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CIO - CALIFORNIA  
INDUSTRIAL UNIONAffiliated with  
AFL-CIO

## COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



April 9, 1956

Vol. 6, No. 5

# CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. SENATORIAL CONTEST...

## SPEAK UP

for better  
**SOCIAL SECURITY**  
for  
**DISABLED WORKERS**  
**WOMEN WORKERS**  
**WIDOWS**  
**DISABLED CHILDREN**

Every working man and woman who contributes to the Social Security system has a vital personal stake in a Bill (HR 7225) that is now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. The Bill will, if enacted, provide insurance benefits to eligible workers who become totally and permanently disabled, reduce the retirement age for women, and make other important improvements in the Social Security system. It has the full support, as an immediate legislative objective, of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Although the House of Representatives has approved this Bill by a heavy majority, there is serious danger that it may be blocked in the Senate. Powerful opponents plan to bottle up HR 7225 in the Finance Committee so as to deny the full Senate an opportunity to consider and act upon the measure. Unless those who favor the improvements contained in HR 7225 can rally strong and timely support for the Bill now, it may be killed by a few reactionaries in the secrecy of a committee room without even a full Senate vote.

Write or wire your Senators now! Urge them to do everything that they can to secure prompt favorable action by the Senate on HR 7225. Above all, urge them to give full support to the program of permanent and total disability benefits proposed by the Bill.

Here is a short summary of the Bill:

- I. *Payment of benefits to eligible persons over 50 years of age who are permanently and totally disabled.* (Passage of HR 7225 would make monthly benefits payable immediately to about 250,000 disabled workers.)
- II. *Reduction of benefit eligibility age for women from 65 to 62.* (This provision would make possible retirement at age 65 for about 400,000 husbands now ready to retire whose wives are not now eligible for benefits because they are under 65. Wives on the average are about three years younger than husbands. It would help meet the plight of widows of deceased workers, who now (except where there are children under 18) have to wait until 65 for benefits. The provision would make benefits immediately available to about 175,000 widows. It would ease the problem of older women workers who find it especially difficult to remain on the job or to find new employment when laid off.)
- III. *Continuation of benefits for disabled children.* (Under present law, benefits to both the widowed mother and the children of a deceased worker stop

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

- IV. *Extended coverage.* (HR 7225 plugs the few remaining gaps in the coverage of social security. This includes the 13,000 employees of TVA.)
- V. *HR 7225 increases the contribution rate* for both employers and employees by the amount necessary to pay for the improvements and to keep the Social Security system on a sound financial basis.
- VI. *Finally, the bill provides for an advisory council* representing employers, workers and self-employed to review periodically the needs of the system and make recommendations to Congress.

## Write OR WIRE NOW TO SENATORS WILLIAM KNOWLAND AND THOMAS KUCHEL URGING SUPPORT FOR H.R. 7225

ADDRESS: SENATE OFFICE BLDG.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## SACRAMENTO REPORT...

By JOHN DESPOL, Legislative Representative

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

The Christmas floods in California not only made water the prime concern of the special session but became the prime issue of the 30-day budget session.

Legislative approval of a \$1,779,006,500 budget hit a snag when a north-south dispute arose which immobilized the budget for some 96 hours. The basic bone of contention was the insertion in the budget bill of language that would require state purchase of the Feather River Project's San Luis Dam site *without delay*. Approval of this language would have ruled out the chances of negotiating federal funds for the project.

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

As the legislative representative of the California CIO Council, I directed the following wire to the members of the Assembly:

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

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Records of Richards and Yorty Cited As Excellent...

## Kuchel Record Does Not Warrant Support...

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Gen. Eisenhower in his book,  
*Crusade in Europe*, page 132.



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## LEHMAN TALK WARNS VOTERS AGAINST "LEAP YEAR LIBERALS" ...

Following is the major portion of an address by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D, N. Y.) at an ADA Roosevelt Day dinner held in New York on February 3. The theme concerns itself with true liberalism vs. the "leap year" variety.

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

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

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

\* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* \* \*

Liberals believe not only in the Bill of Rights, but in the right of individuals to exercise those rights, free from intimidation, coercion, or punishment.

Liberals believe not only in the right to be right, but even more importantly, in the right to be wrong.

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

## 'The Line Changes, The Fence Remains'



Liberals believe in the ceaseless reexamination of all doctrine and orthodoxy.

Liberals believe in the encouragement of the strong, but not at the expense of the weak.

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

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

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

Liberals believe that we are our brother's keeper.

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

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

\* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But I do mean that as we liberals go into this election year, our sights must be set high because we have fallen back and have far to go.

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

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

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

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

Such a presentation will ring false and come out untrue.

The people will know.

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

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

\* \* \*

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

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

(Continued on page 5, column 1)



NLRB RULES: RELEVANT DATA  
MUST BE FURNISHED TO UNION...

The NLRB tells an employer he must furnish the union with any data relevant to wages. The Board will not attempt to determine whether the data are "necessary" if they are clearly relevant.

This issue was decided in a case involving the Glen Raven Knitting Mills at Altamahaw, N. C., and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

In April, 1955, after the union had been certified as the collective bargaining representative for the knitters employed at Glen Raven, it asked the company to furnish "an accurate description of your various style constructions." The company refused to provide the information the union requested.

The Board said that information as to style constructions is "relevant to wages—indeed, it would seem essential to intelligent negotiation of piece rate wages."

Data Must Be Furnished Even If Not "Necessary"

The Board said that data requested did not have to be "necessary" and cited its Whitin decision where the Board said that information sought by the union need only be related to collective bargaining issues and that "no specific need as to a particular issue must be shown."

Finding that the information requested by the Hosiery Workers was relevant to wage negotiation, the Board ordered the company to "furnish the Union with wage and related data relevant to wages requested by said labor organization, within a reasonably prompt time."

Member Rodgers dissented contending that the information requested by the union must be "necessary as well as relevant to collective bargaining."

(Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc., and American Federation of Hosiery Workers, February 15, 1956.)

ISIANHOW — ISONHOWYER —  
ISENHOUR...

During the latter part of 1955 a professor at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, released the results of a test on American history that he gave to 86 students in the freshman class at the university. And the results are distressing!

The results showed, as *The New York Times* commented, that apparently "many college freshmen know very little about American history."

Many of the students tested did not know when this country came into being. Others didn't know the dates of the Civil War or World War I. And, *The Times* added, "they fell flat on their faces when called upon to name important figures in American life." Here are some of the highlights of the results:

1. Of the 86 tested, only 59 replied that this country came into being either by revolution or independence from England. Three had no idea.
2. Most knew that George Washington was the first President, although Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were mentioned.
3. Seven students had no idea of when World War I started or ended. One gave 1930-44.
4. Eighty-one students knew that Richard M. Nixon was Vice President, although he also was identified as Nixon or Dixon.
5. Although everyone knew that Dwight D. Eisenhower was President, not all could spell his name correctly. It was listed by students as Dwite D. Isianhower, Isonhowyer, Eisenhower and Isenhour.

Now, listen to this—When asked to name two outstanding labor leaders, 79 listed John L. Lewis, 24 Walter P. Reuther and in a list of "other labor leaders" included Harry S. Truman and the late Senator Robert A. Taft!

The professor who gave the test—Preston B. Albright—concluded logically enough that the tests showed "the high school student does not retain much of what is taught, or that he does not absorb what is taught, or that he is just not taught."

GM NETS ALL TIME HIGH IN '55...

Now hear this—General Motors Corp., one of the goliaths of U. S. industry, racked up a net profit of \$1,189,000,000, thus becoming the first company ever to earn over \$1 billion a year! Translated into daily net profits, it comes to better than \$3,357,000 a day.

Other giants in the business world did well for themselves also, as witness the gain in profits over the previous year of 1954:

Company	Gain from '54
General Motors	Up 47.5%
Dayton Rubber	Up 101.5%
Sun Oil	Up 20.0%
Armour & Co.	Up 530.0%
Monsanto Chemical	Up 77.9%
International Harvester	Up 52.9%
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	Up 106.6%
U. S. Steel	Up 89.4%

These figures bear out labor's contention that corporations, such as U. S. Steel, could have granted 1955 wage hikes without price hikes! Workers received a 7% increase in income—quite a contrast!

"A trade union brotherhood, no less than a church, has absolutely no logical, moral or ethical right to exclude any worker on the grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin. In fact, a trade union has less right than a church to maintain discriminatory policies, because an individual may, if he wishes, change churches, but discrimination or exclusion by a union involves a man's livelihood, career and economic status. The services rendered by unions must always be made available to all workers. We vigorously intend to give full meaning and practice to the AFL-CIO Constitutional declaration that all workers, whatever their race, creed, color or national origin, are entitled to share in the full and equal benefits of trade union organization."

—James Carey, President, IUE, AFL-CIO.

ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT...  
NATIONAL DEBT SKYROCKETS IN THREE YEARS

When the Big Business Administration took over the reins of government on January 20, 1953, the national debt totaled \$267,274,819,744. On January 20, 1956—three years later—the debt amounted to \$280,131,998,482, or an increase of close to \$13 billion.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, an independent newspaper, points out in its January 22 issue, incidentally, that the four Federal budgets under the present Administration call for expenditures totaling \$262.2 billion whereas the last four under the previous Administration provided for \$223.2 billion in expenditures. Eliminating expenditures for defense and international affairs—the "cost of national protection"—the *Post-Dispatch* points out that the last four Truman budgets averaged \$20.1 billion while the four Eisenhower budgets average \$21.7 billion.

TRUMAN COMMENTS ON "BALANCED BUDGET"

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

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

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

PROSPERITY'S SORE TOE


More people are having a hard time paying their debts. And those debts are growing bigger. So reports the American Collectors Association, Inc., an organization comprised of 1,950 collecting agencies.

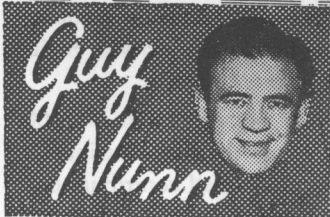
The Association says that in December, 1955, the number of accounts referred to bill collectors was up, compared with December, 1954; that the average size of an account was higher; that repossession of goods bought on credit was more numerous, and that the number of accounts on which agencies were unable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

"THAT FULL, FAIR SHARE"

The farmer was getting only 38 cents out of each dollar spent at the grocery store last December, according to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture. *That's the smallest share in 15 years.* It recalls a statement made by Presidential candidate Dwight Eisenhower in Albert Lea, Minnesota, on September 16, 1952. This one: "...we will work consistently for that full, fair share of the national income that the farmers should have."

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EDITORS REJECT STUDY OF PRESS...

It seems that the nation's newspaper editors want no part of a proposed study of the press' performance and handling of news in the 1956 political campaign.

Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, announced that it was dropping plans for such a study because it found that a majority of the editors would not cooperate in the survey.

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

The poll showed that 36 opposed the study, 18 supported it, 9 conditionally backed it, 2 were noncommittal and 11 failed to answer. The study was proposed because of the many charges concerning a "One Party Press."

Generally, editors and publishers of the country's outstanding newspapers welcomed the survey. For example, the *New York Times*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and *Washington Post and Times Herald* voted "yes" in the poll. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., publisher of the *Post-Dispatch*, answered that he did not see "why an open-minded editor would not welcome the study." But Pulitzer found himself in the minority.

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

David S. Ingalls of the strongly GOP *Cincinnati Times-Star* simply snapped: "We are opposed...I do not feel that it is necessary to go into detail."

Jack R. Howard of the pro-GOP Scripps-Howard newspapers (*Cleveland Press*, *Columbus Citizen* and *Cincinnati Post*), answered: "I can't see what useful purpose such a study will serve."

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the results of the poll is that the majority of the editors and publishers opposing such a study of the press are fearful that the "One Party Press" charges would be found to be true—at least in their own particular papers. Hmmm?

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

KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR  
LEGISLATURE!

Laws passed by your state legislature affect your life and your union. Consider a law recently passed by the Alabama legislature. It forces any organization in Marengo County which requires membership fees or dues to register with the probate judge. *Organizations must file the name and address of every member, addresses of meeting places, times of meetings.* It must deposit all resolutions and make all records open to public inspection.

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

Or take a recent bill passed by the Virginia legislature. The bill raises unemployment compensation benefits from \$24 to \$28 a week but prohibits payments to any worker who receives supplemental lay-off pay from his employer. This means that Ford workers in Virginia cannot draw money under the layoff plan worked out by the company and the UAW. No employer, who realizes a man can't live on \$28, can pay additional jobless compensation.

Even worse, another provision in the Virginia bill denies any union member unemployment insurance if he is laid off because of a strike at some other plant of the employer. A Virginia union member will thus be penalized because his union may be on strike in Detroit, Houston, Phoenix or Podunk.

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

State legislatures will be elected this year in all but six states (Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia). In some of the other, states, primaries are only a few weeks off.

ALAMEDA COUNCIL ENDORSES  
IN CITY CONTESTS...

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

<i>Hayward City Council</i>	<i>San Leandro City Council</i>
Floyd Attaway	Jack Maltester
Michael Sheridan	Valance Gill
Frank Biggs	Marvel Taylor
John Pappas	<i>San Leandro School Board</i>
Mrs. Bernice Ganic	Mrs. Marion Hageman



## SACRAMENTO REPORT...

(Continued from page 1)

produce maximum power production at lowest cost in order to insure delivery of most economical water. For state to purchase San Luis site now would mean blocking federal construction as President and Reclamation Commissioner Dexheimer have clearly stated federal government will not support policy of making money available to finance this kind of construction on land to which it does not have title.

The controversial language was finally deleted; the Assembly then passed a resolution asking only that reservoir sites be acquired without unnecessary delay. Thus the resolution, merely an expression of legislative opinion, does not rule out federal funds.

\* \* \*

Differences of opinion revolving around the matter of water came in for lengthy debate during the special session which ran concurrently with the budget session. The case in point was the matter of establishing a single state water unit to consolidate the overlapping functions of 50 agencies that have been concerned with state water resources and development.

The Weinberger bill (AB 4), supported by Governor Knight, sought to establish a state water department, placing the responsibility and policy-making authority in the hands of a director appointed by the Governor.

Passed by the lower house, the measure was amended by the Senate to exclude several of the water agencies and to vest the policy-making powers in a 7-member board, not the director. Amendments to AB 4 were in line with SB 6, by Democratic Senator George Miller, Jr. The Assembly refused to accept the upper house changes, thus sending the controversial legislation to conference.

The bill which finally reached the Governor's desk for his announced approval, following a 2-hour Senate fight, represented a compromise between the straight-line department headed by an appointive director and a policy-making board.

The water department compromise sailed through the lower house on a 69-0 tally; it was held up in the Senate by the lack of one more vote for passage. Opposition was led by Democratic Senator Edwin Regan who termed it "a compromise achieved under pressure." He stated that it would make a czar out of the director, giving him powers and duties of the director of finance. Democratic Senator James Cobey, who sponsored the measure in the upper house, denied his colleague's allegations. Senator Cobey said that the compromise bill was a "bill that represents to me a good start, one we can live with." He pointed out that the compromise measure would create a state water department, headed by a director, which would include most of the state water agencies. Under the approved compromise, the Water Resources Board will now become the State Water Board with advisory powers, in addition to holding the power of veto over regulations and rules proposed by the director. Any differences or disagreements involving policies and procedures will have to be reported in writing to the Governor and legislature by both the director and board.

During the closing hours of the day on which the special session adjourned, the vote deadlock in the Senate was broken when several solons finally switched their votes. Following this, other Senators, realizing their cause was lost, also switched and voted for the conference bill.

Only 8 Senators held firm—Stanley Arnold (D), Arthur Breed (R), Charles Brown (D), Earl Desmond (D), John J. Hollister (D), Harold T. Johnson (D), Edwin Regan (D), Stephen Teale (D).

\* \* \*

The tidelands oil controversy that has been raging between the State and the City of Long Beach was finally resolved by the passage of the Allen proposal which calls for the prompt payment by Long Beach to the State of \$120 million in accumulated tidelands revenue. All future earnings will be split on a 50-50 basis; in addition the state will receive all of the dry gas revenues. (The State will share partially in harbor land subsidence corrective measures approved by the State.)

The State's share under the original proposal was to be placed in a water reserve fund. On the insistence of Senator Ben Hulse (R) the bill was amended to provide that the money be placed in an investment fund which does not preclude its use for water development.

The compromise oil bill had been worked out by Assemblyman Bruce Allen (R), officials of Long Beach, the city's Assemblymen William Grant (R) and Herbert Klockslem (R), and representatives of the State Attorney General's office.

\* \* \*

Approved legislation calls for an appropriation of \$24,900,000 for flood rehabilitation to cities, counties and public districts which suffered damage by the Christmas floods. The worst-hit areas may obtain grants up to 95% while other areas will have to put up matching funds.

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

\* \* \*

Voters in November will be asked to approve a new \$500 million veterans farm and home purchase bond issue. Both houses approved SB 6 by Senator Nelson Dilworth (R) to qualify the proposal for a vote in the November general election.

## NEW MEDICAL SERVICES OFFERED...

New services at the renamed Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital in El Monte will interest many union members as well as the general public, because in addition to polio victims, the new program will include treatment and hospitalization for victims of other neuromuscular diseases such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis. Throughout Southern California there are thousands of such victims for whom this program will offer a new ray of hope.

Any victim of a neuromuscular disease can now obtain a free examination and possible hospitalization by calling the Admissions Clinic of the Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital at FOrest 0-2631 for an appointment. If the medical examining committee believes that a victim may benefit from intensive treatment and hospitalization, the victim will be admitted to the hospital regardless of race, religion, residence, color, age or ability to pay.



"Little Mother" nickname follows Wayneen Shipton, 16, despite polio attack. She and little brother Joe, 5, were simultaneously admitted to Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital in El Monte where they are undergoing treatment. New hospital program will include polio patients as well as victims of other neuromuscular diseases such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis.

## "CLEAN ELECTIONS" BILL WON'T MEET PROBLEMS...

The "honest" elections bill which Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Democratic majority leader, and Sen. William Knowland, Republican minority leader, are sponsoring is now under attack as far from correcting the evils brought to light with the recent natural gas campaign contribution scandal.

One of the most powerful attacks on the proposed measure has come from the United Auto Workers who declared that while the bill "purports to deal with the serious problem of contributions and expenditures in federal elections" it does not in reality meet the problems and actually "contains various inequitable and harmful provisions."

The analysis calls for hearings on the proposed bill so that other proposals for cleaning up elections can be made and to provide further information for many Senators who are supporting the bill "without full study."

The UAW analysis criticizes the Johnson-Knowland Bill on these grounds:

The bill provides no ceiling on contributions and does nothing to change the present situation under which political contributions in federal elections are, in reality, unlimited.

### No Effective Ceiling

The bill provides no effective ceilings on expenditures because it sets no limit on the number of political committees that can be set up each with its own budget. The analysis points out that the Johnson-Knowland bill "fails to put any limits on expenditures in primaries and conventions."

Yet many states—one of them Senator Johnson's own state of Texas—are one-party states in which the real political fight takes place in the primaries rather than the general elections. This is equally true of such Republican states as Maine, a fact pointed out by Senator Margaret Chase Smith in criticizing the proposed bill.

The reporting requirements of the bill are inadequate in that they are strict with candidates but lax with political committees where big sums can be spent.

The proposals that there be a tax deduction of \$100 for individual contributors "favors the big contributors and will not encourage widespread small contributions." This is because the tax advantage decreases rapidly for the smaller wage earner and disappears entirely for those who take standard deductions.

## SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL FOR LOCAL UNION MEMBERS...

### "NEW CROSS AFIRE IN DIXIE"

A vivid picture of the frightening power built up in Mississippi and other Southern states by the anti-segregation, anti-labor, anti-semitic White Citizens Councils is presented in this new pamphlet, "New Cross Afire in Dixie," a reprint of five revealing articles by James Desmond in the *New York Daily News*. Desmond, who covered the Till murder trial in Mississippi, made an intensive tour of the South, criss-crossing the rich Delta region where Negroes outnumber whites three to one, attending meetings of the WCC and talking to victims of the new terror.

The pamphlet describes the WCC as "the new klan that enforces thought control by economic terrorism"—terrorism that affects both whites and Negroes. Nor is the terror merely economic. The right to vote is denied to Negroes. Violence, even murder, against Negroes goes unpunished.

Copies of this illustrated pamphlet may be ordered from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, at a cost of 5c per copy or \$4.00 per hundred.

### "THE FENCE"

Action to rewrite the unfair provisions of the McCarran Immigration Act is called for in an attractive 20-page cartoon pamphlet, "The Fence," sponsored by a dozen national organizations. The pamphlet underscores the restrictive nature of the Act, reveals that it discriminates against naturalized citizens, and is racist in character.

"The Fence" points out that, under our quota system, one Englishman is worth 35 Greeks. And one Irishman outrates 50 Italians and 600 Turks. Asians and Africans hardly rate at all.

Union placement of refugees from Communist terror in jobs in our country as well as union support for revision of the McCarran Act are highlighted in the pamphlet.

Copies of "The Fence" are available from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, at a cost of 5c per copy, \$3.50 per hundred and \$25.00 per thousand.

\* \* \*

"The ability to get to the verge of war without getting into war is the necessary art."

—Secy. of State John Foster Dulles in interview with *Life* magazine, January 16, 1956.

Comment: New political slogan—"Peace and prosperity on the brink of war."

\* \* \*

## MEANY ASSAILS LABOR LEADERS WHO MISUSE UNION POSTS

The single purpose of trade unionism is "to build up the standard of living of people in a particular industry," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the New York Building Congress.

"There is no reason for a trade union to amass a great treasury or a trade union to be used as an instrumentality for power by individuals for personal aggrandizement," he told an overflow lunch-eon audience.

Pointing out that the merged organization would "stick to the simple purposes for which it was founded and the principles in its constitution," he said that the AFL-CIO would "cooperate with public authorities, with management to see to it that all the people in positions of responsibility in the trade union movement live up to those principles."

"We'll have our difficulties," he added, "as we are now having in this city."

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

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

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

"Its philosophy is aimed to destroy not only organized labor," he said, "but the type of organization which you gentlemen represent. If there are businessmen who feel they can do business with communism, let me remind you that when one segment of a country loses its liberty, then all segments lose it as it was with Hitler."



## "LEAP YEAR LIBERALS" ...

(Continued from page 2)

There is no halfway house on the road to equal human rights for all our citizens.

It is the duty of government to see that none of our citizens is treated less equally than others. When there is a threat to the very authority of government, as there is today, it is time that the struggle is joined and pressed to its inevitable conclusion.

I know that this issue cuts across party lines. I have heard the wish expressed that the civil-rights issue be taken out of politics. That wish is academic. And those who wish it are reflecting an inadequate understanding of the inner workings of democracy.

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

I have no doubt of what this mandate will be.

*I have faith in the people's wisdom. I have faith in the basic truths of liberalism. And if all of us—each one of us here—and those thousands and hundreds of thousands like us throughout the country—if we truly have faith, we cannot truly fail.*

### QUALIFIED TEACHERS HARDER TO FIND

School boards are finding it much harder today to locate qualified teachers, reports the National Education Association. In 1941, one out of 340 teachers held substandard certificates. The number now is one out of 14.

### HOW CORPORATIONS HIDE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...

The magazine, "Sales Management," a journal for sales executives, makes it crystal clear why trade unionists and their families must voluntarily contribute to help elect candidates to public office who will have the welfare of all the people at heart.

In an article entitled, "A Backstage Look at the '56 Political 'Sales' Campaigns," the October 15, 1955, issue of the magazine reports:

"It's from the professionals primarily that you learn how gifts may be hidden. Companies, forbidden to contribute (to political campaigns), have put candidates on retainers. Checks are signed without a payee, to be sent, when needed, to a printer or to somebody else the company might plausibly have hired. Checks are drawn by foreign subsidiaries that need not detail their expense deductions.

"Other methods of collecting from the rich are part of the record. If a man gives \$3,000 in the name of each member of his family, the Internal Revenue Service will interpret these checks as separate donations, not bulking them and claiming a tax as it would if the money were going to an individual."

(Incidentally, one professional solicitor of political funds, according to "Sales Management," lists and visits the "rich whom the opposition candidate has offended."

"I sell prejudice, bitterness, vanity—but never greed," he says. The magazine reports that he "tries to learn what his prospect hates, to make him feel that his check is a final act of retribution.")

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

### SENATE KILLS BILL TO CURB CITY VOTERS ...

By WILLARD SHELTON  
AFL-CIO News, March 31, 1956

A slickly devised plan to augment the power of one-party states and rural voters in presidential elections collapsed when the Senate defeated the proposed Daniel-Thurmond-Mundt constitutional amendment.

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

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

#### Co-Sponsors Drop Off

Opponents led by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Herbert Lehman (D-N. Y.) and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) made so devastating an attack on the proposal that several co-sponsors dropped off the resolution.

Among these were Sens. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) and Alexander Smith (R-N. J.). Another one-time co-

## THE DIVISION IN MANAGEMENT ...

Reprinted from the Public Affairs Institute publication,  
Washington Window, December 16, 1955

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

For the first time since labor has come of age it speaks with a united voice. The railroad brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers, currently not affiliated with AFL-CIO, almost always express the same views on labor-management issues.

This time it is management that is divided and feuding. On such fundamental issues as union recognition, pensions, guaranteed annual wages, we are hearing various management spokesmen taking different sides.

Even social security, which almost everyone had accepted in this country, got a rough going-over at the recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York. Cola G. Parker, newly elected head of the major organization of management executives in the country, did the castigating.

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

In addition to organized labor the most unpopular group, as far as the NAM leadership is concerned, is a particular segment of big industry—General Motors, Ford, U. S. Steel, Continental Can, etc. The feeling at the NAM meetings was that this group in big industry had, in effect, sold out principle.

Principle, as Parker indicated, was opposition to anything which interfered with management prerogatives.

Ironically, in their differences with this group of big industrialists, the NAM leadership finds itself on the side of limiting management prerogatives in one major field. This is NAM's vociferous support of so-called "right-to-work" laws. Generally, big industry which has learned to live with organized labor, is unenthusiastic about these anti-labor laws.

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

The NAM insists that its support of "right-to-work" laws is due to its belief that no worker should be compelled to join a union. Trade union leaders, on the other hand, say that this argument would be more convincing if the drive for such laws were pushed by the employees, themselves, instead of by management. Actually, the NAM became the advocate of the open shop as long ago as 1903 and it has not deviated from its position.

In contrast, big industry has found that a union shop contract with its employees has given a stability to its work force and that there are sufficient outlets, through both the union and management, to guarantee the rights of the individual worker.

Organized labor—the AFL-CIO, the rail brotherhoods and the UMW—speak out as a single voice on this issue of "right-to-work" laws. In fact, AFL-CIO President George Meany has declared that these laws will be a major target from now on.

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

Organized labor, united and cooperating, is caught between those forces in management which desire to operate in 1956 and those which desire to operate in the climate of 1903. It's a strange twist to labor-management relations.

sponsor, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) voted against the proposal on roll call.

The Daniel-Thurmond-Mundt proposal would have abolished the Electoral College, through which presidents are technically chosen, in its present form. It would have authorized each state legislature to divide its electoral vote either proportionately among the three candidates running best in the state-wide popular vote or in the same manner that senators and representatives are now chosen.

#### Curb on City Voters

Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.) frankly argued in debate that the power of what he called "machines" in big cities should be curbed. Sen. Price Daniel (D-Tex.) talked about curbing the power of what he termed "minority pressure groups."

Douglas, Lehman and Kennedy retorted that what they really meant was to deprive city voters, including racial and national minorities, of their present influence in presidential elections.

They pointed out that most state legislatures are heavily gerrymandered to overrepresent urban and small-town voters and underrepresent urban citizens and that

## EISENHOWER-RULED COMMISSION DENIES McCLATCHY TV BID ...

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

Last year the McClatchy chain, which had supported Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential contest, had won permission for a TV channel following FCC hearings in Sacramento. The FCC hearing examiner reportedly ruled in favor of the newspaper chain, finding it was "generally superior" to the other claimant.

However, the FCC overruled its own examiner by awarding the channel to another organization.

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

In commenting on its treatment, the Madison paper asked:

*"Is the commission really concerned about 'diversification?' Or is it concerned about the pressure it is getting from the Republican high command that wants to get these TV stations into the hands of the owners of the one-party press before the 1956 campaign gets underway?"*

The Madison paper's editor and publisher, William T. Evjue, further warned: "Control of television in the hands of the big corporate interests that hate labor is something labor should be vitally interested in."

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

The Agriculture Department reported March 6 that farmers' net income dropped by more than \$1,000,000,000 last year. That means that American farmers had \$1,000,000,000 less to spend on shoes, tractors, clothes, cars, tools, stoves, refrigerators, radio and television sets, and other goods.

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

Incidentally, *corporation stockholders received more dividends in the second half of 1955 than all of the farmers in the country received from farming.*

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

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

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

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

### HUCKSTER CAMPAIGN SCARES BENSON'S FRIENDS ...

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

Even Charles Shuman, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has hitherto battled unions and supported Benson, is backing away from the Secretary of Agriculture. Shuman is unhappy about Benson's new, huckster-fabricated line that the wage increases paid to labor are responsible for the farmers' plight. Referring to the drop in hog prices, Shuman said of Benson's charge:

*"That's not a fair conclusion. I don't think the wages of packing plant labor are too high. I'm not in favor of reducing wages."*



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

LET'S COPE WITH THE ISSUES...

GIVE A BUCK!

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED

"SENATOR" NIXON'S PRIVATE EXPENSE FUND BACK IN NEWS; PEARSON CLAIMS HE FAVORED DONORS...

The controversial Nixon "slush fund" has become major news again.

Charges by Drew Pearson, nationally syndicated columnist, have revived public interest in the Nixon expense fund which became a dominant issue in the late stages of the 1952 presidential election.

The slush fund story broke in the press in September of 1952 when it was revealed that Nixon had received a total of \$18,235 in private contributions from various businessmen while serving in the U.S. Senate. Nixon indignantly denied that he had been corrupted by such private contributions.

In summarizing the list in 1952, the Associated Press said it included such names as Herbert Hoover, Jr., son of the former President and now in the State Department; Earl B. Gilmore, multi-millionaire Los Angeles oilman; John J. Garland, San Marino real estate man and U.S. Olympic Games official, and Charles S. Howard, Jr., son of the late automobile magnate and horse racing figure.

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

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

At the time Nixon was receiving a senator's annual salary of \$12,500 plus a federal expense allotment for running his office.

Although Nixon claims he had done no favors for his donors, Pearson claims:

1. Nixon had sent his administrative assistant to the Tax Division of the Justice Department to try to get a \$500,000 tax refund for Dana Smith. Smith was the man who collected the \$18,000 private expense fund for Nixon.

2. That when the same Dana Smith lost \$4000 at the San Souci gambling casino in Havana, gave a \$4000 check for the debt and then reneged on the check, Nixon actually wrote a letter to the American Ambassador to Cuba asking his help for Smith regarding this gambling debt.

3. Nixon went right down the line for the groups that contributed to his fund. Here, for example, is how he voted on issues of vital interest to the real estate operators who contributed: voted to cut public housing from 50,000 to 5000 units; to shorten rent controls by four months; to give localities the say-so on imposing rent controls in critical areas; introduced an amendment to the defense bill aimed at side-tracking public housing.

4. On oil operator issues, Nixon voted for the basing-point bill which the oil companies favored; against cutting the oil depletion allowance to 14 per cent. A vigorous champion of tidelands oil, he sent copies of tideland oil literature for the oil companies out under his own Senate frank.

The total Nixon contribution list, as revealed by the AP in September, 1952, follows:

Contributor and Occupation	Amounts Contributed Until Nixon's Vice Presidential Nomination
Earl C. Adams, San Marino, lawyer.....	\$ 200.00
Walter V. Dobbs, Pasadena.....	200.00
Rea L. Eaton, San Marino, stock broker.....	150.00
John L. Garland, San Marino, real estate.....	200.00
John D. F. Bacon, San Marino, real estate.....	100.00
Bernard C. Brennan, Glendale, lawyer.....	250.00
Jack Brown, Long Beach, news dealer.....	150.00
R. J. Wig, San Marino.....	100.00
P. S. Winnett, Los Angeles, merchant.....	250.00
Carlton Beal, Los Angeles.....	300.00
W. D. Coberly, Los Angeles, cotton oil.....	600.00
Rodney S. Durkee, Los Angeles, Lane Wells Co.....	300.00
Earl M. Jorgensen, Los Angeles, steel manufacturer..	150.00

Contributor and Occupation	Amounts Contributed Until Nixon's Vice Presidential Nomination
Ruse L. Milner, Beverly Hills.....	500.00
Henry Salvatore, Los Angeles, lawyer.....	200.00
Paul Graham, Arcadia, rock and sand.....	250.00
Bryant Essick, Los Angeles, manufacturer.....	100.00
William B. Hubbard, Los Angeles, manufacturer....	150.00
E. B. Miller, Long Beach, contracting.....	250.00
Fred B. Bixby, Long Beach, rancher (deceased).....	250.00
Mortimer O. Kline, Los Angeles, lawyer.....	200.00
Charles Howard, Jr., Los Angeles, auto man.....	100.00
W. Paul Whittier, Los Angeles, oilman.....	125.00
Donald Whittier, Pasadena, oilman.....	125.00
Leland K. Whittier, Los Angeles, oilman.....	100.00
Mrs. Helen Woodward, Los Angeles.....	125.00
Henry F. Haldeman, Los Angeles.....	100.00
Frank K. Seaver, Los Angeles, manufacturer.....	250.00
C. H. Goeth, Sacramento.....	25.00
Mrs. Leonard Lindroth, San Marino.....	10.00
H. F. Schmeiser, Fresno.....	100.00
Robert O. Hunter, Riverside.....	150.00
Henry Kerns, San Gabriel, auto dealer.....	150.00
Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig, Los Angeles, physician.....	150.00
Jean Spear, Los Angeles.....	250.00
Joe Crail, Los Angeles, lawyer.....	200.00
Herbert Hoover, Jr., Pasadena, engineer.....	500.00
George O. Carlson, Los Angeles, accountant.....	250.00
Earl Gilmore, Los Angeles, oilman.....	250.00
J. W. McKenzie, Los Angeles.....	200.00
H. C. McLellan, Los Angeles, paint manufacturer....	250.00
Phillip D. Pryne, Pomona.....	250.00
Edward R. Valentine, Pasadena, oilman.....	250.00
J. B. Van Nuys, Los Angeles, real estate.....	600.00
K. T. Norris, Los Angeles, manufacturer.....	500.00
Llewellyn Bixby, Jr., Long Beach, rancher.....	250.00
Thomas L. Knudsen, Glendale, dairying.....	250.00
A. N. Ghormley, Los Angeles, dairying.....	250.00
Frank Holt, Los Angeles, dairying.....	250.00
Dana C. Smith, Pasadena, lawyer.....	500.00
W. Herbert Allen, Pasadena, title insurance.....	250.00
Scott Brown, Pasadena (deceased).....	300.00
Charles E. Ducommun, Los Angeles, steel wholesaler.	550.00
Thomas T. Arden, La Habra, manufacturer.....	200.00
Wallace P. Butler, Los Angeles, engineer.....	200.00
Cooley Butler, Los Angeles, engineer.....	300.00
Robert B. Campbell, Pasadena, lawyer.....	100.00
John E. Marble, South Pasadena, retired.....	500.00
John McWilliams, Pasadena, rancher.....	100.00
Elwood Robinson, Los Angeles, advertising.....	250.00
David G. Saunders, Los Angeles, lawyer.....	250.00
H. P. Smith, Arcadia, mortgage business.....	100.00
Walter Smith, Pasadena, mortgage business.....	100.00
Keith Spalding, Pasadena, retired.....	1,000.00
Benjamin Clayton, Pasadena.....	250.00
William Clayton, Pasadena, manufacturer.....	250.00
John Burnham, Rancho Santa Fe, retired.....	500.00
Thomas Pike, San Marino, oil drilling.....	100.00
R. R. Bush, Pasadena (deceased) oil.....	300.00
George Robert and Louis Rowan, Los Angeles, real estate .....	300.00
Arthur S. Crites, Bakersfield, retired.....	100.00
Harold H. Lutz, Whittier.....	125.00
John D. Taylor, Los Angeles, printer.....	250.00
Tyler Woodward, Los Angeles, oil.....	250.00
W. O. Anderson, Los Angeles.....	500.00

DOES MAN'S LIFE BEGIN AT FORTY?

Middle age has been variously described as the time... when you feel your oats and corns at the same time... it takes you just half as long to get tired and twice as long to get rested... you prefer not to have a good time than to get over it... your wife tells you to pull in your stomach when you already have... you pay more attention to the food than the waitress... you stop hoping for the best and try to avoid the worst... you look to see if your garter is dragging when a girl looks at you twice... your idea of getting ahead is staying even... and you think in terms of pension instead of passion.

\$1 MINIMUM WAGE TO HAVE LITTLE IMPACT IN FAR WEST...

The \$1-an-hour minimum wage which went into effect on March 1 will have comparatively little impact in the far west, according to Regional Director John R. Dille of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage-Hour Division.

According to Dille, the area most affected by the new federal minimum wage will be the south where some 28% of production workers, engaged in manufacturing, as a whole earned less than \$1 an hour by the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.

UAW 844: CITIZENSHIP IN ACTION

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

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

This is indeed citizenship at its very best.

McDONALD DEFLATES U.S. STEEL'S INFLATION CHARGES...

The charge by U. S. Steel Corporation chairman Roger Blough that industrywide unions are to blame for inflation, brought a well-deserved, sharp attack by President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO.

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

Average steel productivity per worker rose so quickly after this increase that the actual wage cost of each ton of steel went down. Therefore, the company's price increase of \$7.50 a ton at that time was completely unjustified, and even more so, the company's recent \$8.80 a ton increase for the price of tin plate.

McDonald recalled that the company "made a neat profit" on the wage increase the union won last year. Theoretical cost of the boost was about \$30 million but it actually cost the company nothing, he declared, because of the increase in production that followed.

"But the corporation, immediately following the increase, raised steel prices \$7.50 per ton," he continued. "This price increase brought in more than \$96 million in additional profits for the last six months of 1955—a clear profit of \$66 million over and above the theoretical 'cost' of the wage increase."

In the company's annual report, the corporation chairman had criticized as the basic reason for inflation the "institution of industrywide labor unions, headed by leaders who, with power to bring about industrywide strikes, seek always to outdo each other in elevating employment costs in their respective industries."

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

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

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

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

Geraldine Leshin . . . Editor