

CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL UNIONAffiliated with
AFL-CIO

COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



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SACRAMENTO LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
CALLED BY CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL . . .

SACRAMENTO REPORT . . .

FEP SCORES VICTORY
IN FIRST HURDLE

Approval of AB 2000, a bill setting up a Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers applicable to both employers and unions, came in the Assembly Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee on an 11-3 vote. A minimum of 9 "Yes" votes was needed for a majority of the 16-member committee. Following a three hour hearing, including strong opposition from employer and farm groups, the Hawkins bill—AB 2000—which has the support of organized labor and other community groups, was given a "do pass" recommendation. Because the bill calls for a functioning commission, another bill, AB 2001, provides for an appropriation. However, this latter measure will not go to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee until the State Senate has acted on AB 2000. In the meantime,

FEP CONFERENCE SET
FOR APRIL 13-15

As one of the many sponsors of the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, the California Industrial Union Council is urging its affiliates to participate in the Committee's 1957 Fair Employment Practices Conference and Legislative Training Institute set for April 13, 14 & 15. Some delegates may find it necessary to stay over on Tuesday, April 16, in those cases where April 15 (Monday) appointments with given legislators cannot be arranged.

Conference headquarters will be the Native Sons Hall, 11th and J Streets, Sacramento.

COUNCIL MAILS CALL
& CREDENTIALS

Local unions, county councils and international staff representatives are in receipt of the official call by the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices as well as credentials, the duplicate of which is to be sent immediately to the committee at the following address: Room 206, 2940 - 16th Street, San Francisco.

AB 2000 will be referred to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee of 28 members. A minimum of 15 votes will be needed to bring this measure to the floor of the lower house, requiring 41 votes for passage, i.e., a majority of the 80-member Assembly.

Here's How Assembly
Committee Voted

Committee members supporting AB 2000 included the following: Brown (D), Chairman; Bee (D), Biddick (D), Bonelli (D), Busterud (R), Cunningham (D), Elliott (D), Ernest Geddes (R), Holmes (R), McMillan (D), Winton (D).

Those voting against included Republicans Levering, Luckel and Bradley. Republican Committee members Sedgwick and Stewart were absent.

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Mental Health Bill
Voted By Senate Unit

Good news for those supporting a Twentieth Century approach to mental health came when the Committee on Governmental Efficiency of the State Senate approved SB 244 (Short and others) known as the Community Mental Health Services Act. The California Industrial Union Council gave active support to a similar measure in the previous session and delegates attending the 1956 State Convention called for enactment of a community mental health proposal in line with SB 244 and its Assembly companion AB 630 (Donald Doyle and others). The Senate measure, if approved by the Committee on Finance, will go to the Senate floor where passage looks bright in that 26 Senators are co-authors of the proposal.

Approval on the Assembly side also looks encouraging in view of the fact that the Assembly companion measure is co-sponsored by 54 Assemblymen.

Communications Urged

Nevertheless, the Council officers are urging union members to write to their respective state Senators and Assemblymen urging approval so that the Sacramento solons will be aware of the fact that positive action on their part is reflecting the positive thinking of the citizens of California. It seems to be the norm for people to write when they are "against" something, but the letter writing process often goes below par when people are "in favor" of something, assuming that other like-minded citizens will undertake the chore.

FIVE KINDS OF MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICES OFFERED

Briefly here is what SB 244 (and AB 630) is all about:

Cities and counties (or combinations of cities and combinations of counties) are authorized to establish on a voluntary basis, five kinds of community mental health services:

- Psychiatric *clinic* treatment of mental illness before hospitalization is necessary, or following hospitalization;
- Psychiatric treatment in *general* hospitals;
- Rehabilitation services for patients convalescing from mental illnesses;
- Information and Education services to the public, to schools, courts, appropriate public or private agencies and professional groups;
- Psychiatric consultant services to coordinate the efforts of public or private agencies to preserve mental health and make possible the early detection of mental illnesses.

Certain requirements for establishing a local program must be met:

- To qualify for state funds, at least *two* of the above services must be provided, one of these to be (d), Information and Education services.
- Services may be set up by one or more cities (minimum population 50,000) by one or more counties, or by a combination of cities and combination of counties.
- Anyone unable to obtain private care is eligible for services (a), (b), and (c) above, and fees are based on ability to pay; such fees never to exceed actual cost.

★ 3-Day Meet Set for May 5-6-7

★ Union Delegates to Talk With
Their Legislators

★ Workshops Scheduled

A special call has been sent to all former CIO unions in California informing them of the May 5-7, 1957 statewide legislative conference called by the California Industrial Union Council. Such conferences have been part of the Council's legislative program in past years and have proved to be an effective means to build up grass roots support for and an understanding of labor's state legislative objectives.

The attractive brown and yellow Call which contains the pertinent information regarding the conference has been sent to all local union officers, local union COPE chairmen, international staff representatives, and local councils.

Conference headquarters will be the Senator Hotel in Sacramento. The headquarters will be the scene of workshops on Sunday, May 5, at which time delegates will be briefed on those measures which labor is either pushing or opposing. It will be on those measures discussed in these workshops that delegates will be asked to speak with their respective state representatives on Monday, May 6, and Tuesday, May 7.

Credential forms and a list of Sacramento hotels and motels have accompanied the special call.

There is no limit on the number of delegates that may attend from any given labor organization. The officers of the Council urge that the *duplicate* credentials be mailed to the Council office, 117 W. 9th St., Los Angeles, no later than April 30.

CHANGE IN SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
OF CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

The California Industrial Union Council has moved its legislative office in Sacramento from the Hotel Senator to the Capitol Inn for the duration of the legislative session. (The session will adjourn on June 12.)

Communications requiring immediate attention in regard to state legislation should be sent to Legislative Representative John A. Despol, care of the Capitol Inn, Sacramento.

All other correspondence should continue to be sent to the regular offices of the California IUC.

USERS PAY PGE
TRINITY PACT
ADS, MOSS
CHARGES . . .

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company was recently accused by Congressman John Moss (Dem., Sacramento) of using its rate payers' money in a propaganda campaign to sell the people of California on the advantages of a so-called partnership plan—a

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LET'S BE HUMAN

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN of National Labor Service

HUNGARY — TWO VIEWS

During the Balkan Wars that preceded World War I, McAllister Coleman was a war correspondent for the *New York Sun*. Handicapped by the fact that the paper's budget would not cover travel, Coleman simply created a "General" who went on winning battles all over the map. Other papers, bemoaning the *Sun's* scoops, sent their reporters to the battlefields to locate this victorious General. Finally, when Mac realized the reporters were getting too close to where his "General" was located he killed his hero off in a final blaze of glory.

Today, however, we have a similarly ingenious foreign affairs expert. Paul Robeson, faithful Communist fellow-traveller, charged recently—from the vantage point of a New York Communist front rally—that the Hungarian revolution was brought about by the same forces which overthrew the Republican government in Spain.

From the front lines in Budapest came a different story—and a Communist wrote this one, too.

Peter Fryer, special correspondent for the London *Daily Worker*, wrote:

"The Soviet troops did not fight Fascists; they fought workers, soldiers and students, and they could find no Hungarians to fight alongside them."

Fryer added, in dispatches which the *Daily Worker* suppressed, his own experiences in Budapest:

"I described the rejoicing of the people at their national revolution over a ruthless police dictatorship . . . the fearful atrocities at Magyarovar, where I had been shown the bodies of eighty working people machine-gunned by AVH men—the secret police. The whole police dictatorship was rotten and so detested that it collapsed the instant the people rose to their feet. I should say that the uprising was supported by 99 percent of the people, including a great many of the ordinary honest rank-and-file members of the Communist Party."

When the London *Daily Worker* suppressed these facts, Fryer resigned from the paper. Robeson, we presume, just went home and polished up his Stalin medal.

THE GOLDEN VERTICAL PLAN

Harry Golden, editor of the *Carolina Israelite*, has come up with a super-duper plan to meet the fears of Southern governors and state legislatures concerning desegregation of the public schools.

Whites and Negroes, he points out "stand at the same grocery and super market counters, deposit money at the same bank-teller's window; pay taxes, light and phone bills to the same clerks; walk through the same dime and department stores; and stand at the same drug-store counters. It is only when the Negro sits down that folks become panicky."

Therefore, suggests Golden, instead of passing complicated legislation and constitutional amendments to safeguard segregation, all any Southern state legislature needs to do "is pass one small amendment to provide only desks in all our public schools, no seats. The desks should be the stand-up type, like the old-fashioned bookkeeping desk. Since no one in the South pays the slightest attention to a Vertical Negro, this would solve our problem completely."

JACK KROLL RETIRES AS COPE CO-DIRECTOR

Jack Kroll, widely known and highly respected trade union leader, retired on March 1 as co-director of COPE. Kroll, 71, served as director of the CIO Political Action Committee from 1946, when he succeeded the late Sidney Hillman, until the merger in December 1955 of PAC with Labor's League for Political Education of the former AFL. James L. McDevitt, the other co-director of COPE, will remain as director. Kroll had taken the co-directorship of COPE with the understanding that he would retire after a year or so.

He will continue to serve as a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and manager of the ACW's Cincinnati Joint Board. Once described by the Saturday Evening Post as a "fatherly, pipe-smoking man who looks like Santa Claus without a beard," Kroll is well-loved by his co-workers.

Alexander Barkan, former executive director of the New Jersey State CIO Council, has been named deputy director of COPE.



New Republicanism & \$ \$ \$ Behind Indiana Wreck Law

By Peter E. Terzick, Editor of The Carpenter

(Editor's Note: Mr. Terzick is one of the nation's outstanding labor editors and a vice president of the International Labor Press Association. His report was written from Indianapolis for the March 14 issue of THE MACHINIST, and is reproduced for our readers.)

NEW REPUBLICANISM and a \$360,000 slush fund added up to a "Right-to-Wreck" law for the workers of Indiana. The Indiana Senate, by a vote of 27 to 23, has placed its stamp of approval on a measure to prohibit all forms of union security. The measure had already cleared the House by a 12-vote margin.

GOVERNOR HANDLEY, a prime example of the New Republicanism which talks like Eugene Debs but votes like Calvin Coolidge, refused to veto the bill.

Indiana thus achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first highly industrialized state in the nation to include such a law on its statute books.

The wreck law was actually passed two weeks ago, but the groundwork was laid in the elections of 1954 and 1956. Last November, Indiana voted overwhelmingly for New Republicanism, and New Republicanism repaid the State by passing the "Right-to-Work" measure.

Two New Republicans, George Diener, Speaker of the House, and Crawford Parker, Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of the Senate, personally engineered the measure through the Indiana General Assembly.

IN THE SENATE, 25 Republicans voted for the measure. Eight voted against it. Two Democrats okayed the measure while 15 voted against it.

The vote in the House was equally partisan. Fifty-one Republicans backed the measure; 22 opposed it. Three Democrats favored the bill; 20 voted against it.

Whether you use algebra, calculus or plain third-grade arithmetic, what it adds up to is this:

NEW REPUBLICANS in the Senate voted better than 4-to-1 for the measure while Democrats voted better than 7-to-1 against it. In the House, New Republicans backed the bill by about 2-to-1 while Democrats lined up better than 7-to-1 against it.

However, the measure did not spring up spontaneously in the legislature. Rather it was conceived, engineered and pushed by an Indiana "Right-to-Work" committee which has been active in the State ever since the 1954 elections. Last summer Steve Nolan, executive secretary of the committee, announced in Indianapolis newspapers that the committee was raising \$360,000 to promote "Right-to-Work" legislation.

How much money the committee raised, of course, is not known, but indications are that it was plenty. Long before the Legislature met, the committee was propagandizing and beating the drums for "Right-to-Work" legislation. For all the valiant opposition that Indiana labor could muster, the law was railroaded through the General Assembly.

NOW THAT "Right-to-Wreck" forces have succeeded in Indiana, there is little doubt but that many other highly industrialized states will become targets in the near future. It is too early to completely assess the Indiana situation, but in order that unions

in other states may get some idea of what they may be up against, a few lessons from the Indiana battle are herewith presented:

- "Right-to-Wreck" laws are promoted or discouraged at the ballot box. The political complex of any legislative body is determined on election day. If too many of the wrong people are elected, no amount of lobbying during legislative sessions can change things very much.

- "Right-to-Wreck" propaganda is subtle and deceptive. Every bit of literature and every bit of propaganda put out by the "Right-to-Wreck" backers exuded love for organized labor. They pretend they were all for organized labor. The only aim of their bill, they claimed, was to strengthen unions. Such ballyhoo is very effective with the general public.

- Indiana newspapers were virtually 100 per cent in the "Right-to-Wreck" camp. In one week, four editorials praising "Right-to-Wreck" appeared in Indiana newspapers. In addition there were four vicious cartoons, 21 stories besmirching all labor for the sins of a few evil-doers in scattered parts of the country, plus numerous references to labor czars, bosses, etc.

ALTHOUGH no one knows to this day who the culprit was, the shooting of a baby during an I.A.M. strike near Princeton was linked, by inference at least, to the union. The sob sisters pulled out all stops. Within three hours of the time the news broke, the House Labor Committee voted the "Right-to-Wreck" bill out favorably. To this day no one knows whether the shot was fired by a company stooge, a union man or a personal enemy.

- Educating rank-and-file members to the dangers of "Right-to-Wreck" is a tremendous job. For all the fine work done by labor leaders in Indiana, too many rank-and-file members still failed to realize all the implications contained in the wreck law. States which hope to keep out wreck laws must educate their members before bills reach the life-or-death stage in the Legislature.

- The impact of New Republicanism on wreck laws transcends state boundaries. U. S. Rep. Madden of Indiana recently charged Secretary of Agriculture Benson had been using his Indiana employees to promote the "Right-to-Wreck" legislation in the State. Whether or not Representative Madden's charges are correct, the fact remains that someone somehow thoroughly organized the farm organizations of Indiana solidly for "Right-to-Wreck." Only the Farmers Union was not behind the bill.

- Employers, too, were somehow or other intimidated. Many of them who privately expressed themselves as opposed to the wreck measure quickly backed away from any suggestion they go on record as so stating.

IF THERE is any moral implicit in the Indiana situation, is it a two-pronged one: First, the best place to really beat the "Right-to-Wreck" legislation is at the ballot box; second, the time for all unions to start educating both their own members and the general public is right now.



ACTION BULLETIN

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION: NEED vs. BUDGET

- The bill:** H.R. 1, "School Construction Assistance Act of 1957."
- What it does:** Authorizes an appropriation of \$3.6 billion for matching grants to states and local school districts over a five-year period. This and other money provided in the bill could be used only for school construction.
- The facts:**
- (1) Hundreds of thousands of our children are going to school half-days, or in fire-traps, or in grossly overcrowded classrooms.
 - (2) Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Folsom says there was a shortage of 159,000 classrooms at the beginning of this school year; there are 2,300,000 more children in school than classroom capacity can adequately accommodate.
 - (3) Why the shortage?—there are 5½ million (or about 20%) more children in school today than were five years ago; there will be another 6 million more in the next five years.
 - (4) Why don't the states do the job?—they can't. Each year for the last several years they have broken all previous records for school construction spending. They are scraping the bottom of their financial barrels, can't afford big outlays.
 - (5) The \$3.6 billion in H.R. 1 would build 90,000 classrooms at present costs.
 - (6) Our children are our greatest natural resources. We must equip them to meet the ever more technical demands of our society—for their own individual benefit and for the benefit of the whole nation in a troubled world. The money can't be better spent.
- Current status:** H.R. 1 is now before the House Education and Labor Committee. Soon the Committee will decide how much money should be authorized. Committee members are being bombarded by opponents of federal aid with demands to help cut the budget by cutting out school construction aid. HEW Secretary Folsom, a former Director of the Chamber of Commerce, publicly paddled the Chamber of Commerce for using data out of context to support its opposition to federal aid. But the heat is on. If the nation is going to have a federal aid to school construction program this year, the people must let their Congressmen know that they want one.

ACTION!

WRITE WIRE

the California members of the House Education and Labor Committee: Representatives James Roosevelt (Dem.) and Joe Holt (Rep.). Ask them, in your own words, to support the Kelley bill, H.R. 1. Tell them that we urgently need the \$3.6 billion program of federal aid to school construction. In addition, write your Congressman from your district. Address them at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION IS MAJOR OBJECTIVE

Among the "priority" items on organized labor's federal legislative program is the extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 9.6 million low-paid workers now denied its protection. This objective is covered in the Morse-Kelley bills—S. 1267 and H. R. 4575.

In contrast to these labor-supported measures is the administration's position, as expressed in testimony by the Secretary of Labor, to extend coverage to only an additional 2.5 million workers, the great majority of whom are already receiving the \$1 minimum. Also, the administration's proposal excludes most of the newly covered workers from the overtime provisions of the Act.

LETTER WRITING URGED

The Council officers are urging union officials and members to write their respective Congressmen and U. S. Senators demonstrating organized workers' concern about the passage of the much needed Morse-Kelley bills.

The time to write is NOW! Hearings in both houses of Congress have reached the decisive stage—to obtain favorable passage, it is necessary for AFL-CIO membership to lend all-out support to the legislative efforts of the national labor organization. And an important means of doing this is either by letter or wire.

"TODAY'S FORGOTTEN PEOPLE"

A 13 minute, 30 second recording of AFL-CIO President George Meany's testimony in support of extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act has been made available for public service time on local radio stations. President Meany's statement, in support of S. 1267, was made before the Senate Labor subcommittee.

It is hoped that labor groups can arrange for "free time" with their local station. The recording also includes a brief statement by the author of the bill, Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.). Copies of the recording, prepared by the Minimum Wage Co-ordinating Committee, are available by writing the AFL-CIO Legislative Dept.

LABOR DEPT. RAPS CHILD LABOR ABUSES ON CALIFORNIA FARMS . . .

California labor has long been on record in favor of extending the protection of state minimum wage and maximum hour laws to women and minors working on the farms of this state. Moral support to this position was recently given when the U. S. Department of Labor reported that more migrant children were found illegally employed on California farms during 1956 than in any of the 34 states where violations were discovered by the federal authorities.

The department report covers only the children of migrant, itinerant workers—it does not represent the total number of agricultural child labor violations discovered. It noted that the children ranged in age from 5 to 15, and that most of them were educationally retarded. Some had never attended school and only a few had gone beyond the fourth grade!

Most of the under-age children found working in California fields had migrated from other counties in the state, but at least two were from as far away as Massachusetts. The majority of non-California migrant youngsters found working on California farms came originally from Arizona.



Pres. Dias joins with some of the graduates of a union counselling course held in the Bay Area.

SACRAMENTO REPORT . . .

FEP VICTORY (Continued from Page 1)

Senate Will Offer Real Challenge

On the basis of the experience of FEP legislation in the last session (1955), it is conceded by supporters of civil rights so that the real job of making FEP a reality in the state will take place in the upper house in Sacramento. In the '55 session similar FEP legislation passed the lower house by a 48-27 vote only to be chloroformed in the Senate Labor Committee on a straight party line vote—Republicans voting against, Democrats for.

Four favorable votes will be necessary for a “do pass” by the 7-man Senate Labor Committee. On the basis of the '55 committee vote, it can readily be seen that much spade work will be necessary—hence the importance of local unions sending delegates to the forthcoming FEP Conference April 13-15. It is now predicted that delegates will be concentrating their efforts on Senate passage since it is hoped that AB 2000 will have been approved by the Assembly by the time the conference rolls around.

Following is the position taken by the Senate Committee members in 1955, when FEP proposals were considered:

1957 State Senate Labor Committee	District #	1955 Committee Vote
Robert I. Montgomery (D) (Chairman)	27	For
John F. McCarthy (R)	13	Not on Committee in 1955
F. Presley Abshire (R)	12	Against
Harold T. Johnson (D)	7	For
John A. Murdy, Jr. (R)	35	Against
Louis G. Sutton (R)	8	Against
J. Howard Williams (R)	32	Against

If the measure gets bottled up in the Senate Labor Committee proponents of FEP will no doubt consider having its Senate supporters petition for the bill to come out onto the Senate floor. It should be noted, however, that the Senate has never been prone to use this technique which has been used in the lower house.

LOWER HOUSE PASSES BILL AIDING OLDER WORKERS

Legislation making it illegal to refuse jobs to persons solely because of age was passed by the Assembly and sent to the State Senate.

Democratic Assemblyman Jesse Unruh of Los Angeles—author of the measure—points out that there are no penalties listed in the bill for violations but he “supposes” failure to hire persons because of age will be a misdemeanor. The measure passed by a close vote of 44-22, following several speeches in opposition. 41 votes were needed for passage. Assemblyman Clark Bradley (R., San Jose) announced he will move for reconsideration of the vote.

‘NEVER-NEVER-LAND’

Freshman Assemblyman Philip Burton (D., San Francisco) pointed out during the debate on the measure that the ages between 35-55 are a “never-never land of employment” because people within this age bracket are “too young to get a pension and too old to get a job.” Assemblyman William Munnell (D., Los Angeles) agreed with Assemblyman Unruh’s statement that “many employers were following, either consciously or unconsciously, a policy of exclusion of employees” in the older age bracket. Munnell stated that “many firms have a blanket policy that no one over 35 may be employed.”

Assembly Committee Approves “Purity of Elections” Bill

An assembly committee unanimously approved a “Purity of Elections” bill authored by Assemblyman Thomas Rees (D) of Los Angeles. The bill requires that all committees working on behalf of the election of a candidate must have a candidate’s personal approval. The candidate will then be responsible for reporting all campaign contributions and expenses of such committees.

BILL AMENDED

Pasage came after heated discussion over amendments offered by Republican Assemblyman Charles Chapel of Inglewood. Author Reese refused to accept the amendments but Republicans on the committee inserted them anyway. One amendment prohibits candidates from taking contributions or any other aid from anyone who is not eligible to vote for him. Another amendment would prevent any candidate from receiving financial aid from liquor dealers, card room and race track operators or their agents.



Panel participants (reading from left to right) Harry Bernstein, labor editor, L. A. Examiner; “770 on TV” commentator Leonard Shane; Jerry Maher, labor editor, L. A. Mirror-News, and moderator Gerry Leshin, California IUC, listen to Mrs. Thornburgh reply to a question by Mr. Bernstein.

PRESS CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS FAMILY PARTICIPATION NIGHT . . . MARGARET THORNBURGH GUESTS . . .

Family participation affairs are a regular part of the Greater Los Angeles CIO County Council program to activate more trade union women and the wives of union members in the political education and political action programs of organized labor.

In line with this objective, on the eve of local elections, a family participation program was held at which Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, Western Director of the Women’s Activities Department, COPE, was guest at a press conference which followed the regular monthly meeting of the local council.

Delegates, wives and lady guests of union members heard top L. A. labor editors and a TV commentator query Mrs. Thornburgh on the role of women in AFL-CIO political education and action programs, what has been done in this connection and the challenges facing labor in the political field.



Guest answers question on how candidate endorsements are made, referring to voting record before her.



Upon completion of the hour-long press conference, Mrs. Thornburgh (standing) closed the Family Participation program with the comment that “IT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR A WOMAN TO BE A GOOD COOK, A GOOD MOTHER OR A GOOD WIFE TODAY. SHE MUST REALIZE THAT HER ENTIRE ECONOMIC LIFE DEPENDS ON POLITICS.” Seen here are Sylvia Yuster, Chairman of the Family Participation Committee; Council Secy.-Treas. A. T. Lunceford, and Dick Cartwright, Council PAC Chairman.

RULING ON UNION POLITICAL EXPENDITURES SEEN AS THREAT TO FREEDOMS

WASHINGTON—(PAI)—Can an American labor union “express its views on the issues of an election and on the merits of the candidates, unrestrained and unfettered by the Congress.”

* * *

THAT IS the vital problem now before the people of the United States. It is a result of the recent 6 to 3 decision of the Supreme Court to reverse a Michigan District Court that dismissed an indictment against the UAW. The union was charged with making “political expenditures” in violation of the law in radio broadcasts.

Three justices—Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black, in a scorching dissent, charged that the Court majority’s ruling “abolishes First Amendment rights on a wholesale basis.”

The dissent, written by Justice Douglas, declared that while Congress might be justified in limiting the amount of money unions could spend in political campaigns or in protecting the rights of minority members of unions by various devices, it had no right to destroy the constitutional rights guaranteed in the First Amendment, including freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

* * *

“UNDER OUR Constitution,” Douglas wrote, “it is We, the People who are sovereign. The people have the final say. The legislators are their spokesmen. The people determine through their votes the destiny of the nation.

“It is therefore important—vitally important—that all channels of communication be open to them during every election, that no point of view be restrained or barred, and the people have access to the views of every group in the community.”

The majority contended that Congress sought to prevent unions from using union dues money to carry on political activities and that the District Court in Michigan which dismissed the indictment did so without determining the “facts” in the case.

It therefore sent the case back to trial in order that these facts might be determined—whether dues or voluntary money was used in UAW radio broadcasts, whether people other than union members heard the broadcasts and whether the union was trying to affect the results of the election.

* * *

THE DOUGLAS dissent contended that these questions and their answers were “irrelevant,” that what was at stake was the right of a labor union or any other group in the community to express its views on the issues of an election and on the candidates presenting themselves.

The majority decision expressly denied that it was passing one way or the other on the constitutional questions involved. This may still leave the door open to a change of position by some of the majority members when—as is almost certain—the case gets back to the Supreme Court again.

* * *

COMMENTING on the decision, president Walter P. Reuther of the UAW said:

“Chief Justice Warren and Justices Douglas and Black held that the activities of the UAW were a proper exercise of our constitutional rights of free speech and that the indictment was improper and violated the First Amendment of the Constitution.

“Justice Frankfurter’s majority opinion expressly leaves this crucial constitutional question open and directs that the facts must be developed through due process in the lower courts.

“The UAW considers this case to be of importance far and beyond the rights of organized labor as a group in our free society. We believe that freedom of speech like other basic rights is an indivisible value and that the rights of one group cannot be infringed without putting in jeopardy the freedom of speech of all groups and all people.

“The basic freedoms which form the foundation of our democratic society were not won easily, and we intend to make every legal effort to defend our constitutional right to free expression.”

BRIEFS ON HEALTH & WELFARE, PENSIONS . . .

- NEW YORK’S ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RULED THAT THE STATE LAW REQUIRING REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE AND PENSION FUNDS applies only to those which are jointly administered and not to those administered solely by the employer or by the union.
- THE MASSACHUSETTS LABORERS have instituted a Dental Care Program through the Massachusetts Dental Society. A fee schedule will govern payments. The unique provision of this plan is that the dentist must submit a schedule of charges for proposed services and obtain the fund’s approval except in cases of emergency.
- RECOVERING FROM ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS now costs one-fourth more than it did six years ago, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Medical care is now at 116.2 on the consumer price index, and its cost is 132 percent of the average in 1949.
- MANY HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS PROVIDE FOR RECIPROCITY OF ELIGIBILITY WHEN TRANSFERS ARE MADE WITHIN AN INDUSTRY. A retail clerk in Southern California can transfer into the jurisdiction of nine local unions without losing his insurance benefits. Painters likewise can transfer throughout the state and still maintain eligibility.
- A TREND TOWARD MORE LIBERAL VESTING PROVISIONS is noticeable in negotiated Pension Plans. We may see the day when a retired worker will draw his total monthly benefit from credits earned under several different pension funds, in addition to Social Security.
- MR. RAY E. BROWN, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, in the April 1, 1956, edition of the Journal of the American Hospital Association wrote, “Unless there is a very significant decrease in the general economic situation, we must expect hospital costs to continue to increase at about 5 per cent annually for many years.”

THE IMPORTANCE OF A CONJUNCTION !

A very honorable group, the Support our Schools Committee, working in behalf of Propositions B and C to appear on the Los Angeles election ballot on April 2, mailed out a partial list of those on its Citizens’ Committee.

At the top of the sheet, emblazoned in bold type, was a “Flash” that the measures had been endorsed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO. But it didn’t read that way. Because someone forgot to use the conjunction “and” it read as if the Chamber were an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. It read: “FLASH — Endorsed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO.”

THAT’LL BE THE DAY!

IMMIGRATION BIAS AGAIN ON GRIDDLE

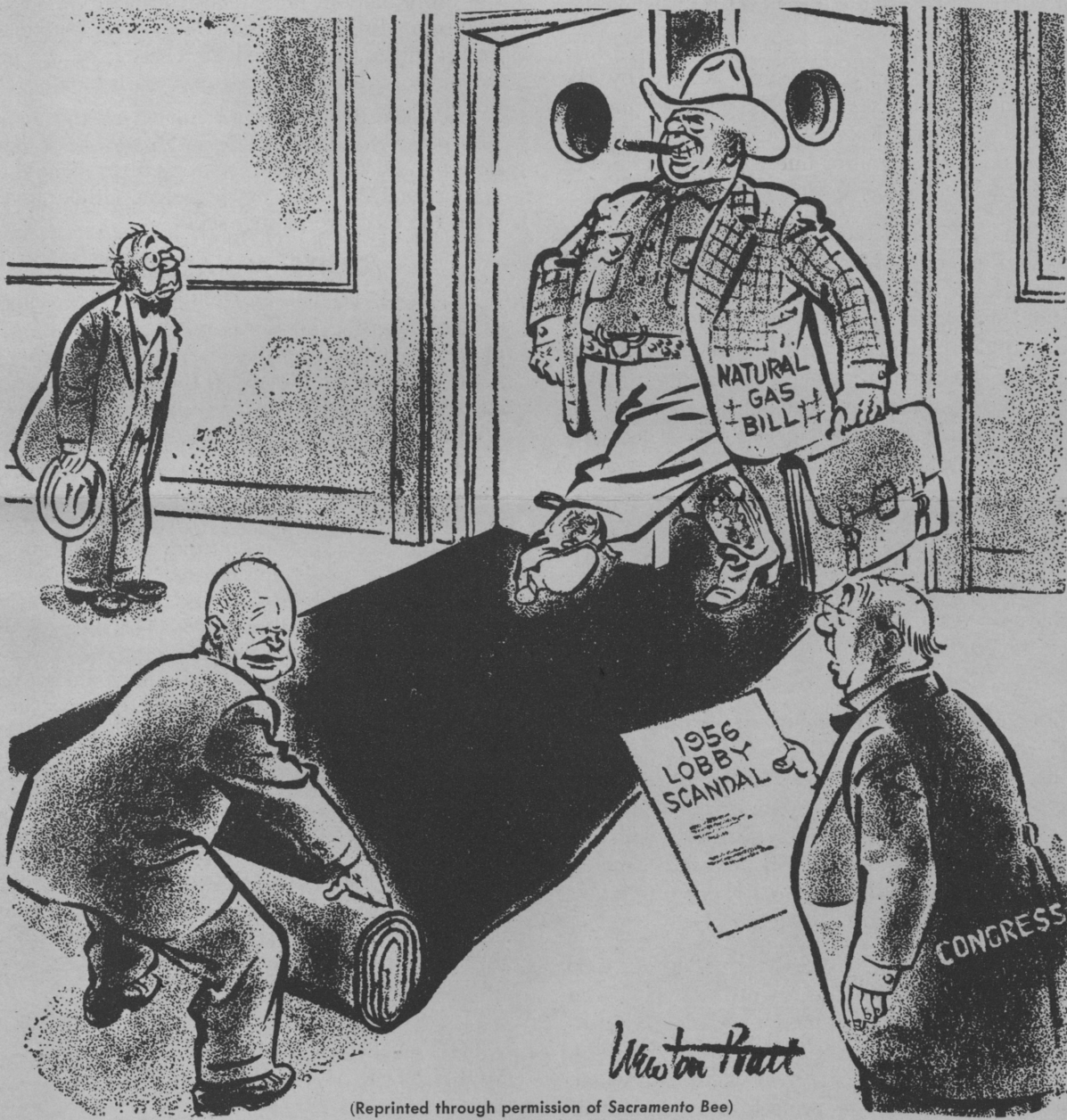
Once again a number of proposals have been dropped into the congressional hopper for the purpose of modifying some of the discriminatory provisions and other inequities in the present immigration law.

They are of two kinds. Bills following the proposals of President Eisenhower—H.R. 4205 and S. 1006—would raise the overall annual immigration ceiling to about 220,000 as compared to the present 154,000, and would provide for the use of unused quotas within geographical areas (Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania). This would, in practice, relieve somewhat the disadvantageous position of Southern and Eastern European countries. HOWEVER, THE BASIC NATIONAL ORIGINS QUOTA SYSTEM, AS A PHILOSOPHY OF NATIONAL AND RACIAL PREFERENCES, WOULD STAND.

Another set of bills would raise the overall ceiling to about 250,000 and WOULD ELIMINATE THE NATIONAL ORIGINS QUOTA SYSTEM ENTIRELY. Among such measures is H.R. 3364.

SUGGESTED ACTION: WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND TWO U. S. SENATORS URGING THEIR SUPPORT OF THOSE MEASURES CALLING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE NATIONAL ORIGINS QUOTA SYSTEM WHILE AT THE SAME TIME RAISING THE CEILING ON THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS WHO CAN ENTER THIS COUNTRY EACH YEAR.

'This Is Better Than Having Him Crawl Through A Back Window!'



(Reprinted through permission of Sacramento Bee)

CHARTER GRANTED TO ALAMEDA MERGED LABOR COUNCIL

The new Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO, received its charter from national organization director John W. Livingston in ceremonies marking the first large local council merger in the nation.

Livingston told several hundred delegates at the Alameda county labor temple in Oakland that the local movement had made history by completing its merger ahead of any other major jurisdiction in the U. S.



National Organizational Director John Livingston (right) with Secy.-Treas. Robert Ash . . . looking on is Sam Pratt, Secy.-Treas. of the former Alameda CIO Council, John Quinn of the State Board of Equalization and Frank White, Secy.-Treas. of the San Francisco CIO Council.



LABOR LEADERS—Four officers of the new AFL-CIO Alameda Central Labor Council join in a handshake after their election. From left are Joseph Angelo, treasurer; Eddie Maney, sergeant at arms; William Stumpf, trustee; Robert Ash, executive secretary.

Livingston represented AFL - CIO president George Meany at the charter presentation.

Noting that organization of the unorganized was the "real intent and purpose" of the national merger, Livingston said that approximately 26 million workers still remained outside the perimeter of the merged movement.

In calling for united organizing action, Livingston said labor must concentrate on (1) organization of white collar workers and (2) organization of the south. He predicted that more white collar workers would be brought into labor's ranks in the next two years than in any comparable period in U. S. union history.

Other charter speakers included Daniel V. Flanagan, regional director of organization, AFL-CIO; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and Manuel Dias, president of the California Industrial Union Council.

The charter ceremony was followed by installation of council officials, including secretary-treasurer Robert S. Ash and council president Al Brown.



AFL-CIO Director Daniel Flanagan holds new charter for Alameda Council President Al Brown and executive officer Robert Ash.
(See Page 8 for Additional Photo)

HOW SOUND IS NASSER'S ASWAN DAM ?

(Reprinted from "Washington Window"—published by Public Affairs Institute—Nov. 2, 1956)

It is a supreme irony that the High Aswan Dam project of the Nasser Government in Egypt which triggered the present crisis in the Middle East may not be a practical or feasible proposal after all.

For a considerable time the concept of the dam to control and use to the fullest the waters of the great Nile River was looked upon as a brilliant dream whose fulfillment would bring the Egyptian people out of their economic misery and degrading poverty.

So strong was this belief that for a time the United States was willing to put millions of dollars into the project as a contribution to world stability. It was the withdrawal of this offer that later led to Nasser's outburst of anger which resulted in his seizure of the Suez Canal company.

The thwarting of the High Aswan Dam dream obviously has had profound consequences. Yet, there is strong evidence that the whole concept was unsound from the start.

A recent study of Egyptian proposals by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, veteran engineer who is widely known for his work as former chairman of the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, comes to the very definite conclusion that the proposed High Dam project would now appear out of the question.

The study called "Nasser's High Aswan Dam—Panacea or Politics" has just been published by the Public Affairs Institute, a nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute. It raises highly important questions about the Aswan Dam proposal that will be valid long after the present crisis is resolved.

Here are some of the conclusions reached by Cooke:

The High Dam—it is a \$1,350,000 project—"would not in fact, raise the present abysmal living standards of the Egyptian people," Cooke says, estimating that the benefits to be achieved from the dam would scarcely keep up with the high Egyptian birth rate during the next ten to twenty years.

Construction of the dam would impose an enormous strain on Egypt's already shaky economy unless strict fiscal discipline were established. Cooke declares that as yet the Nasser government has shown little willingness to impose economic restrictions. Indeed, the record of the regime thus far has been one of starting more and more projects for their political value without regard for the economic capabilities of the country.

In the face of much economic advice by the World Bank, Cooke says that the "Nasser government has persisted in a capricious 'development' program completely out of line with the realities of its precarious economic position."

Other African countries such as the Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and French Equatorial Africa, all of whom have a large stake in the future development of the Nile River and its tributaries, are not at all keen about having Egypt the chief master of the river. This is particularly true of the Sudan which is immediately south of Egypt, has just won its independence, and has a stake in the use of the Nile that is no less than that of Egypt itself.

The Nile is a 4,000 mile river. It traverses the Sudan from one end to the other. It has a potential for electric power and irrigation for the Sudan as well as for Egypt and the Sudanese feel that they are not now getting a fair share of the Nile's waters under the Anglo-Egyptian Nile Waters Agreement of 1929.

Under the 1929 Agreement, the Sudanese get only a small share of the Nile's waters for irrigation purposes. Yet in recent years the Sudan has been growing rapidly and its population is now half of that of Egypt. The Sudan, consequently, wants development of the river that will take into account the Sudan's needs, something that is not true under the Egyptian High Dam project.

The whole problem of the Nile would seem to demonstrate on a vast scale a truth that has been coming home to Americans more and more in development of our own rivers. This truth is the TVA concept of development of a river valley as a whole rather than as a series of projects independent of

one another. There is power, irrigation, flood control, recreation, soil conservation—in brief a number of highly important uses of water balanced carefully to get the full potential of a river system.

In our own country we have mostly had the problem of balancing the rights of states in our major river systems such as the Tennessee, the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio. The Columbia and the Rio Grande are examples of where international rights in a river come into play. But the possible conflicts here are relatively minor as compared with a vast river system such as the Nile.

What has become clear in the case of the High Aswan Dam is that there are other countries besides Egypt that have important rights in development of the Nile and that these rights cannot be ignored.

In the light of all these facts, Cooke concludes that the High Aswan Dam in itself is not a solution to the full use of the Nile's waters and that much more thought must be given to development of the Nile in terms of its international importance.

PARTISAN RULE SOUGHT IN LEGISLATURE

Republican Assembly Speaker Luther Lincoln became the epicenter of a demand by some Republicans for strict partisanship in the state legislature.

His party colleagues—Assemblymen Collier, Lanterman, Levering, Shell and McGee—called upon him to remove Democrat Allen Miller of Los Angeles County as Chairman of the powerful Assembly Rules Committee. He refused to do so, Lincoln disclosed.

"I told them that the Assembly had been organized on a bipartisan basis for many decades and that I was elected Speaker on that basis. As the Democratic minority has increased so have their committee chairmanships.

"Chairman Miller has performed in a statesman-like fashion to date. I see no justification for his removal . . ."

The GOP spokesmen feel that when the Republicans have a 42-38 Assembly membership margin it is not right—if not intolerable—to allow the Democrats to control the key committees.

The five assemblymen, joined by Thomas Erwin (R) of Los Angeles, had previously called on the Governor who washed his hands of the whole matter, saying the people are more interested in public issues than in "blind partisanship."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT OFFERED

The net effect of these conversations resulted in the introduction of a constitutional amendment proposing to make it mandatory that both houses be organized, and all officers chosen, by the political party with a membership majority.

The measure which calls for strict and compulsory party rule, without deviation, does not explain how Republican legislators are to be prevented from voting for Democrats or visa versa, although this is what the measure plainly seeks.

QUITE A PARADOX

The position taken by Collier et al, is a reflection of the mounting emphasis on party considerations in the legislature, but likewise, there is the fact that many controversial issues in this session—as in past ones—are not determined by party alignments.

This is not to say for a moment that the attainment of party responsibility—long a matter of discussion in labor ranks—is not a desirable thing. It is to say, though, that when a legislature is confronted with perplexing proposals, all Democrats are not alike nor Republicans. For example, the water issue will no doubt find division along sectional rather than political lines. This occurred during the January bill-introducing phase of the '57 session. And by the same token it would be naive to believe that oil problems will be resolved by political party action.

As Herbert Phillips of the Sacramento Bee has commented:

"You can bet with some safety that California will hear a lot more warmly worded partisan pronouncements, and probably witness considerable party bickering, too, before final legislative adjournment next June. But you also can bet—and give odds—that very few of the pending 7,000 measures will be decided on that basis alone."

* * * * *

THE U.N. SHOULD TELL NASSER: "ONE MORE STEP AND IT'S SUEZIDE."

* * * * *

USERS PAY PGE PACT ADS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

plan under which PGE would acquire the multi-million dollar power resources on the Trinity River project.

'MOST BRAZEN'

In leveling the charge, the Sacramento Valley congressman stated:

"The current high priced, high pressure advertising campaign of the PGE to sell the so-called partnership plan to the people of Northern California in connection with the Trinity River development is the most brazen I ever have seen. It is akin to an attempt to convince a great number of people that white really is black after all.

"The ads are loaded with distortions of facts, half truths, false assumptions and outlandish juggling of figures.

"They are cunningly designed to justify the taking away of a most valuable public resource and allowing its resale to the people at a fat profit.

"What shocks me most about the PGE's deceptive advertising campaign is that it is being conducted at the expense of the power buying public. The utility company does not actually lay out a dollar in this vast and expensive program.

"Not only do the home owner, the farmer and the businessman using electricity pay for these ads, but if the PGE plan goes through every single item of cost involved in this partnership venture also will be paid by the consumer."

LAW SUGGESTED

Congressman Moss, a former member of the state legislature, has suggested that the present law-making body enact a law to prohibit privately owned public utilities from charging off such propaganda advertising on their rate schedules.

COMPANY WOULD PROFIT AT EXPENSE OF CONSUMER, TAXPAYER!

In directing his blast against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company plan, recommended to congress by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, Moss charged:

1. *The federal taxpayers would pay all but a small part of the project with the PGE picking up the power profits.*

2. *The Trinity move is the start of a PGE campaign to take over the Central Valleys Project from Shasta Dam near Redding, Shasta County, to Friant Dam east of Fresno.*

3. *The acceptance of the company's offer would reverse 50 years of federal law under which public agencies, such as the Sacramento Municipal Utility District and the City of Roseville, get preference on power generated by the federal government.*

4. *If the company offer is accepted, power consumers will pay \$86,000,000 more in rates than under government operation, or \$118,000,000 more if the proposed San Luis Project is included.*

5. *The Central Valleys Project was not constructed as a profit making venture of the federal government but was designed to furnish water, provide flood control and improve navigation rather than become a single purpose power project as it would under the PGE plan.*

6. *The government would have to pay PGE money penalties any time it could not, because of irrigation and flood control needs, release water for electric energy.*

Moss called upon California residents *"not to be deluded by the specious promises of the PGE but to determine for themselves the facts before it is too late to preserve their rights."*

PGE PETITIONS FOR RATE INCREASE

Within a few days after Seaton recommended the Trinity partnership, the PGE petitioned the California Public Utilities Commission for a rate increase which would cost consumers approximately \$16,000,000 per year.

POLIO CAN BE CONTROLLED

Union members in the State of California can play a tremendous role in the current polio campaign. By July 1, it is hoped that 6,000,000 unvaccinated Californians under 40 can be protected against this dread disease.

A program of this nature can only succeed with the cooperation of such important organizations as labor.

HOW BIG IS THE JOB?

More than 70% of Californians under 40 years of age are unprotected by vaccination. There is increasing concern over unvaccinated pre-school youngsters, teenagers, and young adults. In the pre-school group, 0-4 years, 55% have not been vaccinated. In the teenage group, 15-19, 80% have not been vaccinated. In the population age of 20-39, it is estimated that 95% have not been vaccinated. Adults in households with children are at particular risk. One-third of all paralytic polio in California occurs in the young adult group age 20 and over. Polio in this age group is generally more severe in its effects. To date, in California, only 2,000,000 persons have been vaccinated with at least two injections, most of them in the 0-19 age group. In all, only 32% of the population, 0-39, have been immunized, leaving the 6,000,000 unvaccinated persons referred to above.

Polio Survey Made

Why do Californians neglect to protect themselves against polio? Some answer may be gained from a survey of health conducted by the California Department of Public Health during 1956. One out of 1,200 households in the state was interviewed, involving over 3,000 children under the age of 15. Of these, 58% had not received any polio vaccine. The majority of the mothers of these unvaccinated children were not opposed to the program, 65% being in favor of it, while only 22% were definitely against vaccinating their children.

The most common reasons given by parents for not having their children vaccinated were lack of knowledge as to where the vaccine was available, and general apathy.

Getting Peopled Vaccinated

As a requirement for obtaining state vaccine each local health jurisdiction has submitted a plan for approval by the California State Department of



Frank White, Secy.-Treas. of the San Francisco CIO Council, appears before hearing of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, asking their support of a proposed FEP ordinance.

Public Health. Each plan included details concerning the establishment of local planning committees, promotional programs, participation of the medical profession, and accessible, free, public vaccination clinics. All of these plans have been accepted by the Department. Such an effort can not succeed in any community without the active participation of industry, business, labor, the medical profession, governmental agencies, and community and civic organizations.

Paralytic polio among older people can not only be an extremely painful disease but can leave its victims with a long-term disability. A breadwinner of a family can well appreciate how such a disability would effect the economic stability of his family, not to mention the emotional crisis that might develop in such a situation. However, this need not happen! It is everyone's responsibility as head of a family, and as a key worker in a plant or industry, to take the necessary precautions. This is especially true since all that this involves is receiving at least two doses of polio vaccine before July 1.

Many local health departments and medical societies have set up special immunization plans for industry using commercial vaccine supplies at nominal cost. But don't forget to protect your family too. Contact the local department or medical society in your community for details. Remember, there will be only enough state vaccine to protect one-third of all the 6,000,000 Californians who are still unvaccinated.

You Can Help!

This is the challenge. Labor has always played a prominent role in promoting the health and welfare of the community. In cooperation with all other interested agencies, this is our opportunity to prevent at least 1,000 Californians from contracting paralytic polio this year.

As Governor Knight has said, "The ultimate responsibility for protecting our people against the ravages of this crippling disease now rests squarely with us. We cannot do less than meet this responsibility to ourselves and our families."

For Your Family's Sake — Vaccinate Against Polio — Today!

HERE & THERE ON THE NATIONAL SCENE:

* In support of his argument that big business is responsible for rising prices, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) points out that the net profits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. increased 233% from 1949 to 1956 while wages in the industry rose only 37%.

* Commenting on U. S. Chamber of Commerce opposition to the school-aid bill, J. L. McCaskill, executive secretary of the National Education Association, said: "It is not surprising that the Chamber opposes shifting any portion of taxes from the small property owner to the Federal personal and corporate income tax."

* The results of a Gallup Poll published Feb. 10 show that the public favors federal aid to schools by a 4 to 1 margin . . . the poll shows that 76% favor such aid as against 67% last year.

* American Motors Corp. has resigned from the National Association of Manufacturers because of a disagreement with NAM policy, especially its labor policy. The NAM has been unhappy because American Motors agreed to a supplemental unemployment benefit plan for its employees.

* College scholarships awarded each year by AFL-CIO unions are worth more than \$250,000.

* The doorkeeper at the U. S. House of Representatives is paid \$16,500 a year *and* he doesn't even have to open any doors . . . he has 32 assistants who take care of that task for a total yearly cost of \$115,200.

* The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that farm product prices fell 2% between mid-January and mid-February. The mid-February price level was about 27% below the record for February, 1951.

* Organized labor's expenditures during the 1956 national election campaign amounted to less than 3% of the total spent by all groups. In fact, members of 12 families spent more than 15,000,000 union members.

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

Don't Be Hesitators . . . Write Your Legislators!

FORM 3547 IS REQUESTED

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALLS FOR YEAR-'ROUND REGISTRATION DRIVE

A drive to spur registration by union members and their families has been called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The Executive Council declared that voting registration is a "permanent part of our organization's program to be conducted on a year-'round basis by permanent committees within each local union and each local central body."

"The failure of substantial portions of our citizenry to vote in elections is one of the persistent problems facing the American people," the committee said.

In many areas, COPE research studies found that "only a small portion of our members were registered to vote." In other places local rules or community pressure stood in the way of all-out voting registration.

The registration committees which the Executive Council urged local unions and central bodies to set up would have the function of keeping track of how many eligible union members have registered; provide processes for insuring that new members and those reaching voting age would be reminded of the need to register, and conduct general campaigns for registration among union members and their wives and husbands.

The Executive Council called on international unions to stimulate and guide the creation and functioning of these groups, and said COPE would aid in the development of area campaigns to help local unions maintain "a high level of citizenship participation" on the part of their members.

CIO LEGISLATIVE DIGEST DISTRIBUTED

The 1957 Legislative Digest of Proposed California legislation has been issued by the California Industrial Union Council in order to provide officers and active union members with a brief digest of the most important bills among the 7000 Senate and Assembly measures introduced in the January, 1957, regular session of the state legislature.

A mailing has been made to international union representatives, local union officers and local union COPE chairmen as well as county councils. The California Industrial Union Council is also pleased to make this Digest available to the active citizens of California who are interested in promoting good government through supporting good legislation and opposing those detrimental to the community.

Copies of the Legislative Digest may be ordered and the check or money order made payable to the California IUC.

PRICES

Single Copies	\$1.00
Three Copies	2.00
10 Copies	5.00

NEW YORK TIMES ISSUES WORD OF CAUTION RE SENATE LABOR-MANAGEMENT HEARINGS...

Newsletter would like to pass on to its readers some significant paragraphs from an editorial in the *New York Times* regarding the current investigation by a U. S. Senate committee on labor-management conditions.

The Times said it applauded the committee's "determination to get to the bottom of Labor Union wrongdoing. . . . But a word of caution is now needed"

The New York daily added:

"The day-to-day display of questionable conduct, without comparable evidence of commendable behavior, is bound to give an impression of union operation as a whole that is far removed from actuality.

"The public will do well to keep in mind the certain, though unmeasurable, fact that the number of rotten apples in labor's barrel is small compared with those that are sound."

These comments are indeed worthy to keep in mind as the hearings progress.

COPE ANNOUNCES MAY 18 POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN LOS ANGELES

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) will sponsor a one-day California-Nevada conference in Los Angeles on May 18, it has been announced by James L. McDevitt, national COPE director.

The session, to be held in the Hotel Statler, will cover the political education program for 1957 and a review of 1958 campaign possibilities.

Invitations to the COPE conference are being extended to all national and international unions, state councils and federations in California and Nevada, city and county central bodies, local unions and city, county or local union COPE's LLPE's and PAC's.

The Women's Activities Department will also extend invitations to the representatives of the various women's units.

Similar 1957 area conferences will be held throughout the nation under COPE direction.



AFL-CIO Director Daniel Flanagan installs officers, board members and members of Standing Committees of newly merged Alameda central labor body.