industrial atomic energy plant empties waste, showed that the radioactivity of the water was insignificant. But the radioactivity of the river plankton was 2,000 times higher, that of the ducks eating the plankton was 40,000 times higher, that of the fish 150,000 times higher. In young swallows fed on insects caught by their parents in the river, the radioactivity was 580,000 times higher and in the egg yolks of water birds more than 1,000,000 times higher.

Dr. Schweitzer cites tests made between 1946 and 1952 of the descendants of doctors who have been using X-ray apparatus for years and those of doctors who have not. It was found that the children of doctors who have been exposed to X-rays have a much higher percentage of birth defects than the children of doctors who have not been exposed.

"The possibility of the atomic bomb creating an uncontrollably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements...

"Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, months, or years, millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. The heaviest particles fall first. The lighter ones will stay in the air for a longer time or come down with the rain and snow. How long it will take before everything carried up in the air by the explosions which have taken toll has disappeared, no one can say..."
Hearst Man

SAN FRANCISCO — The American Newspaper Guild (ANG) of the San Francisco Chronicle here last week reversed an eastern trend and voted to fight the Washington, D.C. office of The Nation, using legal and constitutional rights to bring about an arbitration process to settle a labor contract dispute.

The Guild action, it is believed, will phase out the existence of an arbitrator under the newspaper-union's contract. The Guild contends in a desire to avoid questions on a matter of principle and in view of recent Supreme Court decisions, is not "just and sufficient cause" for firing under the contract.

It was revealed at a recent Guild representation assembly meeting that a Guild member who was to be discharged if he refused to testify—which also means "name only"—has been discharged by his principles.

The local Newspaper Guild has argued a full-scale fight, with the hope that arbitration will not be used to discharge the mate, will go in favor of the fired newspaper member who was authorized to hire a special counsel to represent Eshelman in this case.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in upholding the local Newspaper Guild in an action against Matles, however, made it very clear that the legal issues raised by Matles, and Jones, the Guild's attorney, may not be decided by the Supreme Court in future appeals. As Judge Clark, in his opinion, said, "This important question is one of course awaiting final settlement by the Supreme Court."

Matles at the time of Judge Abzug's decision gave the following reason in refusing to be sworn before U. S. Attorney Gleidman for the purpose of giving pre-trial depositions to Guild members.

"The Department of Justice lawyers have had four years since they started proceedings to investigate me and prepare a case against me, and another four years to rehearse their stable of hired witnesses in the case. But they have been having bad luck lately with their stable of professionals, Professional testimony is appearing in the courts, or going down with the cases as it did in McCarthy's prime."

That is why the Department of Justice lawyers want to drag me in for a final examination. They are not going to let 27 years and try to force me to help them frame up me and if they have a case against me they will take it to court. I am convinced that they are rogues and crooks, and I am going to force them to help me take away my citizenship. I am going to fight the contract.

The UE in a press release said:

"The six weeks denaturalization trial finally ended with the prediction that Brownell would use professional paid informers to lie against him, and that the reason they wanted to drag Matles in for a fishing expedition was to lower up the lie that his professional witnesses were going to testify to."

Dockers Ex, Present and To Be

Grandfather Thomas R. "Tom" Stenson, Jr., 80, has submitted his application for ILWU-PMA pension. A member of Local 19 in Seattle, he started work on the docks in 1924. His father is a retired dockser, his son is a labor lawyer and his grandson we speak of the dockside tradition. Left to right is Tom Stenson, Jr., son, Leslie with grandson and great grandfather Tom, Sr., aged 80.

New Oregon FEP LAWS

Hit Bias in Wide Area

SALEM, Ore. — Administrator Mark A. Smith of the Anti-Discrimination Division of the Oregon State Bureau of Labor has issued an information memorandum explaining new Oregon antidiscrimination laws.

"The legislature of the state of Oregon on May 31, 1957, amended the 1945 enacted Equal Employment Practices Act, the 1953 enacted Vocational, Trade and Professional Schools Act, and the 1953 enacted Public Accommodation Act as to expand and strengthen these laws. The Legislature also enacted a law which provides for discrimination, based on race, religion, color or national origin, in publicly-assisted housing. The amendments and the new law became effective Aug. 30, 1957.

ADDED AREAS FOR FEP

"Amendments to the Public Accommodation Act extend coverage of public accommodation to include: (1) trailer parks and camp grounds; (2) places of public accommodation named in the original law are hotels, motels and motor courts; places of public accommodation now defined on the premises; and, places of public entertainment, recreation or amusement."

"(2) forbidding discrimination by any person acting on behalf of such place."

(Act previously named only the operator, manager or employee of such place.)

"(3) newly created housing law forbids discrimination in the sale, rental or rental of a dwelling unit (apartment or building) owned, operated or managed by a person who owns, operates or manages five or more other such dwelling units on contiguous land, notwithstanding that the land is separated by a public or private street or road, provided the dwelling unit is one benefiting from public aid or public housing, acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of which is financed in whole or in part by a loan that is made, insured or guaranteed by a governmental body."

"However, upon the expiration of the loan, insuring agreement or guarantee the unit shall no longer be deemed to be benefiting from public aid.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BUREAU

"The Fair Employment Practices Division of the Bureau of Labor has been expanded into a general Anti-Discrimination Division with jurisdiction and powers of administrative enforcement of the civil rights laws of Oregon. (The Fair Employment Practices Act, the Public Accommodation Act, the Vocational, Trade and Professional Schools Act, and the Publicly-Assisted Housing Act.)

"In addition, the attorney general of Oregon has been empowered to initiate complaints against employers whenever he believes circumstances so warrant the same, by authorizing the Anti-Discrimination Division to investigate and hear such complaints in like manner as provided in the case of an aggrieved person.

"Also, such act provides that no person acting on behalf of any place covered by the act, shall publish, circulate, issue, display, or cause to be published, circulated, issued or displayed, any communication, notice, advertisement or sign which expresses any limitation,Specification or discrimination of employment on account of his race, religion, color or national origin.

"Under the Vocational, Trade and Professional Schools Act, the appropriate state agency charged with the enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions of the schools covered by this act may examine, inspect or revoke the license or approval of such school upon submission to it of proof of any act that such school has violated the law.

"Violation of any of the above Oregon civil rights statutes is punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both.

Canada Voters

Fool Pollsters

OTTAWA—Canadians this month defied the well-entrenched Liberal Party after 22 years in power, voted Conservative in the general election, held for the “conservative” trend is that the Liberal Party was made up of the “liberals” that had always been led by the true liberal in the Labour circles from Tacoma to Tallahassee.

The issue of the moment is not whether the Fifth Amendment can be used to protect any constitutional right, but whether there are any legal consequences to the frivolous and irrelevant use of the amendment.

On Frivolity and the Fifth Amendment

Congressman John J. McClellan, D-Ark., has been named “Father of the Year,” but not, so far as known, by High Executive of Public and Private Simmer—at least not yet. . . .

The other day Dave Beck, Jr., invoking the protection of the Fifth Amendment, gave the following testimony in a single session of the Select Committee on Labor-Management Relations in a hitherto protest against the frivolous and irrelevant use of the amendment: if continued, he said, it might cause “law enforcement to break down altogether from the inside.” But at the same time, the Senator indulged in a bit of “law enforcement” of his own when he was forced to overbear an attorney advising “a slim, dark-haired and modest young lady to claim her rights under the Fifth Amendment.”

This prompted him to observe: “The chair’s not fooled about what’s going on around here.”

Now if Dave Beck, Jr. has violated the laws of the land, he will presumably be prosecuted. If so, Mr. Herbert Brownell’s own good time; if he is an evil person, God will judge him. But Senator McClellan is a good man and, although he once held the exalted office of prosecuting attorney of the seventh judiciary district in Arkansas, he is no longer a law-enforcement official. The Senator’s committee was ignorant of the law.

For example, the Fifth Amendment guarantees that no person shall “be subjected to any ... on the basis of his or her race, religion, color or national origin, in publicly-assisted housing. The amendments and the new law became effective Aug. 30, 1957.

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Railroad Workers

In Hawaii ILWU

HONOLULU—ILWU Local 142 here recently won seven new organizing victories in Hawaii. The ILWU was for employees of the Kahului Railroad Company, of Kahului, Maui.

The following skilled groups voted for ILWU: machine shop employees, railroad mechanics, yard maintenance, production and maintenance employees, mechanics, linemen, mechanics, engineers, firemen and firemen.

In a NLRB election in the Zobbing Department of the Kahului Railroad, ILWU won 7-2.

At Waikiki, Maui, at the Snow White Laundry, which services the big hotels, hospitals and plantations, ILWU won a bargaining election 16-4.
Write These Senators About Civil Rights

Washington: Hon. Warren G. Magnuson
Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Oregon: Hon. Wayne Morse
Hon. Neuberger Richard
California: Hon. William F. Knowland
Hon. Thomas H. Kuchel
All letters should be addressed:
Office of Senator

Washington 25, D.C.

I am writing you about this because so many of your constituents have asked me to do so.

The civil rights bill, proposed by President Eisenhower, has passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate where a Senate Committee, called the Subcommittee, is working on it. This Subcommittee is composed of fourteen Senators, six from the South, six from the North, and two from the West. The South senators, opposed to the bill, have refused to accept a 5-cent hourly pay boost, but are seeking a 20 per cent differential in British Columbia—Washington.

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The Subcommittee is currently considering several amendments to the bill, including a provision that would allow for Federal intervention in situations where state and local governments fail to protect the civil rights of individuals. These amendments are being debated by the Subcommittee, and it is expected that the bill will be voted on by the full Senate in the near future.

I am writing you about this because so many of your constituents have asked me to do so. The civil rights bill is an important issue for all Americans, and it is important that we all take a stand on it.

Please consider sending a letter to the Senators mentioned above expressing your support for the civil rights bill.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Hawaii learned long ago that there are chances even in states embargoed by the prejudicial section of the community. If that is so here and West, how could the White Citizens Council file a law where peer trial by a jury of one's peers could convict Negroes at White for any crimes? Mr. Douglas brings this two cited cases; he is on his own state of Illinois in Mississippi after he found the white woman. The verdict against the two white defendants was boastfully celebrated in national magazines. All-white jury acquitted the Negro people against the two white men. He is not likely to be on jury duty to protect Southern Negro citizens and certain local officials were parties. The White Citizens Council, he said, began to file affidavits challenging the qualifications of the registrants to whom they offered proof of qualifications on behalf of Negro registrants who had themselves been turned away from the registrar's office and were denied an opportunity to establish their qualifications. These purported affidavits were not prepared and filed in good faith but were prepared and filed without regard to the actual legal qualifications of the registrants to whom they refer.

Mr. Olney said that despite this the Negro voter to remain on the roll of registered voters of Ouachita Parish the names that have been unlawfully removed. The registrar and his deputy refused to hear offers of proof of qualifications on behalf of any more than 50 challenged Negro registrants per day. Consequently, most of the Negro registrants were turned away from the registrar's office and were denied any opportunity to establish their proper registration. Thereafter, the registrar and her deputy struck the names of such registrants from the rolls.

Mr. Olney said: "For this serious condition there is no adequate remedy precisely available to the Department of Justice. A criminal prosecution begun after the election would not restore to the roll of registered voters of Ouachita Parish names that have been unlawfully removed."

The issue is now joined in the Senate. Every body but two Senators representing: If enough pressure is brought, letters, telegrams and offers of proof of qualifications will be prepared and to file in good faith. It is now more than 50 challenged Negro registrants per day. Consequently, most of the Negro registrants were turned away from the registrar's office and were denied any opportunity to establish their proper registration. Thereafter, the registrar and her deputy struck the names of such registrants from the rolls."
Supreme Court’s Historic Decisions Are Landmarks in Fight for Freedom

A remarkable amount of agitation and legal wrangling have been reported as a result of recent Supreme Court decisions which limit congressional investigations into speech, press and the Smith Act opinions, nullify the so-called "un-American" status and obloquy . . . equally subject to public stigma, scorn and obloquy . . .

The court decision in no way strips Congress of its power "to expose for the sake of exposure." The public is, of course, entitled to be informed concerning the workings of its Government. That cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant purpose is to create a "climate of un-Americanism.

The writer said further: "It's amazing to imagine a general power to expose where the predominant purpose is to create a "climate of un-Americanism." That cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant purpose is to create a "climate of un-Americanism."

The Supreme Court on Monday powerfully reasserted its guardianship of individual liberty. This reassertion was especially needed and long overdue in regard to the excesses of certain congressional investigating committees, among them the House Committee on un-American Activities. In reversing the conviction of John Watkins for contempt of Congress, the Court drew new and clearer boundaries for the application of congressional investigating powers. These boundaries might have been, and should have been, clarified a decade ago. In the Barsky case, decided by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1947, Judge Edgerton set forth in a dissenting opinion many of the same arguments against the use of committees investigating the investigations themselves. These arguments were vindicated by the Supreme Court, according to Chief Justice Warren in the Watkins decision. The key statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren in the Watkins opinion agreed that Congress cannot have the power "to expose for the sake of exposure.

"We have no doubt that there is no conventional power to expose merely for the sake of exposure. The public is, of course, entitled to be informed concerning the workings of its Government. That cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant purpose is to create a "climate of un-Americanism." That cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant purpose is to create a "climate of un-Americanism."

"Boy, Am I Burning Up"
Pension Built Home  Here standing with members of his family before the home he built in Okinawa with the money he received under the Hawaii ILWU pension plan is Kazo Ginoza. He was a member of the ILWU for 23 years, a member of the Pioneer Mill Co., with a lump sum pension settlement of $4,694.99, won under the ILWU agreement. He is pictured with his grand- daughter, his son's mother-in-law, Goze Nakama, and his sister, Goze Ginoza.

Some Memorable Days for Labor

SAN FRANCISCO — Independence Day and Bloody Thursday are commemorated side by side by ILWU members. Twenty-three years ago, on this day, July fifth, seven maritime workers became martyrs of labor in Pacific Coast ports, killed by the bullets of police during the strike that gave birth to this union. This fact of two important holidays — both of them fights for independence — was noted in the Local 16 Labor News Bulletin, last week from which is quoted the following two editorials:

Bloody Thursday

July 5, 1934—23 years ago — marks the Independence of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen, just as surely as July 4th marks the Independence of our Nation.

Employer Associations would like to forget Bloody Thursday, as well as local and state authorities. Because history has shown that the prime interest of law enforcement agencies in 1934, as well as at all times, is to protect the interests of the Employers first — and the public second, if at all. As protecting newly born unions, clubs and tear gas were the order of the day.

So much of the bitterness which stemsmed from Bloody Thursday is now gone. Relationships between the ILWU and the Employers are on fairly solid ground. There is an atmosphere of mutual trust, wherein the Employers are reaching out to clasp the hands of the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court who really believe in the rights of labor to organize free unions, and the rights of the American Constitution that was born in blood and struggle.

Independence Day

July 4 — to many people, a good day for a camping trip, outing, shooting off fireworks, or just plain lazing around. And an opportunity for politicians to make long-winded speeches on matters of generality, and offensive to no one. Speeches that are soon forgotten mainly because they have no substance. Lots of words with no real meaning.

To organized labor, Independence Day means a great deal. Because with Independence came a Constitution and with the Constitution, a Bill of Rights. Employers and Big Business could get along pretty well — maybe even better — without a Constitution and Bill of Rights, but it would mean an end to labor unions.

The U.S. Supreme Court just a few days ago said, in effect: the United States is a free country, anyone can say anything he pleases, anytime he pleases, without interference from Congress or any other body. To organized labor, this means that our American Constitution is a free country, anyone can say anything he pleases, anytime he pleases, without interference from Congress or any other body. To organized labor, this means that our American Constitution is a free country, anyone can say anything he pleases, anytime he pleases, without interference from Congress or any other body.

Main Thing Is to Get Passenger Breathing

The patient should be stretched out on his front, then lifted at the waist so that water will run out of the bronchial passages.

Any mouth in the mouth, any dirt, mucus, gum, tobacco, dentures, froth, should be removed, and the tongue pulled forward.

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Number one is a right to penalize you for it. Some people think this court ruling is terrible. Especially reactionary Congressmen and Senators. They don't mind free speech for themselves, but they don't like the idea of other people having the same right.

The U.S. Supreme Court is to be congratulated for having the courage — in times like the present — to speak out, and tell Congress and the Courts that our American Constitution doesn't change every two years and that putting a muzzle on the American people is not what the founders of our Country had in mind.

To Labor Unions, the court decision means that, among other things, free speech means just what it says. It is not a secret, not the main target — the main objective of these so-called Union Busting Committees — is to intimidate and intimidate people. And frightened people do not make good union members. And intimidated unions do not make gains.

It's good, and it's right, to believe that — somewhere, somehow — the signers of our Declaration of Independence are reaching out to clasp the hands of the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court who really believe in protecting and defending the Constitution that was born in blood and struggle.

Some Tips on Swim Safety

You CAN BE ready for emergencies if you know how to apply artificial respiration, particularly by practicing the technic. Even a little knowledge may enable you to save a life.

The need for more people having such knowledge was pointed up by the San Francisco Health Department Bulletin last month:

"About 90 per cent of the 90 million persons who use swimming facilities each year swim very poorly or not at all. Only 10 per cent swim reasonably well or very well, and the percentage of swimmers who are able to posted 10 to 12 times per minute, with no interruption in the rhythm.

Since it is so important to start artificial respiration immediately and continue it smoothly, don't wait or stop to look for help, call a doctor, loosen clothing, or warm the patient. These things can be done after breathing starts; if help is on the scene, have someone call a doctor.

After the patient revives, stay ready to start artificial respiration again; sometimes a person stops breathing after he seems to be all right.

Avoid swimming if tired or overheated.

Swim close to shore. If muscle cramps occur, leave water at once.

Do not swim from boats in deep water.

Be wary of river currents. If your boat capsizes, stay with it. Do not stand or change positions in boats.

Select a safe swimming place, preferably supervised by lifeguards.

Know how to rescue a person from drowning and how to apply artificial respiration.

Assist others in distress is even smaller, a fact corroborated by observation that three of every four drownings occurs within 60 feet of the shore. The Bulletin gives these water safety suggestions:

Never swim alone.

Wait an hour after meals before swimming.

After the patient revives, stay ready for emergencies if you know how to apply artificial respiration.
The Dispatch Page 8 July 5, 1957

Historic Supreme Court Decisions are Landmarks

(Continued from Page 6)

The court is plow his way through this jungle

plow his way through this jungle

similar to normal criminal trials.

are prolonged affairs lasting for

months. In part this is attributable to

the courts are placed in an unten-

able position if they are to strike a balance between the public need for a particular criminal prosecution and the right of citizens to carry on their affairs free from unnecessary governmental interference.

After the Watkins decision, it was pointed out by many commentators, that scores of people have spent years in jail unnecessarily, and had such a decision been rendered ten years ago a decade of McCarthyism would have been

A DECISION IS A REALITY The last issue of Time Magazine, in discussing Clark's appointment, said he back for the job by Chief Justice Fred Vinson (another Truman appointee), "... because, said the wags, Vinson wanted somebody in the court who knew less law than he did.

F. Stone, in his Weekly, in round-

out this remarkable watering down of the witch-hunt said:

"That suicide on the eve of the San Francisco hearings was only the latest in a long line of tragic, but understandable errors and failures that were made because of the Smith Act decision was a reality. The decisions reflect the steady and massive public magnification, created for that weird collection of communists, clowns, ex-communist crackpots and poor sick souls who made America look foolish and even dangerous during the last ten years their perpetual searching under the national bed for little men who weren't there.

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