

CIO - CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL UNION

Affiliated with
AFL-CIO

COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



CFO1394

May 1, 1956

Vol. 6, No. 6

CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC ENDORSES
102 CANDIDATES...

- Endorses 24 Congressional Candidates: 23 Democrats (11 incumbents), 1 Republican incumbent
- Endorses 15 Democratic State Senatorial Candidates (8 incumbents)
- Endorses 63 Assembly Candidates: 52 Democrats (31 incumbents), 11 Republicans (10 incumbents)

The California CIO Political Action Committee announced the endorsement of 102 district candidates out of a possible 130 races. On the Assembly level 63 candidates were endorsed out of a possible 80 races, among whom are the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Thomas Caldecott of the 18th Assembly District (Alameda County), and the Republican Speaker pro tem of the lower house, Thomas Maloney

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

DISTRICT NO.	COUNTIES	ENDORSEMENT DECISION
1	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma	Clement W. Miller (Dem.)
2	Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne	Clair Engle (Dem., incumbent)
3	Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	John E. Moss, Jr. (Dem., incumbent)
4	San Francisco	William S. Mailliard (Rep., incumbent)
5	San Francisco	John F. Shelley (Dem., incumbent)
6	Contra Costa, Solano	H. Roberts Quinney (Dem.)
7	Alameda	Laurance L. Cross (Dem.)
8	Alameda	George P. Miller (Dem., incumbent)
9	San Mateo	James T. McKay (Dem.)
10	San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	Open
11	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	John J. McFall (Dem.)
12	Fresno, Madera, Merced	B. F. Sisk (Dem., incumbent)
13	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	William Kirk Stewart (Dem.)
14	Kern, Kings, Tulare	Harlan Hagen (Dem., incumbent)
15	Los Angeles	Emery S. Petty (Dem.)
16	Los Angeles	G. Robert Fleming (Dem.)
17	Los Angeles	Cecil R. King (Dem., incumbent)
18	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
19	Los Angeles	Chet Holifield (Dem., incumbent)
20	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
21	Los Angeles	W. C. Stethem (Dem.)
22	Los Angeles	Irving Glasband (Dem.)
23	Los Angeles	Clyde Doyle (Dem., incumbent)
24	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
25	Los Angeles	John G. Sobieski (Dem.)
26	Los Angeles	James Roosevelt (Dem., incumbent)
27	San Bernardino	Harry R. Sheppard (Dem., incumbent)
28	Orange, San Diego (77th Assembly District)	Gordon T. Shepard (Dem.)
29	Riverside, Imperial	Open
30	San Diego (78th, 79th and 80th Assembly Districts)	Open

STATE SENATE RACES

1	Modoc, Lassen, Plumas	Stanley Arnold (Dem., incumbent)
3	Humboldt	E. V. Griffith (Dem.)
5	Trinity, Shasta	Edwin J. Regan (Dem., incumbent)
7	Sierra, Nevada, Placer	Harold T. Johnson (Dem., incumbent)
9	El Dorado, Amador	No Endorsement
11	Napa, Yolo	No Endorsement
13	Marin	No Endorsement
15	Solano	Luther E. Gibson (Dem., incumbent)
17	Contra Costa	George Miller, Jr. (Dem., incumbent)
19	Sacramento	Nathaniel S. Colley (Dem.)
21	San Mateo	Harold G. Robinson (Dem.)
23	Santa Cruz, San Benito	William L. Mathson, Jr. (Dem.)
25	Monterey	Fred S. Farr (Dem., incumbent)
27	Kings	Robert I. Montgomery (Dem., incumbent)
29	San Luis Obispo	Ursin Perkins (Dem.)

(20th District, San Francisco). Eight other Republican incumbents were endorsed along with 31 Democratic incumbents. One Republican and 21 Democrats who are challenging incumbents were likewise endorsed.

In the 20 State Senate races, 15 Democrats were endorsed, 8 of whom are incumbents. Endorsing in 24 out of 30 congressional races, the Committee is supporting 11 Democratic incumbents and 1 Republican incumbent. This marks the first time that California CIO-PAC has endorsed a California Republican Congressman. The basis for making the endorsement of Congressman William S. Mailliard (4th Congressional District, San Francisco) was his improved voting record measured by labor policy yardsticks. The remaining 12 endorsements were given to Democrats who are contesting seats presently held by Republicans.

The endorsements were made on the basis of the labor organization's legislative objectives and programs set forth in convention.

Following is the record of endorsement decisions made by the statewide political arm.

DISTRICT NO.	COUNTIES	ENDORSEMENT DECISION
33	Ventura	Open
35	Orange	Preston K. Allen (Dem.)
37	Riverside	Open
39	Imperial	John William Beard (Dem.)

ASSEMBLY RACES

31	Santa Barbara	John Hollister (Dem., incumbent)
1	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	Frank P. Belotti (Rep., incumbent)
2	Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	Pauline L. Davis (Dem., incumbent)
3	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Yolo	Lloyd W. Lowrey (Dem., incumbent)
4	Butte, Yuba, Sutter	Tolbert E. Elliott (Dem.)
5	Napa, Solano	Samuel R. Geddes (Dem., incumbent)
6	Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo, Mariposa	Paul J. Lunardi (Dem.)
7	Sonoma, Marin	Richard H. McCollister (Rep., incumbent)
8	Sacramento	Thomas J. MacBride (Dem., incumbent)
9	Sacramento	Roy J. Nielsen (Rep., incumbent)
10	Contra Costa	Donald D. Doyle (Rep., incumbent)
11	Contra Costa	S. C. Masterson (Dem., incumbent)
12	San Joaquin	William Biddick, Jr. (Dem.)
13	Alameda	Carlos Bee (Dem., incumbent)
14	Alameda	Robert W. Crown (Dem.)
15	Alameda	Open
16	Alameda	William M. Freeborn (Dem.)
17	Alameda	William Byron Rumford (Dem., incumbent)
18	Alameda	Thomas W. Caldecott (Rep., incumbent)
19	San Francisco	Charles W. Meyers (Dem., incumbent)
20	San Francisco	Thomas A. Maloney (Rep., incumbent)
21	San Francisco	Caspar W. Weinberger (Rep., incumbent)
22	San Francisco	John A. Busterud (Rep.)
23	San Francisco	John A. O'Connell (Dem., incumbent)
24	San Francisco	Edward M. Gaffney (Dem., incumbent)
25	San Mateo	W. Howard Hartley (Dem.)
26	San Mateo	Alan L. Baldwin (Dem.)
27	Santa Cruz, San Benito	No Endorsement
28	Santa Clara	No Endorsement
29	Santa Clara	William J. Harris, Jr. (Dem.)
30	Stanislaus	Ralph M. Brown (Dem., incumbent)
31	Merced, Madera	Open
32	Fresno	Wallace D. Henderson (Dem., incumbent)
33	Fresno	Charles B. Garrigus (Dem.)
34	Monterey	Alan G. Pattee (Rep., incumbent)
35	Kings, Tulare	No Endorsement
36	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	Timothy I. O'Reilly (Dem.)
37	Ventura	Rex M. Cunningham (Dem., incumbent)
38	Kern	Dorothy M. Donahoe (Dem., incumbent)
39	Kern	No Endorsement
40	Los Angeles	Edward E. Elliott (Dem., incumbent)
41	Los Angeles	Allen Miller (Dem., incumbent)
42	Los Angeles	Jess Nathan (Dem.)
43	Los Angeles	Richard R. Rogan (Dem.)
44	Los Angeles	Richard J. Nussell (Dem.)

(Continued on page 2)

OFFICERS

OF THE

CIO-California Industrial Union Council

Affiliated with AFL-CIO

Manuel Dias, President

7208 E. 14th Street

Oakland 21, California

LOckhaven 2-4825

John A. Despol, Sec'y-Treas.

117 W. 9th Street

Los Angeles 15, California

TUcker 3187

VICE PRESIDENTS

Jack Bruhl (OCAW)

Robert Clark (USA)

Sam Eubanks (ANG)

Al King (CWA)

Jerome Posner (ACWA)

Ed Shedlock (UWUA)

DeWitt Stone (UAW)

EDITOR

Geraldine Leshin, Director

Department of Education and Legislative Research

CALIFORNIA GOP TURNS THUMBS DOWN ON "RIGHT-TO-WORK"—BACKS TAFT-HARTLEY...

A short time ago the Republican state central committee met to adopt platform recommendations to be made to the Republican state convention which will meet in Sacramento next August and to the Republican national convention which will meet in San Francisco during the same month.

Upholding the general Republican Party attitude, the state group supported the Taft-Hartley Act but at the same time refused to recommend adoption of a California "right-to-work" (so-called) law.

The union-busting plank evidently was the only one to cause debate. The anti-union proposal, pushed by Republican Assemblyman John L. E. Collier (54th district, Los Angeles) won approval of the labor platform subcommittee. However, it ran into powerful opposition in the full platform committee and on the floor.

Leading the fight against the proposal was Caspar Weinberger, liberal Republican Assemblyman from San Francisco's 21st district (Weinberger has been endorsed for re-election by the State CIO Political Action Committee), who warned that "right-to-work" laws had been labeled as union-busting; that adoption of such a plank would lead to the defeat of the Republican Party.

Most of the support for the Collier position came from a few non-office holders and a small group of public office-holders who represent non-industrial areas.

In giving its blessing to T-H, the GOP group went on record in support of amendments "as future developments indicate are desirable."

ASSEMBLY RACE ENDORSEMENTS...

(Continued from page 1)

DISTRICT NO.	COUNTIES	ENDORSEMENT DECISION
45	Los Angeles	Thomas J. Doyle (Dem., incumbent)
46	Los Angeles	Allan K. Jonas (Dem.)
47	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
48	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
49	Los Angeles	Open
50	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
51	Los Angeles	William A. Munnell' (Dem., incumbent)
52	Los Angeles	Frank G. Bonelli (Dem., incumbent)
53	Los Angeles	Marylyn Powers Sobieski (Dem.)
54	Los Angeles	Richard E. Erwin (Dem.)
55	Los Angeles	Vernon Kilpatrick (Dem., incumbent)
56	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
57	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
58	Los Angeles	Phill Silver (Dem.)
59	Los Angeles	Thomas M. Rees (Dem., incumbent)
60	Los Angeles	Mabel M. Mosler (Dem.)
61	Los Angeles	Lester A. McMillan (Dem., incumbent)
62	Los Angeles	Augustus F. Hawkins (Dem., incumbent)
63	Los Angeles	Open
64	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
65	Los Angeles	Jesse M. Unruh (Dem., incumbent)
66	Los Angeles	Charles H. Wilson (Dem., incumbent)
67	Los Angeles	Clayton A. Dills (Dem., incumbent)
68	Los Angeles	Vincent Thomas (Dem., incumbent)
69	Los Angeles	Carley V. Porter (Dem., incumbent)
70	Los Angeles	No Endorsement
71	Riverside	Open
72	San Bernardino	Eugene G. Nisbet (Dem., incumbent)
73	San Bernardino	Jack A. Beaver (Rep., incumbent)
74	Orange	Oland W. Carrick (Dem.)
75	Orange	Richard T. Hanna (Dem.)
76	Imperial	Open
77	San Diego	Sheridan N. Hegland (Dem., incumbent)
78	San Diego	Frank Luckel (Rep., incumbent)
79	San Diego	Wanda Sankary (Dem., incumbent)
80	San Diego	Robert F. Driver (Dem.)

LABOR MEMBERS NAMED TO WAGE BOARD...

Six members representing organized labor have been appointed to the state wage board which will be considering wage orders for professional, clerical and technical help. The wage orders will apply to women and minors...the state minimum wage orders, under present law, do not apply to men. The present minimum for women and minors is 75c an hour. The newly formed board will be reopening wage orders as they apply to the above field.

Named to serve on the wage board for order 4-52 are: *Sylvia Yuster*, LIU 1729, AFL-CIO, Los Angeles; *Marie DeMartini Bruce*, CWA, San Francisco; *Henry Santiestevan*, ANG, Los Angeles; *John Kinnick*, Office Employees Local 29, Oakland; *Amy Babcock*, Commercial Telegraphers Union, San Leandro; *Agnes Granger*, Medical Technical & Office Employees Local 250, San Francisco.

SUPERVISORS IN L. A. CALL FOR FEP LAW DRAFT...

Recently the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, by unanimous vote with all members present, authorized the county counsel to prepare a Fair Employment Practices ordinance for unincorporated areas which come under the jurisdiction of county government.

In addition, the supervisors requested the county administrative officer to conduct a study and report to the county law-making body the cost and other requirements necessary to set up an enforcement agency. Such an agency would be established if the ordinance is adopted.

The motion to instruct the county counsel to draft the FEP ordinance was made by Supervisor John Anson Ford.

The Los Angeles City Council is also considering FEP legislation on the city level.

THINK!

ACT!

VOTE

IN

JUNE 5

PRIMARY

FOR

CIO-PAC

CANDIDATES

MERGER NEWS ON STATE LEVEL

Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri Issued New AFL-CIO Charters

The vital job of cementing the national AFL-CIO merger at the state level moved ahead briskly as labor organizations in three states representing about 900,000 union members joined forces to form statewide AFL-CIO organizations.

In Tennessee, Louisiana and Missouri former AFL federations of labor and CIO industrial union councils became AFL-CIO state labor councils. Arkansas and Arizona state labor groups have also merged.

The five states with merged labor organizations are in the forefront of the drive to achieve merger in all 48 states and the territories by December, 1957, as provided for

in the AFL-CIO constitution.

Current convention schedules indicate that by mid-summer at least one-third of the state labor organizations will have merged their separate groups into unified, strong, statewide bodies.

By the end of the year well over half the states are expected to have taken similar action.

Here's what happened in Tennessee and Louisiana as reported by AFL-CIO News staff writers and in Missouri as reported by *Labor's Daily*.

TENNESSEE

The merger of 175,000 volunteer state unionists into the Tennessee State Labor Council has accomplished what AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called "keeping in step with the March of Progress."

Separate conventions of the 60-year-old Tennessee State Federation of Labor and its younger opposite number, the Tennessee Industrial Union Council, paved the way for a harmonious session attended by more than 700 delegates and friends...

Each convention approved terms of the merger agreement and presented a united front when R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, convened the merger session and presented the TSLC with its charter.

Day to Remember

"I predict that in years to come you delegates to this convention will remember this day as the beginning of the organization of every worker in Tennessee," Thomas said.

A review of organization prospects and potentials was given by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher.

"Let's find out whether our contract committee (elected legislators) are working for us or against us," she demanded.

LOUISIANA

Trade union unity came to Louisiana as more than 200,000 members of the state's Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council merged to form the Louisiana State Labor Council.

Almost within sight of the swift-flowing Mississippi River, about 400 delegates and an almost equal number of guests and friends heard the new organization dedicate itself to enrolling every worker in the state in a union and campaigning for needed labor legislation.

Applause echoed through the community club hall when Peter J. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the LSLC with its charter and promised:

"We will grow and grow and organize because every unorganized worker is a threat to our existence and to our prosperity."

Joining McGavin in presenting the charter was E. H. (Lige) Williams, AFL-CIO Region 7 director and veteran of 23 years in the presidency of the Louisiana Federation of Labor.

MISSOURI

Missouri has become the third state in the nation to complete its state merger between the AFL and CIO, after the Missouri AFL narrowly upset an attempt by the Teamsters to defeat the unity move.

The AFL voted 1103 to 898 for the merger. A roll call vote proclaimed victory after a session which started at 10 o'clock Monday morning and continued until 2 p.m.

The fight against the merger was not unexpected, and was led by Harold Gibbons, secretary of the Teamsters' Central States Conference, of which James Hoffa is president.

The fight for opposition votes started Sunday afternoon and picked up some 300 extra votes by the next morning, but not enough to carry the point.

Gibbons asked the delegates to take a little more time before completing the merger. At the same time he stated that the Teamsters were in favor of a united labor movement in America, but that they were being rushed into the merger when they should take more time to act wisely and calmly.

NIXON'S SCORE WHILE IN CONGRESS:

86% Bad for Labor
100% Bad on Union-Busting Bills

The influential segments of the Republican press that are touting the Nixon vice presidential candidacy fail to tell the reading public—the vast majority of whom are men and women working for a living—that this man Nixon has to his discredit one of the worst anti-labor and anti-liberal records ever achieved by a candidate for the vice presidency (or presidency).

Look at the record below. It will clearly show that he voted overwhelmingly in favor of the views espoused by those who contributed to his Senate "expense fund," or if you will, his *slush fund*. (See *Newsletter* of April 9 for list of contributors to this fund.)

READ THE RECORD—IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!



Period Covered: 1947-1952, the years Nixon was in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

LABOR MEASURES

(1) April 17, 1947—voted for passage of the House version of the Taft-Hartley Act which destroyed the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act, and which imposed punitive restrictions on labor, running from bans on the secondary boycott to outlawing industry-wide bargaining.

(2) June 20, 1947—voted to override President Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley.

(3) May 3, 1949—voted to substitute the anti-labor Wood bill, which contained all of the worst features of Taft-Hartley, for the Lesinski bill which would have repealed the Taft-Hartley Act.

(4) May 4, 1949—voted against recommitment of the anti-labor Wood bill.

(5) February 28, 1947—voted for a bill which not only nullified portal-to-portal claims, but also relieved employers from liabilities and penalties for violating the Walsh-Healy, Bacon-Davis and Fair Labor Standards Acts.

(6) August 10, 1949—voted to remove one million people most in need of protection from coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(7) June 10, 1952—voted for the Byrd amendment requesting the President to invoke immediately the Taft-Hartley injunction against the United Steelworkers of America.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(8) February 27, 1948—voted to override President Truman's veto of a proposal which removed 750,000 people from old age and survivors' insurance coverage.

(9) October 5, 1949—voted to remove the major liberalized benefits provisions of a labor-supported social security bill.

(10) August 16, 1950—voted to prevent recommitment of a social security bill for the purpose of including a disability insurance program and removing an unemployment insurance amendment by Knowland which weakened federal enforcement of unemployment insurance standards and which permitted states to force the unemployed to break strikes or go without compensation.

HOUSING

(11) June 29, 1949—voted to prevent federal financing of low-rent public housing development by eliminating Title II of the 1949 Housing Act.

(12) June 20, 1951—voted to cut public housing starts to 5,000 units for fiscal year 1952 from the 135,000 authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

(13) June 3, 1952—voted against increasing the number of public housing starts for fiscal year 1953 from a token 5,000 units authorized earlier by the House to a bare minimum figure of 45,000.

(14) March 22, 1950—voted to kill the middle-income cooperative housing provisions of the 1950 Housing Act by recommitting the bill.

(15) March 16, 1948—voted to place final rent control in the hands of local boards which are usually controlled by real estate interests.

(16) March 15, 1949—voted for a motion to kill rent control in three months rather than extending controls for a full year as needed.

(17) June 5, 1952—voted for an amendment which would have given local city councils power to veto re-control of rents in critical defense areas. (Recontrol of critical defense areas was permitted following the outbreak of the Korean War.)

TAXES

(18) February 2, 1948—voted against giving tax relief to low-income groups by raising income tax exemptions and re-enacting the excess profits tax.

(19) September 26, 1951—voted to permit corporations to escape payment of \$500 million in war profit's

taxes by voting against setting January 1, 1951, instead of April 1, 1951, as the starting date for new taxes on Korean War corporation profits.

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC CONTROLS

(20) August 10, 1950—voted for an amendment to a bill to eliminate the power to regulate gambling on the commodity market at the outbreak of the Korean War.

(21) August 10, 1950—voted for an amendment to curb consumer and home loan credit only, with no curbs on professional war-time speculators.

(22) June 27, 1951—voted for an amendment to preclude effective meat price controls by forbidding the establishment of livestock quotas needed to prevent black marketing of meat.

(23) June 28, 1951—voted for an amendment to give a wind-fall to war profiteers in establishing Korean price controls by prohibiting price rollbacks beyond highest prices in January or February, 1951, whereas the war broke out in June, 1950.

(24) June 4, 1952—voted against an amendment which would have continued a tri-partite Wage Stabilization Board with authority to settle disputes.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(25) January 19, 1950—just prior to the outbreak of the Korean War, Nixon voted against the Korean Aid Act which provided \$60 million in economic assistance for Korea.

(26) May 5, 1952—voted for a Knowland motion to send a mutual security bill back to committee to make additional cuts in mutual security funds, following an earlier \$1 billion authorization slash.

(27) April 2, 1951—voted for a resolution restricting the shipment of troops to Europe by expressing sentiment of the Senate that the President should get the Senate's permission to send more than four divisions to Europe. (This overruled 160 years of precedent during which the President has had power to send troops overseas without broadcasting our intentions to the enemy in public debate.)

OTHER

(28) October 4, 1951—voted against an amendment to a medical school aid bill to increase the scholarships for beginning medical students, and thereby help alleviate the shortage of doctors.

(29) August 5, 1949—voted for an amendment to the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers from Federal Power Commission control. (Intent was to raise gas prices to the consumer.)

(30) January 3, 1949—voted against restricting the authority of the House Rules Committee to block action on bills approved by other committees. (The power of the Rules Committee to pigeon-hole bills was used by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition to kill liberal legislation.)

(31) January 20, 1950—voted for a resolution to return to the House Rules Committee the power to forbid House action on any bill it disapproved. (This power had been taken away a year earlier.)

(32) June 16, 1948—voted to override President Truman's veto of a Federal Security Agency appropriation which removed the U.S. Employment Service from the Department of Labor.

(33) July 25, 1951—voted to cut \$80 million from funds needed to conserve soil and water, and help prevent "dust bowls."

(34) June 27, 1952—voted to override President Truman's veto of the notorious McCarran immigration bill, which added new barriers to becoming a naturalized citizen while intensifying racial discrimination in immigration, and which denied for an extended period full citizenship benefits to naturalized citizens.

PROMINENT UNION MEMBER WEDS

Someone just told us of the recent wedding of well-known Screen Actors Guild member Grace Kelly to somebody in Europe.

We understand that the blonde Philadelphia lass will henceforth be known as Her Serene Highness Grace Kelly Grimaldi, Princess of Monaco, Duchess of Valentinois, Marquesa des Baux, Countess de St. Lo, AFL-CIO.



EISENHOWER'S DOCTOR TOLD JUSTICE JACKSON TO "RESUME DUTIES"—HE DIED SIX MONTHS LATER...

Six months before the late Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson died of a heart attack in October, 1954, Dr. Paul Dudley White advised him that he could go to his office and resume his duties.

Dr. White is President Eisenhower's heart specialist. He recently told the President he could "carry on an active life satisfactorily for another five or ten years."

National news columnist Peter Edson broke the story about Dr. White's advice to Supreme Court Justice Jackson.

Edson recalled that Jackson suffered a "mild" heart attack in April, 1954. Jackson's physician called in Dr. White as a consultant.

Six weeks later, Edson noted, "The two doctors reported that Justice Jackson had responded to treatment excellently. He was told that he might live a useful and active life for another 10 years—or that he might sustain another attack any night in his sleep. He was told that he could go to his office and resume his duties.

"Justice Jackson spent a quiet summer at his home," Edson recalled. "When the fall term of the Supreme Court convened on October 4, Justice Jackson returned to the bench.

"Five days later... Justice Jackson died. The cause was given as coronary thrombosis—a blood clot over the heart of the same type the President sustained."

1956 STATE ELECTION FUND DRIVE UNDERWAY...

Heartening response to the 1956 State Council Election Fund appeal, which got underway in April, has been forthcoming from local unions. The State Election Fund, supported by 30c per member contributions from local unions, is used solely for California CIO-PAC candidates endorsed for state offices. Voluntary dollars collected under the dollar drives of the respective international unions are used to support candidates for federal offices since Taft-Hartley prohibits use of trade union treasury money for such contests.

The 1955 State Convention reaffirmed its support of the Council's State Election Fund when it unanimously approved a resolution calling for the 1956 drive. The delegation went on record asking all locals to support the program and to recognize that in 1954 "where money from the State Election Fund was forthcoming it was possible to defeat strongly entrenched incumbents. A case in point is the 20th Senatorial District where the CIO-endorsed candidate edged out the incumbent by less than a 1% vote!"

Other election results were pointed out by the delegates who concluded that "these few illustrated facts clearly demonstrate the necessity of building up the State Election Fund for the 1956 elections."

**Don't SPECULATE About Your Future--
INVEST In It!...
Give A Buck to COPE**



Spring Training

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED

TENNESSEE MERGER...

(Continued from page 2)

Advance agreement was reached on the officers of the TSLC which will be headed by Stanton E. Smith, member of the teachers union and president of the TFL. He will also serve as director of education and public relations.

Leonard Evans, president of the TIUC, will be first vice president of the merged central body. Charles M. Houk, TFL secretary-treasurer, will be TSLC treasurer and in charge of its political action. TIUC Sec. Matthews Lynch will be secretary and legislative representative of the merged group.

Second State to Merge

Tennessee is the second state to achieve merger of its central bodies. The honor of being the first was "usurped" by Arkansas by a scant margin after what speakers at the convention called "fast footwork" and "jumping the gun on us."

Pres. Smith told the convention that his organization "accepted the responsibility that goes with strength" and would meet "the challenge to secure justice for all people."

The united labor movement, he said, "in common with the nation is dedicated to the advancement of human welfare for everyone everywhere."

Schnitzler said the TSLC "was blessed with one of the finest quartets of leadership of any state" and paid tribute to the dedication and efforts of Smith and Thomas.

"There will be even closer cooperation than ever before between the Washington headquarters and state offices," Schnitzler promised.

Scoffs at Misgivings

He scoffed at earlier misgivings by some that AFL-CIO merger would not work. He recalled that "we had some doubting Thomases" at the New York City merger convention who "came there to bury Caesar, not to praise the merger. They emphasized the difficulties rather than the opportunities that would come with unity."

Those fears and doubts and reservations, he said, "have already been dispelled in the first four months of the merger."

Schnitzler scored editorial writers who raise the monopoly charge against the AFL-CIO.

"That is sheer nonsense. The labor of human beings is not a commodity or an article of commerce. It must never be regarded as such."

Schnitzler said that "anti-union employers who are whipping up a bitter fight against unionization are really working against their own best interests." He pointed to the TVA in the Chattanooga area as an example of what higher wages and better working conditions can do for a regional and national economy.

Founded on Respect

Franz E. Daniel, assistant to AFL-CIO Organization Dir. Jack Livingston recalled the long record for integrity established by the labor movement in Tennessee. It never had a taint of communism,, fascism or corruption, he said.

"It would behoove some of those comparatively new in the labor movement of this great state to look at its history," Daniel declared. "That history was founded on the principle of respect for personalities, for all of the children of God, and I mean all people, regardless of race, creed or the color of their skin."

Daniel reminded his audience that when "the vigilantes were riding high" and union organizers were warned to "stay out of Rockwood, Tenn.," a TFL convention adjourned in one city and reconvened next morning "on a front porch in Rockwood under the guns of hoodlums and thugs."

COPE Area Dir. A. N. Powell said more than half a million votes in Tennessee "are influenced by organized labor. If we fail to register and vote," Powell warned, "we will see laws here that make the 'right-to-work' look like a cream puff."

Review Organization

There are 50,000 more women entitled to vote in Tennessee than men, said Esther Murray, eastern director of women's activities for COPE, as she stressed the activities of women's role in political action.

LOUISIANA MERGER...

(Continued from page 2)

The president of the new state group, Victor Bussie, declared he was "proud of the opportunity to accept and grateful for the spirit of the delegates in showing their willingness to merge in Louisiana"...

The others officers of the LSLC are Executive Vice Pres. G. Gordon Flory, former president of the IUC; 1st Vice Pres. Louis Sahuque, and Sec.-Treas. Emile J. Bourg.

Complete harmony prevailed at the separate conventions of the two state bodies that preceded the merger sessions. Nor was there a dissenting vote as the state labor council was formed on the ideals and purposes of unity.

McGavin told the convention that Louisiana was the fourth state to merge. "To those who doubt that this merger will work," McGavin said, "I am happy to report that 30 percent of all of our states have already set the dates for their merger conventions."

"There can be joy and jubilation in our hearts, in our union halls and in our caucus rooms today because we can go forward from here stronger than ever. There will be no joy, however, or jubilation in the hearts of the NAM or the Chamber of Commerce."

McGavin reminded his hearers that as recently as 1947 the NAM was still opposing child labor laws just as they had always opposed any progressive legislation.

The problem of automation, McGavin continued, was not one of which labor is afraid. But, he said, we want management to sit down with us now before the problems created by automation offer a threat to our economy.

Gov.-elect Earl K. Long assured the delegates that when he takes office "labor will have a friend in the governor's office." He urged that their attitude in seeking legislative reforms be "forceful but humble."

Assurances that he would give every consideration to the problems of unionists was also given by Lt. Gov.-elect Lethar Frazier. A succession of state senators... promised they would work for repeal of Louisiana's "right-to-work" law.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) denounced critics of unions who say that "unions are too strong."

If they are "too strong," he demanded, "why have we got the Taft-Hartley Act and the 'right-to-work' laws?"

He derided Administration claims of widespread national prosperity, pointing out that corporate profits are up \$10 billion over wartime peaks, that prosperity has not come in proportion to wage earners and that farmers and small businessmen are seeing their incomes shrink.

"We need a labor movement in the U.S. because there is a widening gap between the wealthy at the top and those at the bottom of the economic ladder," Long said. He recalled that the minimum wage was increased to \$1 when Pres. Eisenhower thought 90 cents was high enough. The President opposes the farm bill, improved social security measures and housing bills but will sign them, he predicted "because he's running for office"...

UAW TO HOLD CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCES...

UAW members will discuss fair practices and civil rights at two separate conferences in mid-May.

In Oakland, the first part of UAW's 6th annual Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference will be held at the Leamington Hotel on Friday-Saturday, May 11 and 12. Scheduled to attend are UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, William H. Oliver, Co-Director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department and Harry Ross, UAW representative and NAACP leaders Franklin Williams and Nathaniel Colley.

The Statler Hotel in Los Angeles will be the site of the conference on May 18-19, with Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, Emil Mazey, William H. Oliver, UAW representative Lillian Hatcher, and Franklin Williams in attendance.

E. J. Franklin, UAW representative, is chairman for both conferences.

MISSOURI MERGER...

(Continued from page 2)

John I. Rollings, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, declared that unless the convention took a wise and just course, it was entirely possible that the union movement would lose the offensive and once again be placed on the defensive.

"The working people of the state are looking forward to an institution able to fight its battles," Rollings said. "The eyes of the nation are upon this convention, and I have no desire to preside over an organization that is going to be on the defensive, that will be used for selfish purposes, or that would have any possibility of condoning racketeering," Rollings continued.

Gibbons spoke at length on the subject of jurisdiction. "There are people in this hall who have shed blood over jurisdiction," Gibbons said, "and we are not going to permit the Teamsters to be taken over by other unions. We have problems of jurisdiction, political activities and organizing, and we are going to fight to protect our jurisdiction and we'd rather fight before the merger than afterwards," Gibbons continued.

Part and Parcel

He was answered by Arthur Hunn, St. Louis, secretary of the Painters' District Council, who said: "We are not mad at anybody, but the remarks of Mr. Gibbons are away off base. The CIO and AFL are already merged, and we are part and parcel of that merger. I have no fear that this merger of the two state bodies will have any effect on jurisdiction."

Hunn said the jurisdictional problem had no place in the convention, since the state organizations were formed primarily for legislative action on behalf of the unions and working people. He emphasized that it is not something that has been rushed into, because they have been talking merger for 10 years.

Following the final tally of the roll call vote, Gibbons spoke to the convention from the floor, pledging that the Teamsters would go forward arm in arm for better and bigger unions...

IF LABOR UNION DID THIS, WHAT A CRY THERE'D BE!...

Suppose a labor union with thousands of members all over the country held its annual convention in some cross-roads village, so inaccessible that only a dozen "delegates" showed up, and six of them were officers and employees of the union? What an outcry would go up about high-handed "labor bosses"!

Of course, no union does anything like that, but many big corporations do. An example was pointed out by J. A. Livingston, noted financial columnist.

Writing from Cresson, Pa., he said: "Through trains do not stop at this little town (pop. 2,569). It is somewhat inaccessible. Only 12 of the 22,000 shareholders showed up for the meeting of Penn-Texas Corp. stockholders, and six of them were employees of the company."

Livingston tells how one independent stockholder registered three protests: First, that the meeting should have been held in New York City, the most convenient place for most of the stockholders. Second, that the president and chairman of the corporation should have been at the meeting, but didn't bother to attend. Third, that no stenographer was there to write down the "minutes" of the meeting.

Yet, as Livingston further points out, the meeting was called to "ratify" some seemingly peculiar deals by the corporation's bosses, and these deals vitally affect the interests of all the stockholders.

In comparison with such "stockholders' meetings," any union convention held is a bright and shining example of democracy in action.