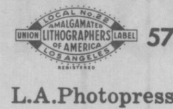


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COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



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STEVENSON NEARS VICTORY; DRIVE HITS HOME-STRETCH...

ONE HEARTBEAT AWAY— THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST SAY NIX ON NIXON...

Republican big wheels who found themselves stuck with "Tricky Dick" Nixon in San Francisco because they didn't dare buck Eisenhower can't help showing their own disgust, once in a while.

Even smooth, slick-tongued Thomas E. Dewey, former New York Governor, and two-time loser as a Republican candidate for President, let his distrust of Nixon blurt out, accidentally, the other day.

In a television interview, Dewey let it be known he was not settling for Dicky Boy in 1960, without a fight, when he pointed out that any idea Nixon is sure to get the Presidential nomination runs counter to "all human experience."

"I think only once or twice in history has a Vice-President been nominated for President," Dewey said.

Dewey's remark was picked up by the wire services, but, curiously, received scant notice in the One Party Press.

As anyone who has watched how the inside workings of the Republican Party really churn can tell right away, Dewey is already starting to try to block Nixon from running for President in 1960.

It could mean that Dewey, who knows better than any other Republican how to lose a Presidential election, has privately come to the conclusion that Eisenhower and Nixon are licked.

And Dewey—who is known to have some ambitions of his own—is starting his none-too-subtle maneuvering already, with his own eyes on 1960!

Ah, he's a clever one, isn't he?

Union members have thought of a much simpler and more direct way of keeping Nixon out of the Presidency: vote against Eisenhower and Nixon, *NOW*.

It's not hard for anyone with common sense to figure out that a vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Nixon. It's easy to see that anyone who decides to stick with Ike is going to get *stuck* with Nixon.

Despite the efforts of the highest priced publicity agencies to "clean-up" Nixon, it's obvious he is still the same old Tricky Dick. He's the same old Nixon that Californians know so well: the man of the political slush fund, who smeared his way into Congress and the Senate and double-crossed his way into the Vice-Presidency.

No wonder those who know him best say NIX ON NIXON.

Union Vote Turn - Out Key to Election Win

Big 'Get-Out-Vote' Push Can Elect Adlai - Estes

By HENRY SANTIESTEVEAN

As the campaign swings into the final weeks, one fact emerges bold and clear: California can elect Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

There is no longer any doubt whatsoever that the hard-hitting campaign being waged by Adlai and Estes has cut the Eisenhower lead to a very narrow gap.

Stevenson has fractured the myth of Eisenhower invincibility, and there are clear signs of panic in the Republican camp.

Eisenhower has been knocked off his pedestal. The Republicans had banked on the belief Eisenhower was "Mr. Political Untouchable." Stevenson has proved otherwise.

Eisenhower, forced out of position by Stevenson, is now campaigning as a Republican politician, rather than remaining in seclusion in the White House. Eisenhower is now forced to once again embrace all Republican candidates, as he embraced even McCarthy in 1952, and to try to protect the special interest program of the Republican party.

It is a political truism that Eisenhower is personally more popular than the Republican Party. But he can no longer pose as being "above it all," and is forced to drag the heavy weight of his own Party, as he should.

The big question: Will Stevenson pass Eisenhower in the stretch drive?

The answer: IT'S UP TO YOU.

That's the only real answer to the big question.

California, with 32 electoral votes, is a key state. California in the Stevenson column means virtually certain victory.

It can be done.

There is no doubt that Stevenson and Kefauver are waging a powerful campaign.

There is no doubt that a firm Democratic trend is running across the nation—from Maine to Alaska.

There is no doubt that Stevenson and Kefauver are near victory.

AND—there is no doubt that final proof can be found in only one place—in the polls.

GET OUT THE VOTE



LABOR HELPS ITS FRIENDS — Two of the best friends organized labor has in Congress are told by two AFL-CIO leaders of the strong support they are getting from unions in California. John A. Despol (left), secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, listens as Congressmen Clyde Doyle (D., 23rd Dist.) and Chet Holifield (D., 19th) tell him and Tom Pitts, president, AFL State Federation, of the vigorous campaign each is waging. Both veteran Democratic Congressmen are certain of being returned to the House, November 6. Their heavily Democratic districts are expected to poll strong majorities for Stevenson and Kefauver, and Richard Richards, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator.

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MEANY TELLS AN ANECDOTE: BIG BIZ, GOP AND T-H LAW...

Chicago—An eye-witness anecdote showing the close connections between big business and the Republican Administration was given the AFL-CIO General Board members by Pres. George Meany and they listened with sharp interest.

Meany told the group about a visit he had paid to the White House, many months ago, in order to invite personally Pres. Eisenhower to dedicate the cornerstone of the new AFL-CIO headquarters building.

While I waited in a small reception room to see the President, Meany said, a number of other men entered the room—among them, Senators Mundt and Case, with Republicans of South Dakota, and Judge Boyd Leedom, who had just been appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to serve on the National Labor Relations Board.

In Meany's presence, Leedom was introduced to Gerold Morgan, a member of the White House staff, with these words: "Judge, you'll have no difficulties on problems about the legislative intent of the Taft-Hartley Law. Just get in touch with Mr. Morgan, here, for he's the man who wrote it."

Meany recalled that Morgan, a corporation lawyer, was was on the staff of the Republican National Committee at the time in 1947 when the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers were pushing for passage of the anti-labor law.

"These are our political enemies, in the sense that these groups don't believe in unions," Meany said. "We've got to make the fight against these influences."

QUICK QUOTES FROM ADLAI...

"When I hear Republicans boasting about 'their' prosperity I think of the fly sitting on the ox's ear and saying, 'What a good job of plowing we have done today'."—*Detroit, Sept. 3.*

"It's time to take this Government away from the people who know only how to count, and turn it back to people who also care."—*Detroit, Sept. 3.*

"I say it is wrong that the 10 million men and women over 65 years of age in this country... are being forced to live in what ought to be their golden years on an average family income of less than \$1500 a year."—*Detroit, Sept. 3.*

"The image we present to the world has too often been one of bullying tempered by irresolution."—*Los Angeles, Sept. 5.*

"In the atomic age no plan for defense is enough unless it is accompanied by a plan for disarmament—by a practical alternative to war."—*Los Angeles, Sept. 5.*

"The victory we seek is not just for the party; it is for the people."—*Harrisburg, Pa., ept. 13.*

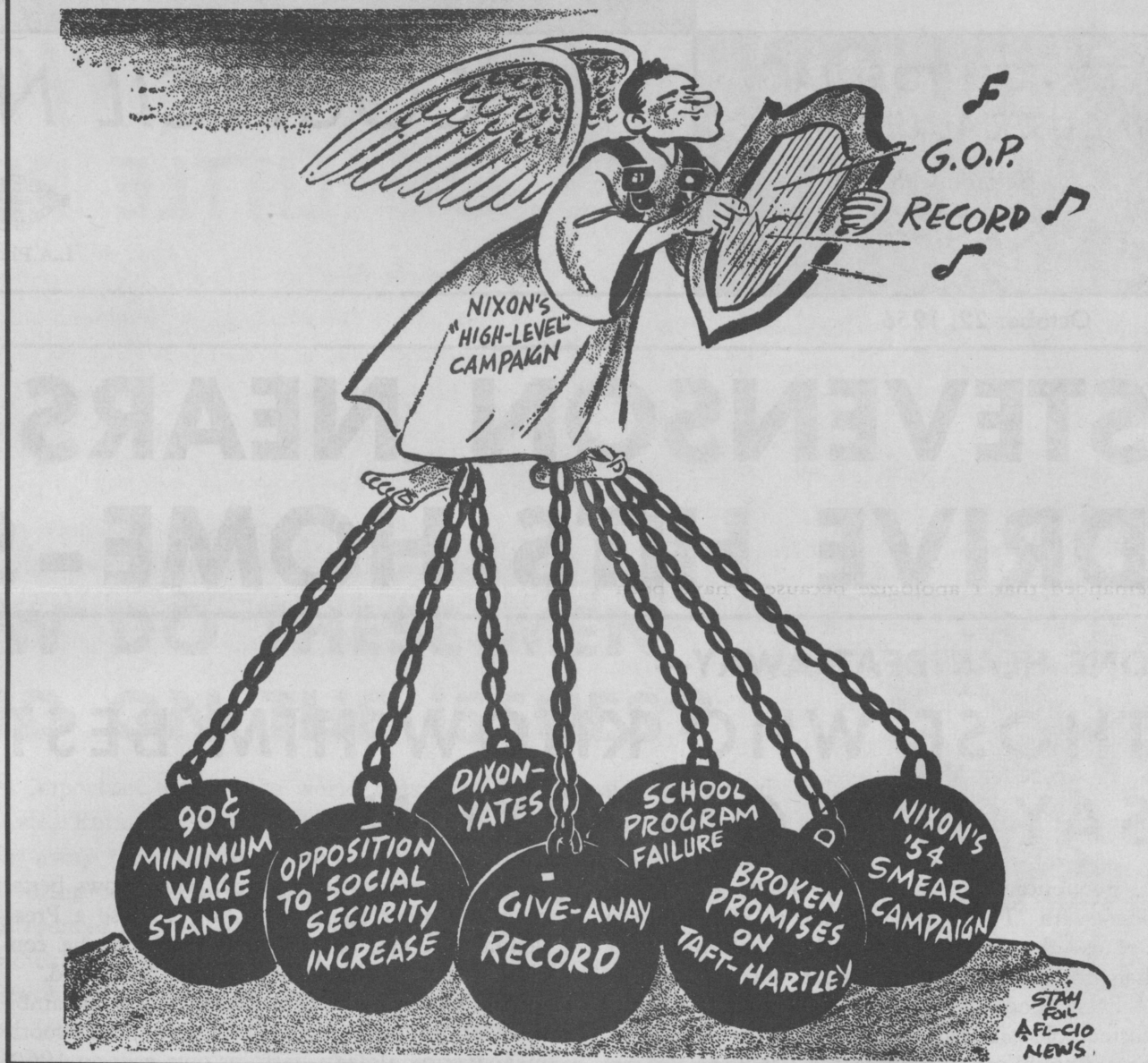
"We have watched the rise of higher costs and lower prices close on the hapless, helpless farmer, whose only offense is that he has done his job too well."—*Harrisburg, Sept. 13.*

"Estes and I can talk ourselves black in the face, shake a million hands, and whistle-stop this country up and down and sideways. But the election is going to be won or lost, depending on what is done in the precincts. And when I say won or lost, I mean won."—*Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 27.*

"The new liberal Republican Party seems to have room for everybody except the liberal Republicans."—*New York, Sept. 11.*

"I disagree with the position taken last week by the President when he said of the Supreme Court decision (on segregation): I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it."—*New York, Sept. 11.*

'Angel' With Strings



GOP TRIES AGAIN TO DRIVE LABOR OUT OF POLITICS...

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Two top Republican senators continued their efforts to drive labor out of politics during hearings of a senate subcommittee here but labor spokesmen gave them no encouragement.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther left no doubt of his determination to expand union political activity which he described as a "duty and a responsibility" of every citizen.

Reuther said that winning labor's goals depends as much on successful political activities as upon successful collective bargaining.

"I've been pushed around and shouted at and shot at by people on the other side of the political fence," Reuther declared. "They would like to make me crawl into a hole but I won't go into one."

"I'm not a second-class citizen and I don't intend to act like one."

The co-directors of the Committee on Political Education, James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, were also decisive in their support of labor political activities.

"Our feeling," said McDevitt, "is that our use of educational funds to go out and seek members of organized labor and others to register and vote is well within the law."

"We are also well within the law when we use educational funds to provide material on the issues of the day to our members. We tell them to study well and to vote in accordance with what they think is the best interest of their families."

When it comes to action to support or defeat candidates McDevitt assured the senators that only voluntary money is expended.

Another labor spokesman before the committee, Teamster Vice President Einer Mohr, generally supported the same position.

He stressed that while in contrast to the AFL-CIO and the UAW the Teamsters international did not endorse candidates, he was "still in favor, in general, of labor having an interest in political activities."

All four labor spokesmen testified before the senate sub-committee on privilege and elections under the chairmanship of senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.). A total of 19 witnesses appeared at the three-day hearing.

Digging knife-like questions into the unionists were senators Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and Carl Curtis (R., Neb.). Goldwater is not a member of the sub-committee while Curtis is a member. An-

other non-member who attended and directed friendly questions at the labor spokesmen was senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.).

Both Goldwater and Curtis asserted their belief that union activity in getting people to register and vote, and education on the issues constituted political activity outlawed by the Taft-Hartley act.

The labor spokesmen emphatically stated that in their opinion these activities were no violation of the law whatsoever.

J. Albert Woll, who appeared with Kroll and McDevitt as the AFL-CIO general counsel, told the senators "we have been more cautious than necessary, perhaps."

Meanwhile, Goldwater tossed so many questions at the labor spokesmen requiring detailed answers that chairman Gore finally had to call a halt. He said that administratively the committee could not undertake all this work.

McDevitt, in turn, asked that the committee show "the same consideration and attention we have received" for other groups such as merchants and manufacturers associations. He singled out the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.

Here are some of the exchanges that took place on the question of the cost of the voting records issued by COPE:

Goldwater—"I have a hunch it will cost more than \$1-million."

McDevitt—"Senator, you're going to be embarrassed."

Goldwater—"Maybe so, but these voting records are a complete case of political propaganda."

Woll—"They most certainly are not."

McDevitt—"They are a true account of voting activity."

Kroll—"We didn't pick up the issues out of the air. They are based on resolutions passed at the AFL-CIO convention last December—in a democratic manner."

Reuther admitted that UAW staff members were spending time getting members registered and out to vote.

"My only regret is that they are not doing it more," he declared. "We have done a very poor job in America of getting people registered." He stressed that registration activity was "citizenship at its best."

As far as labor contributions to candidates for federal office, the UAW leader said they "are just peanuts compared with the contributions of management" to "candidates on the other side of the fence."

ESTES KEFAUVER SPELLS IT OUT: HOW EISENHOWER WORKS AGAINST INTERESTS OF 'LITTLE PEOPLE'

(NOTE: Following remarks are excerpts taken from the speech made by Kefauver in Yakima, Washington, which sharply exposes Eisenhower's pro-special interest record.)

I wanted to talk with you this evening about some of the issues of our campaign. I note that my opponent, the new-but-not-so-different Mr. Nixon, demanded that I apologize because I have been telling the people what I thought they already knew — namely that President Eisenhower has favored special interest and that he is just as responsible as the rest for the manner in which this Administration has been working against the interest of the little people of the Nation.

Under our Constitution, I think I should point out to Mr. Nixon that all executive powers are vested in the Presidency. He has the right to hire and fire. He has the appointive powers of his Administration. Therefore, he is responsible for the activities of his Administration.

Mr. Nixon wanted to know who the little people are that General Eisenhower and his Administration has been working against. I will be glad to inform him by detailing some — not all by any means — of the acts of this Administration which have been detrimental to the welfare of the small business, working and farming people.

1 General Eisenhower promised 90 to 100 per cent of parity for the farmers when he was a candidate for election. Immediately thereafter he forgot his promise and inaugurated the sliding scale. Was that good for the small farmers?

2 The Eisenhower-Benson program has liquidated 400,000 family-sized farms. Here Mr. Eisenhower was working against the little people.

The first thing General Eisenhower did was pass off a campaign debt by giving away the oil-rich tidelands of the Nation. This revenue could have gone to the schools of the Nation. Did that help the little children?

4 Under the Eisenhower Administration, small business profits are down 50 per cent. The rate of failures is up 20 per cent. Is that good for small business?

5 Under the Eisenhower Administration, 100 of the largest corporations get 68 per cent of the value of all defense contracts. Is that helpful to small business?

6 And — speaking of small business — don't forget that the Eisenhower Administration fought the equality of opportunity bill, designed to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and give independent business a fair chance to compete. Was that a friendly attitude toward small business?

7 Running for election, General Eisenhower said he was going to take the "strike busting provisions out of Taft-Hartley." Not only has Taft-Hartley been untouched, unrevised, and unrepealed, but the National Labor Relations Board has been stacked with anti-union members. Is that helpful to the "little fellow"?

8 President Eisenhower fought hard to prevent Congress from enacting the \$1 minimum wage, although ever since he has been trying to take credit for its passage. This may be claim jumping, but is it a way to help the little man?

9 Although stockholders' income rose 24 per cent during General Eisenhower's incumbency, the average person's take-home pay increased only 8 per cent. At the same time General Motors profits went up 113 per cent. Does this help the little fellow?

10 The Administration's idea of a tax relief bill was one which gave 91 per cent of the tax relief to corporations and upper-income families. The rest of the people got only 9 per cent relief. Does that help the average or little family?

11 You people here in the Northwest remember very well what happened to Hell's Canyon. Instead of a great and imaginative plan of development which would have utilized its full resources, this Administration wanted to turn it over to Idaho power companies for wasteful development. This would profit the private utilities — but not the ordinary citizen.

12 When campaigning, General Eisenhower said under his Administration TVA would be operated at "maximum efficiency." Then he personally ordered the Dixon-Yates contract, which would have destroyed this magnificent development. Was that good for the little people?

13 There have been no new multiple-purpose dam starts since the Eisenhower Administration came to power. The phoney "partnership theory" has yet to produce a single kilowatt of power. Is this good for the little people — or for the Nation?

14 The REA co-operatives have had their supply of power threatened by infringement on their preference rights. Does this help the agency which has done so much for the small farmer?

15 They withdrew crop insurance from the counties where the drouth was most severe and where the insurance was most needed. Does that help the little fellow?

16 Without notice to the public, Secretary Benson raised the interest rates on disaster loans from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Did that help the little farmers, stricken by drouth and floods.

17 President Eisenhower fought against increasing social security benefits for the disabled and lowering the eligibility age for women from 65 to 62. Is this the act of a humanitarian administration?

18 Vice President Nixon voted against applying the Bacon Davis Act to the road projects. Did that help the little working man?

19 The development of commercial uses of atomic energy has been stalled on dead center. Does that help the people of this Nation who dream of a secure future, abundantly fed by the power of the new atom?

20 Under the Eisenhower Administration, the industrial merger rate jumped 92 per cent over the last three Democratic years, and the bank merger rate more than doubled. The Eisenhower Administration cut outlays to fight monopoly 16 per cent below Democratic levels. Does this help small business?

21 The original Eisenhower Cabinet — 9 millionaires included the President of General Motors, 2 big GM auto dealers, two Wall Street corporation lawyers, a bank treasurer, and two officials of corporations with assets of over 100 million dollars. Does this sound like an Administration representing the little fellow?

22 Although there is a drastic shortage of classrooms and teachers, the Eisenhower Administration did nothing for several years until, with an election coming up, it finally proposed an "inadequate" aid to education bill in 1955, and killed a good Democratic bill in 1956. Is this in the interest of the little people?

23 A Congressional committee disclosed in 1955 that 10 or 13 key changes in U. S. power policies adopted by the Interior Department had been drafted by a lobbyist for Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Is this the way to protect the consumer?

24 The Eisenhower highway program called for financing new roads through special high-interest rate bonds and would have meant paying at least \$2.7 billion in needless interest payments to bankers. Is this an administration interested in special interests?

25 The Eisenhower Administration set up an 18-man study commission to study the housing problems. It contained 10 bankers and other money lenders, and five real estate men. The commission recommended higher interest rates. Is this the way to formulate a policy of low-cost housing for the little man?

I could, of course, go on. There are so many examples of the disregard of the Eisenhower Administration for the ordinary, every-day problems which beset the people of the Nation. But I think I have made my point.

The picture is clear for all to see. The Eisenhower-Nixon Republican Old Guard Administration has forgotten its promise of 1952; they have forgotten the people to whom they made those promises.

But the forgotten people of this Nation will remember them. They will remember them on November 6, and they will cast their ballots for Adlai Stevenson and myself, and the Democratic ticket we head.

Many thanks to Mr. Henry Santiestevan for his editorial assistance on this issue of *The Newsletter*.

A VOTE FOR
EISENHOWER
IS A VOTE FOR
NIXON!

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED



ESTES KEFAUVER
Democrat
For Vice President

HOW DO THESE MEN
STAND ON THE ISSUES?

Two of the most important men in the world today are Vice President Richard Nixon and Senator Estes Kefauver. One will be the next Vice President of the United States—one heart-beat away from the presidency. Both have served in Congress and both therefore have voting records on specific issues. Their voting records indicate rather clearly the differences between these two candidates for Vice President. These voting records also indicate rather clearly why AFL-CIO, why OCAW and other unions have recommended Stevenson and Kefauver, instead of Eisenhower and Nixon, to their members. Here's the record...you might find it more useful than anything else you hear or read during this campaign. All were taken when both men served together either in the Senate or the House.



RICHARD NIXON
Republican
For Vice President

How Kefauver Voted...

1. Kefauver voted AGAINST use of a Taft-Hartley injunction.
2. Kefauver voted FOR rolling back prices.
3. Kefauver voted AGAINST publishing the names of people of relief.
4. Kefauver voted FOR aid to medical education.
5. Kefauver was absent but was PAIRED FOR earmarking offshore oil revenue for education.
6. Kefauver was absent but was PAIRED AGAINST giving away federal oil resources.
7. Kefauver voted AGAINST slashing aid to anti-communist nations in Europe.
8. Kefauver was absent on this vote.
9. Kefauver voted FOR more public housing units.
10. Kefauver was absent but was PAIRED FOR aid to local public health units.
11. a. Kefauver voted AGAINST the violently anti-labor Hartley bill.
b. Kefauver voted AGAINST the Taft-Hartley act.
c. Kefauver was absent but was PAIRED AGAINST over-riding the President's veto of the T-H act.
12. Kefauver voted FOR outlawing the poll tax.

THE ISSUES

1. USE OF TAFT-HARTLEY INJUNCTION AGAINST STEEL STRIKERS. On June 19, 1952, the Senate adopted a proposal "requesting" President Truman to use a Taft-Hartley injunction against striking steel workers. The vote carried, 49-30, and gave strong encouragement to the steel companies to prolong their fight against the steel workers.
2. ROLLING BACK PRICES ON MEAT AND OTHER ITEMS. For effective inflation control, Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.) offered an amendment to the Defense Production act in 1951 to roll back prices on meats and other commodities. The amendment lost, 61-62, on June 27, 1951. As a result, consumers have paid billions in increased prices.
3. PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF PEOPLE ON RELIEF. Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.) proposed an amendment to remove a previous ban and permit the publication of the names of people on relief and thus subject needy people to possible humiliation and exploitation. The Jenner proposal carried, 38-30, on July 19, 1951.
4. AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION. A bill was introduced to provide federal grants-in-aid to help train additional doctors, dentists and nurses to meet the nation's need for expanded medical services. Key vote came on October 4, 1951, and the proposal lost, 42-43.
5. OIL FOR EDUCATION. Sen Hill (D-Ala.) offered an amendment to the tidelands oil bill providing that federal income from offshore oil leases be used for national defense during the emergency and then be used to improve the nation's schools. The proposal lost, 47-36, on April 2, 1952.
6. TIDELANDS OIL GIVE-AWAY. A Senate interior committee bill provided for continued federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at \$40 billion. Sen. Holland (D-Fla.) offered a substitute bill giving ownership of these oil resources to a few states. The Holland bill passed, 50-34, on April 2, 1952. President Truman later vetoed the bill and no attempt was made to override the veto.
7. SLASHING AID FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY. Sen. Dirksen (R-Ill.) offered an amendment to cut \$500 million from the 1952 funds for the European Recovery Program. The amendment was defeated, 41-31, on August 31, 1951.
8. PASSAGE OF McCARRAN ACT OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO. The McCarran Immigration act created new barriers for immigrants and alien residents of the U. S. who want to become bull-fledged citizens. The act denies naturalized citizens the full benefits of citizenship and intensifies racial and nationality discrimination in immigration. President Truman vetoed the bill but on June 27, 1952, the Senate voted, 57-26, to override the veto.
9. PUBLIC HOUSING. The House had authorized construction of only 5,000 public housing units in 1953. The Senate appropriations committee offered an amendment to increase the number to 45,000. The amendment was adopted, 37-31, on June 3, 1952.
10. AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH UNITS. A bill was proposed authorizing federal aid to local communities to initiate and expand public health units. The bill passed, 38-35, on March 16, 1951.
11. THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT. Both Kefauver and Nixon served in the House of Representatives in the 80th Congress, which produced the Taft-Hartley act. There were three key votes in the House on the measure:
 - a. First came the vote on the labor bill proposed by Rep. Hartley (R-N.J.). One congressman called it the "most vicious, restrictive, destructive anti-labor bill ever brought before this House." The Hartley bill passed the House, 308-107, on April 17, 1947.
 - b. The Hartley bill then went to a conference committee with the Taft labor bill passed by the Senate. The result was the Taft-Hartley act—milder than the Hartley bill, but still containing anti-labor provisions, as President Eisenhower has admitted. It passed the House, 320-79, on June 4, 1947.
 - c. The Senate also passed the T-H act and it went to President Truman. He vetoed it. On June 20, 1947, the House voted to override the veto, 331-83.
12. ANTI-POLL TAX BILL. A bill outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in national elections was approved by the House, 290-112, on July 21, 1947.

...How Nixon Voted

1. Nixon voted FOR use of a Taft-Hartley injunction.
2. Nixon voted AGAINST rolling back prices.
3. Nixon voted FOR publishing the names of people of relief.
4. Nixon voted AGAINST aid to medical education.
5. Nixon voted AGAINST earmarking offshore oil revenue for education.
6. Nixon voted FOR giving away federal oil resources.
7. Nixon voted AGAINST slashing aid to anti-communist nations in Europe.
8. Nixon voted FOR overriding the President's veto of the McCarran act.
9. Nixon voted AGAINST more public housing units.
10. Nixon was absent on this vote.
11. a. Nixon voted FOR the violently anti-labor Hartley bill.
b. Nixon voted FOR the Taft-Hartley act.
c. Nixon voted FOR over-riding the President's veto of the T-H act.
12. Nixon voted FOR outlawing the poll tax.