conflicting images that Mr. Nixon in his moments of retrospection will have to reconcile before the election."

Richard Nixon entered national politics when he was elected to the 80th Congress in 1946, defeating Rep. Jerry Voorhis in the 12th Congressional District of California. The Nixon campaign tactics of accusing his Democratic opponent of being a tool of organized labor, and, by innuendo, of being soft on communism, became a trademark and was repeated again on an even larger and more ruthless scale when he ran against Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas in 1950 and defeated her for the Senate.

During the 1952 campaign, Nixon, who was running for vice-president on the Eisenhower ticket, accused Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, of being a "snob" who had no sympathy for rank-and-file working people. This lofty defense of labor is hardly borne out by the record of the Nixon's voting performance in Congress which is anti-labor all the way through and scarcely strong on the civil rights issue.

Today, with 1960 getting off to a pre-heated political pitch, it is extremely interesting to note Mr. Nixon's eager efforts once again to associate himself in the American public consciousness as the friend of labor by playing the hero's role in the steel strike, at the same time he is also assuming the posture of being the great champion of civil rights.

The record shows, however, that Richard Nixon has generally hewed to the consistent Republican line of strangling labor and trading off civil rights votes in return for Southern Democratic support of anti-labor legislation. It began with passage of the Taft-Hartley law in 1947 and reached its peak with the effective revival of the GOP - Dixiecrat coalition in 1959 to pass the Landrum-Griffin labor bill, putting new curbs on unions.

In January 1947, when the 80th Congress convened, President Harry Truman, in his State of the Union message, asked Congress to set up a temporary commission to study the whole field of labor-management relations.

The Truman plan proposed the outlawing of jurisdictional strikes and certain secondary boycotts, expansion of Labor Department facilities to assist collective bargaining, and broader social legislation to combat worker insecurity.

The House Labor Committee, chaired by Rep. Fred Hartley, (R., N.J.), answered by recommending to the House the Hartley bill which included: Banning the closed shop and permitting union shops only by a majority vote of employees and if the employer agreed; severely limiting the subjects for collective bargaining and prohibiting sympathy strikes, permitting strikes to be called only after complicated preliminary procedure had been completed; stripping the Labor Department's Conciliation Service of its powers; permitting court injunctions against a strike which in the opinion of the President might endanger the public health and safety, (used by President Eisenhower in the recent steel dispute); and curtailing union political activities by prohibiting political contributions by unions.

Democratic members of the House Labor committee, including John Lesinski (Mich.), Augustine Kelley (Pa.), Adam Powell (N.Y.), Arthur Klein (N.Y.) and John Kennedy (Mass.), complained that the Republican committee members had discussed the bill for two weeks in "secret sessions" from which they were bared and that the completed bill was handed them on the morning of April 10, 1947, the day the full committee was to act and too late for the Democratic members to make any changes in the harsh language.

Hartley had the open backing of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Copies of his article favoring the bill which had appeared in the NAM News and was endorsed by the Republican Party were laid on the desks of every Member of the House. The Hartley bill was passed by the House on April 17, 1947 by 308-107. Richard Nixon voted yea. The yeas included 79 Southern Democrats and 215 Republicans.

The bill went to conference with the Senate version sponsored by Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio). The Taft-Hartley bill was agreed to in the House, 320-79, on June 4, 1947. Richard Nixon voted yea. The yea votes included 88 Southern Democrats and 217 Republicans.

Two days later, the Senate passed the bill and sent it to President Truman who vetoed it saying: "It will neither contribute to industrial peace nor to economic stability and progress. It is a clear threat to the successful working of our democratic society."

On June 20, 1947, the House voted to override the President's veto, 331-83. Mr. Nixon voted yea. The yea votes included 90 Southern Democrats and 229 Republicans. During this same session, an important bill came up which excluded some 750,000 workers from Social Security benefits. The House passed it and again Nixon joined with Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans in passing another piece of anti-labor legislation. He also voted to override President Truman's veto of the bill on June 14, 1948, along with 209 Republicans and 75 Southern Democrats.

Another critically important bill which came up in the 80th Congress was a resolution to give Congressional consent to segregated regional schools. It was supported by 149 Republicans and 87 Democrats, 69 of whom were Southerners. Richard Nixon was among a total of 149 members of the House who deliberately absented themselves in order to avoid taking a stand on this question of racial segregation.

In the 81st Congress, Rep. Samuel McConnell (R., Pa.) introduced an amendment to the Fair Employment Practices Bill which took out the enforcement provisions and left the government with only advisory powers. Thus, FEPC which was born under Roosevelt and was advanced under President Truman, was emasculated by a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats. The McConnell Amendment was passed Feb. 22, 1950 by 221-178. Richard Nixon voted yea.

By now, Nixon was riding high on his crusade against communism. (Nine years later, he was to turn the tables and use his visit with Russian Premier Khruschev at the Kremlin in Moscow to promote his ambitions for the Presidency.) On Sept. 22, 1950, Nixon joined with 286 Members of the House to override the Truman veto of the Communist control