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COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



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STATE MERGER NEGOTIATIONS
TO GET UNDER WAY...

THE PRESIDENCY

Reprinted from the *New Republic*, March 5, 1956

No man elected President at 65 has lived out his term in the White House. No man with a damaged heart has accepted his party's Presidential nomination. Rarely in our history has the burden of the Presidency been more oppressive than it is today. And yet it seems probable that Mr. Eisenhower will permit his party to draft him for a second term.

Mr. Eisenhower's decision is reached after 11 days of testing himself. The nature of the testing is in itself suggestive. Testing one's capacity to bear the weight of the Presidency, some might assume, would involve subjecting one's self to the full physical and emotional burden of the office. For Mr. Eisenhower, on the contrary, the testing took place at the bridge table, on the golf course, and in pursuit of quail. For most men these activities would spell retirement. That in itself does not mean that as tests they are without value. Doctors, in leading the victims of heart attacks back to self-confidence, grant the importance of "bench marks" and add that their characters vary in each case according to the individual's interests and fears. For Eisenhower the patient, the ability to play a full round of golf may provide the self-confidence that another man derives from working a 14-hour day. But for Eisenhower the leader, the test is at best inconclusive when measured against the strains of the next five years.

There is a natural inclination to believe Mr. Eisenhower's health is somehow transformed by his decision, and that it ceases to be an issue from that moment on. The inclination is certain to be encouraged by those favoring Mr. Eisenhower's reelection. No doubt public discussion of Mr. Eisenhower's health will be condemned as lack of good taste if not of patriotism. But the President himself has insisted that his health is a public issue and must be discussed in the responsible and considerate manner that accords with his own frankness.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ISSUES
STATEMENT ON GAS VETO

At a recently held meeting of the California CIO Council Executive Board, the following statement was issued to the press regarding the presidential veto of the natural gas bill:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WAS COMPELLED TO VETO THE NATURAL GAS BILL TO PROTECT HIS ADMINISTRATION FROM FURTHER EMBARRASSING CRITICISM.

THE CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL REGRETS THAT HE USED THE VETO FOR REASONS OF POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY ONLY AND THAT HE CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE HARRIS-FULBRIGHT BILL IN PRINCIPLE.

THE CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL OPPOSES THE EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL GAS CONSUMERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF BIG OIL PRODUCERS. THE PRODUCERS' LOBBY, WITH ITS UNLIMITED FUNDS, WAS DEFEATED THIS TIME BY AN ELEVENTH-HOUR DISCLOSURE OF ITS WHOLLY UNPRINCIPLED OPERATIONS.

THE ONLY SURE PROTECTION FOR THE CONSUMER IS THE ELECTION OF A CONGRESS WHICH WILL NOT BE SUBSERVIENT TO THE OIL INDUSTRY.

"We are not now talking about a man who has been ill," said Mr. Eisenhower recently, "and who has had a full year to decide what he can do in the next four years. ... I have to guess as to the next five years. ..." Guessing is a perilous course when the Presidency is involved, but that has not deterred his medical advisers. Dr. Paul White has stretched his professional commitments in guessing that his patient is good for five years in the White House. Dr. Paul Snyder has carried the decision to the brink of absurdity by guessing that a second term in the White House might be safer for Eisenhower than the first term. It remains only for another eminent physician to affirm that heart attacks are invigorating.

Dr. Samuel Levine, the Harvard specialist, dissents: "Nobody can accurately predict the life span of an individual" heart patient. It is predictable only that the life span for heart patients as a group is cut short.

Mr. Eisenhower's availability points to a searching discussion of the constitutional issues raised by the President's death or disability and with them the political issues that surround the character of the Vice President. For the moment it seems more fitting to set aside these questions; and to consider only the consequences of Mr. Eisenhower's continuing in office in his present diminished capacity. For those are the terms that the President himself has set.

"It would be idle," declared Mr. Eisenhower, "to pretend that my health can be wholly restored. ... My future life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue." But fatigue is not the only threat. "Fear, great pleasure, anger and ... excitement ... have caused innumerable deaths in patients with serious heart diseases," according to Dr. White: "One of the rules in treatment that we have advised ... is that such patients avoid nervous strain." The physicians must insist that Mr. Eisenhower conform to this treatment in the future and regardless of his preferences he must obey. "My reasons for obedience to the medical authorities," in his words, "are not solely personal. I must obey them out of respect for the responsibilities I carry."

If he continues in office Mr. Eisenhower must be guarded from all but the smallest group of trusted advisers. He must be shielded from perplexing problems and unwelcome news. He must seek to avoid wearing conferences with hostile governments. He must be spared the wear and tear that Presidents invite when they combat powerful pressure groups, back disputed and costly programs and set out to arouse public opinion against the Congress so that the national interest may prevail over the partial interests that often govern on Capitol Hill.

A man who accepts these restrictions accepts a new and sharply restricted interpretation of the Presidential role. Should this nation choose to surrender for four more years what it has been compelled to do without during the last five months? We have coasted in these months. Presidential government has been forfeited in part, but Cabinet government has not been embraced in its place. Even the degree of Cabinet responsibility that is traditional has been missing, for while recent Presidents have surrounded themselves with strong Cabinets the Eisenhower Cabinet does not include one party leader of the first rank.

With the appointment of respective negotiation committees for the California CIO Council and the state AFL counterpart, negotiations for a state merger of the two labor bodies will get under way on Friday, April 13. This will mark the initial meeting of the two special committees.

Approved by the Executive Board to serve as members of the California CIO 10-man merger negotiating committee are the two top officers, President Manuel Dias and Secretary-Treasurer John Despol; the Council Vice Presidents Jack Bruhl (OCAW), Sam Eubanks (ANG), Jerome Posner (ACWA), E. A. King (CWA), Edward Shedlock (UWUA), DeWitt Stone (UAW), Robert Clark (USA) and executive Board member Herbert Wilson (URW). The AFL committee also consists of 10 members.

The CIO committee will also negotiate for merger on the political level.

Merger Committees on County Level

The county councils of CIO have been discussing merger with the AFL central labor bodies for eventual merger on the county level. As *Newsletter* goes to press, it appears likely that local merger will have taken place in Contra Costa County.

Following are the members of the various CIO county council negotiating committees (names of San Diego Council appointees not received):

CONTRA COSTA CIO COUNCIL

Jack Bruhl (OCAW), President of Council	Virgil Coragliotti (OCAW)
William Milano (USA), Secy.-Treas. of Council	George Kely (OCAW)
	Clarence Marshall (OCAW)
	A. A. Marcos (OCAW)

SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL

Ed O'Connor (ANG), President of Council	Rose Fanning (TWUA)
Roy Haus (CWA)	Mark Becker (ACWA)
	Floyd Pierce (UFW)

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL

On Overall Merger

Robert Clark (USA), President of Council	Leonard Levy (ACWA)
A. T. Lunceford (URW), Secy.-Treas. of Council	E. P. O'Malley (OCAW)
Charles Bioletti (UAW)	James Murray (CWA)
	Gordon Lewis (OCAW)

Merger on Political Level

Robert Clark (USA)	Dave Bickmore (OCAW)
A. T. Lunceford (URW)	Thomas Consiglio (USA)
Katie Brooks (ACWA)	Pearl DeVilla (IUE)
Marvin Schlaff (CWA)	John Noblet (URW)
Spencer Wiley (UAW)	

ALAMEDA COUNCIL

On Overall Merger

Gordon Laughland (CWA), President of Council	Leo Focha (OCAW)
S. M. Pratt (URW), Secy.-Treas. of Council	Hazel Newton (ACWA)
Ralph Hartley (UAW)	Joseph Angelo (USA)
Merle Perrin (USA)	Rose Valentine (TWUA)
	Arnold Callan (UAW)

Merger on Political Level

Gordon Laughland (CWA)	Leon Slettum (Insurance)
S. M. Pratt (URW)	J. E. Tobler (UAW)
Ernie Perry (USA), Vice-Pres. of Council	Al Wright (USA)
	Irene Evans (UTSEA)

(Continued on page 3)

EISENHOWER'S VETO MESSAGE GIVES CONSUMER "REPRIEVE", NO PARDON

The threat of higher gas bills still hangs over American families. President Eisenhower's message vetoing the Natural Gas bill invited a similar bill later. Here is the message:

"I am unable to approve H. R. 6645 to amend the Natural Gas Act as amended. This I regret because I am in accord with its basic objectives.

"Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private per-

sons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities. These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of Governmental processes.

"Legally constituted agencies of Government are now engaged in

investigating this situation. These investigations cannot be concluded before the expiration of the 10-day period within which the President must act upon the legislation under the Constitution.

"I believe I would not be discharging my own duty were I to approve this legislation before the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress and the Department of Justice. To do so under such conditions could well create long-term ap-

prehension in the minds of the American people. It would be a disservice both to the people and to their Congress. Accordingly, I return H. R. 6645 without my approval.

"At the same time, I must make quite clear that legislation conforming to the basic objectives of H. R. 6645 is needed. It is needed because the type of regulation of producers of natural gas which is required under present law will discourage individual initiative

and incentive to explore for and develop new sources of supply.

"In the long run this will limit supplies of gas which is contrary not only to the national interest but especially to the interest of consumers.

"I feel that any new legislation, in addition to furthering the long term interest of consumers in plentiful supplies of gas, should include specific language protecting consumers in their right to fair prices."

EDITORIAL



On this page is the full text of President Eisenhower's message to Congress in which he explains his veto of the Natural Gas Bill.

The unfortunate conclusion one must reach is that he vetoed the measure for one reason and one reason only: the "arrogant" lobbying activities of some of the individuals on the payroll of big oil. For the President himself expressed "regret" that he had to veto H. R. 6645. And we regret that he failed to veto the measure for the most paramount reason of all: it was an unconscionable bill aimed at giving free reign to the big oil producers—the entrepreneurs of the natural gas industry—by permitting them to gouge the consumer! Thus one can only conclude that if the disclosures of the oil lobbyists' attempts to influence votes through the dollar sign had not become public, the bill would have been signed, for the President stated such legislation is needed!

THERE IS YET ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT PART TO HIS VETO MESSAGE WHICH, IN OUR OPINION, SO CLEARLY DEMONSTRATES THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO BE ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN. THIS IS WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD." EISENHOWER SAYS REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS RESOURCES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AND AT THE SAME TIME LEGISLATION SO PERMITTING SHOULD ALSO PROTECT THE CONSUMER!

HOW IN THE WORLD CAN ONE SAY TO THE GAS PRODUCERS, "HERE IS THE BILL YOU WANTED, NOW GO AHEAD AND CHARGE WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR," AND THEN IN ANOTHER SECTION OF THE SELF-SAME BILL SAY TO THE CONSUMER, "WE HAVE PROTECTED YOU BY PUTTING IN 'SPECIFIC LANGUAGE TO PROTECT YOUR POCKETBOOK.'"

REALLY, MR. PRESIDENT! MAY WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM YOU THAT THE PRESENT LAW—THE NATURAL GAS ACT OF 1935—DOES PROTECT THE CONSUMER. THERE IS A SECTION WHICH STATES: "...It is hereby declared that the business of transporting and selling gas for ultimate distribution to the public is affected with a public interest, and that Federal regulation in matters relating to the transportation of natural gas and the sale thereof...is necessary in the public interest." THIS IS THE VERY SECTION THAT THE VETOED GAS BILL INTENDED TO DELETE!

The veto message sounds to us like Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde reasoning.

—G. L.

FLOOD RELIEF, DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES HIGHLIGHT SACRAMENTO SESSION...

Emergency flood relief and water and power development have received top attention in the concurrent budget and special sessions of the 1956 legislature.

The assembly-approved record budget of \$1.7 billion (some \$20 million more than requested by Governor Knight) provides for an allocation of \$9,150,000 for the Feather River Project for surveys, road relocations, the purchase of the Oroville and San Luis Dam sites and studies of routes for taking water to the Southland plus South San Francisco Bay counties.

It should be noted that the money allocated does not provide for actual construction of FRP. Prior to the final vote in the Assembly, Assemblyman William Munnell (D) of Los Angeles proposed to up the appropriation for a start on the Feather River Project by \$21,672,000 so as to provide for actual construction funds for the undertaking.

Munnell stated: "There is not one cent in this budget for construction. We can't turn one shovelful of earth or ignite on stick of dynamite."

His proposal was defeated.

How to finance the rehabilitation of flood-damaged highways in Northern California finds the Governor in disagreement with those who advocate a boost in the 6-cent state gasoline tax or the use of the "rainy day" fund originally set aside in 1945 as a cushion against a recession in the state which would result in state revenue deficiencies.

Knight said, "The state can meet its obligations arising out of the great flood emergency without either increasing taxes or using the revenue deficiency fund." He proposed the following course of action:

1. Meet the state highway repair cost out of present gas tax funds.
2. Provide money to cities and counties for local roads on a matching basis with the money coming from the state's general fund. The state-local split could vary from 50-50, 90-10.
3. In those cases where local governments cannot put up money on a matching basis, the state tidelands oil fund might be tapped for interest-free loans to local agencies as their share of the matching agreement.

Special Session Flooded with 40 Bills

When Governor Knight's special session call listed 5 of his 26 points on some phase of flood relief and flood control, the law making body answered the call by coming up with 40 bills.

The issue may well become one to be used by candidates in the pending '56 elections. One of the main points of debate centers around those legislators who disagree with Knight that damaged communities ought to match any money the state gives or borrow the money from the state as their matching portion. Assemblywoman Pauline Davis (D) of Portola poses the question: "What if any agency is unable to repay?" and Senator Ed Johnson (R) of Marysville remarked, "Matching funds are not going to be the answer to our problem. We don't want the matching funds."

While the myriad of bills concern themselves with various phases of rehabilitation, tax relief and local disaster relief, for example, the forgotten element in the whole affair is the individual who lost his home or found himself with a much battered abode. More than 20,000 California families were victims of the Christmas floods. Some 1,000 homes were destroyed, 14,000 plus were damaged. In addition, great loss in personal belongings—furniture, etc.—resulted. There is a state constitutional prohibition against using public funds for "gifts" to individuals. It was the purpose of helping individuals to replace or rehabilitate their dwellings and purchase household necessities that the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee came into being.

Among some of the measures introduced:

1. Two similar bills would enact a "flood relief law of 1956," providing for \$20.8 million for restoration of public properties only on the condition that a local community can match the state contribution or is willing to borrow the matching funds from the state (SB 21 and AB 17).

2. Five bills would give tax relief to persons suffering more than \$500 in flood damage by giving cities and counties the right to re-assess flood damaged property (AB 21, 22; SB 2, 3, 26).

3. Relief would be given to cities and counties under three identical bills by providing for an unspecified reimbursement to them for property tax losses resulting from flood damage (SB 25; AB 23, 37).

4. Two bills call for establishment of a local disaster fund of \$5 million. This allocation would provide for "shelter, food, clothing, medical care or other needful assistance" resulting from a local disaster such as a "storm, or flood, fire, or earthquake..." The Red Cross has always carried the main burden (SB 24, AB 24).

5. Two bills call for a Water Facilities Act establishing a \$12.5 million fund whereby local governmental agencies can borrow state money for flood control, stream regulation, or protection of the quality of water (SB 22, AB 20).

Other measures cover financial aid to veterans for repair of damaged homes and farms that are being purchased under the state's veterans' farm and home purchase program; creation of a state planning department and make smaller cities and counties eligible for about \$10 million in federal money for flood damage repair; direct grants to school districts for "replacement, repair or reconstruction" and outright grants to local utility districts for repair of flood damage, provided that said district is bonded and taxed to its legal limits.

State Water Department Faces Legislative Fight

An issue which became deadlocked in the regular '55 session, is back to generate polemics in the halls of the state legislature. This is the issue of the formation of a State Department of Water Resources in an effort to eliminate the duplication and overlapping which now exists in state government with a myriad of agencies concerning themselves with water matters. The Christmas floods demonstrated that this issue must be faced squarely, although there are those who advocate putting it over to the regular '57 session—Senator Ben Hulse (R) of El Centro being one of them; Hulse is majority leader in the upper house.

The two special session bills creating the controversy are AB 4 and AB 5, introduced by Republican Assemblyman Caspar Weinberger (San Francisco) and co-authored by 49 other assemblymen. This is enough to assure passage in the lower house where a majority needed for passage is 41 votes.

AB 4 proposes establishment of one department on water resources, thus placing under one single unit the functions now being performed by more than 50 state water agencies. AB 5 would provide for an appropriation necessary for the functioning of such a department.

Opposition has come from Senator Edwin Regan (D) of Weaverville, who is opposed to setting up a state water department until there is some settlement of the "counties of origin" question—a controversial matter between the northern and southern sections of California.

The establishment of a single state water unit would bring to the head of the department a \$17,000-a-year director appointed by the governor.

STATE PAC COORDINATOR APPOINTED...

Manuel Dias, President of the California CIO Council, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Ruth Lybeck to the staff of the statewide labor body. Mrs. Lybeck has been assigned the post of PAC coordinator for the state. Her duties will involve, among other things, coordinating the political action work for the forthcoming primary election on June 5. Such coordination will consist of distribution of endorsement slate cards and campaign material and working with local central labor bodies and AFL-CIO affiliates in the overall campaign activities of the labor movement.

Mrs. Lybeck, working out of the Southern California office of the Council, brings to her post a vast amount of experience in and knowledge of California political life and campaigning.

THE PRESIDENCY

(Continued from page 1)

The authors of the *Federalist Papers* held that in all matters that relate to the executive "it was far more safe that there should be a single object for the jealousy and watchfulness of the people" than that responsibility should be diffused "in a multiplicity of hands." But responsibility has been diffused in a multiplicity of hands, some visible, some hidden from public accounting or review. Even before September diffusion was a source of constant concern among our allies. Since the President's removal from active leadership, the consequences of diffusion have become still more threatening.

In these months the Soviet Union has broken out of its self-imposed isolation. It threatens now to win large regions where the West is suspect and local governments are weak. The United States has not responded to these new threats. We have not yet shown an awareness of the changed conditions which the Communists have grasped and are determined to exploit. In South Asia the Communists are emerging on a large-scale as buyers of raw materials and suppliers of technicians, while the United States makes the problems of Asians still harder by unloading in their markets our own agricultural surpluses. In the Middle East our government is unwilling even to indicate what policy this nation will adopt if the Soviet Union continues to pour in arms. In the Far East during six months of drift not one imaginative step has been taken by the West. On disarmament the world listens with growing sympathy to Khrushchev's assertion: "The Soviet Union has done a lot to bring closer the positions of the great powers. It is now up to the United States, Great Britain and France." Simultaneously the Soviet Union outstrips this nation in conventional armaments and tests its first middle distance guided missile, a weapon we do not possess. Our preoccupation still lies with lowered taxes; our allies are compelled to work out their own programs independently because we will not share with them the atomic knowledge we have gained.

In each of the areas of policy cited here, decision is part of the Presidential role. Only the President can overcome the opposition of his own party and initiate a new China policy. Only the President can overcome the opposition of the military and give impetus to disarmament proposals. Only the President can induce Congress to surrender a part of our sovereignty in order that we and our allies can work together for our common defense. And only the President can obtain Congressional and public acceptance of an overseas aid program that relates our resources, our skills and our surpluses to the poverty of other peoples. For compelling personal reasons Mr. Eisenhower is enacting a very different role. "The President understands that the State Department is suspending export licenses to the Middle East," James Hagerty told the press when political considerations held up shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia. "The President has been kept currently informed... and fully approves," the State Department added when, 48 hours later, the United States reversed itself once more.

A part-time President can rarely initiate and carry through great measures. And yet his presence in the White House deters the nation in its search for solutions, for it cannot establish where responsibility lies. The shadow of responsibility may be cast across subordinates; the Constitution prohibits the substance from being transferred.

Mr. Eisenhower could not today meet the physical standard that Army regulations prescribe for commissioned officers "regardless of branch of service or grade." The Presidential burden is heavier by far than that which any officer must bear. Americans who still insist that Mr. Eisenhower can and must accept the burden do so in the belief that the Presidential role in essence is neither executive, nor political. The spirit and standing of Mr. Eisenhower, they hold, is an asset in the White House, intangible but real, that offsets specific setbacks and justifies human risks. This belief is hard to meet, blind as it is to the experience of the last six months. And yet, before long, this faith may be matched by an equally intangible unease. As the clamour passes, the sober second thoughts of Americans may yet be that a draft of Eisenhower demeans the office as it endangers the man.

L. A. CIO COUNCIL ENDORSES AIRPORT BOND ISSUE...

The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council has gone on record in support of the proposed city bond issue which calls for voter approval to float \$59,700,000 worth of bonds to be used for the expansion and improvement of the International Airport, the Valley Airport and the establishment of a number of heliports in the outlying areas within the city.

In addition, the local central labor body endorsed the charter amendment which would make it mandatory to apply the net earnings from the airports to the retirement of the bonds.

Other action taken—endorsement of the following three candidates for the City of Torrance Council: Victor E. Benstead, Jr., Gordon Lewis and Jack E. White. Mr. George Nye received endorsement for a council post in the City of Lakewood.

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January 26, 1956

TO: OFFICERS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, STATE
FEDERATIONS OF LABOR, STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS,
CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS AND CITY INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing to call your attention to an exhibit prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers called "Americade".

The NAM is currently sending this "Americade" exhibit throughout the United States to be shown to school children, civic organizations, and other interested groups.

In a number of cities, the NAM has tried to enlist public support in sponsoring this "Americade". If possible, they have tried to obtain support from the local trade union movement.

However, a careful examination of "Americade" reveals that this exhibit is not worthy of labor union support. "Americade" is comprised of a battery of 18 exhibits. The first half of this is an attempt to depict the U.S. as it will appear in 1975. The second part of the exhibit gives the NAM's views of the steps that are needed in order to reach the goals that have been set for 1975.

In this second part of the exhibit, the displays follow the usual line of NAM thinking. For example, emphasis is given to the role of profits and investments in the American economy, while there is no mention of the importance of purchasing power. No place is given to the role of labor unions and collective bargaining.

Although the NAM's views in favor of lower corporation taxes are displayed, nothing is said about the need to give tax relief to the lower income families and to provide for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

I suggest, therefore, that Central Labor Unions and Industrial Union Councils would be well advised not to lend their support in any way to the showing of this "Americade" exhibit in their community.

Fraternally yours,

George Meany
President

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NEWS...

Union Solidarity Marked Aircraft Negotiations

The nation's big show in labor-management relations for '56—the collective bargaining talks in the aircraft industry—saw the UAW and IAM working together closer than ever before to bring the benefits of union solidarity and teamwork to aircraft workers throughout the country.

In the Southern California area alone, more than 180,000 aircrafters are directly affected by the contract gains achieved by the two unions for their respective memberships.

Following close behind national meetings of both IAM and UAW aircraft workers, contract demands were carefully worked out as the two unions joined together in joint meetings, exchanged personnel and information, and coordinated plans and activities for the negotiations in the industry.

Similar demands were advanced by both unions to benefit their members, with job security, union shop, higher wages and better jobs, plans for training apprentices and skilled workers, and improved working conditions keynoting the proposals.

MEBA Chalks Up a "First"

The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Pacific Coast District, AFL-CIO, and the Pacific Maritime Association have completed arrangements for the initiation of a pension plan for approximately 3000 licensed engineers on the Pacific Coast covered by MEBA collective bargaining agreements.

The plan became effective as of January 1, 1956, and represents the first pension plan for licensed ships officers on the Pacific Coast.

A pension of \$100.00 per month will be given to any marine engineer who retires at the age of 65 with twenty years of service. Retirement with a smaller pension will also be open to engineers when reaching 60 years of age with fifteen years of service.

Past service from 1935 will be counted, subject to the requirements of outstanding regulations. The plan also provides a pension for engineers who become permanently disabled.

Arrangements have already been perfected for integrating this plan with a comparable plan completed by MEBA for Atlantic and Gulf Coast marine engineers, whereby sailing time aboard any MEBA vessel can be counted toward obtaining pension credits.

LABOR ASKS EISENHOWER TO BAN "SEGREGATION" IN SCHOOL AID...

The AFL-CIO Executive Council jumped into the disputed southern states desegregation issue by challenging President Eisenhower to declare publicly that federal aid to schools would go only to areas complying with the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision.

Such Presidential action, the Executive Council said, would make "superfluous" any desegregation rider to the federal aid to education measure now pending in Congress.

The Executive Council held the Powell amendment, designed to bar federal payments to segregated schools, to be "unnecessary." Moreover, it may be used by "cynical, hypocritical politicians" to defeat all school aid proposals, the Council warned.

STEEL UNION HEAD DEDICATES ROOM FOR LEUKEMIA TOTS AT CITY OF HOPE...

David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America and an official of the AFL-CIO, joined civic leaders and other union officials in dedicating a recreation room for children undergoing treatment for Leukemia at the City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, California.

The room is being named "The James G. Thimmes Room," honoring the memory of the late vice president of the steel union who died in Los Angeles last year.

It was furnished with money supplied by union and industry persons who, in deference to Thimmes' last request, established a memorial fund in his name at the City of Hope—Thimmes' favorite charity.

At the dedication were some 300 members from the union in Southern California and a number of the union's directors from other states.

Mayor of Los Angeles Norris Poulson joined Mr. McDonald, Charles J. Smith, Western Director of the Steelworkers, and officials of the City of Hope National Medical Center in presenting a plaque to Mrs. Belva Thimmes, Covina, the widow of the late union official.

The City of Hope is a non-sectarian medical center engaged in research and treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, leukemia, and heart diseases.

Geraldine Leshin... Editor

IMPACT OF AUTOMATION DISCUSSED FROM CALIFORNIA TO MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVES WORLD ATTENTION . . .

From California to Massachusetts 7 meetings on automation were sponsored as of February, 1956. With automated machinery promising to change or affect our economic life and already affecting the obs of many groups of workers, it is no wonder that automation is increasingly becoming the subject of many programs both within and outside the labor movement.

400 Attend Conference in Los Angeles

One of the most successful conferences on automation was held at Los Angeles State College the early part of this year. The week-end conference, a combined effort of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, the AFL Central Labor Council, the California CIO Council and Los Angeles State College, was an instructive and provocative affair.

Joseph D. Keenan, International Secretary of the IBEW, Joseph Beirne, President of CWA and Roy M. Brown, Machinist's General Vice President were featured speakers on the subject. Ted Silvey, AFL-CIO Education Department, and Abraham Weiss, Economist for the Teamsters, described automation and its impact. Afternoon discussion groups discussed how automation would affect them as workers and how to meet its challenge.

Silvey in speaking of the technology of automation defined automation in the words of Prof. H. H. Wilson: "Automation is the accomplishment of a work task by an integrated, power-driven mechanism entirely without the direct application of human energy, skill, intelligence, or control."

The AFL-CIO education spokesman said that when the word "technology" is used, it means the "combination and operation of four things in an efficient organization:

- 1. Human effort and intelligence called labor;
- 2. Energy resources in addition to human and animal muscle power;
- 3. Machinery and instruments; and
- 4. Organization and management of extraction and production in high volume—all applied to the basic resources in the earth provided by a beneficent Creator."

Optimistically, he stated that "...unions can help control automation and its applications so it will make progress possible without disastrous results to workers, in fact be for the benefit of workers and all of society."

Economist Weiss, speaking of automation today and in the future, stated that "collective bargaining on automation has a dual objective:

- 1. To alleviate the hardships of those displaced by automation; and
- 2. To protect the employment opportunities, earnings, and conditions of work of those workers retained on the job."

The challenge of automation was pinpointed in Weiss' concluding remarks: "Automation creates problems for the worker, for the company, for the community, for the government—in terms of loss of jobs, retraining, availability of job opportunities for young men and women, older workers, and a healthy economy.

"Labor's solutions are higher wages and shorter hours so that workers may share adequately in the benefits of automation; income tax revisions, especially for low- and middle-income families, to strengthen consumer buying power; higher unemployment compensation benefits and displacement allowances to aid displaced workers; improved pension systems, with provision for vesting; retraining opportunities and facilities to help workers to acquire the new skills; and finally, a strong and firm government policy aimed at achieving full employment."

Steel Sponsors Class

In order to start meeting the "obligation to our members to get something positive started on automation (problems)," Cass Alvin, publicity and education director of District 38, Steelworkers, has been instrumental in starting an experimental program in training union members for work as electronic technicians as part of the adult education program in Los Angeles.

"We do not imply that this is the union's answer—in total—to the many problems of automation," Alvin said. Some 88 members are currently voluntarily enrolled. The course is under the guidance of an advisory board of representatives of the university engineering schools, management, labor, and adult educators.

ICFTU Calls for United Nations Talks on Automation

In recognition of the universality of automation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has proposed to the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Council that it include on the agenda of its next session the economic and social problems of automation. "The world appears," the ICFTU supporting statement says, "to be entering a new phase of the industrial revolution characterized on the one hand, by automation and, on the other, by the prospective industrial uses of atomic energy. It is imperative to anticipate situations which may result from this development and to

EISENHOWER-BACKED SOLON ATTACKS LABOR . . .

The ultra-right wing of the Republican Party is trying to cripple labor both politically and economically.

An effort to silence the political voice of organized labor has taken the form of a bill introduced by Republican Senators Goldwater (Arizona) and Curtis (Nebraska). Their measure, S. 3074, would prohibit any political contribution on the part of union members!

To complete the circle, California Republican Congressman Edgar Hiestand, winning in 1952 on the coattails of Eisenhower, has now introduced a measure to place labor unions under the anti-trust or anti-monopoly laws of the nation. This measure, if enacted into law, would mean that there would be a national "right-to-work" law because the union shop would be outlawed under the erroneous and false theory that a union shop is monopolistic.

The 21st congressional district solon with an anti-labor record showed complete lack of knowledge of organized labor and the attitude of men and women who are, by choice, part of the labor movement when he stated that his bill was aimed at outlawing union shops and ending "a tyranny over the individual worker by labor racketeers."

He further showed abysmal ignorance when he said his measure was introduced in behalf of the "80 per cent of union members who have been coerced into joining a union."

DESPOL BLASTS Hiestand's REASONING

John Despol, California CIO legislative spokesman, charged that Hiestand is trying to "return America to the wage-depressing open-shop concept of unions which prevailed in this country a century ago."

"Hiestand's notion that labor unions are a conspiracy to create a monopoly was rejected in America over a century ago. Implicit in his viewpoint is the treatment of labor as a commodity. We in labor categorically reject this view, because obviously union members are people and cannot be 'regulated' like products.

"The monopoly argument makes no sense, because the employer does not have to agree to union security provisions, and where he does, the employer is still the one who determines whether a worker is qualified for a job.

"The only right the individual gives up when a majority of his fellow workers and his employer agree to a union shop is the right to work below union wage scales, which would be destructive of his own financial security and that of his co-workers."

Hiestand who stated he was introducing his bill in behalf of 80% of union members who have been coerced into joining a union, has, Despol said, "obviously never heard of union shop elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board by secret ballots."

Pointing out that the national average of such votes is over 85% in favor of union shops, Despol said that this represents a "much higher" percentage than the percentage of eligible voters who voted for Congressman Hiestand in his district. He pointed out that approximately two-thirds of all contract agreements contain union shop clauses.

The labor spokesman blasted Hiestand for his remark that the reason a similar bill has not been passed previously is that "Republicans and Democrats have been afraid to 'cross' the unions."

"This is another example of Hiestand's irresponsible remarks," Despol added.

"Congress, like the state legislatures, has 'crossed' unions many times by failing to adopt labor's program for more roads and schools, for a more equitable sharing of taxes, and other issues considered vital by organized labor.

"Hiestand demonstrates less faith in his fellow members of Congress and in the American people than we in organized labor do."

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"I have finally figured out what the Republican orators mean by what they call 'moderate progressivism.' All they mean is: 'Don't just do something—stand there.'"

—Adlai Stevenson in Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, Hartford, Connecticut.

prepare in advance to deal with them. The repetition of economic and social dislocations which accompanied the earlier stages of the industrial revolution and which brought untold hardships to millions of people must be avoided and automation must be turned into a great opportunity for an all-round improvement in the well-being of people."

The ICFTU believes that the UN Economic and Social Council is the proper international body to embark on a general exchange of information and on a comprehensive study of the possible economic and social repercussions of automation. It could then make policy recommendations for the guidance of member nations in their approach to the problems connected with this new phase of technological progress.

COPE SETS PLANS FOR '56

The Committee on Political Education, meeting in Miami Beach in conjunction with the Executive Council's mid-winter conference, made plans to raise voluntary funds to help liberals in the 1956 campaign, to report facts about issues and candidates, and to get workers registered to vote and to the polls.

COPE DID NOT, contrary to a widespread report, DISCUSS CANDIDATES.

"Anyone who said we either discussed or prepared a list of Members of Congress, marking them for support or defeat, has committed an absolute falsehood," COPE Chairman George Meany told a news conference.

In line with procedures of both the old AFL Labor's League for Political Education and the CIO Political Action Committee—now merged into COPE—endorsements for the Senate and House will be made by state and district units of the Committee. COPE has not, does not and will not make endorsements from Washington.

The meeting also covered the administration of the merged group and outlined ways to make its services as effective as possible.

It was announced that members of the former Administrative of the merged group and outlined ways to make its services as effective as possible.

It was announced that members of the former Administrative Committee of LLPE and the Operating Committee of PAC will serve on COPE.

Representing COPE in the West will be Area Directors George B. Roberts (formerly with CIO-PAC) and Al Green (formerly with LLPE, AFL). Roberts will cover the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Green will work in the States of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

* * *

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY HAS ANNOUNCED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BENEFITS AND INSURANCE RESEARCH CENTER AND THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. MICHAEL T. WERMEL AS RESEARCH DIRECTOR.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES ON ELECTION INFORMATION . . .

Providing the Registrar of Voters of Los Angeles County is able to prepare duplicate punch cards without interference with his regular duties, such cards, bearing the names, addresses, and political affiliation of voters may be prepared for outside distribution.

This was the opinion of Attorney General Edmund G. Brown on a query from Assemblyman William A. Munnell of Los Angeles.

The Registrar of Voters in Los Angeles County had 1,685,285 such cards prior to the last General Election, representing the number of electors eligible to vote in that county. The cards facilitate the handling of election information to the voters.

In the opinion, the Attorney General, relying on Government Code Section 23004 (d), holds that the Board of Supervisors may authorize Registrar of Voters Hite to duplicate cards for outside distribution.

The actual cards are not to be sold, but the county may allow its card punching machines to be used to duplicate the perforations on cards provided by the purchaser of the information.

"We believe that the problem is actually the practical one of how to copy a non-confidential matter in a public office," says the opinion.

"Assuming that the equipment in the hands of the Registrar may from time to time be available for copying a set of cards, it would seem that the Board of Supervisors could authorize it to be made available under a form of lease or license, if the Board finds that it would be to the interests of the County to do so," said the opinion.

The costs of operation, machine rental, wages, salaries and overhead will have to all be paid.

The actual decision to do the work should be left to the Registrar as head of the affected agency, says the ruling.

Among the policies advocated by the free trade unions for dealing with the problems arising from automation, the ICFTU statement notes the following:

- (a) measures aiming at making the introduction of automation a gradual process, with each step taken in close consultation with the free trade unions;
- (b) increases in wages to ensure that increased purchasing power matches increased productive capacities;
- (c) reduction of working hours;
- (d) guaranteed wage systems and other safeguards for individual workers, including those for seniority rights; and
- (e) programs of training and re-training on the job, within industry, and in government-sponsored schools and colleges.

ON GAW FRONT...

GAW in California Integrated with Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Favorable Ruling Handed Down by Attorney General

A ruling handed down by Attorney General Edmund Brown added California to 9 other states that have, through administrative decisions, made it public policy that supplemental unemployment benefits (often referred to as guaranteed annual wage) made pursuant to negotiated contracts "will not make the recipient ineligible for state unemployment insurance benefits." The opinion was based on the current union contract between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

In addition to these 10 states that have resolved the interpretation through the executive branch of government, Georgia took the legislative course when its state law making body passed a bill authorizing both payments. The other states are Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Florida.

The request for an opinion of the current union contract between Ford Motor Company and UAW was made by Assemblyman Jack Beaver (R) of Redlands. The favorable ruling will also apply to the UAW contracts with Chrysler and General Motors. The United Steelworkers of America also have contracts calling for supplemental unemployment payments.

Brown stated his ruling was predicated on the ground that the payments are not "wages" within the meaning of Section 1252 of the California Unemployment Insurance Code which defines an unemployed person as one to whom no "wages" are payable. He said the employee does not have a vested interest in the trust funds set up by the employer to pay the so-called guaranteed annual wage. He explained that an employee may work a lifetime and either retire or die without receiving any payments from the trust fund, and an employee may not receive benefits despite his length of service if the assets of the trust fund are insufficient.

Briefly, the Ford contract provides that the company will contribute 5 cents for each employee hour to a trust fund until the fund reaches certain levels. Employees, with seniority of more than one year, will accrue credit units based on weeks worked to a maximum of 26 credit units.

If a layoff occurs an employee may receive an amount not in excess of \$25 which, when added to his state unemployment insurance compensation, will equal not more than sixty-five percent of his "weekly after-tax straight time Ford wage" for the first four weeks of his eligibility. For the remaining weeks of eligibility the limitation is sixty percent of his "weekly after-tax straight time Ford wage" or \$25, whichever is the lesser.

These are maximum amounts and the actual payments to the employee will depend on the position of the trust fund, the credit units he has accrued and his seniority.

To establish eligibility for benefits under the plan the employee must be eligible to receive state unemployment compensation under the provisions of the contract.

It should be noted that following his decision Brown declared that every claimant covered by supplemental payments must meet the terms of the state unemployment insurance act before such insurance would be paid; e.g., requirement that worker is "available" for work, requirement that he must "seek" work, etc.

PREDICTION: The California decision has caused some segments of business in the state to become alarmed—to put it mildly. There is little doubt, according to California CIO legislative spokesman John Despol, that in the 1957 legislature there will be attempts made to amend the present state unemployment insurance law to prohibit an employee receiving supplemental unemployment payments to receive state unemployment compensation.

TOP LEADERS WALK OUT ON ANTI-GAW GROUP

"I hate to admit it, but we were a whole bunch of damn fools. I think I was the biggest one."

Those were the words of Dan F. Gerber, of Fremont, Michigan, upon resigning as chairman of the Michigan Information Committee, a group representing some small businessmen and manufacturers in the state who were organized to combat supplemental unemployment benefits contracts such as were negotiated by Ford, GM and Chrysler.

The committee was trying to persuade the state legislature to outlaw operation of such plans in Michigan before the plans take affect next June when laid-off workers will be eligible for supplemental unemployment benefits, in addition to regular unemployment compensation, in accordance with terms of the recent Big Three contracts.

"The committee was organized hurriedly," said Gerber, president of Gerber Products Co., who took the job as chairman of the committee January 17. "After studying the plans I could not see much wrong with them.

"I do not think that the committee will be able to get anything through the legislature to block operation of the plans."

At the same time, two other top men of the organization quit. They are John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Corp. and Watson Vander Ploeg of the Kellogg Company.

Earlier Ford, GM and Chrysler showed an unwillingness to cooperate with the committee. John S. Bugas, Ford vice president, warned Ford executives to ignore the committee's appeal for funds and cooperation.

Burroughs, one of the few unorganized plants in Detroit, claimed it believes in increased unemployment benefits, saying "they are desirable and should be provided by legislation with the additional costs paid for by employers according to their employment experience."

All of Gerbers 4,000 employes in Fremont, Michigan, Rochester, New York, and Oakland, California, are union members. The 1,500 in Michigan are represented by the Wholesale and Retail Clerks Union and the Teamsters Union.

LABOR LEADERS FAVOR ADLAI 8 to 1...

Answering a secret poll conducted by John Herling's Labor Letter, 400 AFL-CIO state and national labor leaders and leaders of independent unions showed preference for Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson over President Eisenhower. The preference: 8 to 1, or in percentage terms, 89% to 11%.

The poll also showed the following opinions held by the labor leadership:

- * Earl Warren, former Governor of California and now Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was revealed to be 50% more popular than the President. If Warren entered the race as the Republican presidential candidate and Stevenson was his opponent, the Chief Justice would be supported by 17% of the union leaders, Stevenson by 83%—a ratio of less than 5 to 1.
- * Warren does even better against other Democratic aspirants, namely Senator Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) and N. Y. Governor Averell Harriman: Warren (29%) vs Harriman (71%); Warren (25%) vs Kefauver (75%).
- * Low man on the totem pole was Vice President Nixon. The poll showed that if Nixon ran as the Republican presidential candidate against Stevenson or Harriman he would receive support from no more than 3% of the union leadership, and not much against the other possible Democratic aspirants.
- * While running well behind Warren, Governor Knight of California and Senator William Knowland (Calif.) ran comfortably ahead of Richard Nixon.

The poll was conducted in the period between January 16 and January 25. The key officials polled included presidents, secretaries and treasurers of national and international unions, executive officers of state labor bodies, chief union editors and research directors. Thus not only elected officials but policy-shaping staff members were also polled to provide a cross-section of labor opinion.

ROLL CALL OF IUD AFFILIATES...

Following is a list of international AFL-CIO unions that have affiliated with the national industrial union department:

Former CIO unions which have affiliated with the IUD include: Auto, Barbers, Brewery, Broadcast Employees, Communications, Electrical Workers, Furniture, Glass, Government and Civic, Insurance, Leather, Lithographers, Marine Engineers, Marine and Shipbuilding, Maritime, Mechanics, Newspaper Guild and Oil, Chemical and Atomic.

Packinghouse, Paperworkers, Radio Assn., Rubber, Retail-Wholesale, Shoe, Steelworkers, Stone and Allied Products, Textile, Transport Service, Utility, Woodworkers, Clothing Workers.

Former AFL affiliates which have affiliated for all or part of their memberships include: Machinists, Carpenters, Office Employees, Plumbers, Electrical, Hotel and Restaurant, Hod Carriers, Teamsters, Laundry, Bridge, Operating Engineers, Textile, Bottle Blowers, Printing Pressmen, Bakery and Confectionery, Cement, Boiler-makers. Distillery, Brick and Clay.

Coopers, Chemical, State-County, Doll and Toy, Painters, Theatrical Stage Employees, Firemen and Oilers, Tile Setters, Upholsterers, Molders, Flint Glass, Potters, Retail Clerks, Agricultural, Technical Engineers, Meat Cutters.

"A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops."

—Henry Adams.

STEELWORKERS GIVE \$25,000 FOR FLOOD RELIEF...

The international union of the United Steelworkers of America presented to Charles J. Smith, District 38 Direc-

tor, a check in the amount of \$25,000 for the American Red Cross Flood Disaster Committee.



OAKLAND AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS

Members of I.A.M. District 115, Oakland, Calif., sort food, clothing and bedding donated by District 115 members for families hit by the Northern California floods. M. E. Thompson, business representative, reports that three tons of clothing and five tons of groceries were collected, in addition to over \$1,200 contributed. The clothing was turned over to the Salvation Army at Oakland for distribution while the groceries and \$500 worth of rain clothes were trucked directly to families in the flood area by I.A.M. members. Thompson said that while few I.A.M. families were affected by the floods, District 115 members wanted a part in helping to relieve suffering fellow Californians. "The hearts of the people who made donations were with those that suffered," Thompson reported.

Contributions to AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee Over \$150,000 Mark

Contributions made directly to the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee have moved over the \$150,000 mark. Following the devastating Christmas floods, the committee was set up jointly by the California CIO Council and the California State Federation of Labor, AFL, with C. J. Haggerty as chairman. All monies collected have been turned over to the American Red Cross.

The committee is still urging that contributions be sent to 995 Market St., San Francisco. Checks should be made payable to: AFL-CIO FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Unions and central labor bodies that have contributed include this impressive list (covers period from January 27 through February 29):

- | | |
|--|---|
| Bay Area Jr. Bd. Textile Wkrs., S.F.
American Radio Assoc., New York
Railway Employees 1027, Fresno
Brick & Clay Wkrs. 661, Long Bch.
Office Employees 29, Oakland
Steelworkers 4468, Oakland
Waiters & Waitresses 561, Sacto.
Musicians 367, Vallejo
Auto Workers 1031, Oakland
Sheet Metal Workers 216, Oakland
Oper. Plasterers 346, San Diego
Oper. Plasterers 381, San Mateo
Motor Coach Empls. 1222, L.A.
Newsvendors 768, Oakland
Amal. Clothing Wkrs. 278, L.A.
Musicians No. 6, San Francisco
Firemen & Oilers 816, Tracy
Asbestos Wkrs. No. 16, S.F.
Masters, Mates & Pilots 90, S.F.
Utility Wkrs. 205, Bakersfield
Rubber Wkrs. 60, Concord
M.P. Costumers, Hollywood
Furniture Wkrs. 1010, Huntgtn. Pk.
Steelworkers 2058, Maywood
Auto Workers 76, Oakland
Pomona Central Labor Council
Jewelry Wkrs. 115, Sacramento
Bakers No. 24, San Francisco
Bricklayers No. 5, Santa Barbara
Hod Carriers 181, Eureka
Oper. Engineers 12, Los Angeles
Window Clnrs. 44, San Francisco
Office Employees 86, Vallejo
Newspaper Guild 92, Sacramento
Bookbinders 35, Sacramento
Railway Empls. 256, Sacramento
Steelworkers 5119, San Jose
Hod Carriers 3000, Los Angeles
Municipal Empls. 127, San Diego
San Francisco Labor Council
Bookbinders 37, Fresno
Tailors 255, Long Beach
Glass Bottle Blowers 125, L.A.
Dept. Store Empls. 55, Los Angeles
P. O. Clerks 1256, Hollywood
Steelworkers 1845, Huntington Pk.
Boilermakers 94, Sacramento
Railway Clerks 569, San Bernardo.
Communications Wkrs. 9578, Whit.
Bakery Wkrs. 31, Long Beach
Refrigeration Fitters 250, L.A.
Napa Central Labor Council
Theatrical Press Agents, New York
Sacramento Bldg. Trades Council
M. P. Projectionists 431, San Jose
Culinary Alliance 498, Sta. Barbara
Plumbers 343, Vallejo
Butte County Central Labor Council
Electrical Wkrs. 40, Hollywood
Carmen 192, Oakland
Hod Carriers 806, Pomona
Ironworkers 472, San Francisco
Santa Maria Central Labor Council
Auto Workers 645, Van Nuys
L.A. Jr. Council Teamsters 42
Bakery Workers 119, Oakland
Santa Rosa Central Labor Council
Printing Spec. 382, Oakland
P.O. Clerks Aux. 1264, Sta. Barbara
Bartenders 560, Vallejo
Alameda Cnty. Bldg. Trades Coun.
Firemen & Oilers 812, Oakland
Lbr. & Swml. Wkrs. 2652, Sonora
Pulp, Sulphite Wkrs. 249, Antioch
Steelworkers 2058, Maywood
P. O. Clerks Aux. 197, San Diego
Constr. Laborers 591, Santa Bar.
Mstrs., Mates & Pilots 90, Wlmngtn.
P. O. Clerks Aux. 543, Long Beach
Steelworkers 2571, Pittsburg
Fresno Central Labor Council | Clothing Wkrs. 42, San Francisco
Oil Workers 1-589, Emeryville
Furniture Wkrs. 1010, Huntgtn. Pk.
L.A. Dist. Council of Plasterers
Sleeping Car Porters, Oakland
Sacramento County Empls. 146
Steelworkers 4792, Stockton
Theatrical Stage Emp. 33, L.A.
Insurance Wkrs 30, Oakland
Electrical Wkrs. 302, Richmond
Paper Handlers 24, San Francisco
Steelworkers 2172, Los Angeles
Communications Wkrs. 9415, Oak.
Auto Workers 1124, Van Nuys
Glass Bottle Blowers 122, L.A.
Glass Btl. Blowers 263, Santa Ana
S.F. Ladies Garment Wkrs. Jr. Bd.
Marine Engineers No. 97, S.F.
Int'l Union of Operatg. Engineers
Machinists No. 758, Burbank
Eureka Central Labor Council
Projectionists No. 165, Hollywood
Book Binders 63, Los Angeles
Mod Carriers 371, Napa
Barbers 914, Palo Alto
Bldg. Serv. Empls. 411, Sacramento
Culinary Wkrs. 393, Sacramento
Waiters No. 30, San Francisco
P. O. Clerks 68, South Dakota
Utility Wkrs. 168, Glendale
Printing Pressmen 155, Pasadena
Moffet Field Firefighters
Merced Central Labor Council
Beet Sugar Wkrs. 20717, Sacto.
Molders 199, Sacramento
Weimar Empls. 745, Sacramento
L.A. Building Trades Council
Natl. Floor Wkrs. Conference, L.A.
Furniture Wkrs. 977, San Diego
Rubber Wkrs. 60, Concord
L.A. Clothing Wkrs. Joint Board
Clothing Wkrs. 288, San Diego
Photo Engravers 32, Los Angeles
Sugar Wkrs. 20037, Crockett
Steelworkers 4997, Huntington Pk.
Auto Workers 333, Oakland
Grant Union H.S. Empls., Sacto.
P. O. Clerks 326, San Pedro
Cement Workers 89, Colton
Electrical Wkrs. 11, Los Angeles
San Diego Central Labor Council
Plasterers 295, Sacramento
Welders 320, San Francisco
Hod Carriers 291, San Rafael
Hod Carriers 73, Stockton
Roseville Central Labor Council
Lathers No. 156, Chico
Oil Workers 1-128, Long Beach
Auto Workers 923, Maywood
Communications Wkrs. 9572, Pom.
Bookbinders 31-125, San Francisco
S.F.-Oakland Newspaper Guild
Auto Wkrs. 792, Stockton
P. O. Clerks 543, Long Beach
Prov. House Wkrs. 274, L.A.
Cleaners 23, Oakland
Oper. Engineers 39, San Francisco
Plumbers 38, San Francisco
Paper Makers 208, South Gate
Steelworkers 1547, Los Angeles
Butchers 120, Oakland
Pulp, Sulphite Wkrs. 255, Oakland
Plasterers 222, Stockton
Utility Wkrs. 132, Los Angeles
Hod Carriers 272, Salinas
M.P. Operators 162, San Francisco
Typographical No. 899, Whittier
P.O. Clerks 841, Glendale
Srove Molders 68, Los Angeles
Transport Wkrs. 505, San Bruno |
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CAMPAIGN FACTS...

The Drive to Silence Labor

To win the 1956 elections for anti-labor candidates, reactionary business groups and their spokesmen have launched a determined attack against the political rights of organized workers. These attacks are aimed at outlawing all political activity on the part of labor organizations and their members.

The Anti-Union Campaign

"The (Republican) party leadership, with the sanction of President Eisenhower, has decided it will not try to woo the union bosses," the *Wall Street Journal* reported October 6, 1955. The paper quotes a Republican leader as saying: "We...hope...to appeal directly to individual workers."

This policy of driving a wedge between union members and their officers and leaders is recommended in *Senate Republican Memo* published September 20, 1955, by the Senate Republican Policy Committee, headed by Barry Goldwater (R, Arizona). The *Memo* states: "This Administration has attempted to direct its labor program toward the individual wage earner rather than toward an imaginary mass called the 'common man'."

One Republican official, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, suggests the right-wing Republican campaign might be aimed more at the workers' wives than at the workers themselves.

So far Senators Goldwater (R, Arizona), Carl Curtis (R, Nebraska) and William Knowland (R, California), Governor Frank Lausche (D, Ohio) and Harold Stassen, special assistant to the President, among others, have joined in these attacks. A few leading Republicans, however, have spoken in defense of labor. Among them are Governors Fred Hall of Kansas and Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, Senator Case of New Jersey, and Labor Secretary Mitchell.

How to Defeat Labor

"How to Win Against Organized Labor Opposition" is spelled out in the February, 1956, issue of *Nation's Business*, the official publication of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The article, reprints of which are being widely distributed, lists "seven rules for effective political action" against labor. They are:

Rule No. 1: Drive a wedge between the worker and his union.

"Appealing to workers directly rather than through union leaders," the Chamber of Commerce publication calls it. The article states: "Bypassing union leadership to reach individual workers will likely be a key campaign strategem for many Republicans this year."

Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard Hall followed this rule when he told a news conference late last August that the 1952 election "indicates clearly that these labor bosses do not speak for the rank and file..." He charged "power-hungry labor bosses control the opposite party."

Senator Barry Goldwater (R, Arizona) also followed this rule when he accused union leaders on October 23, 1955, of using "violence and coercion" in a "conspiracy of national proportions" aimed at controlling the 1956 election results. He charged trade unions with preparing "massive use of political slush funds—on a nation-wide scale."

The Associated Press reported that Goldwater "made it clear that the GOP will bid for backing from union members while attacking their leaders."

Rule No. 2: Confuse the issues.

"Face the issues squarely," *Nation's Business* says, citing the example of Senator William Purtell (R, Connecticut) who told voters in the last election that his understanding of labor's needs and problems and his relations with his own employees was "so good that they did not feel they needed a union." Purtell is a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers!

Senator William Knowland (R, California) followed this rule when on November 8, 1955, he told the annual convention of the U. S. Savings and Loan League at Miami, Florida:

"There are some in the ranks of the new labor combine who visualize taking over control of the Democratic party in this country, as they have in the State of Michigan, and making it into the American equivalent of the British Labor Party. They hope by capturing a great existing party to retain the name, the tradition and the ties and loyalties of generations. By 1960, if not 1956, they plan thereby to gain control over the governmental structure of the country."

Governor Frank Lausche (D) of Ohio told the NBC "Meet the Press" radio and television audience on January 8, 1956, that he voted for the late Senator Robert A. Taft (R, Ohio) in 1950 because his opponent, Democrat Joe Ferguson, if elected, "would have been the special agent of the special labor bosses."

Another example of how to confuse the issue, cited by the Chamber, tells how business groups from all over the country banded together last November to defeat the state-wide referendum in Ohio on fair unemployment compensation benefits. The group called itself the Ohio Information Committee or OIC so it would be confused with the CIO.

OIC, according to *Nation's Business*, "laid the issue on the line: 'Too much pay for no work.'"

Rule No. 3: Appeal to anti-union sentiment.

Here is how the labor-hating corporation of Thompson Products, Inc., carried out *Nation's Business'* rule to "try to capitalize on the sentiments and good judgment of the voters":

Frederick C. Crawford, also a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and national chairman of the recent "Salute to Eisenhower" fund-raising dinners, spoke at a luncheon of business leaders in New York on November 22, 1955, where, according to the *New York Times*, he stressed the influence of minority movements by citing the Nazi party in pre-war Germany as a "supreme example of how a few people could rise to power. He observed the Nazi rise developed at about the same time that labor was becoming a potent political force in the United States."

(Later, he claimed he had not intended to imply any similar tie between Nazism and the U.S. labor movement.)

Rule No. 4: "Build a good working organization."

Says *Nation's Business*: "Interested, active and effective leg-work organizations are an absolute essential to the success of a political campaign—'just as the salesman has to clean up the job begun by advertising and sales promotion'."

In other words, while opposing trade union participation in public affairs, the Chamber of Commerce urges corporations and business to engage in political action.

Rule No. 5: "Start early to build an organization."

Rule No. 6: "Reach and try to motivate favorably all voters" by "TV, radio and the press... mailings to lists of executives, stockholders, supervisors, small businessmen, and other groups; through insertions of political literature in pay envelopes."

Rule No. 7: "Raise adequate funds from as many sources as possible."

Says *Nation's Business*: "The more money you have, the more you can do to promote your cause."

Examples of money spent to promote the cause of Big Business:

Item: In 1950, roughly \$5,000,00 was spent to re-elect the late Senator Taft (R, Ohio).

Item: The Ohio Business group OIC spent about \$1,000,000 in 1955 to defeat labor's efforts for a fair unemployment compensation law in that state.

Item: The oil and natural gas lobby, according to Senator George Aiken (R, Vermont), spent an estimated \$1,500,000 to help the passage of the Harris-Fulbright bill to remove all price controls from natural gas.

Legislative Action

While reactionary business groups and their spokesmen strain their vocal cords and tap their bank accounts to defeat labor's aspirations by political action, they would outlaw the workers' Constitutional rights to defend themselves through political education and political activity. That is the aim of the current attack.

The drive to silence labor by legislative action has already succeeded in Wisconsin and New Hampshire. It was attempted in several other states.

Wisconsin's Catlin Law

The Wisconsin bill to prohibit campaign contributions by trade unionists was introduced in the Wisconsin state legislature by Assembly Speaker Mark Catlin, Jr. (R), and was adopted as a Republican policy matter. It passed the State Assembly by a vote of 54 Republicans to 35 Democrats. The Senate vote was 19 to 14, with all 8 Democrats and 6 Republicans opposing it. Republican Governor Walter Kohler signed the bill into law on May 19, 1955.

As originally introduced by Catlin, the bill was a sweeping ban on every type of political activity by unions. As passed, it prohibits unions or labor organizations from contributing money "or anything of value" to any political party or candidate, "directly or indirectly" for "any political purpose whatsoever."

Milwaukee District Attorney William J. McCauley, in a 30-page opinion, issued January 28, 1956, said the Catlin law is unconstitutional. He found it "arbitrary and discriminatory" denial of the rights of organized workers.

New Hampshire Law

The New Hampshire state legislature, on July 22, 1955, passed a new corrupt practices act to which a vicious anti-labor rider was attached. This rider prohibits any campaign contributions, "tangible or intangible," by labor unions.

Jenner's Resolution

On January 23, 1956, Senator William Jenner (R, Indiana) called for a Congressional investigation into organizations "other than political parties" which influence elections or influence legislation "so as to advance or implement an over-all policy or philosophy of government to which such organization is committed."

Jenner's resolution makes no mention of working men and women but there is no question that they are what he is after.

The Goldwater-Curtis Proposal

Far from being satisfied with this campaign on the state level, Senators Goldwater (R, Arizona) and Curtis (R, Nebraska) on January 30, 1956, introduced a bill (S. 3074) which would prohibit any political contribution on the part of union members.

To "protect" workers from being "coerced, intimidated, or have their money forcibly taken away from them," Curtis would fine or send to jail any union officer who receives or encourages contributions in connection with any election.

If enacted and sustained in its literal meaning by the courts, the Curtis-Goldwater bill would destroy union contributions to its own political committees, such as COPE, even between elections.

Labor's Answer

"In my book labor not only has a right to raise its voice in regard to the policies under which our Federal Government is administered, but we have a duty as citizens to take part in shaping the policies of our Government," said AFL-CIO President George Meany at the First Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on December 5, 1955.

"In the early days we met the starvation method. We met the company thug, the company spy, the company injunction and the company judge," President Meany continued. "And now where is the challenge?"

"The challenge is in the legislative halls, and our answer is political education and political activity."

STEELWORKER GOES TO CONGRESS

UNION OFFICIAL WINS SPECIAL HOUSE RACE...

PITTSBURGH (PAI)—The Democrats said that his victory is a "significant indication" of the Democrats' march to the White House this year. The Republicans said "it is a great personal victory."

* * *

Whichever party is correct, Elmer J. Holland (D), a staff representative of the United Steelworkers of America, has been overwhelmingly elected to congress to represent the 30th Pennsylvania district.

Holland fills the vacancy left by the untimely death of Republican Vera Buchanan last November. He had 100% labor support as USA president David J. McDonald and Pittsburgh Mayor David Lawrence campaigned for him.

As an aftermath of Holland's victory over Republican David J. Smith, three significant facts stood out as far as the labor movement is concerned:

1. Holland won by more than 3 to 1 although the registration in the district is Democratic by only 2 to 1.
2. It was the first congressional election since AFL-CIO merger and offered genuine proof of unified labor's effectiveness at the polls.
3. Holland's victory was in the face of a vitriolic attack on trade union officials and the organized labor movement.

The attack on labor came from Holland's opponent, Smith, who declared in a statement the night before the election: "High-living labor barons who have endorsed my opponent are in for a rude awakening in tomorrow's election. These high-living gentlemen are going to learn that the rank and file of labor frowns on their cynical bid for political power."

On the other hand, Holland, a man of 20 years experience as a state legislator, presented a program for labor, social and health legislation. He said he would seek to have the U. S. Department of Labor set up a committee to study possible aid for workers who are victims of automation.

The new congressman is a charter member of Local 1272 of the Steelworkers in Pittsburgh. *

* * *

He ran as an out-and-out labor candidate and had the full support of the Democratic organization. The conservative *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* explained the issues in the election in this way:

"As an employee of organized labor Senator Holland has fought labor's battles in the legislative halls. A vote for him is a vote to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to do all of the other things to which labor is committed."

This helps to explain why organized labor is hailing Holland's victory.

ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORTS COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM...

Plans are now underway for organized labor in the Los Angeles area to undertake a program of assistance to Mount Sinai Hospital and Clinic.

The records show that 8,385 treatments were given free at the Mt. Sinai Clinic to members of labor organizations and that there were 423 active patients during 1955.

Half of the 253 hospital beds are for free or part-pay patients. In addition there is an eastside hospital of Mt. Sinai which has 100 beds for custodial and terminal patients, the only such free hospital of its kind in Los Angeles. The clinic handles 60,000 cases per year.

(Continued on page 7)

FREEDOM OF POLITICAL EXPRESSION UPHELD...

The UAW'S constitutional right of free speech was upheld by Federal Judge Frank A. Picard who dismissed a Federal Grand Jury indictment which sought to silence the union's political voice.

The decision gave unions a green light to present their views on candidates and issues both to their memberships and the public at large.

It upheld the right of working people to take an active role in political expression through their unions. It was a sharp blow to Michigan GOP boss John Feikens, and Arthur Summerfield, U.S. Postmaster General, who were trying to make this attempt to smear the UAW a political issue for 1956.

UAW officers welcomed the decision, stating they had never had any doubt as to its outcome. They said:

"Judge Frank A. Picard's dismissal of the Federal indictment against the UAW upholds the right of a democratic union to present its views on candidates and issues to its members and to the public through normal channels of communication.

"His eminently fair and soberly deliberated judgment is the fourth rebuff handed by Federal courts to those who have for partisan political reasons sought to hamstring the legitimate political activities of labor organizations and to deny union members the right to express, through their unions, in democratic fashion, their political convictions.

"Although Judge Picard did not rule specifically on the constitutionality of the section of the law invoked against the UAW, he took judicial notice of the fact that all the Federal judges who have given final decisions in the earlier cases have at least questioned the law's constitutionality. This includes the nine justices of the United States Supreme Court.

"The fact that the government undertook to prosecute the UAW in the face of these three earlier decisions lends substance to our earlier charges that the Attorney General acted under pressure from the Republican Party and, specifically, Arthur E. Summerfield, U. S. Postmaster General, and John Feikens, Republican Party boss in Michigan.

"Although we deplored the fact that political desperation led Feikens and Summerfield to make this attempted assault on basic constitutional rights of working people, the UAW made it clear from the beginning that it welcomed this opportunity again to test the law."

The UAW met the issues head on, disdaining to resort to legal technicalities. The union did not dispute the facts alleged in the indictment. These were that the UAW had paid for, out of its general funds, television programs on which candidates for U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator in the 1954 campaign appeared and on which the union made known its views with respect to candidates.

The union's contention was that it not only had a right but a responsibility to make known to the membership and to the general public the political views determined through the union's democratic processes, and that it was violating no law in doing so. Or, if this was a violation of a law, then the law was unconstitutional.

Judge Picard supported the union's first contention—enough to dismiss the indictment. While he did not rule on the law's constitutionality, he indicated strongly there were grave doubts about it.

Some observers believed that Feikens and Summerfield had little hope of winning the case but pressured the Attorney General into initiating the action in the hope of making political capital of the indictment and a subsequent trial. This action, these observers said, was based on the assumption that the indictment would not be dismissed and that the trial would drag through the campaign with no decision being reached until after the 1956 elections. By then damage to the union and to democratic rights would have already been done.

D.A. to Appeal Case

Playing politics with the judicial process will still continue, however. The federal district attorney has decided to appeal the case.

The UAW has stated that it welcomes a test before the U.S. Supreme Court "on the issue of the democratic right of working people to voice their political opinions and convictions through their union," and has expressed confidence that the high court will uphold Judge Picard's dismissal of the indictment.

ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORTS COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM...

(Continued from page 6)

Mt. Sinai receives no funds from the Community Chest, United Jewish Welfare or other organizations, being entirely reliant on donations from various organizations and individuals to carry on its work.

A labor sub-committee for organization includes W. J. Bassett, Secretary-Treasurer, Central Labor Council, A.F.L.; Albert T. Lunceford, Secretary-Treasurer, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council; Irwin L. DeShetler, Assistant Director, AFL-CIO Regional Office; John Ulene, Manager, Sportswear Joint Council, ILGWU, and Jerome Posner, Manager, L. A. Joint Board, ACWA.

The overall committee of 19 members represents all segments of labor in the Los Angeles area.

COPE SETS UP WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT...

Esther Murray, Margaret Thornburgh
Head Up Department

The former AFL Women's Division and the former CIO Family Participation Committee have merged into a single unit within the national Committee on Political Education (COPE), AFL-CIO. The new setup is known as The Women's Activities Department, COPE.

Esther Murray, formerly associated with CIO-PAC, has been appointed Eastern Director. Working out of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Murray's region will encompass all the states east of the Mississippi; Mrs. Thornburgh, working out of Tulsa, Oklahoma, will be in charge of the western region; that is, all states west of the Mississippi.

A standardized Women's Activities Program is now being developed which will be promoted nationally. The field staff of COPE will be working closely with the two directors in further developing women's activities in each of the 9 COPE areas.

JOBS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS UNDER SURVEY...

What effect will the further aging of our population have on employment trends and policies in future years?

To answer this question, a survey has been launched by the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations and the California State Department of Employment. This study is part of a larger research project covering seven metropolitan areas in the United States and is being sponsored by the United States Department of Labor.

The problems of older workers are expected to have increasing significance since the proportion of the population in older age groups is increasing rapidly. Medical advances and improved standards of living have increased the life span. To understand better the problems arising from these population changes, a study of the employment and unemployment of older workers is being initiated.

The study of the employment of older workers by the Institute of Industrial Relations is designed to develop a better understanding of the nature of the labor market for older workers and personnel policies and practices as they affect older persons. The study is expected to provide information on the means by which older workers can make the most effective contribution to the work force. Information will be collected by means of questionnaires to a selected group of firms in Los Angeles and Orange counties.

The study of unemployment of older persons by the State Department of Employment will involve interviewing a selected group of persons, both employed and unemployed. This part of the research project is intended to assist the State Department of Employment in overcoming the job-seeking difficulties of older workers.

EDUCATORS FIND JOB BIAS...

Discrimination is not confined to the South. More than half of the colleges and universities in the Midwest report difficulty in finding jobs for their students because of race, religion or national origin. This discouraging fact was uncovered by a voluntary survey conducted by a group of educators in seven Midwestern states.

The findings of the Midwest Committee on Discrimination in Higher Learning show:

1. Fifty-three per cent of Midwestern colleges and universities have difficulty in finding jobs for members of minority groups.
2. Racial prejudice is the hardest to lick; religious bias runs a close second and discrimination due to national origin is third.
3. Two-thirds of the college placement offices reported receiving job requests with discriminatory "strings" attached.
4. Fifty-nine per cent of the college placement offices accept discriminatory job requests.

A large number of prospective employers request information about an applicant's creed or national origin—or ask for a photograph of the would-be employee. Most of the discriminatory requests can be traced equally to business and the teaching and research professions.

The Midwest Study serves as an important reminder that discrimination is a disease rampant on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line.

GM WANTS TO END COMPETITION...

General Motors President Harlow H. Curtice wants Congress to pass a law making price competition illegal in the automobile business.

GM, according to testimony before Senator Joseph O'Mahoney's (D, Wyoming) Senate anti-trust committee, is the largest corporation in the world. It has annual sales of \$10 billion, assets of \$5 billion, makes more than \$1 billion in profits after taxes, and employs 615,000 workers.

"What GM does," said O'Mahoney, "may affect the security and welfare of every family in the land."

Despite its overwhelming bigness and power, GM's president wants the government to help it stamp out

(Editor's Note—The following ad, underwritten by the State CIO Council, was placed in two of the largest union-shop metropolitan newspapers in the state, in addition to the Los Angeles *Free Press*. Several civic minded citizens joined with the Council's Executive Committee members in forming this special committee to raise funds in behalf of the legal defense of Alabama citizens jailed for voicing and practicing their economic rights not to ride buses on which segregated seating is practiced. All monies collected through the ads will be turned over to the proper group in Alabama to help in the costly court fights to come. Your contribution—be it large or small—will be your expression of support of civil rights and human decency.)

GIVE NOW to the Legal Defense Fund

for the beleaguered citizens of Alabama who are being prosecuted for exercising their Constitutional right to refuse to patronize segregated bus lines.

Over 100 Alabama citizens who have been indicted by State courts for exercising their constitutional rights need your help to carry their fight to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. This fight will cost many dollars, but Alabama, America and the world must be shown that right-thinking American citizens everywhere are willing to help in this fight for justice.

This advertisement is sponsored by the prominent California citizens listed below. Every dollar that you contribute will be sent to Alabama to pay for the LEGAL DEFENSE ONLY of the Alabama citizens indicted (we think wrongfully) for their refusal to ride segregated transportation lines.

Contributions in any amount are acceptable. Contributors will receive a financial report from the Committee. This is all America's responsibility! Do your part! Mail your check today to:

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND
7208 EAST 14th STREET
OAKLAND 21, CALIFORNIA

Helene Boughton
Jack Bruhl
Robert Clark
John A. Despol
Manuel Dias

Sam Eubanks
Dan Kimball
Al King
Agnes Marx
Edward Shedlock

Lionel Steinberg
Dewitt Stone
Franklin Williams
Herbert Wilson

price competition. *Big business, it seems, is opposed to government regulations only when they help the consumer.*

Curtice is unhappy because some dealers constantly under pressure by the auto makers to sell more cars in order to keep their franchises, find ways to cut the prices recommended by the manufacturers. He calls the practice a "deplorable bootlegging evil."

GM dealers are unhappy about the way the giant corporation tries to enforce its fixed prices with threats to take away their right to sell cars. Their bitter complaints found wide publicity before the Senate anti-trust committee recently and obviously inspired GM's demand for government help.

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Affiliated with AFL-CIO

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EDITOR

Geraldine Leshin, Director
Department of Education and Legislative Research

Return Address
CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

DON'T TRUST TO LUCK...

GIVE A COPE BUCK!

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED

BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS BARE TAX LOOPHOLES — FOR RICH ONLY...

Tax experts and publications read by business men point out so many tax-law loopholes they would fill volumes each week. Here are just a few examples:

A *Wall Street Journal* article entitled "Tax Angles" began with this story: Sylvanus G. Felix is building a \$3.5 million office building in Oklahoma City. He's not alone in this venture. With him are "27 trusts for the benefit of his children and eight corporations. He's president of each one."

"Mr. Felix could eliminate a lot of bookkeeping by handling the project alone, but he'd rather not," the article continues. "By splitting the building's income among 36 taxpayers, he'll cut total income taxes by more than 50 per cent."

This Oklahoma man, the article says, "is typical of a growing number of Americans. More and more individuals are seeking professional tax advice. Unfortunately, only the wealthy taxpayer can avail himself of this advice."

The article tells how, by setting up a "12-year trust" fund for his son, a Chicago man in the "upper tax brackets" cut taxes on \$10,000 of investment income from \$6,000 to \$2,200.

"In a Texas town, an oil man set up a tax-exempt foundation, to which he transferred \$1 million worth of oil properties," the article continues. "The foundation built an office building and rented space. Now the foundation has income from two sources—oil and rents—and the oil man controls both the oil properties and the buildings," paying no taxes on income upon either of them, because of the "oil depletion" loophole.

"A Hollywood motion picture director drawing a big salary decided to live abroad and makes movies there. As a non-resident, his salary is tax-exempt in the U.S., and his foreign tax is relatively tiny."

The article tells how an Oklahoma woman, so wealthy that her top tax rate was in the "35 per cent bracket," fixed things up so she was guaranteed an annual income of \$25,000 a year at the 25 per cent "capital gains" tax rate—and in addition freed her heirs from paying any estate tax on her fortune.

"Other tax avoidance plans," the *Wall Street* paper says, "cover a wide range." Special tax concessions are available for investors in oil properties. A taxpayer sometimes can reduce total taxes by dividing income among his family, through partnership agreements or by gifts. Builders sometimes cut their total taxes by organizing one corporation to pour the foundations, another to put up walls and still another to put on roofs."

Among other tax stories, *Journal* tells how famous television star, Jack Benny, cut his taxes by \$650,000 by a "capital gain" tax deal which finally won approval after a long court fight.

One issue of the *U. S. News & World Report* magazine has two articles on income tax angles. One gives examples of why "switching to tax-exempt income is an ideal method for tax avoidance." Along this line it recommends investment in stocks, on the ground that Congress is likely to widen the "dividend deduction" loophole created by the recent "Rich Men's Tax Bill."

"Deferred compensation" offers another example of how wealthy men cut their taxes, the magazine says. "The case of a \$100,000-a-year executive shows why. By having his corporation pay him "only \$60,000 a year for 10 years while he is employed by the firm, plus \$40,000 a year for 10 years" after he retires, he gets the same "million dollars" in total pay, but pays Uncle Sam \$126,800 less taxes.

"Some of the biggest tax savings of all," the same article says, "can be had by planning to avoid estate taxes."

Few, if any, of these and the other tax loopholes described in the articles would benefit workers even if they could afford to pay experts for tax advice, because the loopholes were designed for the rich. Their lobbyists will be on the job again this year to keep Congress from closing any of the loopholes, and to get new and bigger ones.

NEW STUDY OUT ON NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS...

Health care for workers' dependents is provided in most negotiated health and welfare plans in effect in northern California, according to a study by the California State Department of Industrial Relations and the Department of Preventive Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine.

The study covers all northern California health and welfare plans established by collective bargaining.

Key points in the study show:

1. The employer pays the entire cost of the premium for 90 percent of the workers eligible for benefits and for the dependents of more than half the workers.
2. Benefits available to dependents are less liberal than for the workers.
3. Plans provide for hospital and surgical care for workers as well as physicians' visits in the home and office, outpatient laboratory and x-ray services, maternity care, and poliomyelitis service.
4. For dependents, the chief benefits are hospital and surgical care. In the majority of cases, physicians' services outside the hospital are not provided as for the breadwinner.
5. The amounts allowed in the various plans were analyzed as of May, 1954. At that time a rate somewhere between \$10 and \$12 per day for a maximum of 70 days was the most common hospital allowance for the worker. The maximum hospital stay for dependents was 31 days in most plans.
6. More than two out of five of all the workers covered by the plans surveyed were assured the full cost of a ward bed or better without any additional expense to themselves.
7. In plans which indemnified the sick worker, a maximum surgical allowance of \$300 was most often provided for both worker and dependents.
8. When the worker was reimbursed for a visit to the physician's office, \$3 or \$4 was the amount generally specified. For a home visit, where allowed, the worker usually received either \$5 or \$6 from his plan.
9. For laboratory and x-ray services for patients not hospitalized, the employee's benefit was most frequently set at an upper limit of \$50 and for his dependents at \$25.
10. Two-thirds of the workers were covered by plans underwritten by insurance companies which for most benefits reimbursed the patient up to a stated amount as specified in the plan.
11. Some plans provide certain medical care benefits on a service basis. These specify the types of services to which the patient is entitled instead of fixing a maximum money indemnity allowance. One-third of the workers were covered by such plans.

The report also contains information on life insurance and other non-medical benefits provided by the plans; eligibility and termination provisions and employer-employee contributions to the costs of the plans.

Copies of the study can be obtained from M. I. Gershenson, Chief, State Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco.

FEP CONFERENCE SCHEDULED IN LOS ANGELES...

A one day conference on fair employment practices ordinances for the City and County of Los Angeles, respectively, will take place on Saturday, April 7.

Sponsored by the Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity, co-chaired by USA staff representative Gilbert Anaya and Los Angeles attorney Loren Miller, the day-long conference will concern itself with proposed FEP ordinances which the committee plans to present to the Los Angeles City Council and County Board of Supervisors.

This is the same committee which presented the proposed FEP ordinance to the Los Angeles City Council last June; it will be recalled that it was defeated by only one vote.

Concentrating on favorable legislative action, the Saturday conclave will document need of such legislation on the local level and will afford the delegates an opportunity to learn how similar laws have worked in other cities.

Delegates will discuss an action program aimed at passage of the proposed legislation.

One of the key speakers will be Francis C. Shane, secretary of the Committee on Civil Rights of the United Steelworkers of America. Other participants will include Supervisor John Anson Ford and City Council members Don Allen, Everett Burkhalter, Ernest Debs, Edward Roybal and Rosalind Wiener Wyman. In addition, Nathaniel Colley, California legislative representative-counsel for the NAACP, will address the delegates.

The civil rights conference will be held in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hotel from 9:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Registration (including lunch) is \$2.85.

Write or phone the committee for reservations—address, 524 So. Spring St., L. A. 13; phone, MADison 5-2668 or LUDlow 7-1211 or NORmandy 2-1148.

COUNCIL SUPPORTS OVERSEAS LIBRARIES...

The Executive Board of the California CIO Council has given all-out approval and support to the overseas library program sponsored by the United States Information Agency and CARE.

The purpose of these "junior" libraries (each library consists of 99 books) is to disseminate abroad a knowledge of our American cultural heritage, way of life and democratic processes. The purchaser of a library, at the nominal cost of \$30, may designate the overseas recipient.

The Council Executive Board purchased two libraries, designating that one be sent to the trade union movement in West Germany, the other to the trade union movement in India. If the purchaser does not care to designate a particular group and/or country, CARE will use its own good judgment in sending the 99 books to a country in which it is felt such a library is needed.

The Council is urging local unions to purchase one or more libraries at the nominal cost of \$30 per library. The investment will more than pay for itself in better understanding and by adding to the educational tools of our neighbors overseas.

Checks should be made payable to CARE and sent to Mr. Edward Flynn, Western Director of CARE, 323 West 5th Street, Los Angeles 13.

"It is very interesting to note that every time there is to be a major election in the United States, the Administration seems to have new ideas about what to do for agriculture. But between elections the Administration seems to suffer a kind of mental sterility."

—Senator Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.) in Senate speech, January 9, 1956.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS CLOSSES APRIL 12 ...
CAST YOUR VOTE ON JUNE 5!