SPEAK UP
for better
SOCIAL SECURITY
for
DISABLED WORKERS
WOMEN WORKERS
WIDOWS
DISABLED CHILDREN

When the youngest child reaches 18, HR 7225 provides for continuation of benefits in cases where a child is permanently and totally disabled. Only about 5,000 children and mothers would be affected, but this provision is one of the most humane and urgent provisions of the entire measure.)

IV. Funded coverage of
HR 7225 closes the few remaining gaps in the coverage of social security. This includes the 13,000 employees of TVA.

V. HR 7225 increases the contribution rate for both employers and employees by the amount necessary to pay for the improvements and to keep the Social Security system on a sound financial basis.

VI. Finally, the bill is opposed by the advisory council representing employers, workers and self-employed to review periodically the needs of the system and make recommendations to Congress.

SACRAMENTO REPORT...

By JOHN DESPOL, Legislative Representative

• Budget, Special Sessions Adjourn
• Water Issue Dominated Both Sessions
• Tidelands Controversy Resolved
• Some Flood Relief Legislation Passed

The Christmas floods in California not only made water the prime concern of the special session but became the prime issue of the 50-day budget session. Legislative approval of a $1,779,000,500 budget hit a snag when a mid-month dispute arose which immobilized the budget for some 96 hours. The basic bone of contention was the insertion in the budget bill of language that would require state purchase of the Feather River Project's San Luis Dam site without delay. Approval of this language would have ruled out the chances of negotiating federal funds for the project.

Los Angeles County legislators sought state acquisition without delay while many San Joaquin Valley and other northern legislators favored federal construction.

As the legislative representative of the California CIO Council, I direct the following wires to the members of the Assembly:

Strongly urge no action be taken to prevent federal construction of San Luis reservoir at this time. It has been the consistent policy of our unions that best means of providing economical water is federal construction and financing. Careful analysis of cost factors in delivery of water vital in view of cost prices as low as $3.50 per acre foot water in Central Valley as compared to cost prices as high as $80 per acre foot delivered by Metropolitan Water District. There is need for study of best plans to...

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Records of Richards and Yorty
Cited As Excellent...
Kuchel Record Does Not Warrant Support...

Following a 2-day session in Fresno on March 23-24, the Political Action Committee, the official state-wide political arm of California CIO, composed of representatives from all CIO-affiliated unions in California, convened the CIO State Council, issued the following statement on the decision reached regarding the California U.S. senatorial

"After considerable and careful evaluation of all U.S. Senatorial contenders of both major political parties, the Committee, facing its responsibility to the union membership affiliated with California CIO-PAC, interviewed two candidates contesting for the U.S. Senate seat in California, Los Angeles State Senator Richard Richards and former Congressman Samuel Yorty.

"The evaluation of the voting records of the three main contenders—Richards, Yorty and U.S. Senator Thomas Kuchel—was made prior to the appearance of Richards and Yorty before the PAC interviewing session.

"While Senator Kuchel was not able to appear personally because of his official duties in Washington, he relayed through written and telephone communications aspects of his work as an incumbent which do not appear in published voting records. However, on the basis of Senator Kuchel's own voting record since his incumbency, it was the considered opinion of the committee members that his record of being right on one-fourth of his votes and wrong on three-fourths did not warrant support in terms of labor's legislative yardstick. The legislative program of labor—both nationally and in the state—is determined democratically by the decisions made at national, international and state conventions. The California CIO Political Action Committee conscientiously follows such mandates of democratically elected delegates in measuring the acceptability of candidates.

"Because both Samuel Yorty and Richard Richards have excellent voting records and both have received labor support in the past, the Committee felt it would be doing a disservice to the vast majority of union members who have, in the past, worked and voted for both candidates, to recommend arbitrarily one over the other. It was the consensus that as an organization, responsible to some 200,000 union members, the attitude and opinions of these members must be recognized and respected. Thus on the basis of these factors which must be considered in endorsement decisions, the Committee is making no recommendation on the candidates of either Richard Richards or Samuel Yorty."

"I learned a lesson I did not thereafter violate: A full measure of health is basic to successful command."

April 9, 1956
Vol. 6, No. 5

CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. SENATORIAL CONTEST...
Following is the major portion of an address by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D., N. Y.) at an ADA Research Day dinner held in New York in February 5. The theme concerned itself with true liberalism vs. the "leap year" variety.

...President Eisenhower was recently called a New Dealer because of his State of the Union Message. Shades of A. Lincoln in Wonderland. As to top it off, this so-called New Deal message won the immediate praise and support of some liberals as Senators Bridges, Bricker, and Butler.

As a matter of fact, this is nothing to be really surprised at. This is simply a recurrent political phenomenon known as leap year liberalism. Every fourth year, in the same year that a maid can propose to a man, and when candidates for public office propose to the voters, so-called liberalism breaks out all over.

It should be reassuring, but it is disturbing, too. It is reassuring that liberalism is so popular, but it is disturbing to ask where some voters may be taken in by the leap-year liberals.

The trouble arises from a lack of general understanding of what liberalism really is. To begin with, liberalism is more much than the sum of those specific programs and policies which have, at one time or another, been advocated by liberals.

Once upon a time liberals fought for public utility rate regulation, for the Sherman Antitrust Act, and for the Clayton Antitrust Act. Well, these eventually were adopted and today no one, not even, directly opposes them. Not even Senator Bridges. Does that make Senator Bridges a liberal?

The New Deal ushered in regulation of the stock market; it outlawed utility holding companies; it established bond deposit insurance, and social security. Does that make liberals of everybody who today supports these programs—which is practically everybody?

President Eisenhower has indicated his acceptance of the principle of minimum-wage legislation, of Federal aid for school construction, of Federal aid for voluntary health-insurance plans; and of public housing, for example. Remember, I said "the principle."

Does that make President Eisenhower a true liberal, and make the Republican Party into a liberal party?

I am not ready to say that. If liberals are willing to accept these, and these alone, as passports of liberalism, then we have certainly lowered our standards; and liberalism has lost the meaning I always thought it had.

As I understand it, liberalism is, above all, a spirit of action, a method of approach to problems, and a devotion to certain basic tenets of faith in freedom and in individual dignity.

And of these three characteristics, the last is the most important.

Liberals believe not only in the Bill of Rights, but in the right of individuals to exercise these rights, free from intimidation, coercion, or punishment. Liberals believe not only in the right to be right, but even more importantly, in the right to be wrong.

Liberals believe not only in the words "equal opportunity" and "non-discrimination," but believe that these words must be implemented by action: they believe that the denial of equality of opportunity, or the practice of discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin is not only absolutely wrong, but absolutely intolerable.

Liberals believe in the ceaseless reexamination of all doctrine and orthodoxy. Liberals believe in the encouragement of the strong, but not at the expense of the weak.

Liberals believe in the widest and most equitable distribution of the benefits of prosperity. We are opposed to the trickle-down theory of economics.

Liberals do not believe that the sole business of Government is business. We believe that business of Government is the welfare of all actors of the Nation.

Liberals believe in international cooperation and brotherhood; in the possibility of peace, security, prosperity and justice for all nations and all peoples.

Liberals believe that we are brother's keeper.

Liberals believe that each human life and each human soul, whether in America or elsewhere, is important.

Liberals are opposed to communism and totalitarianism in any form, under any name.

I have listed 11 criteria of liberalism as I understand it. I have undoubtedly omitted some important ones.

I do not expect that every liberal will agree with my definitions. We do not expect every liberal to fit into a rigid category in order to be a liberal. But he must have the liberal spirit and the liberal faith.

The liberal spirit is an adventurous spirit—a spirit of bold experiment and courageous attack on problems. It is a spirit which strives for the practical but does not automatically reject the ideal.

It is a spirit of pressing forward toward new horizons, experimenting not only to resolve the problems of today but to anticipate the problems of tomorrow.

The liberal spirit puts the accent on youth—the youth who are the inheritors of our successes and our failures.

Do you remember—some of you are surely old enough to remember—the early days of the New Deal? Do you remember the Civilian Conservation Corps? The WPA? And the National Youth Administration?

High among the priorities of the New Deal were the programs designed to meet the problems of our young men and women.

Among other reasons, that is why the New Deal appealed so deeply to the young and why there was a trend, which has not yet been reversed, for first voters to become Democrats.

Where is the emphasis on youth today? Where is that bold forward-seeking spirit that characterized our Government in the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt?

There is the renunciation of ideas which led to some of the greatest advances our country had ever made—from the brink of economic disaster and despair to the highest levels of economic and scientific achievement the world has ever known?

The spirit of the New Deal is not to be found in the ranks of this administration.

There were some wild and woolly-minded young men in Government in those days. But collectively they had a spirit which infected the land—a spirit of reform and recovery, of reeducation and of construction. This spirit lighted new fires of sacrifice, dedication, and patriotic endeavor which brought America from depression into recovery, and then on to victory in World War II.

Today, in place of that spirit we have the stodgy, stiffening atmosphere of caution and restraint—a spirit of search—not for solutions, but for slogans; an emphasis not on pioneering but on merchandising.

This is the spirit of 1956—the spirit of this administration, the spirit of this time.

I do not mean to indicate that all we need to do is renew and rekindle the spirit of the New Deal is to elect a Democratic President. It is not quite as simple as that. There are deep ailments afflicting the national soul today.

But I do mean to say that as we liberals go into this election year, our task must be to make sure that we have fallen back and have far to go.

November is still—months away, but it is also very soon. Let us consider well what we are going to say to the people in the months ahead.

The people are worse than some people think. Neither the violence nor the extravagance of unsupported assertions will convince them. They may be temporarily awed, but they will not be held by trick or maneuver. In the long run, they will see through hypocrisy.

Their support can be won by honesty, sincerity, vision, courage, and a sense of responsibility. It can be won by talking sense.

In appealing to voters we must speak in the language of the times and address ourselves to the problems of the hour. But we dare not try to anticipate too much the passing public mood and tailor our programs and principles to it.

Such a presentation will ring false and come out untrue.

The people will know.

The chief task of liberals in the year ahead is to help frame the issues.

They must help to insure that the people will have a clear choice between clearly alternative sets of principles and programs.

Of all the issues there is one which, in 1956, serves better than any other as a touchstone of liberalism. I mean the issue of civil rights.

If a candidate is to qualify as a liberal candidate he must show a deep understanding and firm resolve on this issue. He may not dodge or dodge at.

(Continued on page 5, column 1)
ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT...

NATIONAL DEBT SKYROCKETS IN THREE YEARS

When the Big Business Administration took over the reins of government on January 20, 1953, the national debt totaled $267,674,819,744. By January 20, 1956—three years later—the debt was augmented to $280,131,998,482, or an increase of close to $13 billion.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, an independent newspaper, points out in its January 22 issue, incidentally, that the four Federal budgets under the present Administration call for expenditures totaling $262.2 billion—whereas the last four under the previous Administration provided for $225.2 billion in expenditures. Eliminating expenses for the Territories and insular possessions—the "cost of national protection"—the Post-Dispatch points out that the last four Truman budgets averaged $201.2 billion while the four Eisenhower budgets averaged $217.7 billion.

TRUMAN COMMENTS ON "BALANCED BUDGET"

"I think that the virtues of a balanced budget can at times be exaggerated. Andrew Jackson paid off the national debt entirely, and the budget was balanced when the unprecedented price of 1837 struck. Even the depression following the crash of 1929 overtook a government which was operating in the black."

"I was interested always in balancing the figures of the budget, as the record indicates; but I was even more concerned over the balancing of the human budget in this country."

—Harry S. Truman in his Memoirs, Vol. 2

PROSPERITY'S SORE TOE

More people are having a tough time paying their debts. And those debts are growing bigger. So reports the American Collectors Association, Inc., an organization comprised of 1,900 collecting agencies.

The Association says that in December, 1955, the number of accounts referred to bill collectors was up, compared with December, 1954, by 13 percent. It also states that the average account was higher; that repossession of goods bought on credit was more numerous, and that the number of accounts on which creditors were unable to get payment was substantially higher.

"THAT FULL FAIR SHARE"

The farmer was getting only 38 cents out of each dollar spent at the grocery store last December, according to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture. That's the result of a study which found that the average price of an article was higher; that repossession of goods bought on credit was more numerous, and that the number of accounts on which creditors were unable to get payment was substantially higher.

Alameda County

General Motors...Up 47.5%
Dakota Rubber...Up 101.5%
Sun Oil...Up 20.0%
Armour & Co...Up 35.3%
Montano's...Up 37.9%
International Harvester...Up 52.9%
Youngstown Sheet & Tube...Up 106.5%
US Steel...Up 89.4%

These figures bear out the economists' contention, such as U.S. Steel, could have granted 1955 wage hikes without price hikes! Workers received a 7% increase.

EDITOR'S REJECT STUDY OF PRESS...

It seems that the nation's newspaper editors want no part of a proposed study of the press' performance and handling of news in the local community. Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, announced that it was dropping plans for such a study because it found that a majority of the editors would not cooperate in the survey.

A poll of 76 editors and publishers by the fraternity's Committee on Ethics and News Objectivity showed that the study would have "no chance of reasonable success," the fraternity announced.

The poll showed that 56 opposed the study, 18 supported it, 9 conditionally backed it, 2 were noncommittal and 11 failed to answer. The study was proposed because of the many charges concerning a "One Party Press." Generally, editors and publishers of the country's outstanding newspapers welcomed the survey. For example, The New York Times publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Washington Post and Times Herald vowed "yes" in the poll. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., publisher of the Post-Dispatch, answered that he did not see why an open-minded editor wouldn't welcome such a study. But Pulitzer found himself in the minority.

Wright Bryan, editor of the conservative Cleveland Plain Dealer, replied: "I do not see what good purpose it can serve."

David S. Ingalls of the strongly GOP Cincinnati Times-Star simply snapped: "We are opposed...I do not feel that it is necessary to go into that study. No one that I know or the "One Party Press" charges would be found to be true in their own mind."

As the St. Louis Post-Dispatch commented, "Surely the press makes a fundamental mistake when it criticizes other acts but acts to foreclose a study of how objectively it prints the news about the most important choice the people must make."

KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR LEGISLATURE!

Laws passed by your state legislature affect your life and your future. Consider a law recently passed by the Alabama legislature. In 1953, the Alabama organization in Marion County which requires membership fees or dues to secure registration with a labor union, under the law, is obligated to file an annual return with the Alabama Railroad and Highway Commission. The organization must file the name and address of every member, addresses of meeting places, times of meetings. It must deposit all dues and assessments and make all records open to public inspection.

The law exempts organizations operated exclusively for religious, political, or literary purposes. In other words, the powers-that-be want to know who belongs to a labor union and what the union is up to.

Or take a recent bill passed by the Virginia legislature. The bill raises unemployment compensation benefits from $24 to $37 a week and permits payments to any worker who registers supplemental lay-off pay from his employer. This means that Ford workers in Virginia can now receive unemployment benefits under the plan worked out by the company and the UAW. No employer, who realizes a man can't live on $27, can pay additional jobless compensation.

Even worse, another provision in the Virginia bill denies any union recognition, not even a right to have a union shop if he is laid off because of a strike at some other plant of the employer. A Virginia union member will thus be permitted neither to union shop in Detroit, Houston, Phoenix or Portland.

After the run-off elections in Louisiana February 21, the picture there looks brighter. With New Orleans' mayor taking an active part in the campaign, and out of 128 labor-backed candidates, 60 won. Local observers believe there is a fair chance that the so-called "right-to-work" law will be repealed.

State legislatures will be elected in November in all but six states (Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia). In some of these states, the primary is only a few weeks off.

Alameda County endorse in city contests:

Endorsements of candidates for the city councils of Hayward and San Leandro and for the San Leandro School board has been made by the Greater Alameda CIO Council. Those endorsed include:

Hayward City Council
San Leandro City Council
Pond Aronroy
Jack Maloney
Michael Sheridan
Valance Gill
Frank Briggs
Marvel Taylor
John Pappas
San Leandro School Board
Mrs. Bernice Genic
Mrs. Marion Hageman
NEW MC Services Offered...

New services at the renamed Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital in El Monte will accentuate mental as well as the general public, because in addition to policy victims, the new program will include treatment and hospitalization for victims of other neuromuscular diseases such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis. There are thousands of such victims for whom this program will offer a new ray of hope.

Any victim of a neuromuscular disease can now obtain a free examination and possible hospitalization by calling the Admissions Clinic of the Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital at 365 E. 32nd Street, for an appointment. If the medical examining committee believes that a victim may benefit from intensive treatment and hospitalization, the program will be available, regardless of race, religion, residence, color or age to able.

"Little Mother" Richardson follows Weyman Shipton, 16, despite the proposal that the water resource board be made up of three state water boards, which will become the State Water Board with advisory powers of the power of even over regulations and rules proposed by the director. Any differences or disagreements involving policies and procedure will be reported to the Governor and legislature by the director. Board.

During the closing hours of the day on which the special session law was adopted, the clock in the Senate was broken when several soldiers finally switched their votes. Following this, other Senators, realizing their cause was lost, began to give in and voted for the concurrent bill. Only 8 Senators held firm—Stanley Arnold (D), Arthur Bond (R), Charles Brown (D), Earl Desmond (D), George Frey (D), R. T. Johnson (D), Edwin Regan (D), Stephen Teale (D).

The tidiest all union meeting that has been ranging between the State and the City of Long Beach was finally resolved by the passage of the Allen proposal which millions of women fears and home purchase brook the State of $120 million in accumulated tilled revenues. All future earnings will be split on a 50-50 basis; in addition, the New York Board will receive all of the day's revenues. (The State will share partially in harbor subsistence corrective measures approved by the State.)

The State proposal which included the entire proposal was to be placed in a water reserve fund. On the insistence of Senator Ben Hulse (R) the bill was amended to provide that the money would be spent in the improvement fund, which does not preclude its use for water development.

The compromise bill had been worked out by Assistant Majority Leader (R) and the city's Assemblymen William Grant (R) and Her- bert Kilcreek (R), and representatives of the State Attorney General's office.

Approved legislation calls for an appropriation of $145,000,000 to be raised by a general tax. Of the total amount, 75% is to be spent for the improvement fund, the balance for educational districts which suffered by the Christmas floods. The worst-hit areas may obtain grants up to 95%, while other areas will have budget allotment.

Several measures designed to give individual tax payers some relief, were passed by the Assembly only to be defeated in the Senate Finance Committee.

New proposal is to be introduced in November.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL FOR LOCAL UNION MEMBERS...

"NEW CROSS AFRE IN DIXIE"

A vivid picture of the frightening power built up in Mississippi and other Southern states by anti-segregation, anti-labor, anti-white Citizens Coun- cil is presented in this new pamphlet, "New Cross Afre in Dixie," a report of five revealing articles by James Desmond in the New York Daily News. Desmond, who covered the Till murder trial in Mississippi, made an extended trip to the South, crime-ridden Delta region where Negroes outnumber whites three to one, and interviewed members of the WCC and talking to victims of the new terror.

The pamphlet describes the WCC as "the new Klan that enforces thought control by economic terrorism"—an organization that affects the black as the terror merely economic. The right to vote is denied to Negroes, whether gains, whereas, even murder, against Negroes goes unpunished.

Copies of this illustrated pamphlet may be ordered from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, at a cost of 5¢ per copy or $4.00 per hundred.

"THE FENCE"

Action to rewrite the unfair provisions of the McCarran Immigration Act is called for in an attractive 20-page pamphlet, "The Fence," sponsored by a group of New York City citizens. The pamphlet highlights the restrictive nature of the Act, that it discriminates against naturalized citizens, and is racist in character.

"The Fences" points out that, under our quota system, one Englishman is worth 55 Greeks. And one Irishman is worth 10 Chinese and 60 Turks. Asians and Africans barely rate at all.

Union placement of refugees from Communist terror is under our care as well as asylum seekers for revi- sion of the McCarran Act are highlighted in the pamphlet. Copies of "The Fences" are available from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, at a cost of 5¢ per copy, $25.00 per hundred.

"The ability to get up to the game without getting into war is the necessary art."—Sey. of State John Foster Dulles

MEANLY ASSAIS LABOUR LEADERS WHO MISUSE UNION POSTS

The single purpose of trade unionism is "to build up stronger trade unions within the framework of the industry," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the New York Building Congress.

Mr. Meany declared that to abuse a great trade or a union to be used as an instrumentally for power by individuals for personal advantage," he told an overflow lunch- room audience. Poining out that the merged organization would "stick to the simple purposes for which it was founded and the principles in its construction," he said that the AFL-CIO would "cooperate with public authorities, with management, to see to it that all in the people in positions of responsibility in the trade union movement live up to those principles." "We'll have our difficulties," he added, "as we now have in this country."

Meany spoke before a large audience of public dignitaries, headed by Cardinal Spellman, and top- ranking trade union and industrial leaders of the metropolitan area.

The AFL-CIO leader, discussing the current position of the CA in the Soviet Union, said it was "just a change in tactics, not a change in ideas and objec- tives." "We must think practically and not delude ourselves about the menace of communism," he declared.

Addressing himself to the industry representa- tives in the audience, Meany said that "labor can't do business with Russia and neither can business."

"In philosophy he is doomed to not only break labor," he said, "but to help the organization which you gentlemen represent. If there are businessmen who feel they can do business with communism, let me remind you that when one seg- ment of a country loses its liberty, then all segments lose it as it was with Hitler."
"LEAP YEAR LIBERALS".

(Continued from page 2)

There is no halfway house on the road to equal human rights for all our citizens. It is the duty of government to see that none of our citizens is treated differently, equally, if possible, equally. When there is a threat to the very authority of government, as there is today, it is time that the struggle is joined and pressed to its inevitable conclusion.

I know that this issue cuts across party lines. I have heard the wish expressed that the civil-rights issue be taken out of our political and economic arena. All who wish it are reflecting an inadequate understanding of the inner workings of democracy.

In this election, the people are going to vote on the civil-rights issue. It is their only opportunity to express themselves effectively. It is the only way they can give the country asignal.

I have no doubt of what this mandate will be.

I have faith in the people's wisdom. I have faith in the heart and hands of each of us as—each one of us—and those thousands and hundreds of thousands of us throughout the country—if we truly have faith, we cannot truly fail.

QUALIFIED TEACHERS HARDER TO FIND

School boards are finding it much harder today to locate qualified teachers. Cleary as the trade unions and their families must voluntarily contribute to help elect candidates to public office who will have the welfare of all the people at heart.

In an article entitled, "A Backstage Look at the '56 Political Sales Campaigns," The October 15, 1955, issue of the magazine reported: "It's from the professionals primarily that you learn how gifts may be hidden. Companies, forbidden to contribute to candidates of either campaign, have put candidates on retainer. Checks are signed without a payee, to be sent, when needed, to a printer or to somebody else the company may have hired. Checks are drawn by foreign subsidiaries that need not detail their expenditure deductions.

"Other methods of collecting from the rich are part of the record. If a man gives $3,000 in the name of each member of his family, the Internal Revenue Service will interpret these checks as separate donations, not bulkng them and claiming a tax as it would if the money were going to an individual." (Incidentally, one professional solicitor of political funds, according to "Sales Management," lists and visits the "rich whom the opposition candidate has offended."

"I will prejudice, bitterness, vanity—but never goodwill," he said. "They are the two reports that he "tries to learn what his prospect hates, to make him feel that his check is a final act of retribution."

Thus you see some of the gimmicks which corporations and rich people use to get around the law and give money in their own way. It will take a lot of individual dollars from little people to even partially stop such practices.

SENATE KILLS BILL TO CURB CITY VOTERS

By WILLARD SHEETON

AFL-CIO News, March 31, 1956

A slickly devised plan to augment the power of one-party states and rural voters in presidential elections collapsed on March 30 under a joint defense of the proposed Daniel-Thurmond-Mundt constitutional amendments.

After beating this amendment and other proposed electoral changes, the Senate sent the entire issue back to the Judiciary Committee. This recommittal presumes badly needed changes for this session.

The Daniel-Thurmond-Mundt proposal reached the floor originally with impressive co-sponsorship from 54 senators, only 12 short of two-thirds of the entire membership needed for passage.

Co-Sponsors Drop Off

Opponents included Sen. J. D. Clark, (D.-Ill.), Herbert Lehman (D.-N. Y.) and John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) made so devastating an attack on the proposal that several co-sponsors dropped off the resolution.

Among these were Sen. Irving M. Ives (R.-N. Y.) and Alexander Smith (R.-N. Y.). Three other senators.-

THE DIVISION IN MANAGEMENT...


The dramatic merger of the nation's two major labor federations, the AFL and CIO, into a single, unified labor movement of some 16,000,000 workers, may provoke some new trends in labor-management relations in the future.

For the first time since labor has come of age it speaks with a unified voice. The railroad brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers who are assimilated with the AFL-CIO, almost always express the same views on labor-management issues, despite their past differences.

This time it is management that is divided and feuding.

On such fundamental issues as union recognition, pensions, guaranteed annual wages, we are hearing various management representatives presenting different ideas.

Even social security, which almost everyone has accepted in this country, got a rough-going over at the recent meeting of the Eastern Association of Manufacturers in New York. Cola G. Parker, newly elected head of the major organization of management executives in the country, didn't care much.

"As businessmen we can't hire anyone we choose," Parker said. "The men we hire must belong to this or that union, so we have some security cards in order, and be in line for various fair employment rules. The government tells us and they must get a dollar an hour even though their predictions may be so low that no one will pay them a dollar an hour."

In addition to organized labor the most unpopular group at any rate of organizing companies in any major field. This is NAM's vociferous support of so-called "right-to-work" laws generally. Big industry which has learned to live with organized labor, is unsentimental about these anti-labor laws.

"Right-to-work" laws, legalized under Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, have been passed in 18 states, mostly in the South. They prohibit management and unions from signing any contract providing for the union shop requirement and thus the union after a specified time lapse. Even though management and all the workers in the plant want union security, it would be denied under the law.

The NAM insists that its support of "right-to-work" laws is due to its belief that no worker should be compelled to join a union, to support a trade union leader, on the other hand, say that this argument would be more convincing if he strove for enforced unionism by the employers, themselves, instead of by management. Actually, the NAM became the advocate of the open shop as long ago as 1935 and it is in the most advantageous position.

In contrast, big industry has found that a union shop contract with its employers has given a stability to its work force and removed the threat of open-shop outsiders, that is, both the union and management, to guarantee the rights of the individual worker.

Organized labor—the AFL-CIO, the railbrotherhoods and the UMBW—is currently outlawed in five states, while the "right-to-work" laws. In fact, AFL-CIO President George Meany has said that these laws will be a major target from now on.

The differences among management spokesmen has provoked hard feelings, not only on "right-to-work" laws but on many other matters.

Organized labor, united and cooperating, is caught between those forces in management which desire to operate in 1956 and those which desire to operate in the climate of 1935. It's a strange shift to labor-management relations.

EISENHOWER-LED COMMISSION DENIES MCCALCUTTY TV BID...

Reversal of an examiner's ruling by the GOP-dominated Federal Communications Commission has resulted in the denial of a television channel in Sacramento which was sought by the McClatchy Publishing Company.

Last year the McClatchy channel, which had supported Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential contest, had won permission for a television channel following FCC hearings in Sacramento. The FCC hearing examiner reportedly ruled in favor of the newspaper chain, finding it "generally superior." However, the FCC overruled its own examiner by awarding the channel to another organization.

To most observers this represented a denial of a free speech opportunity. Whether or not the McClatchy commission is accustomed to making such denials. What has happened in California is not new. For example, the Madison Capital Times, a Wisconsin liberal publication, suffered a similar fate at the hands of the FCC.

In commenting on its treatment, the Madison paper said:

"If the commission really concerned about "diversification? Or is it concerned about the pressure it is getting from the Republican high command that wants to get its TV stations into the hands of the owners of the one-party press? Before the 1956 campaign gets under way..."

The Madison paper's editor and publisher, William T. Byrue, further warned: "Control of television in the hands of the big, corporate establishment—if labor is something labor should be vitally interested in."

WORKERS HURT AS FARMERS' INCOME DROPS BY $1,000,000,000

The Agriculture Department reported March 6 that farmers' net income dropped by more than $1,000,000,000 last year. This figure, in fact, American farmers had $1,000,000,000 less to spend on shoes, tractors, clothes, cars, tools, stoves, refrigerator,

ators, radio and television sets, and other goods.

And that, in turn, means—among other things—that American industry lost $1,000,000,000 in sales, and that American workers lost a lot in wages and jobs.

Incidentally, corporate stockholders received more dividends last year than in 1953 which all of the farmers in the country received from farming.

congressional districts, by which members of the House are chosen, are similarly gerrymandered.

A shift by the states to division of their electoral votes in presidential elections by congressional districts would leave urban voters underrepresented in choice of a president as well, they said.

Four proposed substitute amendments, calling for direct election of presidents by popular vote and bating each state's electoral vote on the proportion of citizens actually ballots, were dropped before the Daniel-Thurmond-Mundt proposal was turned down.

WATCH FOR NEXT ISSUE OF NEWSLETTER FOR CALIF. CIO-PAC ENDORSEMENTS FOR JUNE 5 PRIMARY

HUCKSTER CAMPAIGN SCARES BENDENS FRIENDS...

The new "Sell Bemine" campaign, which Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D.- Minn.) says costs $250,000, doesn't seem to find many buyers.

Even Charles Shuman, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has hitherto beted unions and supported organized labor, is back in the backwaters of Agriculture, Shuman is unhappy about Bemine's new, bucked-up efforts. If the magazine's license paid to labor are responsible for the farmers' plight. Referring to the drop in hog prices, Shuman said Bemine's changes:

"That's not a fair conclusion. I don't think the wages of packing plant labor are too high. I'm not in favor of reducing wages."
The controversial Nixon "slush fund" has become major news again. Charges by Drew Pearson, nationally syndicated columnist and former chief investigator of the Nixon expense fund, were included in a dominant issue in the 1952 presidential election.

The slush fund story broke in the press in September of 1972 when it was revealed that Nixon had received a total of $182,313 in private contributions from various businessmen while serving in the U.S. Senate. Nixon indignantly denied that he had been corrupted by such private contributions.

In summarizing the list in 1972, the Associated Press said it included such names as Herber Hoover, Jr., son of the 29th president, and now in the Senate; Earl B. Gilmore, multi-millionaire Los Angeles oilman; John L. Gardner, San Marino real estate man and U.S. Olympic Games official, and Charles S. Howard, Jr., son of the late automobile magnate and horse racing figure.

The AP said further: "In other names read almost like the Blue Book of metropolitan Los Angeles business, prominent manufacturers, lawyers and oilmen.

Nixon's private revenue fund was financed chiefly by 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, 26 retail products men and several munitions and war contractors.

At the time Nixon was receiving a senator's annual salary of $40,000 plus a federal expense allotment for running his office. Although Nixon claims he had no favor for his friends, Pearson claims

1. Nixon had sent his administrative assistant to the Tax Division of the Justice Department to get a $750,000 loan for his aide, Don Smith. Smith was the man who collected the $180,000 private expense fund for Nixon.

2. When the same Don Smith list $4000 at the San Souci gambling casino in Havana, gave a $400 check for the debt and was reenacted on the check, Nixon actually cut checks to the American Ambassador to Cuba asking his help for Smith regarding this gambling debt.

In the West went down the line for the groups that contributed to his fund. Here, for example, is how he voted on issues of vital interest to the real estate opera- tors who contributed: voted to cut public housing from 50,000 to 5000 units; to shorten rent controls by four months; to give localities the say in imposing rent controls in critical areas; introduced an amendment to the defense bill aimed at side-tracking public housing, etc. On other key issues, Nixon voted for the bill point bill which the oil companies favored; against cutting the oil depletion allowance to 14 per cent. A vigor- ous defense of oil was marked by copies of oilseed oil literature for the oil companies out under his own Senator frank.

The real Pearson list contribution, as revealed by the AP in September, 1972, follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts Contributed</th>
<th>Contributions to Various Presidential Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>Earl C. Adams, San Marino, lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>Walter V. Dobbs, Pasadena, lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>Rex L. Eaton, San Marino, stockbroker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>John D. R. Bacon, San Marino, real estate home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Bernard C. Brandt, Glendale, lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Jack Brown, Long Beach, news dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>R. T. Wig, San Marino,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>P. W. Witter, Los Angeles, merchant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Calleman &amp; Co., Los Angeles, merchant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>W. D. Colby, Los Angeles, cotton oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Robert H. Peterson, Los Angeles, lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Robert E. Jones, Los Angeles, steel manufacturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>Earl M. Jorgensen, Los Angeles, steel manufacturer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LADY'S COPE WITH THE Issues

GIVE A BUCK!

UAW 844: CITIZENSHIP IN ACTION

A word of commendation goes to Local 844, UAW, for its efforts in helping not only its own members but also the registered voters for offering help to other locals.

Local 844 has been in the process of contacting all local unions in the county, through the Alameda CIO Council, offering its services in getting their union members registered.

This is indeed citizenship at its very best.

McDONALD DEFACES U.S. STEEL'S INFLATION CHARGES

The charge by U.S. Steel Corporation chairman Roger Blough that there was "a $1 million contribution to inflation," brought a well-deserved, sharp attack by President John L. van Thienen of the Pittsburgh-based Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO.

Terminating the company head's statement as a "gratuitous touch," McDonald pointed out a basic fact—excessive price increases imposed by the giant steel company (prices which in turn affect all other basic industries) are responsible for inflation, not the 15 cent an hour wage increase won last year by the steel union.

Average steel productivity per worker rise to over 200 percent of increase that the actual wage cost of each ton of steel went down. Therefore, the company's price increase of $1.50 a ton at that time was completely unwar- ranted, and even more so, the company's recent $8.80 a ton increase for the price of iron plate.

McDonald recalled that the company "made a neat profit" on the wage increase the union won last year.

Theoretical cost of the host was about $35 million but it actually cost the Steelworkers $30 million, because of the increase in production that followed.

"But the corporation, immediately following the in- crease, raised steel prices $7.50 per ton," he continued. "This price increase brought in more than $96 million in additional profits for the last six months of 1953—a clear profit of $66 million over and above the theoretical 'cost of the wage increase.'

In the company's annual report, the corporation chair- man had criticized as the basic cause for inflation the 'institution of industry-wide labor, headed by leaders who, with power to bring about industry-wide strikes, seek always to cudgel each other in elevating employment costs in their respective industries.'

To which McDonald replied: "Only the chairman of the board and the financial manager of the steel corpora- tion, whose horizons are limited by Wall Street, could regard the efforts of the steelworkers to obtain better wages, pensions and security for themselves and their families, to be solely the result of competition between union leaders seeking 'alleged' to cudgel each other in eleva- ting employment costs.'

"Some of these gentlemen seem to know little about human values. They also seem to ignore basic economics."

By contrast the comparable figure for the far west was only 2 1/2. Dille pointed out, however, that this does not mean that the new minimum will be entirely un- noticed in the western region. For example, in the men's and boy's dress shirt industry the survey showed 22% of production workers in the far west earning less than the dollar minimum (as of May, 1954). In the food and kindred products industry, 6% of production workers were reported as earning less than $1 an hour in April, 1954.

The new minimum wage does not affect all employees—it applies only to those engaged in interstate commerce or producing goods for interstate or foreign commerce, including those whose work is closely related and directly essential to such commerce.

Geraldine Leshin — Editor