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CIO - CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL UNIONAffiliated with
AFL-CIO

COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



October 29, 1956

Vol. 6, No. 12

CALIFORNIA JOINS IN NATION-WIDE
AFL-CIO COPE 'GET-OUT-VOTE' PUSH

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO

They're running nose-and-nose! The side with the strongest finishing 'kick' will enter the winners' circle!

Here's what YOU can do to bring Stevenson-Kefauver-Richards across the line, first:

1. From now until election day, push the campaign among your members. Keep them informed! Pass out leaflets! Get your stewards, COPE committeemen, other union officers to keep talking it up;

2. Keep getting COPE information into the homes of union members, and into the homes of their neighbors and friends. Point out facts to the wives: Since Eisenhower took office, coffee — UP, 19-cents a pound; pork chops — UP 13 cents; lard — UP, four cents;

3. Get the COPE committee or shop stewards to canvass the members the DAY BEFORE ELECTION, urging them all to get out and vote;

4. Canvass your membership again the MORNING OF ELECTION to make sure they have voted, or promise to be sure and vote;

5. Get the COPE committeemen, shop stewards, unions officers — anybody you can — to talk to every member WHEN HE LEAVES WORK, and urge him to be sure and vote on the way home.

6. VOTE, YOURSELF. And be sure that your wife, or husband, your sisters and brothers, your aunts and uncles, in-laws, and cousins, all vote.

7. Volunteer for get-out-the-vote campaign work on election day at your local candidate's campaign headquarters in your neighborhood. If you don't know the address, call your county council office, or the Stevenson-Kefauver headquarters office in your area.

8. GET OUT THE VOTE. GET OUT THE VOTE. GET OUT THE VOTE.

REMEMBER: YOUR effort on Tuesday, November 6, General Election Day, especially between the hours of 3 p.m. to the time polls close at 7 p.m., can decide the turn-out of the vote, and the election in California. A California victory will elect Stevenson and Kefauver. We must carry California!

California unionists this week put the finishing touches on plans to join in a gigantic, nation-wide AFL-CIO 'GET-OUT-THE-VOTE' DRIVE on election day as the climax of a vigorous campaign to elect Stevenson and Kefauver.

As election day neared, AFL-CIO unions throughout the state readied a 'get-out-the-vote' drive that would sweep through plants, shops, and offices, union halls, and into the homes of union members, their friends and neighbors.

Fully recognizing that California, with its important 32 electoral votes, is a key state, COPE committees on all levels were rolling into action to push Stevenson and Kefauver over-the-top by putting the Golden State safely in the win column.

COPE leaders and rank-and-file unionists in California also were keeping their sights zeroed in on another important target: the election of Richard Richards, Democrat, to the United States Senate.

Youthful, vigorous Richards has flabbergasted his opposition with the hard-hitting campaign he has waged, which has sent him surging forward with increasing strength. Like the Stevenson-Kefauver campaign, the Richard's campaign will be decided by the side with the biggest turn-out on election day, political experts agree.

In what now shapes up as one of the closest races since 1948, veteran political observers are convinced victory will go to the side that brings the highest percentage of its supporters into the polls on election day. With all evidence pointing toward a consistently growing Democratic trend, it is probable that the bigger the turn-out, the larger the vote for Stevenson-Kefauver-Richards, observers believe.

COPE spokesmen pointed out that in this kind of situation, the AFL-CIO 'Get-Out-the-Vote' Drive will play a decisive, pivotal role.

AFL-CIO 'GET-OUT-VOTE' DRIVE
CAN ELECT STEVENSON-KEFAUVER

By HENRY SANTIESTEVEAN

It can be done!

Stevenson and Kefauver can win, November 6!

Political experts who have watched the presidential campaign are agreed on two important points:

(1) Stevenson and Kefauver have waged a powerful and effective campaign which has gained strength steadily;

(2) There is a strong trend toward the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, and the Democratic Party.

The trend has shown up consistently in the primaries, the polls, in registration figures, estimates made by the political reporters and in off-the-record reactions of professional politicians.

Political pollster Samuel Lubell has reported a "sizable shift back to the Democratic Party

by one-time supporters of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman who in 1952 voted for President Eisenhower."

Gallup reports that the nomination of Nixon immediately knocked nine points off Eisenhower's rating. It is now obvious that more and more people are making up their minds that a vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Nixon, and he is daily becoming more of a drag on the Republican ticket.

The Wall St. Journal — not a 'Democratic' publication — frankly admits there is a "farmer revolt" against Eisenhower. Lubell reports that in Iowa and Minnesota, from one-third to one-half of Ike's farm vote in '52 will be cast for Stevenson, this year.

According to studies made after the '52 election, about 60 percent of the union vote went to Stevenson, then. A nationwide poll made re-

cently showed that better than 75-percent of the union vote will go Stevenson in '56.

Here in California, the pro-Stevenson union vote will be even higher, expected to run from 70-81 percent, according to the experts.

Every indication shows that the campaign is a real horse-race. It's nip-and-tuck, and the 'tipping' of just a small percentage in one direction or the other will undoubtedly decide the election.

It's clear, now:

The side with the biggest vote-turnout will win.

The conclusion is obvious:

THE AFL-CIO 'GET-OUT-THE-VOTE' DRIVE CAN ELECT STEVENSON AND KEFAUVER.

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Broken Promises

WHERE'S THAT 'SOUND DOLLAR'?

"We have kept our promise to the American people to maintain the sound dollar to protect purchasing power and preserve the value of savings, pensions and insurance,"—1956 GOP Platform Claim.

The Great Eisenhower Crusade never did get off the ground on that one.

When it was making noises like it might and was trying to persuade the voters to give it a chance in 1952, one of the promises held out to the people was that the Republicans would stabilize the dollar and halt inflation.

In San Francisco in August, several of the TV performers, in tune with their "peace and prosperity" theme, bragged around how the Republicans had succeeded in keeping this promise.

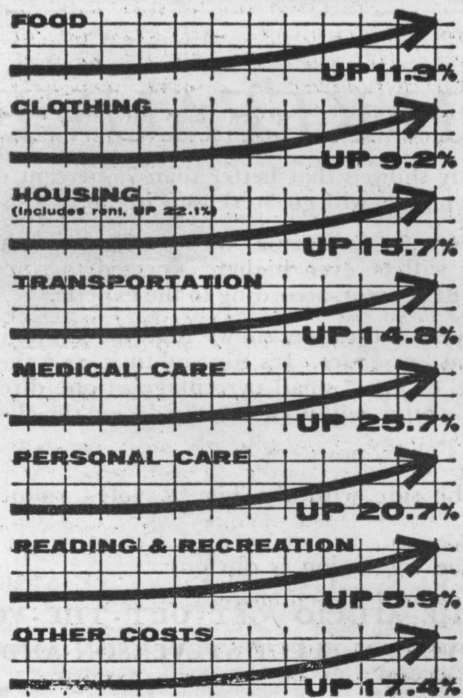
At the same time in Washington, the Bureau of Labor Statistics was readying its monthly report on the cost of living, one showing that the BLS Index had soared to a new all-time high for the second consecutive month.

The Republicans deliberately delayed the announcement of the record Index until the last speaker had finished in San Francisco. The information was released two days later than originally scheduled. The Index had zoomed to 117.0, an all-time high. The Index stood at 114.1 when Eisenhower took office.

Increases in the cost of living strike at every family, but they hit those in the lower brackets hardest. Eisenhower says he's concerned with how Senior Citizens can cope with "problems of health, housing, security, recreation..."

The dismal failure of the Eisenhower Administration to hold the line on prices robs them—and millions of others on fixed incomes—of all hope of dealing with those problems.

How Family Costs Have Gone Up Since 1950—



It Can't Be Done!



STAY
FOR
AFL-CIO
NEWS

KUCHEL VOTES ON LABOR: 24 GOOD, 110 BAD, 9 ABSENT

The voting record of U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel throughout his 14 years in state and national legislative life shows that he cast 24 good votes for labor, 110 bad ones and was absent 9 times on key issues.

Highlights of the vote analysis follows:

- (1) Kuchel voted for open shop legislation in the State Assembly in 1939.
- (2) Kuchel voted for "hot cargo" and secondary boycott legislation against labor in the Senate in 1941; in the same session he also voted to override Governor Olson's veto of the "hot cargo" bill.
- (3) Kuchel voted consistently against labor attempts to write a decent unemployment insurance and disability insurance law in the State Senate in 1945.
- (4) Kuchel voted against adequate federal funds for local hospital construction in the U.S. Senate in 1953.
- (5) Kuchel voted to worsen the Taft-Hartley law in the U.S. Senate in 1954.
- (6) Kuchel voted against increasing personal income tax exemption for low income groups in the U.S. Senate in 1954.
- (7) Kuchel voted to kill the federal low rent public housing program in the U.S. Senate in 1954.
- (8) Kuchel voted to scuttle public housing in the U.S. Senate in 1955.
- (9) Kuchel voted against adequate parity supports for farmers in the U.S. Senate in 1956.
- (10) Kuchel voted to ruin the public housing program in 1956.
- (11) Kuchel voted against cheap public power through construction of the federal Hells Canyon Dam in 1956.

\$75,000,000 TO BE SPENT ON POLITICAL ADS, JOURNAL SAYS...

Some \$75 million will be spent on advertising in behalf of candidates by political committees this year, according to the advertising trade journal, "Printer's Ink." In addition, many big companies and big business groups will spend millions of dollars for so-called "institutional" ads boosting their view point on national issues. These ads are supposedly nonpolitical but are aimed at influencing voters.

Have you given a buck to COPE yet? If not, see your COPE collector today!

The Federal Reserve System reported in September of this year that net farm income last year declined more than \$800,000,000, or about 5%, and farm debt climbed to \$18,800,000,000.

"Here is a nation richer than ever before, and getting richer every moment, and yet devoting a decreasing share of its wealth to public welfare. Our gross national product rises; our shops overflow with gadgets and gimmicks; consumer goods of ever-increasing ingenuity and luxuriance pour out of our ears.

"But our schools become more crowded and dilapidated, our teachers more weary and underpaid, our playgrounds more crowded, our cities dirtier, our roads more teeming and filthy, our national parks more unkempt, our law enforcement more overworked and inadequate." (Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Professor of History Harvard University.)



DRIVING TOWARD VICTORY—Richard Richards, Democratic candidate for United States Senate, is carrying on a whirl-wind campaign throughout the State of California. His electioneering is gaining him such rapidly growing strength that the Republican camp of his opponent is in obvious panic. Political experts are now saying that Richards will win if there is a big vote turn-out, election day. Solidly supported by AFL-CIO, Richards is getting strong backing from organized labor.

MEANY NAILS NAM 'BIG LIE' ON UNION POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Washington.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged Cola G. Parker with employing a totalitarian "big lie" technique in a Detroit speech denouncing union political activity.

Parker, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the Economic Club of Detroit that "the leaders of organized labor" have "boldly announced" their intention of "seizing political control" in a "power grab."

"Like Hitler when he wrote Mein Kampf and like Karl Marx when he wrote Das Kapital and the Communist Manifesto, the leaders of the AFL-CIO have proclaimed . . . exactly what they intend to do," the NAM president declared.

When Parker "wakes up from his nightmare," Meany retorted, he will find "that the former head of General Motors runs the Defense Dept. and that other big business leaders occupy virtually every key post in our national government."

If Parker "thinks labor would like to change this situation, he is right," Meany said. "But our political activities are being conducted by democratic and legal methods" and "every citizen has the right to vote and speak his mind on politics."

"If anyone is aping totalitarian methods, Mr. Parker's 'big lie' technique is an obvious imitation," he declared.

Parker conjured up his most gloomy picture of the political plight of American business-

men confronted with the political activity of labor.

He charged that unions are "diverting to political activity" the services of "more than 60,000 full-time paid union officers — men and women well versed in applying to electioneering the same tactics of misrepresentation and intimidation used so frequently in industrial disputes."

He said they have "organized election workers from their ranks in as many of the nation's 140,000 voting precincts as possible."

They have turned their union papers into "outright propaganda sheets," are buying radio and television time, are "infiltrating community organizations of all kinds," are "wooing the votes of everyone — farmers, white collar workers and non-union as well as union members."

The NAM president continued his horrendous tale by charging that unions "are enlisting some 2 million campaign workers" to make a call at "every home they can reach."

He cited Raymond Moley, a Newsweek columnist, as authority for the statement that the Steelworkers have "assigned 1,200 full-time staff members to mobilize 12,000 shop stewards for work on Election Day."

He said the Auto Workers planned to use "10 paid staff members from each of its 3,000 locals to mobilize many thousands of shop stewards."

Each of these shop stewards, he claimed,

Employers Plan Court Suit Aimed At Wrecking S. U. B.

California employers will attempt to scuttle the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit (SUB) plans won recently by UAW and Steelworkers in a court suit they expect to file soon.

This warning was sounded last week by Atty. Roger H. Davis, of Loeb & Loeb, lobbyists for most employer associations in the State.

Atty. Davis told an Assembly Interim Committee on Finance and Insurance the suit will charge that integration of SUB with State Unemployment Insurance is not legal. The Attorney-General's office ruled recently that it was legal.

SUB got support, however, from Ford Motor Co., which is operating under the plan in a UAW contract. A Ford spokesman told the committee, chaired by Assemblyman William A. Munnell, that SUB is "practical". He pointed out that two-thirds of the Ford workers in California are laid off at the peak of model changes. The Ford spokesman called for a hike in UC benefits.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, told the committee no new legislation affecting SUB was needed in view of the ruling made by the Attorney-General.

The State CIO will submit an additional brief to give the Assembly Committee a better understanding of the history of SUB, Despol said.

Despol criticized the charge SUB would "freeze" workers to their jobs, pointing out that a variety of factors come into play that bear upon job-changes by employees.

STEELWORKERS ANNOUNCE EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Some 75 delegates from the Western District of the United Steelworkers of America are expected to attend the Tenth Annual Steelworkers Education Conference which University of California Extension and the United Steelworkers of America will hold November 11 through 16. Headquarters for the conference will be the Mark Thomas' Inn, Monterey, California.

Richard H. Baisden of the Institute of Industrial Relations at U.C.L.A. will lead the workshop on Health and Health Insurance Problems. Dr. Currin Shields, assistant professor of political science at U.C.L.A. will conduct sessions on Legislative Action. Dr. George Zinke, department of economics of the University of Colorado, will lead a discussion on Collective Bargaining and the fourth workshop, Automation, will be led by a group of distinguished engineers.

Conference planners include Cass Alvin, director of publicity and research, Steelworkers District 38; Arthur Carstens, assistant director, and Nick Seidita, assistant coordinator, Labor Programs, Institute of Industrial Relations at U.C.L.A.

would be "reimbursed for time off at an average rate of \$25 a day, plus \$20 for the use of his automobile," and cited Moley again to envision "100,000 COPE cars . . . shuttling back and forth all day, bringing carload after carload of folks in to vote."

"These union chauffeurs," he exclaimed, "could easily haul several million workers to the polls."

Having portrayed this picture with apparent horror, Parker turned with scorn on the "businessmen of America," who sit, he said, "like rabbits hypnotized by a snake, seemingly helpless to organize a program to defend the American political and economic system" against the on-slaughts of the unrighteous and unwashed.

Businessmen, he told the businessmen in his Detroit audience, "seem too indifferent, or lethargic, or paralyzed by a feeling of hopelessness to use the weapons of defense available to them."

He cited the NAM's experience with what he apparently considered a red-hot booklet, Organized Labor's Program to Organize the Legislative Halls, which seems to have been a colossal flop in the sales field.

This booklet, he told his audience accusingly, "tells in clear, simple English what the labor politicians are doing." Copies were sent to all the NAM's 21,000 members, to associations affiliated with the NAM, to members of these associations, and with 50,000 other businessmen and companies for good measure, he said.

"We had hoped," he said, "that several million copies of this booklet would be distributed by Election Day but it hasn't happened — not yet, at least."

IKE FAILS ON MINIMUM WAGE

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight . . . (to) extend the protection of the federal minimum wage laws to as many more workers as is possible and practicable . . ."

—1956 Republican Platform.

The AFL-CIO battled for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25. The Eisenhower Administration, and Eisenhower himself, insisted that it should be raised to only 90 cents. They battled any increase above that. Democrats in both the House and the Senate outvoted them and raised it to a dollar.

Here's how the vote went:

	HOUSE		SENATE	
	For	Against	For	Against
Democrats	255	56	51	15
Republicans	46	41	2	13

The GOP Platform for 1956 promises to "continue to fight" to extend minimum wage protection.

On the record President Eisenhower refused to back up Labor Secretary Mitchell on his request to Congress to extend minimum wage coverage to retail employees. President Eisenhower never proposed any legislation on broadened minimum wage coverage. President Eisenhower failed to include this subject on his May 25, 1956, list of "must" legislation and allowed Labor Secretary Mitchell to postpone a Senate hearing which made minimum wage broadening impossible this year.

"Continue" what "fight"?

IT'S STILL NOT TOO LATE TO GIVE THAT COPE BUCK

Those COPE dollars are still flowing in — and the more that come the greater the contribution working people can make to the success of the political campaign.

In most local unions, the official COPE drive has wound up with many local unions over their goals. But there's still time to add to the amount collected.

If you haven't contributed . . . or if you hear a GOP campaign speech and want to help bring about a change . . . if you just plain want to do your part to bring about victory . . . you can send an extra dollar to the working people's campaign fund.

Your buck can help elect a candidate who will lend his support to labor-backed programs in the next Congress.



The American Weekend
"He Sticks To You Like Glue"

NERO WOLFE TAKES A GHOSTLY CLIENT

By REX STOUT

"I HAVE NEVER had a ghost of a client," Nero Wolfe said testily.

The ghost left the red leather chair to put a little stack of bills on Wolfe's desk, and returned to the chair. "I'm not just an ordinary ghost," he said, "I'm a political ghost. That thousand dollars is real money."

Wolfe darted a glance at the bills and back to the ghost. "What's your name?" he demanded.

"Harold Edward Stassen. Four inches in *Who's Who*. At the unprecedented age of thirty-one I was elected governor of —"

"What do you want me to do?"

"I want you to find out who murdered me."

"Pfu. Weren't you there?"

The ghost pulled at his ear. "To tell the truth," he said, "I don't know. There was a time when I thought I knew where I was, but I must have been somewhere else. For instance, one day I thought I was in the White House talking with a certain man, and I thought he said he liked my plan for finding out whether it would be a good idea to sidetrack Nixon, but from the way he acted later I guess I dreamed it. Do you interpret dreams?"

"No." Wolfe was curt. "But if you tried to sidetrack Nixon he had an adequate motive." He reached for the bills. "The case is solved. Nixon murdered you."

"No, he didn't," the ghost declared peevishly. "I was murdered in August, and by that time Nixon was the new Nixon. He swore off murder in the spring. He wouldn't kill a fly, not if anyone was looking, and all summer everyone was looking. At him."

"Then it was what's-his-name."

The ghost nodded. "You mean Leonard Hall. I suspected him myself at one point, but it's not logical. Look at the people he hasn't murdered — McCarthy, Jenner, Dirksen, Bricker — why would he let them live and pick on me? All I did was offer the party a chance for a candidate for vice-president who would attract voters instead of repelling them, after I had a talk that day at the White House — provided I was really there. Anyway, Hall's job as National

Committee Chairman with party leaders like me is to praise them, not to bury them."

"Then you may not be dead after all."

"Certainly I'm dead." The ghost was indignant. "How could I be a ghost if I'm not dead?"

"That does seem conclusive." Wolfe straightened up in his chair behind his desk. "Very well. We'll have to go over the list of suspects. In alphabetical order."

It took four hours. From memory, without referring to notes, the ghost presented 763 names for consideration. Nero Wolfe drank eleven bottles of beer and the ghost took 28 aspirin tablets, chewing them dry because, he explained, he was soluble in water and alcohol went to his toes and on out. As they neared the end of the list Wolfe seemed to lose interest, leaning back with his eyes closed, and made no comment at all on the last name suggested by the ghost — one Montgomery Zalkk, an idea man in a big advertising agency. Instead of commenting, he moved. He came forward in the chair, stretched an arm to slide the bills to the edge of the desk, and spoke:

"Your money, sir. Take it."

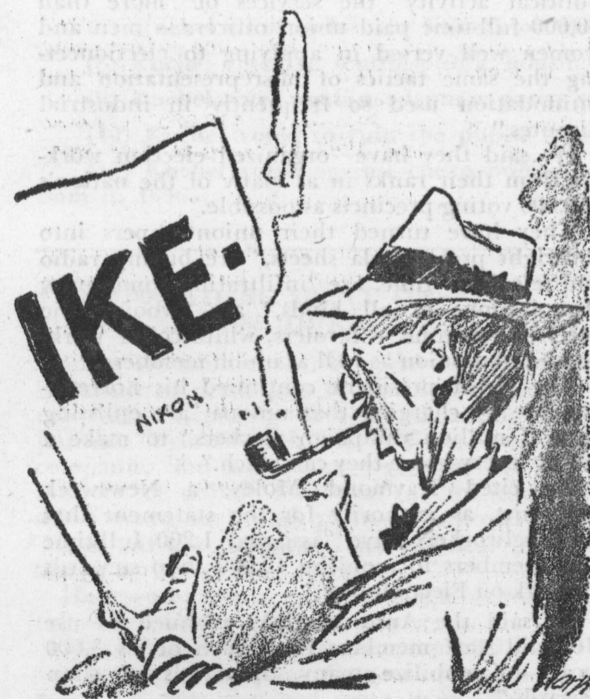
"Then it's hopeless?" the ghost cried in despair. "You can't solve it?"

"I have solved it." Wolfe was bored. "It's quite obvious that many of the persons you have named would have liked to murder you, none of them was in a position to do so. Only one man, one you have not named, had both means and opportunity. True, he had no respectable motive, but he is so superhumanly respectable he doesn't need motives. I won't name him; it would be pointless, since he is notoriously impeccable. I advise you to forget your dream about a talk with a certain man in the White House, because —"

"My God!" The ghost was as pale as a ghost. "You don't mean — no, oh no — water! Give me water!"

Wolfe poured from a carafe on his desk and got up to hand the glass across, and the ghost drank. He gulped it in three great gulps . . . and in a matter of seconds was gone. There was merely a wet spot on the seat of the chair.

What happened to the thousand dollars is Wolfe's affair.



The Louisville Times
A Person Should Always Read The Fine Print



The St. Louis Post Dispatch
Course Charted

Would YOU Like Nixon in the BIG Job?

—a Serious Question for All Americans in 1956

We Have to Face the Possibility.

Said Richard Wilson, Des Moines Register, speaking of Mr. Eisenhower: "If elected again he will be the oldest President ever inaugurated for a second term and thus the mere incidence of mortality among human beings increases the possibility that Nixon may become President."

What are Nixon's Qualifications?

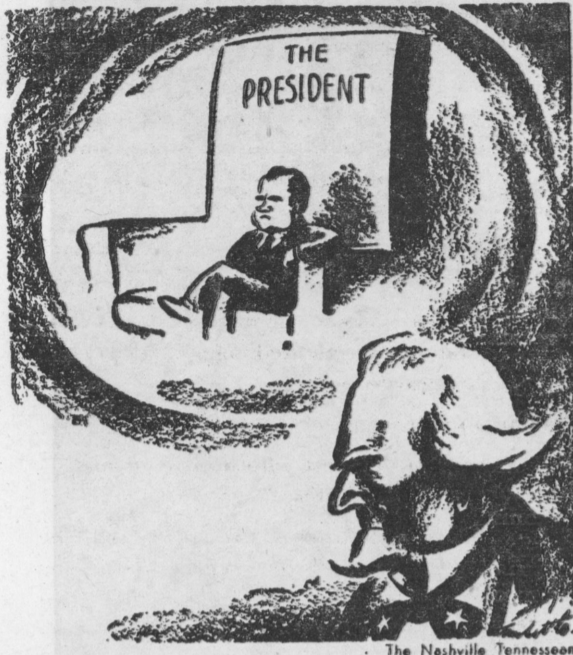
"DECENCY AND COMMON SENSE: NIXON DOESN'T UNDERSTAND THE MEANING"—Headline on editorial in the Anderson, S. C., Independent.

Nixon's "flexibility" suggests "an almost total indifference to policy . . . He moves from intervention to anti-intervention with the same ease and lack of anguish with which a copy-writer might transfer his loyalties from Camels to Chesterfields."—Richard Rovere in Harpers Magazine.

" . . . To some he seems to be the smooth, persuasive, slick sort of young man who does the commercials on the big network television shows . . . Many others are disturbed by his reckless campaign methods . . . Still others see him as . . . the pushing, ambitious young junior executive on the make, willing to take all the short cuts and cut all throats necessary to advance himself."—Ralph McGill, in the Atlanta Constitution.

" . . . he dragged the Supreme Court into sidewalk politics by the outlandish claim that it was a 'Republican' Chief Justice who ordered an end to segregation in the schools. What the Vice-President said was inaccurate, unnecessary and unpardonable."—N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun.

"That Mr. Nixon stoops so low is one more indication of his lack of integrity and principle. He has demonstrated before that he is a disciple of expediency. His television performance in connection with the 'expense funds' he accepted as a senator was an indication. So were his intemperate attacks on Democratic leaders in the 1954 congressional campaign."—Dayton Daily News.



We Have To Face The Possibility

What are Nixon's Policies?

"After studying Nixon, we find ourselves asking this question: what, besides the betterment of the Republican Party and Richard M. Nixon, does he really stand for?"—New Orleans Item.

Nixon "is a ruthless partisan. He is a politician who divides and embitters the people . . . [He] does not have within his conscience those scruples which the country has the right to expect in the President of the United States."—Walter Lippmann, columnist.

Why is He Distrusted?

The Nashville Tennessean, speaking of the Democrats' dislike for Nixon: ". . . they distrust him. This opinion, it has been demonstrated, is shared by many independents, some of whom realized too late how they had been taken in by the carefully staged television performance when Mr. Nixon sought to defend his financial affairs in 1952."

Says Thomas L. Stokes, nationally known columnist: "Nixon relies much on the power of suggestion by which, without being very specific, he often leads his audience to infer things which he does not actually say."

Comments the New York Post: "His campaign for Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas in 1950 was a preview of the strategy of political slander that later became known as McCarthyism."

"Alarming Implications."

"Although the thought of Mr. Nixon in the White House may not shock a few people in high Republican circles, it has alarming implications for all who realize how much enlightened statesmanship, high ideals, and strong convictions will mean in the years just ahead."—Nashville Tennessean.

"It takes more than a Pepsodent smile . . . an actor's perfection with lines and the ability to avoid issues" — remark of Nixon's fellow-Californian, Senator Knowland, as reported by Fraser Edwards in the Washington Daily News.

One of the many big moments in Richard M. Nixon's life came on Jan. 3, 1947. It was his first day as a member of Congress and he joined with a milling throng in the Republican cloakroom of the House. A reporter asked him if he had any pet project he intended to push.

Here was the young Californians' first contact with the Washington press corps. What should he say? He pursed his lips, smiled ingratiatingly and replied: "No, nothing in particular. I was elected to smash the labor bosses."

An Editorial from the Milwaukee Journal

WHY HE IS CALLED "TRICKY DICK"

In the 1952 campaign, Richard Nixon made much of the Korean war. He called it "fruitless" and unnecessary, the result of the "Truman-Acheson stumblebum program."

In speeches in Wisconsin and elsewhere he played on voter emotions by pointing to children in the audience and saying "look at these boys of 14, 15 and 16 years of age . . . they must have some hope that they won't be fighting in Korea." He said that the war resulted from a lack of "intelligence" and lack of "intestinal fortitude." He and other Republican campaigners made the most of what Senator Taft called "Truman's war."

In his current campaign, Nixon has returned a number of times to the Korean war. There is less emphasis this time, but the old implications are still there. He puts it this way: "Ask the mothers and fathers, the wives and loved ones of the 157,000 Americans who were killed, wounded or missing in Korea whether we have war or peace today."

Just last month, when accepting the Republican renomination for vice president, Nixon's tack was different. The "greatness and nobility" of America, he said, was its love of freedom. He added: "It is that love of freedom that three times in this century (World War I, World War II and Korea) sent American soldiers abroad to help other men keep their freedom."

In 1953 Nixon told the American Legion this: "Let's recognize right now that the decision to go into Korea was right . . . on this issue President Truman was right, and he deserves credit for making that decision."

In 1954 he told the nation's governors at Lake George, N. Y., that the Korean war wasn't America's fault at all — just the fault entirely of the Chinese Communists.

What was Korea? It apparently depends on the year and the time. It was a necessary, "right" and noble war for freedom at all times except the few weeks before an election — and then it becomes "Truman's war" again.

A good many sincere voters have asked critics of Nixon: "Well, what's wrong with Nixon?"

NIXON'S VOTING RECORD TOPHEAVY ANTI-LABOR

What does the voting record of Congressman Nixon and Senator Nixon show about his views? Here's a summary:

In 1947 he helped draft the Taft-Hartley Act, voting not only for it but for an even harsher anti-labor bill that would have banned all industry-wide bargaining. In 1949 he voted against Taft-Hartley repeal and for an anti-labor substitute. In 1952 he voted to force an injunction on the union in the steel strike.

Many Reactionary Votes

Nixon voted to remove one million people from protection of the minimum wage law and to remove 625,000 from Social Security coverage. Time after time Nixon voted against public housing (1948, 1949, 1950, 1952) and public power development (1947, 1948, 1952).

On farm matters, Nixon voted consistently for cuts in the soil conservation program and in rural electrification loans. He voted for the wealthy and the corporations on tax bills, and four times opposed efforts to close tax loopholes.

Nixon voted for the offshore oil "giveaway," against the "oil for education" bill and in favor of the natural gas "gouge" bill when it first came up. It seems clear that the wealthy California oilmen, bankers, real estate operators and industrialists who gave Nixon an \$18,000 "expense fund" in 1951 and 1952 knew what they were doing.

Progressive Now

Has Nixon as Vice President become more progressive? From the sound of his recent speeches, one might think so. But there've been only a few real tests in recent years.

The latest such test came last May when the Senate reached a tie vote on a proposal to ditch the requirement that the Secretary of Labor fix prevailing wage rates (that is, the union scale) for workers on the huge new highway-building program.

To break the tie, Vice President Nixon cast

Just tell me one thing against him."

One of the simplest examples of why millions don't want Nixon in a position to be President is this quality shown by his shifting — shifty — remarks about the Korean war.

This is also an example of why many persons refer to Vice-President Nixon as "Tricky Dick."

the deciding vote. He cast it against the highway workers. That tipoff explains why many observers think the real Richard Nixon is still as anti-union as when, in 1947, he set out to "smash the labor bosses."

KNIFED DURKIN'S PLAN

"In mid-1953," the Wall Street Journal recently recalled, "the Vice President (Nixon) was influential, if not decisive, in quashing the late Secretary of Labor Durkin's 19-point program for amending the Taft-Hartley law."

Durkin at the time thought he had President Eisenhower's approval for these labor-supported amendments. When the signals changed, Durkin charged a double-cross and resigned.

Takes No Chances On Quoting Nixon

William M. Blair, of the New York Times, isn't expecting any cries of "You misquoted me!"

Blair, covering a recent 15,000-mile trip of Richard Nixon, carried a portable recorder to take down on tape everything Nixon said.

The device, nicknamed the "Dickey Bird," can record up to two hours of talk and play it back at once.

A VOTE FOR EISENHOWER IS A VOTE FOR NIXON!



Election Statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany To: Members of AFL-CIO Unions

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are coming down the homestretch of a vitally important election campaign.

The issues at stake in this 1956 election will affect every American for years to come.

On the outcome of the voting will depend, to a substantial degree, the ability of our free, democratic labor movement to make progress in the years ahead.

The AFL-CIO has carefully studied the issues, the platforms, the records and the promises of the candidates for President and Vice President.

We have found, in the words of our General Board, that the Eisenhower Republican Administration "has moved promptly and effectively to help big business. In almost every instance, this Administration has been hesitant and ineffectual in providing action to meet the needs of the average citizen."

On the other hand, the AFL-CIO General Board, after studying the record, found that "Adlai Stevenson places human values first. He is devoted to the free enterprise system but does not believe the demands of big business should be given prior consideration over the needs of the people as a whole. The positive program outlined by Stevenson . . . inspires us with confidence in his ability, sincerity and vision."

The choice between the two candidates for Vice President is equally clear. The voting records of Estes Kefauver and Richard Nixon in Congress provide a striking contrast. Kefauver followed a consistently liberal course. Nixon was just as consistently reactionary. You, as citizens of our free America, have a sacred responsibility on Election Day. That is to cast your ballot at the polls.

Naturally, as President of the AFL-CIO I hope you will vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. But the final decision is yours and yours alone. However you choose to vote, may I urge you as strongly as I can to make certain to vote. Only by a full vote of all the people can our nation be made secure and our free American way of life be preserved.

(s) **GEOFFREY MEANY**
President, AFL-CIO.
(10-22-56)

TOWNSEND DENOUNCES POWELL'S SUPPORT OF IKE

Washington. — Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employees, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, denounced Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) for a "shocking betrayal of his race and his party" in announcing support of Pres. Eisenhower's re-election.

Powell, sponsor of the controversial "desegregation" amendment to the school aid bill that gave House Republicans an excuse for killing the program, also was sharply criticized by two other Negro congressmen, Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) and Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D., Mich.), by half a dozen Democratic leaders in his congressional district and by Formington Taylor, Liberal Party candidate for Powell's House seat.

Most attacks on Powell raised a question of whether the New York congressman was "influenced" by alleged tax scandals in his House office.

One former employee of Powell was convicted of income tax evasion after testifying in court that she "kicked back" part of her salary to Powell himself. The congressman also was a prospective witness in the tax trial of another former staff member.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, angrily denied insinuations that the Eisenhower Administration might apply to federal judges standards that the New York Tammany Hall organization, he charged, applies to "Tammany judges."

Critics promptly replied that they weren't raising any question about the integrity of federal judges but about possible tax inquiries pushed or not pushed by the Justice Dept.

Townsend's statement pointed out that Powell had been absent from the country early this year and might thus be "ignorant of what is in the hearts and minds of the Negro people of this country."

If he had been "more conscientious" in attending congressional duties, Townsend said, "he would have been aware, as are all working men and women, that the record of the Eisenhower Administration in the field of civil rights, as in the field of general welfare, is a cynical compound of a callous disregard for the rights of individuals and a tender solicitude for the privileges and prerogatives of big business."

Democratic leaders from Harlem pointed out that earlier this year Powell himself denounced Eisenhower for failure to exert positive leadership in the civil rights field.

Ninety-Six Chickens Home To Roost; Embarrass GOP

Ninety-six chickens — all in the form of Republican congressmen — are coming home to roost on the tattered civil rights banner of the Republican party.

How the politicians of the G.O.P. are going to get them to fly away some place else, at least until after the election, is a problem that is putting a lot of frowns in a lot of brows.

These 96 are men and women who got caught in a shabby piece of political fakery in the House of Representatives during the course of the fight on the school bill in the last session of Congress.

What they did was to vote for the amendment to the school bill proposed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) and then vote against the bill.

The bill, which lost by a vote of 194 to 224, would have provided \$400 million a year for four years to help the states build schools. The Powell amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 225 to 192, provided that none of the money was to be used in places that did not abide by the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

By their political fakery, these 96 Republicans got for themselves a vote they hoped would be politically useful in the explosive civil rights area. At the same time they succeeded in killing the legislation.

AUTO WORKERS SIGN WITH CURTISS- WRIGHT AT EDWARDS BASE

Palmdale, Cal. — The Auto Workers have negotiated a first contract covering Curtiss-Wright employees at Edwards Air Force Base. The two-year agreement with UAW Local 611, part of the union's National Aircraft Dept., gives a full union shop, insurance and hospitalization benefits, and basic wage rates ranging from \$1.95 to \$3.08 an hour.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Hyde Park, N.Y.

June 4, 1956

Dear Friend:

I am particularly proud to endorse the candidacy of ADLAI E. STEVENSON for Presidency of the United States. He is the Democratic Party's best qualified candidate. His administration as Governor of Illinois was distinguished by its honesty, efficiency and by its sincere and sympathetic appreciation of the needs of all the people. I know that he believes we must be a nation with equality and justice for all our citizens, and I trust in his integrity and judgment.

In the field of foreign affairs, we need the wide experience and statesmanship of Mr. Stevenson for our nation to recapture the dignity and high respect among the nations of the world.

I urge you to vote for ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Eleanor Roosevelt

Statement of Honorable WILLIAM L. DAWSON, Representative from the State of Illinois:

"By their deeds ye shall know them. Adlai E. Stevenson as Governor of the State of Illinois, demonstrated his ability as a great leader and a great executive.

"As chief executive of that State he demonstrated those qualities which America so sorely needs in these troubled times.

"I have served with Estes Kefauver in the House of Representatives and I have observed him as Senator. As Vice-President of the United States, he will serve as President of the Senate where he will bring to this Office the background of experience, understanding and courage possessed by those who have labored for the people."

Statement of Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, United States Senator from New York:

"The denial of basic human rights to some, based on race, can no longer be tolerated. It will no longer be tolerated. The victims of discrimination, disenfranchisement and unequal justice are no longer content to wait for the gradual rusting away of their chains. And the conscience of America, in this respect, can no longer withstand the pitiless inspection of mankind, two-thirds of which consists of peoples of colored races.

"We must not seek to escape from this troubled prospect by passing the responsibility to others, or by contenting ourselves with the pious hope that time will bring easy solutions. There are no easy solutions.

"This is the responsibility of every man. Each of us shares in that responsibility. Each one of us has a part to play in the drama of these critical days."

'RIGHT-TO-WORK' STATES HAVE LOW INCOME

Only one of the 17 states with so-called "right-to-work" laws has a per capita income equal to that of the average for the entire U.S., according to Department of Commerce figures for 1955. That state is Nevada, where widespread, legalized gambling runs up the income sharply. The average per capita income of "right-to-work" states is \$1,425—or \$422 less than the national average.

Here is how the 1955 per capita incomes of "right-to-work" states compared with the national average:

U. S.	\$1,847	Nevada	\$2,434
Alabama	1,181	North Carolina ..	1,236
Arizona	1,577	North Dakota	1,372
Arkansas	1,062	South Carolina ..	1,108
Florida	1,654	South Dakota	1,245
Georgia	1,333	Tennessee	1,256
Iowa	1,577	Texas	1,614
Mississippi	946	Utah	1,553
Nebraska	1,540	Virginia	1,535

ADLAI STEVENSON SAYS



DEMOCRACY BELONGS TO EVERY AMERICAN

STEVENSON SAYS:

Supreme Court Decision

"I have made my position clear on this from the start, I believe that decision to be right."

EISENHOWER SAYS:

Supreme Court Decision

"I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it."

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT!

Remember the farmer who made one of the speeches seconding the nomination of President Eisenhower at the GOP national convention? He was Donald Jarrett of Britton, South Dakota, and he spoke as a member of the Farmers Union.

Speaking as a member of the Farmers Union, Jarrett was supposed to give the country the impression that farmers in general and the Farmers Union in particular favored the Republican Party.

Since the Farmers Union has been a strong critic of the Administration's farm policy, it became slightly curious about Mr. Jarrett after he spoke and it started to do a little checking.

It was discovered that Mr. Jarrett had joined the Farmers Union on August 16, 1956! In fact, he had stopped at state headquarters in South Dakota to join up on his way to the GOP convention in San Francisco!

So, when Mr. Jarrett spoke at San Francisco, he had been a member of the Farmers Union for all of six days!

It should be pointed out that the Farmers Union is not unhappy with Mr. Jarrett. The organization is grateful to the GOP for the publicity, repeating an old farm saying that it's the squeaking wheel that gets the grease.

SUPREME COURT OVERRULES NLRB SLOW-DOWNS

Washington. — The Supreme Court in effect overruled a National Labor Relations Board decision attempting to compel a union to "cease and desist" from "harassing tactics" during negotiations for a new contract.

The NLRB directed the Textile Workers to abandon slow-downs, sudden brief walkouts, refusal to work overtime and similar tactics while seeking an improved contract from Personal Products Corp. of Chicago.

The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the board, holding that "there is not the slightest inconsistency between genuine desire to come to an agreement and use of economic pressure to get the kind of agreement one wants."

The high court at first agreed to review this decision, then changed its mind and denied review. The effect is to leave the appellate decision standing.

In another case, the Supreme Court refused to review a decision holding that "trustees" of a local union, as well as "officers," must sign non-Communist affidavits before the union is qualified to use Labor Board procedures alleging unfair practices against a company.

The immediate case involved the United Electrical Workers, expelled from the old CIO on findings of Communist domination.

Refusal of the court to review, however, was followed immediately by an NLRB decision throwing out Auto Workers charges against the Kohler Corp. on the same ground — that trustees named for the local, to assist in its last-ditch two-year strike against Kohler, had neglected to sign non-Communist affidavits.

Eisenhower Administration Aid To Strike-Bound Kohler Hit By Emil Mazey, UAW

The Eisenhower administration has committed "acts of aggression against the family of labor" by assisting the strike-bound Kohler Company, it was charged last week by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW.

In a talk before a COPE meeting in Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, Mazey said, "When our strike was seven months old, the Defense Department under Charlie Wilson, former President of General Motors, granted the Kohler Co. a shell contract for more than 1½ million dollars while the plant was on strike.

Mazey charged the Eisenhower administration is still granting contracts to Kohler in excess of a quarter of a million dollars.

The Eisenhower administration also gave the North American Corp. a defense contract for \$250,000,000 "right in the middle of our strike", Mazey said.

The UAW leader hit hard at a recent ruling by an NLRB hearing officer setting aside UAW charges against the Kohler Co., on the claim that trustees of the UAW had not signed non-communist affidavits.

Mazey pointed out the UAW had filed in accordance with the law since the Taft-Hartley act went into effect, and each year the NLRB gave the UAW a certificate of compliance.

"Lo and behold," he said, "We have a hearing officer who at this late date hands down a recommendation that says that our union does not have the benefits of Taft-Hartley because three trustees of the union have not filed these affidavits."

Mazey pointed out the UAW trustees are not officers of the union, and not obligated under the law to file affidavits. He expressed the opinion the full NLRB will reverse the hearing officer's ruling, "because the Board has consistently taken our position for nine years."

LOCKHEED CAPTIVE AUDIENCE FOR IKE BLASTED BY JOHN SNIDER, I.A.M. OFFICER

Release of some 25,000 employees by management of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to 'welcome' President Eisenhower on his arrival at Lockheed Airport was blasted last week as "pure politics" by John Snider, president of District 727, International Association of Machinists.

Snider charged the action, which took thousands of employees away from their work to form a 'captive audience' for Eisenhower, repre-

heeded management lamely 'explained' Eisenhower wished to speak to the Lockheed employees because they included the builders of the presidential Super Constellation, Columbine III.

The entire plant came grinding to a halt, for at least half-an-hour. Employees were given a printed leaflet of instructions which said, "All work will stop during talk". Thousands of employees from several departments were dismissed

THIS IS A TRUE STORY

Thousands of Lockheed employees seethed with indignation when the plant management herded them, for crudely obvious political reasons, into a 'captive audience' to 'greet' Eisenhower.

And there was at least one Lockheed employee who had good reason to be especially angered. He is a displaced person, with ugly memories of dictatorships and orders to attend political 'rallies'.

"That's two votes Ike just lost, my own, and my wife's", he said, grimly. "This will be our first time to vote in this wonderful free America. We thought Ike was a fine person. And now this!

"Why, this is exactly what used to happen—what we escaped from. We used to get orders to shut down our machines, too. And everybody come on out of the plant and cheer for the 'Leaders'. Let me tell you, fellows, this scares me. It better scare you, too. I'm changing my vote to Stevenson."

sented a donation of more than \$25,000 to the "political coffers of the Republican Party".

"As president of the union that represents the greatest number of Lockheed workers, I feel it is unethical and in bad taste for the company to attempt to deliver a block of voters to hear any candidate, no matter what party he represents," Snider said.

Snider pointed out Lockheed is a "war plant, even in peace time," as most of the aircraft manufactured by the company goes to the armed forces.

In an attempt to justify an obviously calculated political move that would 'manufacture' a crowd for the landing of the President, Lock-

heed management lamely 'explained' Eisenhower wished to speak to the Lockheed employees because they included the builders of the presidential Super Constellation, Columbine III.

"You will be asked to turn off your machines," the management orders read, "and to gather near the P.A. speakers so you can hear satisfactorily."

The independent-minded Lockheed employees, accustomed to American democracy, refused to be quietly herded to a political rally. Hastily, hundreds of them drew up signs which they waved aloft in front of Eisenhower. The signs said such things as: "CAPTIVE AUDIENCE, IKE"; "WE DON'T ALL LIKE IKE"; "WE'RE FOR STEVENSON"; "WIN WITH ADLAI AND ESTES".

What THEY Think

Here's what high officials of the Eisenhower Big Business administration have said about us during the past four years. They've taken care of themselves. We can take care of ourselves at the polls November 6.

UNEMPLOYED

- "The right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy." — Howard Pyle, Assistant to President Eisenhower, 5/23/56.
- "... I've always liked bird dogs better than kennel-fed dogs myself. You know, one who'll get out and hunt for food rather than sit on his fanny and yell." — Defense Secretary Wilson, 10/11/54.
- "The Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, believes that a relatively big unemployment total is . . . a good thing, a sign of economic health and progress." — Baltimore Sun, 10/12/54.

LABOR

- "I don't happen to go along with some of the goons they've got running things." — Former Interior Secretary McKay, commenting on a strike against his automobile agency in Salem, Oregon, 9/20/55.
- "What you've got in the current political campaign on the side of labor is a little matter of 10 cents an hour . . ." — Secretary of Labor Mitchell, 9/20/56.

BIG BUSINESS

- "What's good for General Motors is good for the country." — Defense Secretary Wilson, 1/15/53.
- "We're here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry." — Former Interior Secretary McKay, 4/29/53.
- "How can it be otherwise than that what's good for business is good for the country?" — Commerce Secretary Weeks, 1/20/56.

GIVE THEM YOUR ANSWER NOVEMBER 6

Vote For Stevenson-Kefauver

What THEY Said

Members of Eisenhower's Big Business administration said this about us.

"FAILURES"

- "Why should anybody be interested in some old man who was a failure and never amounted to anything anyway?" — Treasury Secretary Humphrey, Time Magazine, 10/5/53.

FARMERS

- "... price supports can be used effectively to protect farmers against undue disaster." — Agriculture Secretary Benson, 2/5/53.
- "He [True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture] felt it would be better if the marginal farmer got out of farming and into industry . . . Price support programs tend to keep the inefficient farmer in business instead of allowing the 'normal, healthy adjustment' that should take place in agriculture." — United Press Dispatch, 4/24/53
- "Agriculture is now big business [said Earl Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture]. Too many people are trying to stay in agriculture that would do better some place else. Farming takes capital and managerial capacity." — The Denver Record Stockman, 3/15/55.

SMALL BUSINESS

- "In a dynamic economy, such as ours . . . not everyone is successful. There are business failures even in times of great prosperity. It is part and parcel of our American way of life under which our country has grown strong. I do not think we would want it different." — Assistant Interior Secretary Felix Wormser, 5/24/56.

SECURITY

- "If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed, and a roof over their heads." — General Eisenhower, Galveston, Texas, 12/8/49.

HAVE YOUR SAY NOVEMBER 6

Vote For Stevenson-Kefauver

SPECIAL REPORT

ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES OF UNIONS IN THE BAY AREA:

Through the efforts of the Northern California Citizenship Council, the UAW plans to have the local unions assign some 25 union people on a full time basis to work on the coming election.

Assigned to work in Northern California campaigns out of the UAW Regional Office are Cele Carrigan and E. J. Franklin. The UAW staff men in the Sub-Regional Office are also devoting the majority of their time to political activity. Ralph Hartley, President of UAW Local 844, has been assigned to work full time on the election out of the Sub-Regional Office.

On Saturday and Sunday prior to the election there will be about 45 UAW men working on the election, distributing literature and general "Get out the Vote" activity.

CWA Local 9490 has just completed their COPE drive. The local is now in the process of mailing voting records to their 1700 members and also the slate cards, proposition folders and arguments on some of the propositions. Bob River, President of Local 9490, is chairman of the political action committee.

The National Maritime Union in San Francisco has been quite active in political activity. They had about 18 of their members working on the Dollars for Democrats Drive and also on the rally at Union Square. They are working in opposition to Proposition 4 and have passed a resolution condemning the proposition. On the COPE Drive, they had the highest percentage-wise contribution of any NMU union, which is something to be very proud of.

Anthony Scardaci reports that his local, United Furniture Workers Local 262, San Francisco, has collected \$523 on the COPE drive. PAC Committee members intend to do precinct work starting about October 26. They are also distributing slate cards to their members. Floyd Pierce, a member of this local, is also PAC Chairman of the San Francisco CIO Council.

Members of the San Francisco Amalgamated Clothing Workers are collecting COPE bucks.

They had a deputy registrar at their union meetings during registration and have succeeded in getting a very good percentage of their members registered to vote in November. At the present time they are sending out voting records, proposition folders and slate cards to their members.

Members of the Transport Workers Local 505, San Bruno, have heard many campaign speakers at their union meetings. They have also heard debates on the different propositions. They are trying to have the different candidates of their area address their membership when it is possible. They are sending slate cards, proposition folders and voting records to their membership.

On Sunday, October 21st in Alameda County, a big AFL-CIO Joint Picnic was held in Tilden Park. This picnic was planned by the Alameda County Central Labor Council, AFL, the Alameda County Building Trades Council, AFL, and the Greater Alameda County CIO Council.

Proceeds from the big picnic will be used in the campaigns to elect Richard Richards to the US Senate, Dr. Laurance L. Cross to the House from the 7th District and to re-elect Congressman George P. Miller in the 8th District.

Since the picnic was such a huge success and so well attended, it is felt that these picnics should be an annual affair in Alameda County.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Some 165 full-time workers have been placed in the election campaign by local unions in the Southern California area. This activity is being coordinated through the office of Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. The full-time workers are coming mainly from Auto, Clothing and Steel locals, but a substantial number of other internationals are also participating.

Time does not permit a full reporting on activity going on. But it is clear that local unions are participating more actively than ever in this crucial election campaign.

GOP OPPOSED DISABILITY BENEFITS FOR WORKERS BUT NOT FOR CONGRESSMEN

By WILLARD SHELTON

Washington.—An excellent example of the attitude of the Eisenhower Administration toward humanitarian legislation is furnished by two Senate controversies — one dealing with pensions for disabled congressmen, the second dealing with pensions for other citizens.

In 1955 Congress voted itself a raise in salary and pensions — about which few complain.

But Congress also voted its members fat benefits in case of total and permanent disability.

As Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) pointed out, any congressman who has served for 10 years and who then becomes totally and permanently disabled is immediately entitled to a pension — for life — of \$5,625 a year — \$470 a month.

The disabled congressman doesn't have to wait until age 50 — as the ordinary worker, under the social security laws, must do. He may enter the House at age 25, serve 10 years, become disabled, and instantly begin drawing his disability pension at age 35.

Did we hear any complaints from the Eisenhower people that this disability-benefit program was unwieldy, that it was unsound in principle, that the law would encourage "malingering," that physicians could not be trusted to certify honestly whether or not a congressional patient had become truly disabled?

There wasn't a word of protest from the Administration concerning disability benefits for congressmen.

But things were different in 1956 when the George amendment to pay monthly benefits to disabled workers covered by social security went to a showdown fight.

Welfare Sec. Marion D. Folsom went to Capitol Hill to testify against the measure. Senators were told that payment of disability benefits would encourage "malingering" and that doctors could not be trusted to certify disability or non-disability truthfully.

The George amendment offered a maximum benefit of \$108.50 a month — not the \$470 available to lucky congressmen. It required the social security worker to wait until age 50 for benefits — 15 years longer than a congressman would have to wait.

Yet the Administration threw its entire weight against this modest approach to the serious problem faced by a family when the breadwinner becomes permanently and totally disabled.

On an almost straight party-line vote, Republicans voted against the George amendment — although they had joined with Democrats in passing unanimously the bill to give themselves more than three times as generous a disability pension, with no age requirement.

Eisenhower talks lavishly about his "liberalism" toward "people." But he did everything in his power to defeat disability pensions for workers at age 50 after cheerfully acquiescing in fat benefits for 35-year-old disabled congressmen.

These were his deeds — not his words.

DEMOS CONDEMN TIDELAND GIVEAWAY

In a blistering resolution, the Democratic State Central Committee, meeting at Sacramento for their annual convention, unanimously went on record condemning the giveaway contemplated by the present wording of the Cunningham-Shell Tidelands Act.

"If this Act is allowed to remain in force," the resolution read, "California's entire tidelands will be in danger of being given away as wildcat lands at the loss of the State of California of Hundreds of Millions of dollars."

Phill Silver, Democratic nominee in the 58th Assembly District, was the maker of the resolution. In presenting the resolution, Silver asked the Committee to go on record as commending the efforts of a Sub-committee of the State Legislature headed by Assemblyman Allen Miller, in completely exposing and revealing the terrible injustice and financial loss that the State of California may be subjected to if this law were allowed to remain in effect.

CALIFVOGUE SIGNS PACT

Los Angeles, Cal. — The latest organizing efforts of the Los Angeles Joint Board ended in victory here September 10 when the Califvogue Company signed a contract with the Amalgamated. The joint board is under the management of Jerome Posner.

The signing of the pact with the firm, which manufactures zipper jackets, came after several years of effort. As a result, the new group of members will now receive the benefits of a standard ACWA agreement, which, in addition to a union shop, provides for job security, paid holidays, paid vacations, seniority rights and arbitration.

ESTES KEFAUVER SAYS



FREEDOM BELONGS TO ALL OF US

Consumer Prices Soar, and No End in Sight

Bread and Butter Facts:

'NEEDIEST' SHUNNED BY IKE PROSPERITY

By Frank L. Fernbach

Economist, Dept. of Research, AFL-CIO
"PROSPERITY" — how much and for whom — will be the theme of almost every political speech from now until Election Day.

Republicans will elaborate on their platform claim that "good times in America have reached a breadth and a depth never known by any nation." Democrats, on the other hand, will raise legitimate questions about how income gains are now being shared, and will point to the millions of families who still live on the fringe of want.

A recent Commerce Dept. Study on Family Income Distribution would seem to give ammunition to Republicans. It shows that the "average" after-tax income of our more than 50 million families rose by \$260 between 1952 and 1954, and went up another \$150 between 1954 and 1955.

But "averages" are deceiving, the Democrats can well point out. How was the gain actually being shared by the families of the nation? Unfortunately, the study only gives a breakdown of the distribution of income gains through 1954, but here is how the "average" gain for 1952-54 was divided:

Families	Share
Bottom fifth	\$ 64
Second	146
Third	201
Fourth	274
Fifth	631
Top five percent	1,240

Naturally, we didn't expect an equal sharing of income gains. But it is significant that our neediest families — the bottom fifth with a 1952 income of only \$1,214 per family — showed a gain of less than one-fourth of the \$260 "average." On the other hand, the wealthiest top 5 percent of our families took almost five times the "average," even after paying their federal taxes.

In 1952, the wealthiest top 5 percent already enjoyed an after-tax income of \$16,585. Their two-year gain of \$1,240 almost equals the total 1954 income of the neediest families in the fifth at the bottom!

Perhaps even more significant, the already shockingly unfair distribution of total family income moved even further in the wrong direction between 1952 and 1954. Whereas we would hope that the share of the neediest bottom fifth would move up fastest, it rose but 5.3 percent. In contrast, the wealthiest top 5 percent increased their after-tax income by 7.5 percent.

Thus, the facts show that for the first two Republican years the income share of the wealthiest, even after taxes, was moving upward.

There is no breakdown yet to show that the \$150 "average" family income rise from 1954 to 1955 was being shared.

Substantial evidence points, however, to a continuance of this "wrong way" trend. In 1955, the Eisenhower tax forgiveness law for dividends — most of which go to the wealthiest top 5 percent — was, for the first time, in full effect. Besides, total 1955 dividend disbursements skyrocketed \$1.2 billion above 1954, compared to a \$1 billion increase over the two-year period from 1952 to 1954.

Surely it is fair to ask, "How is prosperity being shared?"

HERE'S THE PICTURE OF IKE "BIG BUSINESS PROSPERITY." WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE HAVE YOU BEEN ON SINCE 1952?

General Motors' profits are	UP 113%
U. S. Steel's profits are	UP 158%
General Tire's profits are	UP 58%
"Take-home pay" of all corporations is	UP 35%
Auto Workers' income is	UP ONLY 14%
Steel Workers' income is	UP ONLY 21%
Rubber Workers' income	UP ONLY 21%
Take-home pay of the average person is	UP ONLY 4%

GRIM PACE OF H.C.L. UNCURBED

Summing up the news on Sept. 13, a famous TV reporter noted that housewives in New York City were paying the highest price for beef in more than three years, and that President Eisenhower had shot an 83 at Gettysburg.

Consumer prices generally had just climbed to a new all-time peak. Inflation was showing up everywhere.

Since then, the upward spiral has continued, and the prospects grow that the Eisenhower cost-of-living escalator still has a long way to run.

"Almost every day brought news of new price boosts in farm equipment and TV sets, in typewriters, carpets and soda ash, in steel, aluminum, coffee, shoes and a long list of appliances," Newsweek reported Sept. 17. "In the future, automobiles are slated to cost more."

A Sample of the Future

The wide range of price rises registered late in August were only a sample of what was coming, market experts warned.

"The keeper of the family budget can look for some rougher days ahead," the Associated Press' financial writer reported.

"At the manufacturing level," he explained, price rises in materials—steel scrap and molybdenum, machine tools and chemicals—foretell future increases in consumer prices."

"Most of the latest price increases in materials have yet to show up in consumer products," The New York Times pointed out.

Sylvia F. Porter, financial columnist, forecast "at least two more years of creeping price inflation—meaning price increases on hundreds of goods and services you must or want to buy."

Car Prices To Go Up

"Price increases showing up on all fronts are a reflection of the new inflationary thrust currently under way and are the forerunner of other advances to come," reported the editor of the authoritative Standard & Poor's Outlook.

A \$100 hike in the price of 1956 automobiles already is assured. And added to that will be higher financing costs to time-payment purchasers, as a result of the recent increases in interest rates.

Such was the true inflation story that broke on the public a day after the Republicans closed their Cow Palace convention.

WOMEN'S VOTES WILL DECIDE ELECTION

By FAYE EMERSON

Ten years have elapsed since the end of the Second World War. Previously in our history, after a decade of post-war life had passed, prices were down 55 per cent from the wartime levels. Today they are up 70 per cent from the wartime levels and still rising. The goods and the services you were able to buy in 1947-49 for \$1 now cost \$1.17 of your family budget. And it's going up every day. The dollar is well on its way to the 50-cent value. Just in the past two months, the cost of living has gone up 2 per cent. Since January alone, wholesale prices have gone up 4 per cent.

If your husband is a small businessman, these higher price-levels are making it difficult for him to remain financially healthy and in thousands of cases are making it impossible for him to stay in business at all. If your husband is among our older citizens, and you both live on a fixed income, you are, of course, among the first to feel the pinch. If your husband is a farmer, I need say nothing more.

It seems to me that this "unparalleled prosperity" we hear so much about is not quite accurately described. A parallel does exist between the economy today and the economy which we had in the Republican years of 1928-29. We sometimes tend to overlook the fact that during Harry Truman's second administration, an amazing stability in living-costs began. But we cannot overlook the fact that this ended with Eisenhower.

It is the women who manage the family budget, market for food, and shop for clothes. On November 6th, it is likely that more women than men will vote, and our votes may well be the crucial factor in deciding whether Eisenhower and his administration continue their policies, or Adlai Stevenson takes over to begin an era that will almost inevitably stabilize our economy to the point where the benefits of his New America will be within reach of all our people.

By supporting Adlai Stevenson, we will be supporting the aspirations we all have for ourselves, our families, and the future.

A PROGRAM TO END FAMILY WANT

The great productive capacity of the American economy provides the means — perhaps for the first time in human history — to eradicate poverty and its evil consequences from our midst.

Some of those now existing at substandard levels cannot be expected to rise to an adequate level by their own efforts alone. Many others, however, if given an opportunity to raise their productivity and to obtain regular employment at decent wages for the performance of skills already achieved, can secure for themselves a more satisfactory standard of living.

To meet both of these needs, a program of cooperative private effort and public action — at the local, state and national level — must now be undertaken to:

1. Provide a minimum standard of schooling for all Americans in all parts of the nation so that low educational levels will no longer be perpetuated.
2. Eliminate discriminatory employment practices based on race, color, creed, or sex.
3. Extend minimum wage coverage to millions now unprotected by federal or state laws and establish rates which reflect rising minimum needs in an increasingly productive economy.
4. Extend and enforce the right to organize and to bargain collectively to all wage and salary earners.
5. Aid the chronically distressed industrial areas which exist in half of the states, with a comprehensive program to restore adequate employment opportunities.
6. Restore our farm families who raise the nation's food and fibre to a full participation in our rising national income.
7. Improve our system of social security so that American families are fully protected from the worst hazards of modern life. Laws must be enacted and benefits and coverage raised so that: The aged and dependent widows and children can live in dignity and decency.

The unemployed and their families can maintain adequate living standards.

The industrially disabled and the dependents of the fatally injured receive just compensation for their loss.

All American families can obtain prepaid medical care and insured income support during illness and disability.

8. Alleviate the unjust tax burden now borne by our lower income families under the federal income tax laws and substitute levies based on ability to pay at all governmental levels in place of the unfair sales taxes and other "regressive" levies increasingly being enacted.

HOLIFIELD BLASTS G.O.P.

Congressman Chet Holifield, Democrat, 19th Congressional District, in a speech to the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, accused the present Eisenhower administration of engaging in the most gigantic deception of the century.

"No amount of money nor groups of Madison Ave. advertising or television professionals," said Holifield, "can change the record of the G.O.P. administration, nor the character of the individuals involved."

In an obvious reference to Vice President Nixon's 1952 personal television broadcast to the nation, Representative Holifield said, "Neither titles, tears, nor television, can change the character of Richard Nixon."

Going back to the 1950 Senatorial race in which Nixon ran against Helen Gahagan Douglas, Holifield claimed that the tactics used in that campaign by Richard Nixon "stamped him forever as the kind of person he really is."

Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, Secretary Treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, called Congressman Holifield's speech one of the finest, hardest hitting speeches of the current campaign.

These Issues Affect You

What are the chief issues affecting people and their families in the current Presidential election campaign?

Here, in brief, is a factual explanation:

1. **Prosperity:** Most of the economic gains have gone to big business, banks and large stockholders. For example, corporation profits are up 35 per cent, but workers' take-home pay has risen by only 4 per cent. Small business profits are down by 52 per cent. Big corporations have not shared their profits with workers. General Motors' profits went up by 113 per cent while GM workers' income has risen by only 14 per cent. Farmers' income is down 26 per cent.
2. **High prices:** The GOP promised an end to inflation when it took office. For the first two years as a result of Republican tight money policies, the nation went through a full-fledged recession, with unemployment reaching almost four million. Even today, amid the so-called Eisenhower prosperity, there are nearly 3,000,000 out of work. These figures are the highest in any peacetime period since the Republican-inspired depression of the 1930's. Inflation has continued, and prices are higher now than ever.
3. **Social Security:** The GOP opposed the recent improvements in the Social Security Act, particularly payments to women at age 62 and to totally and permanently disabled workers at 50. On the Senate vote on adding disability provisions, 41 Democrats voted in favor, 38 Republicans against.
4. **Taft-Hartley:** President Eisenhower reneged on his promise to improve the law, and instead, supported amendments making it worse. This is why Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin resigned. In addition, the National Labor Relations Board has been stacked against labor and has overturned numerous precedents and made many new decisions damaging labor's opportunity to organize the unorganized.
5. **Minimum Wages:** The Republican Administration favored an increase to only 90 cents, and the \$1 figure was obtained by a Democratic Congress only over stiff GOP opposition. The Administration has blocked efforts to obtain wider coverage.
6. **Taxes:** Tax relief, promised by the Republicans for everyone during the 1952 campaign, has gone largely to large corporations. Out of every dollar of tax relief in the 1953 law, corporations got 73 cents, families earning more than \$5,000 got 18 cents, families earning less than \$5,000 got only 9 cents.
7. **Civil Rights:** The Supreme Court, which is not a political branch of government, made its great school integration decision in 1954. Since then the Federal Government has done nothing to encourage integration in practice, not even when violence occurred and was not met by local authorities, or when persons were deprived of civil rights by local authorities. The Administration's delay in submitting civil rights legislation to Congress made it impossible to obtain passage before adjournment.
8. **Education:** We are short more than one-third of a million classrooms. One out of five school children is taught in fire trap schools. Well over six million children go only half-session or are crowded 50 or more to a room. The Republican Administration has made only a half-hearted effort to correct this situation. Its proposed legislation was inadequate, and a majority of Republican Congressmen opposed it anyway as attested by the final vote against the Kelley aid-to-education bill.
9. **Housing:** One out of three homes is substandard, but the Republican Administration has cut public housing by half and supported new legislation slashing it even more. In addition, the federal housing agency is headed by a former Republican Congressman who is a sworn enemy of public housing.
10. **Peace:** Our foreign policy, by Secretary of State Dulles' own admission, has brought us to the brink of a nuclear war three times. Brinks and blunders have damaged our democratic allies and lost ground for us in the battle for men's minds in the uncommitted nations. Tension spots throughout the globe—the Suez Canal, the Near East, Korea and Indonesia—belie foolish claims of peace.
11. **President's Absenteeism:** Before his illness, the President was on vacation almost three months each year. Effective control of the Administration has been turned over to his big-business and conservative associates.

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A VOTE FOR EISENHOWER IS A VOTE FOR NIXON!

FORM 3547

THIS IS THE STORY OF LITTLE SUSAN SHORT

Susan Short is seven years old. Like all seven-year-olds, Susan loves to play with dolls — especially the one named Dotty, a little bit chipped, but Susan's favorite just the same. One day, about a year ago, Susan was sitting on the front steps of the big, old, frame house that her parents rent in a town called Four Corners. She was whispering to Dotty, as little girls often do.

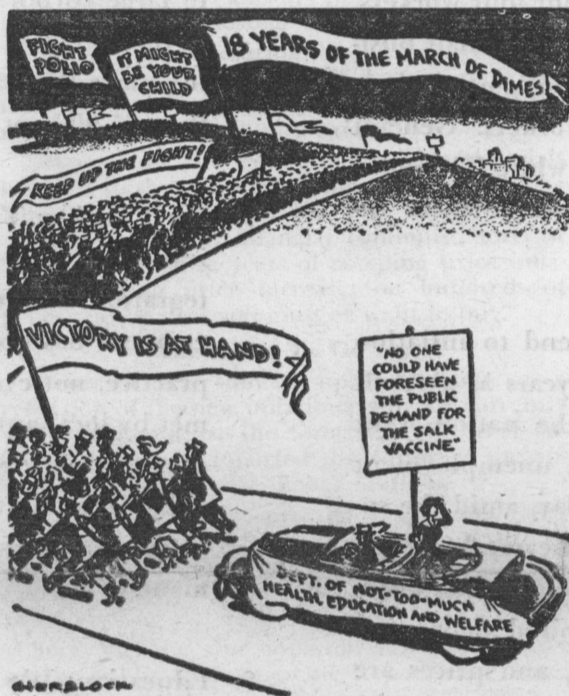
"You know," Susan told the doll, "my Mother is going to have a baby. A real baby, soon," she said.

Susan paused a minute, "And you know, Dotty dear, some day I'm going to grow up and have a real live baby too. Of course," Susan whispered hastily, "I will still love you . . ."

Today, Susan sits in a wheel chair near the new baby's crib. She still holds on to Dotty, and there's a gadget she can press that will let the kind neighbor downstairs know whether the baby is crying, or when she, Susan, needs help. Susan won't ever talk again, or talk very well, or even be able to work, or marry, or have that real baby.

What happened? Susan was stricken with polio. The early symptoms were such that Susan's parents treated her for an upset stomach and a summer cold. They weren't being careless — they simply couldn't afford to call the doctor unnecessarily. When Susan's temperature shot up and she began to complain of stiffness in her neck and legs, her father called Dr. Brown.

"It's polio," the doctor announced grimly. "Did she get the vaccine?"
"No," said Susan's father, "we couldn't afford the shots."



The Washington Post

And the end of the story? Who knows? If Susan outlives her parents, she will undoubtedly live out her life in a public welfare institution, costing the taxpayers countless dollars, and costing Susan countless meaningless hours.

If former Secretary of Health Education and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, who was responsible for the polio vaccine program at the time of its start, had been more concerned with the welfare of the public and less concerned with the welfare of the manufacturer of the vaccine, the end of the story might be different.

Mrs. Hobby told the Senate, when they wanted to know why she had bungled the program, "No one could have foreseen the demand for the vaccine."

If the American Medical Association, which claims to speak for the doctors, had not raised its old battle cry, "socialized medicine," when some communities planned for free polio shots for the kids whose parents couldn't afford them, Susan might not now be sitting still and twisted in her wheel chair.

If the notion of Abraham Lincoln that it is the function of the government to do for people what they cannot so well do for themselves had been more than a political slogan to be mounted every four years and then forgotten, Susan might today be happily skipping around the playground.

Those "ifs" are passed for Susan. What about your child?

CALIFORNIA LABOR FIGHTS OIL GRAB

San Francisco—An official statewide AFL-CIO Committee Against Proposition No. 4 has been set up in the fight to block the attempt of the big oil companies to dictate production of gas and oil from California's wells.

Headed by Sec. Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor and Sec. Treas. John A. Despol of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council as co-chairmen, it includes State CIO Pres. Manuel Dias, State AFL Pres. Thomas L. Pitts and 95 other labor leaders. Sec. Charles E. Robinson of Dist. 1, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, is secretary.

NOTE: Be sure to send in your Resolution for coming State CIO Convention. Resolutions postmarked after November 14 will not be accepted.



IT LOOKS GOOD—Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, (left), Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, smiles broadly at the good news given him by Jess Nathan, COPE-endorsed candidate for the Assembly. Nathan, a Democrat, stands an excellent chance of unseating the Republican incumbent in the 42nd District.

HOME BUILDERS PREDICT HOUSING DEPRESSION

SAN FRANCISCO. — U. S. homebuilders last week painted a gloomy picture of future housing construction.

Officers and directors of the National Association of Home-builders made the predictions in Washington, D. C. after a meeting with Eisenhower Administration officials.

The top home-builders of the nation said housing starts would fall below 1,000,000 in 1957. Some predicted as few as 800,000 "if money conditions stay as they are."

The "tight money policy," and its effects in drying up mortgage credit, were blamed by almost all the builders. One, Carl T. Mitnick of Merchantville, N. J., told a news conference:

"Many builders in our section have just quit. We are waiting to see if this Administration is going to do anything to help us."

There were about 1,350,000 housing starts last year and perhaps 1,200,000 this year.

JUST ONE VOTE — IT COULD BE YOURS

Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States in 1876 by ONE vote.

Thomas Jefferson was elected President by ONE electoral college vote.

ONE more vote in each precinct in 1954 in Ohio would have re-elected Senator Thomas Burke as U. S. Senator.

ONE more vote in each precinct in five or six states for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and ONE less vote for Dwight Eisenhower would have made Stevenson president.

In other words, your ONE vote does make a difference!

So, whatever you do, be sure you vote on Nov. 6!

Many Thanks to
MR. HENRY SANTIESTEVEAN
for his editorial assistance
on this issue of the NEWS LETTER

Talent At Local 887 . . .

Talent will be discovered and it took the sharp eyes of the editor of the North American local union publication "The Propeller" to recognize and reveal the artistic ability of a checker in Department 69. For two years Fred DiSario has been working as a checker at North American aircraft. An alert union member, recognizing a potential Herblock amongst them, hopefully brought in one of Fred's editorial cartoons to the editor and declared there were many more where that came from.

Proudly the editor admits that he felt as if he had struck uranium. Not to let a good thing get away, he promptly ran Fred's cartoon in "The Propeller" and the reader reaction was terrific! Now frequently Fred's cartoons appear on the publication's front and editorial pages. His fresh style and originality puts him in the class with some of our professional cartoonists. "The Propeller" editor aptly describes this checker-now-cartoonist drawings as "... packing a terrific wallop that helps further the cause of our local . . . in each drawing, shining through the originality, is a sincere concentration that speaks with a universal meaning for all union labor."

One of Fred DiSario's cartoons is reproduced below.

