

240 Kid Grids Set to Compete At Disneyland

Two hundred and forty of Southern California's outstanding young "football stars of the future" will be seen in action Saturday in Holidayland at Disneyland in the first National Pop Warner - Disneyland Bowl Football Festival.

Four 20-minute games are scheduled, with kick-off time at 1 p.m. Admission to the Football Festival in Holidayland, located adjacent to Disneyland, is free.

Matching eight of the Southland's top Pop Warner teams, the Football Festival may be the forerunner of Southern California's newest bowl game. Negotiations are already underway for a National Pop Warner bowl contest which would bring together the top teams from East and West in 1960 at Disneyland.

Saturday's line-up features Camp Pendleton Scrappers vs. Redondo Beach Yellowjackets in the Pee Wee Class; Reseda Rams vs. San Bernardino Grid Kids in the Midget Class; La Mirada Vikings vs. Fullerton Falcons in the Bantam Class.

The teams are composed of youngsters weighing 65 to 120 pounds and ranging in age from 9 to 14.

A 15-minute half-time spectacle will feature pom pom girls, the Western High School Band and "Silhouette" drill team, and the crowning of the Queen, 13-year-old Karen Beth Smukler. Popular recording and movie star Annette is the official Football Festival Hostess.

The Torrance Yellowjackets, coached by Jim Mathews and Jack Cowan of Torrance, has a 10-0 record.

Camp Pendleton is 4-1-1, and has a 12-7 loss to the Jackets on its record.

The records of the Yellowjackets and Camp Pendleton are:

CAMP PENDLETON		
7	Anaheim Rams	7
6	Garden Grove Jets	0
7	Yellowjackets	12
6	Admirals	0
32	Lancers	19
0	Garden Grove Colts	0
65		38
YELLOWJACKETS		
33	Buena Park Bombers	0
19	Garden Grove Colts	0
12	Anaheim Rams	7
12	Camp Pendleton	7
31	Fullerton Tigers	0
39	Fullerton Indians	0
13	Anaheim Rams	0
14	Redondo Admirals	0
14	Garden Grove Jets	0
43	Palos Verdes Lancers	6
230		13

Warn Sportsmen Of Trailer Heater Danger

The Department of Fish and Game has learned from the United States Public Health Service that a certain type of bottled gas heater installed in 10 to 18 foot "travel" trailers can be deadly.

Such trailers are much favored by hunters, anglers and other outdoor recreationists.

The Public Health Service says the heater is the "Thurm Heater" made by the Thurm Engineering Co. of Elkhart, Indiana. It has been blamed for eight deaths so far in the Midwest.

The Public Health Service says it has been given information that the heater is of faulty design and is capable of building up a lethal concentration of carbon monoxide gas within a very short time under normal operating conditions.

Torrance National Little League Slates Meeting for Thursday

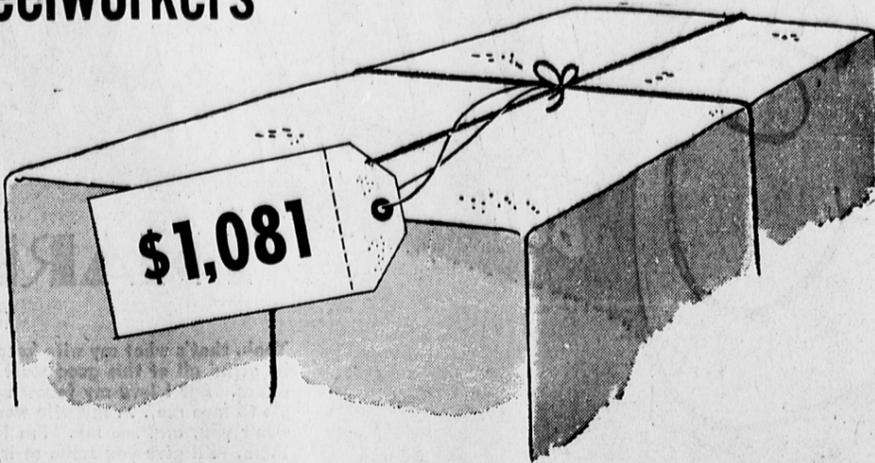
The officers of the Torrance National Little League have slated a general meeting for parents of prospective Little League ball players on Thursday, at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Torrance Elementary School.

Plans will be discussed for the 1960 season. Parents will have an opportunity to voice any objections toward past league policies and offer suggestions for improvement in 1960.

The new officers wish to administer the league in accord with the desires of the parents.

The executive board invites applications for prospective managers for the 1960 season. Applications will be accepted during the general meeting, as the executive board plans to name managers for the 1960 season.

Package for Steelworkers



THE STEEL COMPANIES OFFER:

Almost \$1,100 worth of increased wages and benefits—in

A three year, strike-free agreement; and

A practical way to settle the "local working conditions" dispute

What the package includes

A three year package providing improved benefits in the first year and higher wages in the second and third years. This would cost more than 30 cents per hour worked, without provision for possible cost-of-living increases, and would accumulate to \$1,081 for the average steelworker over the period. It includes:

Insurance

- Company-paid life insurance on a generally increased scale.
- Company-paid sickness and accident benefits—also on an increased scale.
- Consequent reduction in employee contribution to insurance program and a net increase in take-home pay.
- Improvements in insurance protection in event of lay-off.

Pensions

- Increased pensions for employees retiring after January 1, 1960, including:
- An increase of at least \$12 per month for employees retiring on minimum pensions with 35 or more years of service.
- An increase of \$5 per month for employees retiring with more than minimum pensions.
- An increase of \$10 per month in minimum disability pensions.
- Provision for early retirement on full pension under special circumstances.

Wages

- Wage increase in the second year, ranging from six to twelve cents per hour, depending on job classification.
- Another wage increase in the third year, ranging from six to twelve cents per hour.

Cost-of-Living

- Continuation of 17 cents an hour cost-of-living adjustment obtained under previous contract.
- Further provisions for possible cost-of-living increases.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits

- Increased cash payments by companies into Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund.
- Restoration of full benefit level at beginning of new agreement.

Seniority

- Strengthened seniority rights in line with certain Union proposals.

Human Relations Research

- A Joint Committee on Human Relations Research to study employment stabilization and many other mutual problems.

Local Working Conditions

- Submission to a Union-Company Committee for solution, and to final arbitration if necessary.

This is the offer which the steel companies made on November 15 and on which the employees may vote early next month if no settlement is negotiated meanwhile.

In declining to accept this offer the union officials demanded a package of wages and benefits which, with cost-of-living provisions, could amount to an inflationary 45 cents per hour.

The Companies' offer amounts to an average annual increase of 2.7 percent in their employment costs. According to Secretary of Labor Mitchell's Fact Finding Report, however, output per man-hour in the steel industry increased at an average annual rate of only 2.6 percent between 1947 and 1957.

Clearly this is a fair and generous offer; but it confronts the Companies with a difficult problem—the problem of meeting their increased employment cost without reducing their ability to compete both with low-cost foreign made steel and with substitute materials produced here at home.

In meeting this problem they must count on the steelworkers themselves to help earn the additional money going into their pay envelopes by cooperating in the elimination of waste wherever possible. That is what the local working conditions dispute is all about.

A Way to Solve the Local Working Conditions Dispute

As a solution to this dispute, which has been a stumbling block in the negotiations thus far, the Companies have offered to accept the Union's proposal for a joint study committee. But if that step does not result in a mutually satisfactory solution by June 30, 1960, the issue would be turned over to binding arbitration.

They have also expanded the question which would be submitted to the committee, and to arbitration if necessary, by adding the words underlined in the following question. It now reads:

"What, if any, changes should be made in the

local working conditions provisions of the basic labor agreements to enable the Companies to take reasonable steps to improve efficiency and eliminate waste, with due regard for the welfare of the employees involved, including: the avoidance of undue work burdens; and, to the extent practicable, the retraining and placement on available jobs in the plant, of any employees affected by such steps?"

Meanwhile, subject to a solution of the issue in this way, the Companies would agree that the present local working conditions provisions be retained if the Union in turn would agree that its officers and members will cooperate with management to improve efficiency and eliminate waste.

Companies Strive to Meet Union Objections

Of the contract changes originally proposed by the Companies, all except those generally relating to local working conditions, wildcat strikes and scheduling have now been dropped. Those remaining have been substantially modified in an effort to meet the Union's objections.

Thus the Steel Companies have made every effort to reach a non-inflationary agreement through voluntary collective bargaining.

They know that the outcome of the negotiations between the Steel Companies and the Steelworkers Union is of vital interest to everyone... that it can affect the value of your dollar, your standard of living and your future security.

They know that American industry must be able to compete at all times with the growing economic challenge from abroad.

They realize the heavy responsibility that rests upon them in these negotiations and they have sought to meet this responsibility fairly and fully.

They believe that the offer presented above accomplishes this purpose.

What do you think?

WHAT THIS OFFER MEANS TO AVERAGE STEELWORKER

(Employment cost based on 1800 hours per year)

	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	TOTAL
Benefits	\$173.00	\$189.00	\$215.00	\$577.00
First Wage Increase	—	\$168.00	\$168.00	\$336.00
Second Wage Increase	—	—	\$168.00	\$168.00
Total	\$173.00	\$357.00	\$551.00	\$1081.00*

*Does not include possible cost-of-living increase which could reach a maximum of \$259.00 over the period.

THE STEEL COMPANIES COORDINATING COMMITTEE

375 Lexington Avenue • New York 17, New York

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation • Armco Steel Corporation • Bethlehem Steel Company • The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation • Great Lakes Steel Corporation • Inland Steel Company • Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation • Republic Steel Corporation • United States Steel Corporation • Wheeling Steel Corporation • The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.