# Bold Leadership' Can Cure Economy: Reuther

WASHINGTON - There? is nothing wrong with the American economy today that bold, imaginative leadership on the part of the federal government cannot cure, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the House Banking and Currency committee last week.

However, Reuther warned "half-way, half-hearted measures were not enough to meet the challenge of World War II, and they are not enough to meet the challenge of peacetime problems today."

The UAW leader appeared in behalf of bills providing federal aid for area redevelopment, community facilities and the expansion of small business.

Which Balances?

"The tools to achieve unprecedented abundance are at hand," Reuther declared. "The technical knowledge which produced the H-bomb has also produced automation and the peaceful use of atomic energy. What we have to do is use these tools."

One cause of the present slump, he said, was the present administration's priority to a balanced budget, when the real need was for a balanced economy.

"Only prompt federal action and aid can get America back to work and restore it to a balanced economy," Reuther told the House group.

Reuther was scheduled for a morning appearance, but as the noon recess neared he was asked

Continued on Page 7

# Unions Cancel Aircraft Pacts

LOS ANGELES — UAW and IAM jointly have served termination of contract notices on four major aircraft and missile companies whose headquarters are located in southern California, it was announced by Leonard Wood-\*cock, UAW vice president and aircraft department director.

The notices will become effective May 7 "unless a satisfactory settlement is reached before then," a report by two unions said.

About 125,000 are represented by UAW and IAM in the four companies, Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed Aircraft, North American Aviation and Convair.

Strike Possible

The UAW-IAM report stressed fort to achieve peaceful, satisfactory settlements."

Failure of the companies to make a fair economic offer caused the contract termination notices, the unions said.

The termination "could mean of Commerce. a general walkout," but workers in each plant will make their own decision, they added.

No new company proposal had been made as Solidarity went to press.

(Detailed story on Page 3.)

### Menu Winners Are Coming Up

Winners in Solidarity's menu contest will be announced in our next issue, dated May 19. The judges, home economics experts at Michigan State and Wayne State Universities, tell us they're just about set.

Meanwhile, this week's consumer section tells you about such varied matters as pitfalls and puppies. See Pages 4 and 5.

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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# sid to End Slump



Big Three: "Nothing doing; I like it here."

# 'Job Rise' Is Really "both unions stand ready to negotiate day and night in an effort to achieve peaceful satis-

what do you know — unem- could take effect. ployment went down in April, according to the Department

It went down by 78,000, or only 122,000 less than it usually declines in the March-April period. In effect, it went up

ranch—take the Ford hacienda, for instance—total U.S. jobs fell again, to 91,621, while the once-proud Rouge area reached a sickening 26,005.)

Even before the federal figures were released, the AFL-CIO general board, meeting here, demanded prompt and vigorous government action to combat a slump that was "feeding on it-

Dreary Outlook

The AFL-CIO action reflected growing concern that increasing numbers of workers would exhaust their unemployment benefits before pending anti-depres-

WASHINGTON — Well, sion measures, even if adopted,

If this happened, AFL-CIO President George Meany predicted, "business activity may be dragged down further by a vicious circle of layoffs, short workweeks and pessimism."

A bold effort by the UAW to increase sales and employment in the sagging auto industry by extending present contracts until fall was flatly rejected last week by the Big Three companies.

In similar letters to the heads of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, UAW President Walter P.

Reuther offered to recommend to the membership a contract extension until September if the companies would: IS GM'S GOOT

1. Continue SUB payments to laid - off workers throughout that period, and make special A Showdown? arrangements for SUB in states where it is not now permitted | For the first time ever, as a supplement to unemploy- General Motors last week ment compensation.

2. Put into effect a "significant and meaningful" price-cut ling a collective bargaining on 1958 models.

for a retroactive moratorium on due to expire. the 10% excise tax on cars and for an extension of unemployment compensation benefits. Same Old Answer - - 'No'

These steps could result in a "gigantic clearance sale" of the 850,000 unsold 1958 models now on hand, Reuther said. This would lead to higher production and employment in the auto industry and thus stimulate the whole economy, he noted.

> In retorts which differed Continued on Page 8

took the initiative in cancelagreement with the UAW. 3. Join with the UAW in The effective date will be May pressing the federal government 29, when the present pact is

> "If the corporation's action is a signal it hopes to force industrial strife, then we can only repeat: GM has the legal right to end the agreement but it has no such right to force the union to strike," said UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the GM department.

Woodcock said the UAW would "continue to bargain for a settlement, not a strike."

### When Cadillac Comes to Ford..

UAW's Ford negotiators had been cooling their heels for almost an hour in the company's administration building. awaiting a reply to the union's new proposal (see above). Forty minutes earlier, GM had turned down the UAW offer. Suddenly a window-watcher spotted a gleaming white Cadillac drawing up before the Ford stronghold. A passenger hurried into the building.

Less than 20 minutes later Ford also rejected the union proposal.

# by 122,000, but hardly anyone mentioned it. Meanwhile, back at the Like You, UAW Tightens Its Belt

The UAW, like so many members, is tightening its belt under the impact of the growing recession.

An economy program designed to preserve the union's solvency while maintaining its essential services was unanimously adopted last week by the international executive board.

The economies were made necessary by continued heavy layoffs in UAW plants, which cut the union's income far below its normal level of expenditures. Here are the steps the

officers recommended and the executive board adopted:

Publication of Solidarity every other week, instead of weekly.

### We'll COPE With It

What, no COPE drive in your local? Don't despair. Send your buck (or more) to UAW-COPE, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14. Mich.—and we'll see that you get your receipt by return mail. Remember, it's an investment in your own prosperity.

Curtailment of the UAW radio program, reducing the number of stations carrying it.

A four-month, 10% voluntary reduction in salaries was agreed upon by the international officers and executive board members. This would take place from June to early September, the period just before the 1959 models come out and the income of the UAW is likely to be the lowest. It was recommended that other staff-members consider taking the same step on a wholly voluntary ba-

Continued on Page 8

# Tennessee Locals Meet at Institute

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Nearly 75 leaders of UAW local unions in western Tennessee attended a weekend regional education conference here at which they delved into the economic reasons upon which the union's 1958 bargaining demands are

§ Indiana's Job Picture Dark

by William C. Stalnaker, state employment security division director, show a complete reversal of the usual February-March upswing of the past 10 years.

As of March 15, he said about 1,307,000 Hoosiers were employed at jobs other than farming.

That's about 100,800 less than were working at these tasks the same time last year.

### Escalator Helps

Manufacturing employment — | Heart of the Union program. | Charles Bioletti. which ordinarily shows little change during the February- the discussions were Carl Moore, March period — had a 15,700 Memphis area director; Jim slump this year.

Fortunately, Stalnaker said, cost-of-living raises and a slight increase in working hours for those still on the job kept the average weekly earn- In the World's ings of factory workers up. | Wealthiest Nation

Stalnaker said that of all the state's industries, automotive | year-old unemployed man, plants showed the sharpest cut- | who apparently had no back in workers last month.

duction of radios, television sets, | yesterday shortly after police telephone equipment and electrical equipment for cars.

Since March 1957, there has er he tried to get food for been a drop in employment in his wife and two small the metals industries alone of daughters." 73,800 in Indiana, Stalnaker said.

Region 8 Director E. T. Michael was the principal speaker, giving a "state of the union" report based upon the actions taken at the recent international executive board meeting in Detroit.

The relationship of produc-INDIANAPOLIS — Indiana's tivity, prices and profits to the unemployment landscape gets UAW's bargaining program was grayer and grayer by the month. threshed out, with the discus-The latest figures released sion being led by Carroll Hutton, education department representative.

### Reuther Film Shown

The discussion was bolstered by a showing of the UAW film, "Prosperity for All," a photoinvestigating monopolies led by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.).

Others who assisted in leading Harden and Paul Wagner, Region 8 education and citizenship representatives and John Young, Atlanta (Ga.) area director.

"LEAKSVILLE, N.C.-A 26-He also singled out lower pro- | a bullet through his heart | Calif. arrested him for trying to steal \$3 worth of food... Police had picked him up aft-

Washington Times-Herald & Post



REPEAT AFTER ME says Region 8 Director E. T. Michael (left) as he swears in officers of newly-organized Glenn L. Martin council which met for three days in Local 788's hall in Orlando, Fla. to draw up its by-laws, choose its leaders and draft contract proposals. Those taking oath are (left to right) John Alden, Baltimore Local 738, president; Pete Levas, Denver Local 766, vice president, and Ken Hopkins, Local 788, secretary-treasurer. Proposals drawn up by council were for Local 738, which goes into negotiations this week. The council represents about 12,000 Florida, Colorado and Maryland workers at Martin aircraft.

# graphic record of President Walter P. Reuther's testimony before the Senate subcommittee Aircraft Escalators Give 2-3c

In addition to the economic workers in four southern Cali-creases and other benefits. aspects of the union's bar- fornia plants have gained costgaining program this year, the of-living pay increases of 2c and history, structure and goals of | 3c an hour, it was reported last the UAW were reviewed in the | week by UAW Region 6 Director

> A 2c boost went into effect April 28 at North American Aviation, represented by UAW Local 887, while a 3c hike went

UAW represents Douglas workers at plants in Long Beach, Funny how two guys in the Calif. (Local 148); Tucson, Ariz. steel industry can look so dif-(1291); Charlotte, N.C. (243) and Tulsa Okla. (1093).

money to feed his family, put | Segunda and Santa Monica, man of National Steel (yes,

### Others Profited

Hughes Aircraft, represented by the carpenters, gained 2c effective May 5. There is no union contract at Northrop but pressure of gains won by organized | aircraft workers forced manage-

LOS ANGELES—Aircraft ment to grant cost-of-living in-

Differences in amounts of increases are because two February, while the other two negotiators.

(Douglas and Northrop) use the March index.

The cost-of-living boost was also reflected in the "catch-up" companies (North America proposal offered by Lockheed to and Hughes) use the Bureau IAM Lodge 727 April 24 and of Labor statistics index for subsequently rejected by the

# Take Heart, Henry; workers May 5. Billionaire's Sad, Too

ferently at the same situation that is, the lack of work.

IAM represents workers at El Take George Humphrey, chairthat's the same George Humphrey who used to be Secretary fer—has to create his own of the Treasury).

Said George:

"I can't see anything that would throw us into a further decline unless people become alarmed by the rising cost-ofliving in the face of continued unemployment."

"Alarmed" is hardly the word to describe the box Henry Krueger's gotten into in Milwaukee. Henry was an assembler at Nordberg Engine and a member

of the steelworkers. When he was working—and reported by the U.S. Senate In the 1952 campaign, these he'd been there six years be-

hourly rate was \$2.46.

Now he's squeaking through on a budget of \$289 a month -consisting of four unemment checks of \$38 a week and \$137 a month from the county.

This must support Henry, his wife Regina and six children; one of them only 10 months old, on \$150 a month less than they were living on while he worked.

So far, he's drawn 15 UC 

> Perhaps he can draw some 9,000.00 consolation from a statement 9,000.00 made recently by J. Paul Getty, Houston, Tex. oil baron reputed on their misery in their fund-\$43,500.00 to be one of the richest men in the world.

it into law.

5,000.00

Win Their Strike The "silent strike" conducted by the nation's bankers is over. It ended with a complete victory for the money boys when both houses of Congress voted to increase the interest rates on GI home loans from 4½% to 4¾%, and President Eisenhower signed

The President had orginally asked a rate hike to 5% because the money lenders were refusing to make loans available at the lower rate.

"It's an old and much ridiculed bromide that 'money can't buy happiness', but there's a great deal of truth in those words. A millionaire - or a billionaire, if you prehappiness despite his wealth, and that's not as easy as it sounds."

Said Getty:

All Henry has to worry about is eating.

## Health' Drives Waste Millions

NEW YORK—National voluntary health agencies are "wasting \$10 million a year" by conducting independent fund-raising drives, it was charged last week by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO community services activities.

In a talk before the first session of the New York AFL-CIO community services committee. Perlis charged the national health agencies are "protecting their vested interests by refusing to participate in a national health fund." The AFL-CIO has long advocated such a fund.

"These agencies," Perlis said, "are so deeply involved in competing with one another for the voluntary dollar that they have even sunk to a new low by exploiting little children, trading raising efforts.

"They use every kind of medium to create scare psychology and morbidity in the minds of people, harranguing them about the effects of cancer, polio, heart disease and the like," he continued. "They perpetuate this 'disease-of-the-month' club idea as part of their fund-raising techniques."

The AFL-CIO official said that, instead of "competing for the voluntary dollar," the national health agencies should be interested "in the total health of the total person."

The alternative, Perlis said, is the national health fund, which he flatly predicted would become a reality "within the next five years."

### And All You Give Is \$1

# 12 Rich Families' Political Kitty Tops Labor's

When the anti-labor forces scream about "unions' political power" (or, in other words, the buck you give to COPE), they never seem to mention the real political bigwigs in the country—the dozen or so rich families who kick in more just to the Republican party than all unions give to any candidates.

That's not hearsay. It's fact

Total for Pew family

elections subcommittee. In the 1956 campaign a dozen wealthy families contributed \$1,153,735 to political candidates—or more than \$200,000 above the total contributions made by 15 million union members.

Four of the more powerful of these clans are the Pews the Rockefellers, the Mellons and the DuPonts.

families contributed \$266,275 fore he was laid off—he brought to the Eisenhower fund. The home about \$90 a week. His amounts contributed give strong support to the proposal made to Congress by UAW President Walter P. Reuther that all political contributions be limited to \$5 a person.

Here's a breakdown of to Ike's their donations campaign.

The Mellons (banking)

The Pews (oil)	
Mrs. J. Howard Pew	\$ 1,500.00
J. N. Pew	12,000.00
Mrs. J. N. Pew	1,000.00
Mary Ethel Pew	4,500.00
J. Howard Pew Jr	3,000.00
Mabel Pew Myrin	15,000.00
Arthur E. Pew Jr	6,000.00
J. Howard Pew	15,000.00

The Rockefellers (oil)	
David Rockefeller	12,000.00
John D. Rockefeller Jr	11,500.00
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr	2,500.00
John D. Rockefeller III	6,000.00
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III	3,000.00
Lawrence S. Rockefeller	19,000.00
Mrs. Lawrence Rockefeller	1,000.00
Martha B. Rockefeller	6,000.00
Mary C. Rockefeller	3,000.00
Nelson A. Rockefeller	12,000.00
Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller	3,000.00
Winthrop Rockefeller	9,000.00

Total for Rockefeller family

\$88,000.00

\$60,000.00

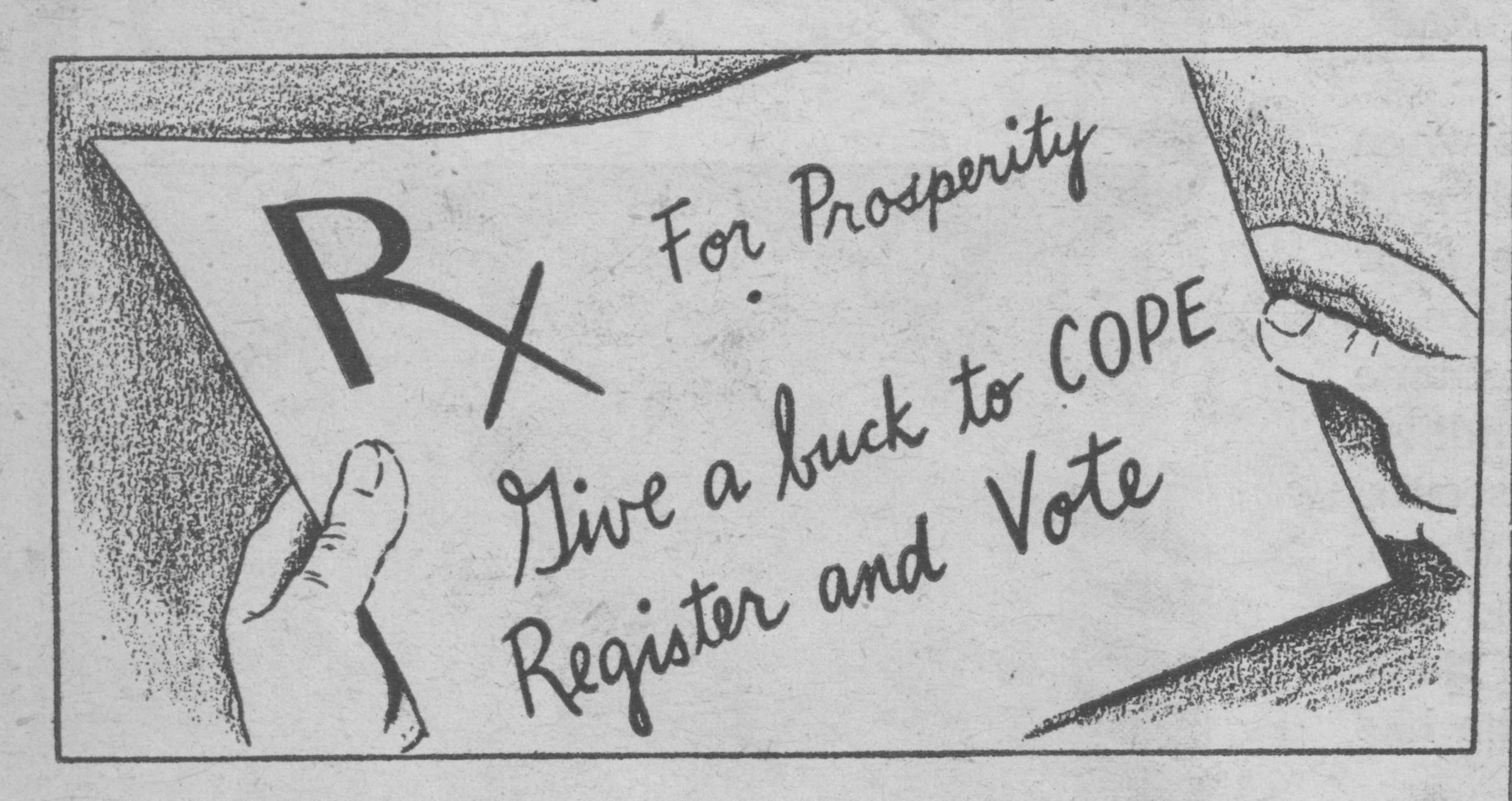
### 9,000.00 go. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon ..... 7.500.00 Richard K. Mellon ..... Mrs. Richard K. Mellon ..... Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Mellon ...... Total for Mellon family The DuPonts (chemicals) Lammot DuPont Copeland ......\$ 8,300.00 2,000.00 Mrs. Lammot DuPont Copeland ...... 4,000.00 Eugene DuPont ..... 3,000.00 H. F. DuPont ..... 6,000.00 Henry B. DuPont ..... 5,000.00 Mrs. Irenee DuPont ..... Irenee DuPont ...... 15,875.00 2.000.00 Lammot DuPont ..... 3,000.00 Mrs. Lammot DuPont ..... 5,000.00 Pierre S. DuPont ...... 6,000.00 P. S. DuPont III ..... 3,000.00 Reynolds DuPont ......

Mrs. William DuPont Jr. ...... 3,000.00 \$74,175.00 Total for DuPont family Total for four families to Eisenhower campaign: \$266,275.00.

S. Hallock DuPont ...... 3,000.00

William DuPont Jr. .....

# UAW, IAM Cancel Aircraft Contracts



# We Should Consider Safety Our Task, Too

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The pro- closer look at the workers' probtection a union gives a worker lems and work for solutions. by winning for him better pay! and improved working conditions also extends to protecting him against possible injury or death in an industrial accident. delegates to the 28th All-Ohio Safety Congress were told.

Speaking before the metal fabrication division of the Congress, Ed Hellkamp, assistant director of UAW Region Unique Threats 2A, told the meeting of management, state and union representatives that the UAW's them as well.

from outstanding figures in safety and viewed a wide variety of safety demonstrations and films. Broken down into 24 di-

members were the conferences munity or on the highway. on metal fabrication, and metals.

William Humphreys of the discussions.

A Closer Look

He urged wherever possible steps be taken to set up committees to affiliate with the labor division of the National Safety Council.

protection on machinery and the laps of the aircraft comimproved ventilation the prob- panies," said UAW Region 6 Dilems of safety are greater than rector Charles Bioletti. "The ever, he reminded the group.

"Today we have the increasing use of radioactive isotopes and other substances by industry. policy is not only to enrich plus the development and use of panies. We will do everything could walk out at the same time, three months of negotiations," human lives but to preserve nuclear power reactors that have added unique threats to The three-day congress heard the health of workers," he pointed out.

As a result of the recent establishment of the labor conference of the National Safety visions, discussions ranged from Council, recognition is being safety in aviation to woodwork- given labor for the important role it can play in safety in the Of particular interest to UAW plant, in the home in the com-

### They Got Elected

ticipated in the metals division have been elected officers of the corporation council and of UAW 'catch-up' program, which Fortune magazine reports that Hot Springs-Clark Counties La- Local 887. Douglas and North American 50 of the 76 wealthiest Ameribor Council.

Hellkamp told the group that | They are Marvin McClenahan, offer anything that could be ac- past two years, plus a general the 1956 campaign. The breakwith labor now participating in treasurer, and George Diemel, cepted by NAA workers" Hurst wage increase which is gradu- down: 46 gave \$499,350 to the the congress on all levels of trustee. President of the council said. "Union negotiators are ated from zero to 4c per hour GOP; four gave \$14,000 to the

LOS ANGELES—Responsibility for peace or strike in the industry last week was in squarely before four major aircraft companies following a joint UAW and IAM announce- co ment of notice of termination of contracts.

The announcement, made by Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and aircraft de- 2 partment director, and Roy M. Brown, IAM general vice president, said notices served April

25 will become effective May [ reached before then."

Companies involved are Douglas Aircraft, North American Aviation and Convair, in which the UAW and IAM represent some 125,000 in bargaining units across the nation. Company headquarters are in Los Angeles.

Notices were served because of the failure of the companies to make a "fair economic offer" after some three months of "fruitless" negotiations, said a report issued by both unions. No new company proposals had been made as Solidarity went to press.

The UAW-IAM report stressed that "both unions stand ready to negotiate day and night in an effort to achieve peaceful satisfactory settlements."

They're to Blame

"Full responsibility for peace Despite advances in safety or strike in the industry lies in 125,000 aircraft workers involved have been callously shoved to the brink of a possible nationwide walkout by the indifferent. do-nothing attitude of the comwithin reason to avoid a strike. but the answer is up to the companies."

> Dale Smith, president of Douglas intra-corporation council and of UAW Local 148. said, "We have an earnest desire to negotiate a settlement and not a strike. The Douglas company has an obligation to the workers and the community. If there is a company has forced one."

Similar thoughts were ex- "This company," the report

safety, it is possible to get a is Jerald Jacobs. | waiting for a sensible proposal." | for factory workers.

### 7 (Wednesday) "unless a sat-isfactory settlement is Here's How Many and Where

The following UAW collective bargaining agreements and plants were affected by the termination notices handed to major aircraft companies April 25:

Company and location	Number In Unit	Represented
Douglas Aircraft Inc.		
Long Beach, Calif.	13,000	Local 148
Tucson, Ariz.	650	Local 1291
Charlotte, N. C.	750	Local 243
Tulsa, Okla.	4.000	Local 1093
North American Aviation		
Los Angeles & vicinity	14,000	Local 887
Columbus, O.	5,500	Local 927

Issuance of the joint UAW-/ IAM report of simultaneous contract terminations underlined the close cooperation of the two big aircraft unions since negotiations began.

"The enthusiastic willingness of both unions," said the report, "plant by plant, unit by unit, to act in concert demonstrates clearly that the opportunity for the aircraft and missile companies to play one union aginst another, one location against another, has

Although there was a possibil- They Stalled ity all 125,000 aircraft workers "In this period of more than the UAW-IAM report stressed he said "the company has not the union in each plant will made any economic proposals make its own decisions.

"Each unit in both unions still demands." quate," the report said.

Offer Unacceptable

The joint report noted "there has been little or no movement by any of the companies except strike, it will be because the at Lockheed Aircraft, California division."

William Humphreys of the MALVERN, Ark. — Two mem- pressed by Jack Hurst, president went on, "recently offered its bers from UAW Local 415 here of the North American intra- 16,000 employees a cost-of-living GOP Got Most "The company has failed to employees have enjoyed for the cans contributed \$513,350 during

"Such an offer is inadequate, unrealistic and unacceptable. It has been rejected by the IAM committee meeting with Lockheed."

The companies have failed to make a fair economic offer "despite huge profits, large backlogs of orders for the future and an admitted ability to pay." the report said.

Smith pointed out negotiations with Douglas began Jan. 16 and the new contract anniversary date was reached March

as a counter-offer to the union's

has its freedom to accept any At North American, negotiaoffer it feels is reasonable or to tions began Feb. 3 and the conreject any offer it finds inade- tract anniversary date was passed March 5, Hurst said.

> "Since then the union has been making every effort to reach a reasonable settlement in the face of a 'no increase' position of the company," Hurst said.

Democrats.

# Local 933 Plays Host to Retirees' Council

SPEEDWAY, Ind. — You're never too old to go to the movies.

Two sets of film slides were the features of the UAW Region 3 retired workers area council meeting held here in Local 933's hall.

One set of slides was shown by John Wells, Muncie Local 287 education director, detailing the progress of the Region 3 retired workers program.

The other set, made in color, was shown by Ted Green, a retired member of Indianapolis Local 23. It pictured the highlights of a trip through which he and his wife made last year.

A delegation of workers from Brazil. visiting the U.S. on the Labor department's exchange program, dropped in during the meeting. They were touring UAW's regional office and some of the Indianapolis area plants.





HABLAS ESPANOL, Hermano? Well, maybe not in Indiana, but these visitors from Brazil (at left) found out during a tour of the retirees' council meeting held at Local 933's hall that workers interests are the same regardless of language. Those interests include pictures shown Ted Green (above) who took them during a Mexican trip.



Just as it takes a green thumb to raise gardenias, it must take something special to remove spots successfully. Whatever it is, I haven't got it.



By "spots" I don't mean spots before the eyes or a rash on the chest. I mean that thing you find on your best dress on

the day of the party.

The spots I find on my clothes are usually about the size of a dime. They are too large to pretend that nobody will notice them, but too small to feel quite right about sending the entire dress to the cleaner.

So the obvious course is to attempt to remove the spot myself.

Somewhere around the house, I remember, I have one of those charts that tell you how to treat spots. Depending upon the ingredients of the spot, the chart tells how to eliminate it.

The first difficulty is figuring out what caused the spot. I never notice my spots until it is too late to trace them back to their source. I rarely have the faintest idea whether they consist of mayonnaise, orange juice or diaper ointment.

Peering at the spot gives me no clue. Neither does smelling it. Perhaps Sherlock Holmes or

tify it for me, but that doesn't help much either. a police laboratory could iden-

Demine a the idea of using the chart. So I give up



And if I could, the spot would surely turn out to be one that should be treated with chloride of lime, sugar of lead or beef gall. It certainly

wouldn't be a simple soap-suds-and-cold-water case.

The next problem is to decide whether to try water first or cleaning fluid. I decide upon cleaning fluid because it smells awful and therefore seems more likely to do some good.

In our house, there is no special place we keep the cleaning fluid. Since the label warns that it is inflammable, we are constantly finding new and safer places to keep it.

Sometimes I find it, and sometimes I have to go to the store for a new bottle. Reading the directions carefully, I take a clean cloth and apply it with the prescribed circular motion.

The spot, after being saturated with cleaning fluid, is no longer visible. I think, hopefully, that maybe I have actually removed it.

I tiptoe from the room, promising myself not to look for five minutes. After three minutes of unbearable suspense, I can wait no longer. I peek.

Is the spot still there? Well, yes and no. Something is there, but it's different and bigger than the original spot. It's more like a smudge with a ring around it.

By this time, being desperate, I decide to try anything. First water, then soap and water, and then practically anything from dry oatmeal to lemon juice.

My last move is to phone the cleaner. The spot is now large enough so that I can send the dress with a clear conscience.

vou might like a -

You think you have troubles when a new puppy becomes a member of the family? Well, so has the poor puppy. Put yourself in his place.

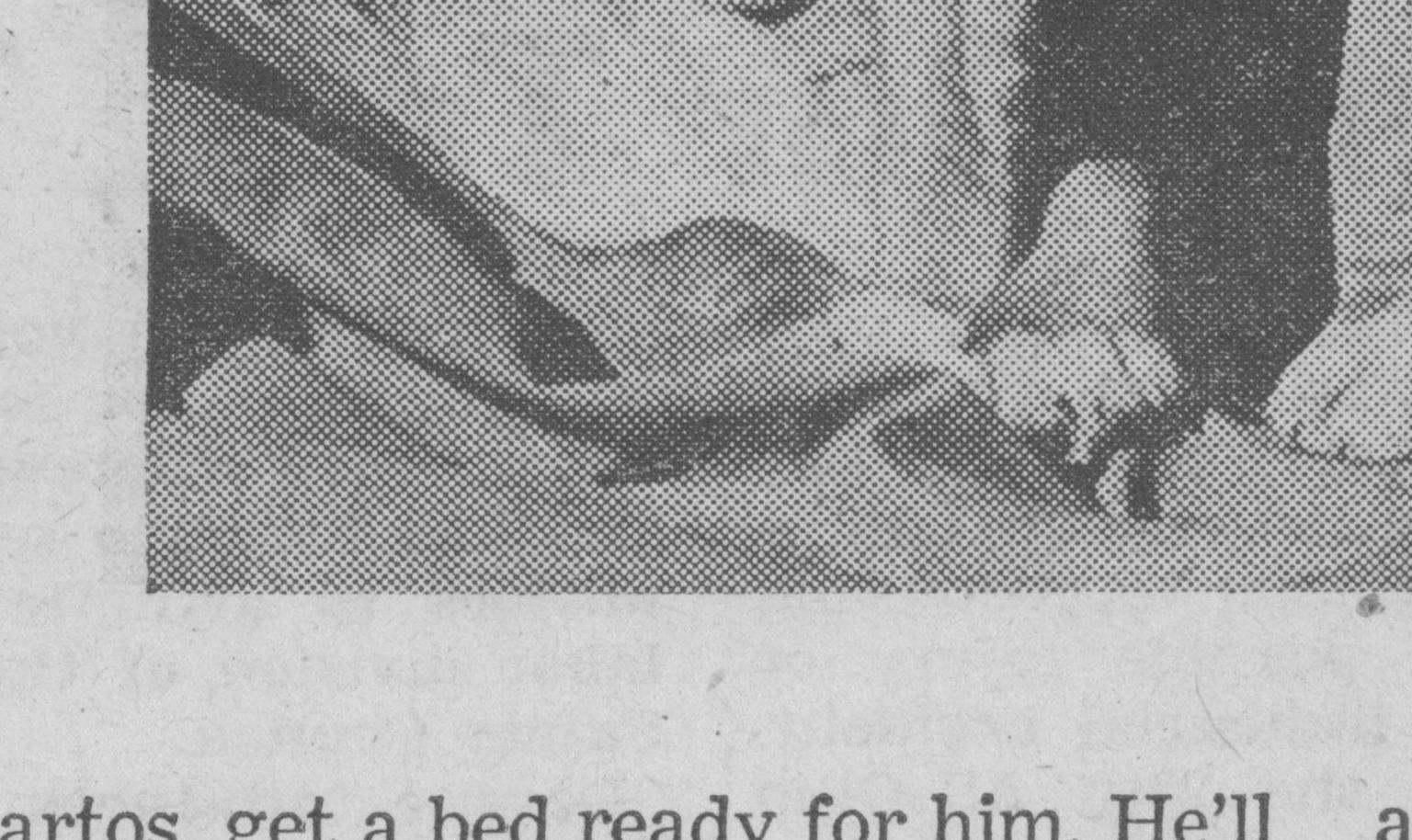
He's never been away from home before. He's in new surroundings with new sights, sounds and scents, and none of his canine kin to talk to. He has a new bed to sleep in and new dishes to drink and eat from. If there are youngsters in the family, he has even more to contend with.

To make your—and the puppy's first few weeks easier, here is some advice from one of the country's top kennel managers, Bob Bartos, of Carnation, Wash.

First of all, he warns, choose a puppy three to five months old rather than one that's five or six weeks old. The older puppy requires less care and has reached the easier-to-teach stage.

If the puppy is for the youngster, it will be easier on all of you if the youngster is old enough to share the responsibility. Such a child will be able to understand that the puppy can't be constantly mauled, that it needs lots of undisturbed sleep and that it shouldn't be slipped tidbits between meals.

Before the puppy arrives, advises



Bartos, get a bed ready for him. He'll spend lots of time there so it's important that he has the right kind. It's not necessary to buy one.

A cardboard carton with one of the long sides cut away, a pillow added to raise him a few inches off the floor and an old blanket for him to make himself a nest, is tops in canine comfort. It will protect him from drafts, too.

If the puppy is very young keep bed and puppy next to you the first few nights so that when he whimpers you can reassure him with a pat and

a few kind words that

in the world. The ticking of an next to him is comf sounds like his mo beating. A hot water other dodge that sootl sick puppy. An older have quarters of his he can be confined at 1 until he is house trai The first couple of puppy snoop around quainted with his new let the children invite

# Hey, Shoppel

That old gag about the "fine print" may not be quite such a funny joke when you buy an expensive appliance and just take it for granted that your guarantee means what you

thought it meant.

SIDNEY

MARGOLIUS

Says:

George Young, Cincinnati Better Business Bureau president, re-

cently told a meeting of appliance sellers that most complaints from the public about appliances arise from "poor quality control at the factories, non-performance or begrudging honoring of warranties and guarantees and poor selling tactics." He voiced what many housewives have learned: "When a \$300 fullyautomatic washer with whistles and bells on it won't run properly, it's not as effective as the medieval practice of beating clothes on rocks."

Similarly, Arthur Startz, vice-president of the New York Better Business Bureau, reports that misunderstandings of guarantees and misleading or obscure representations have become a major source of complaint. He says that incomplete statements, even in written guarantees, lead many people to think they have more protection than is actually the case.

Any guarantee is only as good as the company

with faulty incinerators wh bankrupt. Another firm bo assets, but not its guarant land Better Business Burea er unit lasted only about had to be replaced at a co

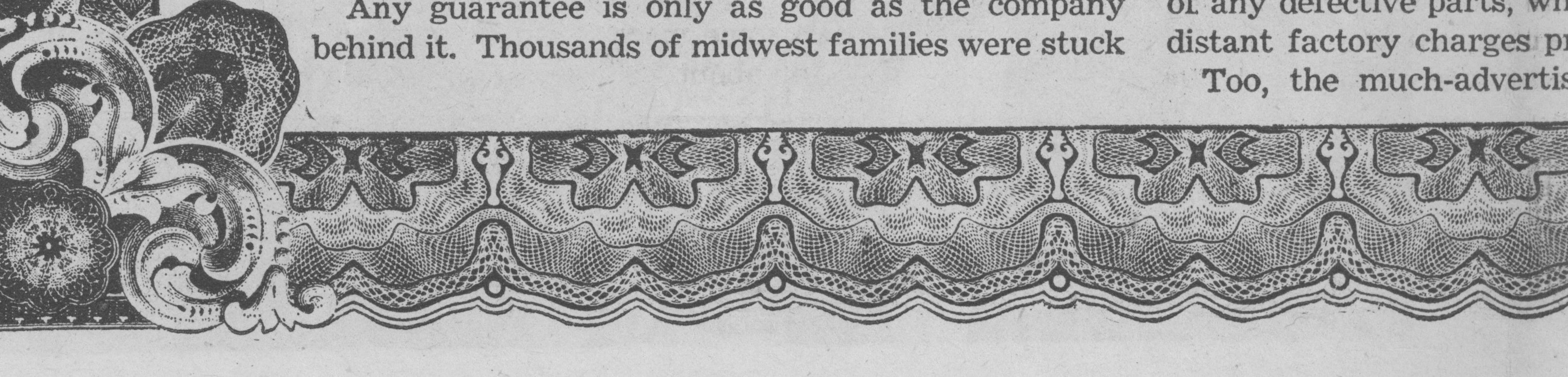
Verbal guarantees are warns. The salesman can c you say he did. Only a w

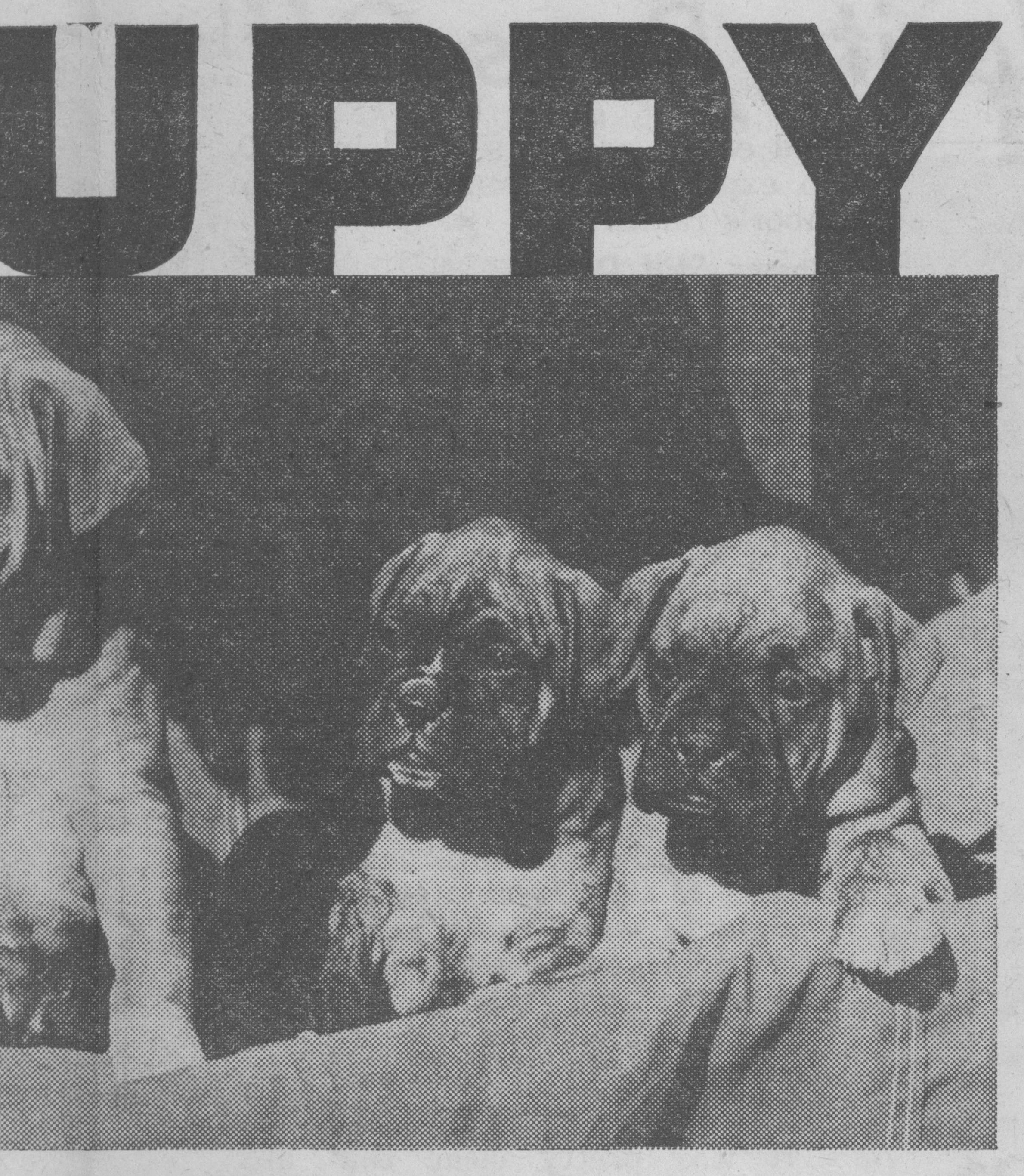
Read the guarantee to se A blatant example of phon to a New York Governor' by Harry Gerber, president al Jewelers Association. It antee." But small print un of parts."

"What does that mean?" guarantee is for the strap a

"Lifetime" guarantees less. When such advertise explain they merely mean anteed for its own lifetim

One woman found that h ranty" stipulated that it wa of any defective parts, whi distant factory charges pro Too, the much-advertise





around your house

py in squatting position, snatch him down for more than a half hour, as up, scold him and put him on the it may turn a dog into a dawdly eater. newspaper that's always kept in the How much to feed your star same place or put him outdoors. The trick is to catch him in time.

If you're late, pick him up immediately, scold him with the word "no," spank him with a folded newspaper and deposit him on the newspaper or outside. Never scold him for a mistake you don't catch him in.

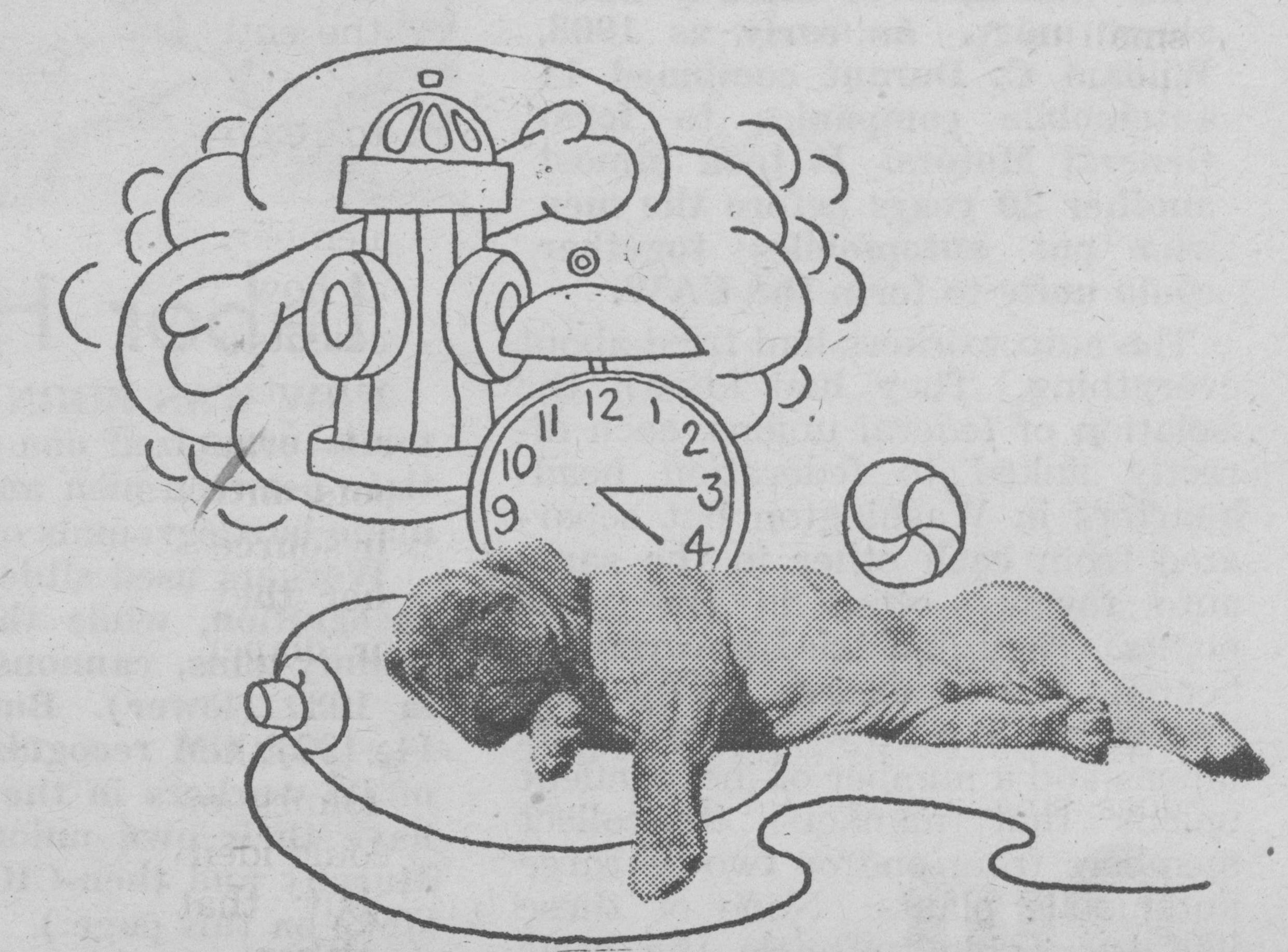
After you've gone through this routine not too many times, he'll finally catch on. He'll suddenly, phenomenally, of his own free will trot over to the paper or door. It's up to you now to make a terrific fuss over him ... pat him, tell him that he's the best and smartest puppy in the world and give him a few bits of food.

Another problem you'll have to face is feeding.

Table scraps are okay if there's enough m'eat left after a meal to meet his needs.

But any top grade commercially prepared dog food contains all the foods he requires. Contrary to popular belief, you don't have to worry about your dog getting bored with the same fare day after day. Just be sure to feed your pet at the same time every day. Don't leave the dish

boarder depends on his size, age, temperament and activity. A three to five-months-old pup should have three meals a day. From six months to a year, he should get two, and from then on, one. A big dog naturally needs more at each feeding than a small one, and one that gets plump easily needs less than a skinny chap.



vords that he's not alone

ing of an alarm clock n is comforting for it e his mother's heart hot water bottle is anthat soothes the home-An older puppy should ers of his own in which onfined at night, at least house trained.

couple of days let the p around and get ach his new home. Don't ren invite all their little pals in to meet him. Introductions can wait until he's familiar with the family. Teach the youngsters to pick him up correctly... under the rump with one hand and under the chest

knuckle bone to play with. Never give him soft rubber toys or small bones, as pieces of either can lodge in his throat or intestines.

Housebreaking can be heartbreaking, but actually it needs only a

# per, Don't Overlook That

ts guarantee liabilities. The Cleveness Bureau reported that the burnnly about three months and then ed at a cost of \$12.50.

ntees are not dependable, Startz man can claim he did not say what Only a written guarantee is safe. antee to see what it actually covers. le of phony guarantees was shown Governor's Conference on Frauds, , president of the American Nationll print underneath said, "exclusive the labor, not the part.

at mean?" Gerber asked. "That the

advertisers are pinned down, they erely meant that the item is guarwn lifetime, not yours.

und that her "24-year furnace warthat it was limited to the exchange parts, which had to be shipped to a harges prepaid. h-advertised "five-year guarantee"

the strap and buckle?" uarantees generally are meaning-

with the other. Give him a leather toy or a big

quick eye, a quick step and lots of newspaper. When you see your pup-

erators when a manufacturer went on refrigerators applies to the compressor, not the er firm bought the manufacturer's entire refrigerator, Startz points out.

> When you buy equipment, it's important to save the bill showing the purchase date. Manufacturers generally can tell from the serial number and condition of an appliance approximately when you bought it, but a dated receipt is extra protection if your picture tube or vacuum cleaner motor expires about the same time as the guarantee.

Most authorized servicemen even are allowed to stretch the guarantee a month if the circumstances are reasonable, as when a thermostat or dryer develops trouble within a month after the guarantee ciation. It read, "Unlimited Guar- period. In such case, you may have to pay only for

Nowadays it's important to inquire specifically whether or not the purchase price includes a year's service on labor as well as on parts. The guarantees of the more reputable manufacturers all imply a year's free parts and labor, except on TV sets. But dealers tend to tell you that you bought the appliance without a labor guarantee. This way they free themselves from any liability.

It's not known to the public, but a dealer who is "self-servicing" (provides the service), can buy appliances from some manufacturers without a "service adder," for about \$10 less on a typical item. He

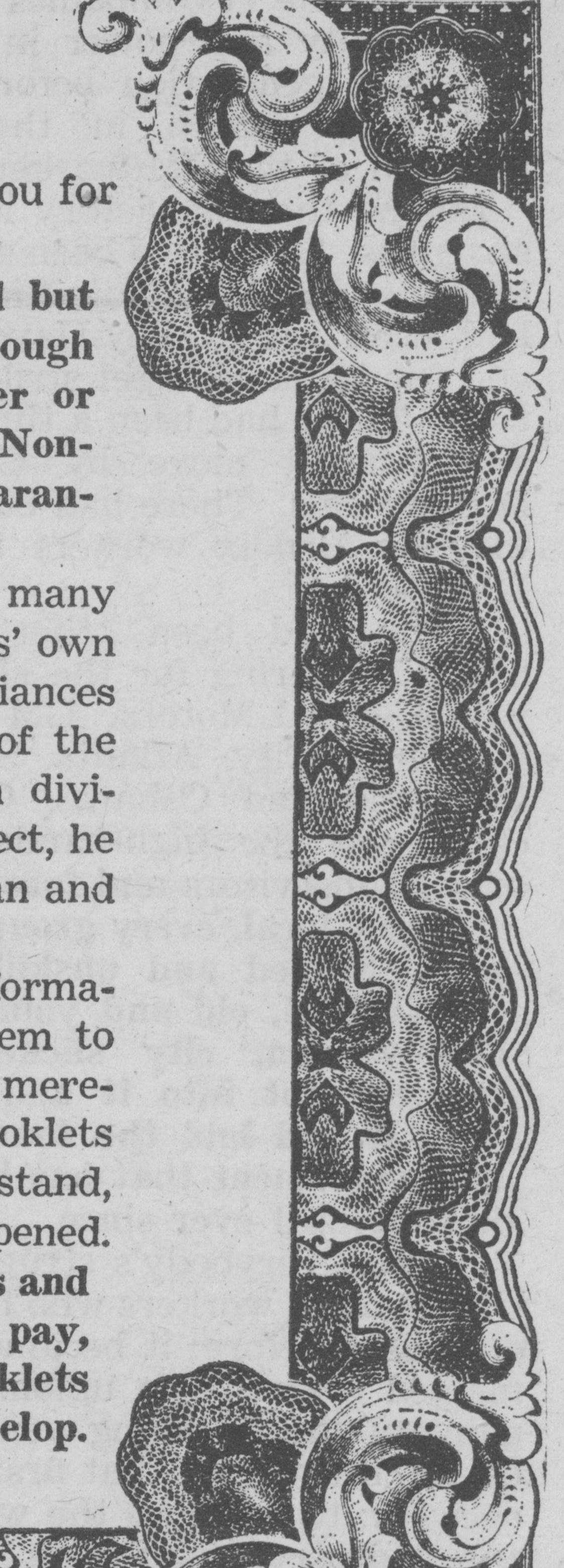
may simply pocket this \$10 and still charge you for labor even under the guarantee.

However, you still have an out. It's sad but true that the buyer who screams loudly enough still will get service from the manufacturer or wholesaler if the dealer refuses to give it. Nonscreamers better make sure whether the guarantee includes labor before they buy.

Aside from defects in equipment itself, many equipment troubles are caused by homemakers' own failures to follow instructions for keeping appliances in order, points out Dr. Earl C. McCracken of the Government's clothing and housing research division. Among the most common forms of neglect, he says, are failure to keep refrigerator coils clean and to defrost refrigerators and freezers.

Helen Douglass, Agriculture department information specialist, reports that many women seem to regard the manufacturers' instruction booklet merely as advertising matter. Some of the booklets could be written so they are easier to understand, she says, but in many cases, they aren't even opened.

You'll avoid some wrangles over guarantees and also service calls for which you may have to pay, if you keep manufacturers' instruction booklets handy, and refer to them when troubles develop.



# We Learned the Hard Way: Solidarity Pays Off!

IN THE education of American industrial workers, the biggest lesson of the last 20 years has been that solidarity pays off.

Long before American labor managed to organize, American management had discovered the advantages of employer unionism. National and regional trade associations sprouted in this country before World War I.

Industrialists, meeting each other on the boards of directors of many different companies, early grasped the truth in the old axiom that in unity there is strength. The unity they found was for many years a unity of resistance to the demands of unorganized wage-earners.

Auto workers travelled a long, rough road before they learned what management already knew about unity. As early as 1908, William C. Durant combined 17 automobile companies to form General Motors. It took almost another 30 years before the men who put automobiles together could unite to form the UAW.

The auto workers had tried about everything. They had known the isolation of federal unions, each directly linked to federation headquarters in Washington but separated from each other in the same auto towns — often in the same plants. They had tried government boards and agencies. They had known company unions, craft unions and a number of independent unions that managed to collect members from one or two or three automobile plants. None of these had been able to settle the basic grievances of the men in the shops. When the men themselves tried to organize the older unions ignored

It was only when the CIO came along and the separation of workers gave way to the unity of all who worked in the same industry that the auto workers, through the UAW, hit pay dirt.

Everybody Helped

The watershed year was 1937. In that year the 17 companies that had found unity and power in General Motors a generation before finally met their match in the united strength of the GM workers.

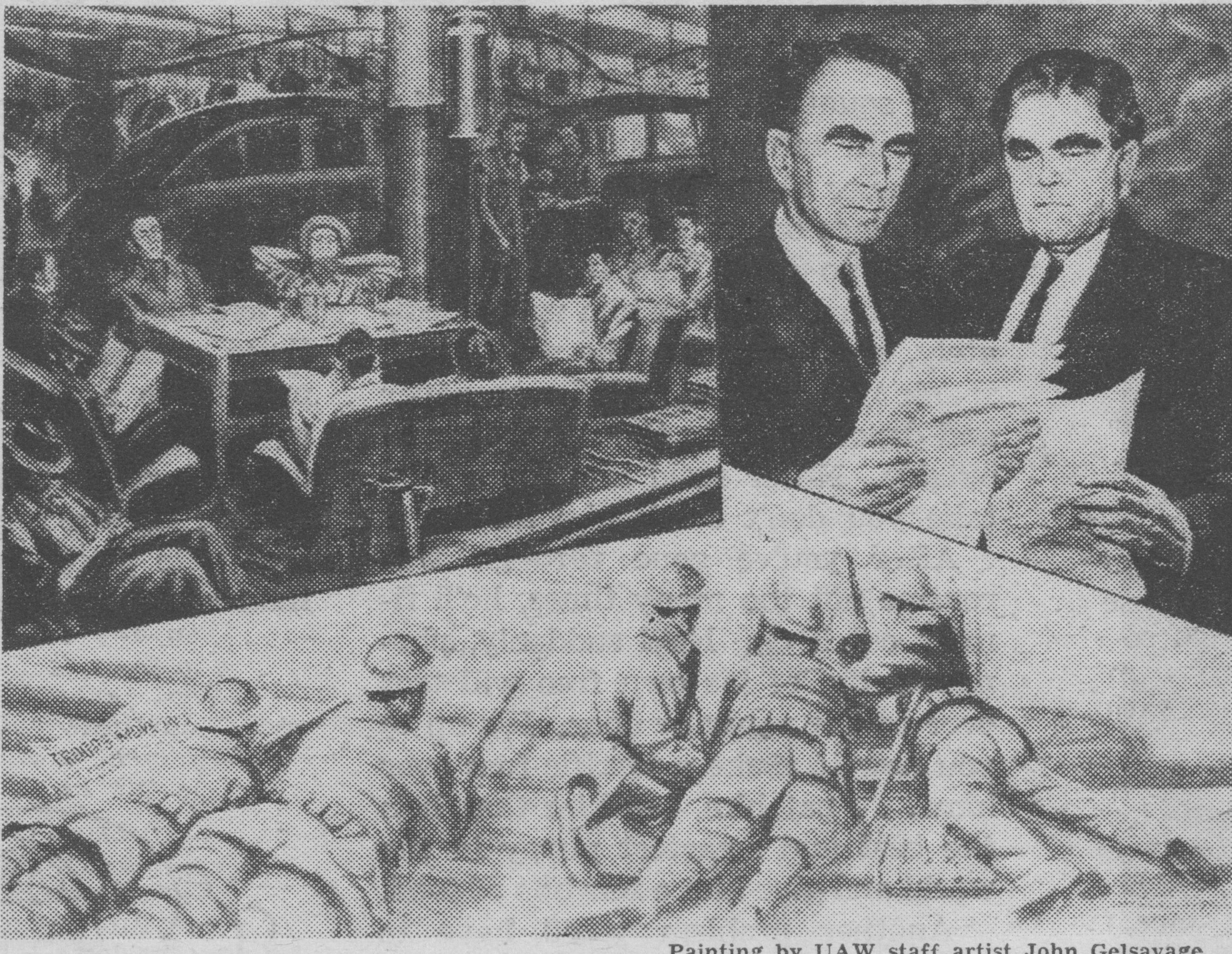
Behind the GM victory lay many struggles. There had been a sitdown in Fisher No. 1 in Flint, Mich. There had been the Kelsey-Hayes strike and the Midland Steel strike in Detroit. There had been a threatening and fruitful move by Chrysler's Dodge locals. There had been a victory by Bendix workers in South Bend, Ind.

There had been other engagements preparing for the showdown with General Motors. GM workers in Kansas City, Atlanta, St. Louis, Cleveland and Oshawa, Ont. had challenged the high-handed methods of supervisors and foremen.

Every local, every group did its part. Skilled and unskilled and semi-skilled, old and young, men and women, city slickers and farmers got into it and stayed with it and laid the foundations of a movement that has been going forward ever since.

It was everybody's struggle. The UAW united workers who had never organized before; it became and remained everybody's union. All the gains of the following years rested on the bedrock of that first, shrewd decision: to unite all the workers in the industry, mobilizing a power that the strongest employer would respect.

That decision paid off. In 1937 came the gain that made possible all the others—recognition of the union. It brought a new body of law



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

# Labor History in Pictures—21

UAW WAS BORN in the rank-and-file. Until all workers in the factories organized one strong, solid UAW, the companies didn't differentiate between men and unions—they broke both. The bosses' opposition

made battlegrounds of the plants.

Workers used sitdown strikes (upper left) as one weapon to help win recognition, while the managements approached labor relations with tommy-guns, cannons and tear gas. GM workers faced these at Flint in 1937 (lower). But solidarity and determination won out. On Feb. 11, 1937, GM recognized UAW as the legal and exclusive representative of its workers in the 17 struck plants. Helping fight for their right to have their own union were (upper right) Michigan's late Gov. Frank Murphy and then-CIO President John L. Lewis. (For more details, see story on this page.)

into the shops, based on seniority and the grievance procedure.

That was the beginning. In 1939 came call-in pay and time and a half after 40 hours. That same year came additional proof of the resourcefulness of the UAW's industrial union.

General Motors was again refusing to bargain with the union. This time the tool and die makers, striking as the new model year got under way, brought GM to heel. Because of the model change, most production workers were laid off but they gave their wholehearted support to the tool and die workers.

Turning from its GM victory to combat continuing Chrysler resistance, the UAW now mobilized the full solidarity of the production workers against a company effort to break the strike with scabs. Like GM, Chrysler again saw the light.

Management for a brief moment in 1939 thought it had to deal with an undisciplined mob. It found to its surprise that the UAW was able to concentrate the economic power now of the skilled tradesmen, now of the production workers, as circumstances demanded and to the advantage of all workers.

In 1940, after NLRB elections confirmed the 1939 union victories, the UAW won its first paid vacations and premium differentials for the second and third shifts.

In 1941 the long drive to bring Ford to the bargaining table succeeded. This had been a campaign that all the UAW had mobilized to win. At its climax the Ford workers. who had never had a union until UAW, emerged with the first major union shop agreement in the industry.

In 1941 as well, another important segment of the UAW—the women workers — first won their cherished demand of equal pay for equal work, while the GM workers capped their grievance machinery with an impartial umpire.

In the first post-war years of 1946-48 General Motors workers took the lead, establishing a pattern of increased purchasing power, paid holidays, automatic cost-of-living and annual productivity increases. All these gains were duplicated on the basis of the pattern set in General Motors, by other segments of the union. Chrysler tried to be different again in 1948, but a stoppage by the workers changed management's mind.

In 1949 the initiative shifted to the Ford workers in the historic drive for pensions. Chrysler workers in 1950 confirmed the pension pattern for the industry as a whole.

GM led the way in 1953 as the UAW succeeded in opening longterm contracts for changes made necessary by the Korean war. With production workers carrying the ball, workers in the skilled trades won a wage boost, pensions were improved, retired workers won group rates under Blue Cross and Blue Shield and the annual productivity increase went up to 5c an hour. The GM pattern was bettered by Ford and Chrysler, then accepted in its improved version by GM.

In 1955 it was Ford's turn again. UAW members had made the beginning of an annual wage their next major goal. The pressure of this united demand was felt throughout the industry, but negotiations centered on GM and Ford. (Chrysler was not in negotiations because its contract expired a few months later.) A united front of the two companies began to emerge, then collapsed as Ford became the first to accept the SUB program of supplemental unemployment bene-

A lot of evidence had been accumulated — in the paychecks and status of UAW members—that only an international union can contend with an international corporation, let alone a cluster of corporate giants alert to the slightest impairment of labor's bargaining strength

and eager, as GM showed in 1939, to exploit any signs of division in labor's ranks.

### Bosses Still Dream

As 1958 bargaining got under way in a difficult economic period, UAW members knew the combination that had opened the door to unionism almost a quarter of a century before and produced the unprecedented gains of the intervening years was far better than any of the Taft-Hartley-inspired gimmicks for separating rather than uniting American wage-earners.

In the old days the boss liked to "bargain" with one worker at a time. This was the GM and Chrysler approach as recently as 1937. Ford's line until as late as 1941. In the Eisenhower era, the "right to work" hoax represents the employers' dream of returning to that earlier dominance over labor when nobody who worked in a mass production industry was organized.

It was pretty clear that any breaking up of the hard-won unity of wage-earners would give a boost to the employer campaign to get back to the "good old days" before labor's great advances of the last quarter century.

Labor's progress has been from separation to union. At the beginning of the long road stood the lonely worker trying to hold his own against the huge corporation. That's where the wage-earner stood in our industries before the UAW.

Way down the road and moving forward, we find just about all workers in our industries united. The merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955 was a high point in this great trend.

Between the two poles of loneliness and solidarity, weakness and strength, there are many degrees of relative unity. Each would represent a retreat from the strength that UAW members have achieved after long, rough years of building the union so all could make progress.

### T-H Temptation

Under the pressure of employer lobbying, tempting invitations to "go it alone" were written into the Taft-Hartley act for the seduction of groups now under the protective mantle of the big industrial unions. Few workers have risen to the bait.

Just as the odds are against Pontiac or Oldsmobile leaving the cover of GM to go it alone as independent producers, so most workers have understood the folly of setting up small special-interest outfits in the shadow of the great corporations most mass-production workers have to deal with.

The UAW is everybody's union. Recent constitutional changes have increased its flexibility as the agent of each of its members. Over the years the record has been written at the bargaining table of gain after gain in the areas of the workers' fundamental interests.

All these gains were made by concentrating the flexible strength of the union on the right point at the right time. By corporation, by industry, by region, by unit, by vocational grouping, this flexible strength was mobilized. First one group led, then another.

General Motors was born as a symbol of this fundamental truth about economic organization as long ago as 1908. UAW members hit pay dirt with it for the first time in 1937. In 1958, with our combined strength more vital than ever, few UAW members were forgetting the hard-won lessons of the past.

(The recent meeting of the UAW executive board, acting in accordance with a constitutional provision, placed an administrator ovr Local 238, which comprised workers in the now-defunct Michigan Steel Tube Co. Following is the local's final statement to the board — in our opinion an eloquent account of what makes a union great. — Ed.)

It is with deep regret that we undertake this task of describing briefly the circumstances that have led to the impending dissolution of our local union after more than 21 years of significant existence. The current recession and declining volume of business were very likely the determining factors in the decision of management to close down operations of Michigan Steel Tube Products Co. so soon after its merger with Standard Tube. The news came to us very suddenly and only a few weeks later operations had completely ceased . . .

We ask you to realize that we are losing much more than our jobs, although in these times the loss of 200 jobs by a group of people 40 years of age and over is no small matter. The bulk of our people have been together, worked together and fought together since the inception of the local union. And those of our members who joined us in later years could not help catching the spirit of the organization and becoming part of it. We were granted our charter early in 1937, and attained 100% membership before the end of that year...

By cooperative effort we managed to change conditions in the plant from much worse than average to somewhat Cure, Reuther Says better than average for the Detroit area. This did not come easy, because of the nature of the management we had to contend with.

Early in our history our membership realized that to main- | well. A considerable part of his | tain our organization it was necessary to build on a solid foundation. And ours is perhaps the only local union that has for the last 20 years regularly held local union meetings with absolute punctuality on the third Sunday of every month without fail. We are also proud that we were able over this entire period of time to bring an average of 65% to 70% of our membership to these meetings. Our executive its "new capital" out of profits. board functioned in a similar fashion. We are proud to say that on it we found room for the active participation of approximately 20% of our total membership...

These things were only possible because throughout our entire history we were building more than higher wages and more than just an organization. We felt it was our job to develop the inherent talents and abilities which people do have. We were successful in creating in our people a feeling of belonging together, a deeper understanding of group cooperation and unionism; in short, we were building union people.

In the early Forties, in response to a need, we set up a sick benefit fund which existed with minor changes to the end. In similar fashion we set up our credit union, a blood bank, our safety committee and other institutions, the whole of which gave our membership reason to be proud of their achievements.

In the post-war period, in 1946, 1947 and 1950, we were forced by management into strikes, each of three months. Our membership went into these strikes with eyes wide open and with the realization that they would be of long duration... We came out of this difficult period with undiminished enthusiasm and with a cohesive organization.

Throughout our history we have had a functioning educational program and we have maintained a high degree of political activity. Our members realized the value of PAC and COPE and we always went over our quota from 105% to 125% in a matter of two or three days.

We have always given our full cooperation to the international union and the international in turn has given us "I think I've got those figures," complete cooperation also, through the regional director and said Hiestand. the international representatives. We did, however, take pride in usually being able to handle our own affairs very effectively... We knew we could rely on each other when needed . . .

It is more than sad for those of us who have built these ance was the key to the slump institutions, these attitudes and this spirit, to witness the in hard goods such as autos. end of this local union, and it is tragic to realize that some of our people will not again be given the opportunity to make the contribution they are capable of making. We would like to suggest that if in the future any way should be found to place these people in groups in other UAW plants the local unions involved would benefit from their training and experience. We know from experience that our people as a rule do not remain inactive if opportunity exists.

We have been able with the cooperation of the international union to negotiate preferential hiring for our members at Standard Tube, Local 851. We realize that not all 10th biennial convention of the of our people will get the opportunity to transfer but it Textile Workers Union of Ameris possible that a substantial number may at a future time ica to be held at Miami Beach find employment at Standard Tube.

In conclusion, it is also necessary to emphasize that the work we have done and the things we have achieved over the period of our existence are not lost. Our local more than any other we are acquainted with has achieved the ideal of unionism as a way of life for our members.

# Requiem of a Local: PRB Upsets UAW Board, The Story of 238 Reinstates Two Who Sued

executive board and ordered the reinstatement of members who were suspended last October.

In its decision, the public review board interpreted and clarified a provision of the UAW constitution which forbids a member to seek redress in the civil courts before exhausting his right of appeal under the laws of the union.

The issue involved two members of Local 897, Buffalo, N.Y., who claim that during a campaign for local union office, they were libelled in a handbill cir-

two tion (Article 32, Section 12).

One of the two replied, arguing that in a matter of this kind the union laws provided no remedy, since they were seeking a large monetary settlement. Therefore the court action was not a violation of the constitution, he claimed. But when the two members continued their action, the international executive board voted indefinite suspensions for both men, who then appealed to the PRB.

(who subsequently was elected). ful distinction between matters union or any member thereof They hired a lawyer and took involving the laws of society, as acting in official capacity; it is preliminary steps toward filing in the present case, and those rather the wrong of an individinvolving the laws of the union.

course, might be good, too?"

"That's exactly what we pro-

In his formal statement Reu-

ther heartily endorsed federal

measures for area redevelop-

which was the original purpose

of the hearings. The scope of

the committee's activities broad-

ened, however, as the economic

The UAW leader also reiterated

his support for a tax cut (in-

cluding a 90-day moratorium on

withholding tax), federal stand-

ards for unemployment compen-

sation, better social security

tion in the face of the crisis.

decline continued.

Why Wait?

The UAW public review | The defendant complained to | It also distinguished between a board has reversed a decision the international union, which civil action of one member of the union's international directed the attention of the two against another as contrasted to members to the appropriate a civil action by a member a provision of the UAW constitu- against the union itself before he had first exhausted his remedies under the UAW constitution.

The PRB said:

PRB's View

"The right which appellants asserted in the civil court—that is, the right to seek compensation in damages because of the circulation of the handbill during the local election campaign -is a right which appellants hold as members of society rather than as members of the union. The wrong involved is culated by another candidate The PRB decision drew a care- not a wrong committed by the ual committed against another individual under the laws of society.

> "While the conduct constituting the civil wrong might also constitute a violation under Article 30 as 'conduct unbecoming' a member of the union,' the latter is a separate wrong, as is evidenced, for example, by the fact that a valid decision by the union tribunal in favor of the of the complainant to proceed in court for the civil wrong.

"There are thus two rights actually involved in the circumstances of this case on the part of the aggrieved member: 1. His right as a member of society to seek compensation through the civil courts for any wrong committed against him in violation of the laws of society: 2. His right as a member of the union to seek to have another union member punished through union tribunals for violation of union law . . ."

works and other measures he The PRB panel which heard originally proposed three and decided the case comprised months ago (Solidarity, Feb. 24). Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman; He was especially caustic in | Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan, references to the Eisenhower Msgr. George G. Higgins and administration's procrastina- Judge Wade H. McCree.

# Bold Leadership' Is

he asked.

Continued from Page 1

to return in the afternoon as lid time on the stand was taken posed to the auto industry last was proclude and would in no up by exchanges with commit- Monday," Reuther replied. tee members, some friendly, and some not.

Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex) asked about the auto industry's ment, the consideration of long-established habit of getting

"This is contrary to the classic theory of capitalistic economics," Reuther responded. "It is not new investment. The automobile industry gets its new capital from consumers, yet the consumers have no equity in the corporation. They don't get stock for it.

"Actually this is an attack on benefits, stepped-up public the free enterprise system. The industry is compelling the consumers to capitalize its opera-

Barry's Boy More attuned to the Goldwater wavelength was Rep. Edgar W.

liestand (R., Calif.).

"As a nation, we should have "Gear Council to Meet been stirred to action the first" Hiestand (R., Calif.). 'Reuther recession' because it time the recession became visi- The national gear, axle and involves so many industries you ble," he said. control," he began.

"Let's get the record straight." Reuther snapped. "I obviously don't control the auto industry, because if I did there would be a price-cut before the day is out."

When Hiestand persisted, Reuther offered to send him figures showing the relative gains of a GM worker and a GM stockholder over the last decade.

"If you have, you haven't been | using them," retorted Reuther.

A friendlier Republican, Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R., Conn.) said he thought consumer resist-

"Wouldn't repeal of the excise tax and a voluntary pricecut be the quickest direct stimulant to sales, regardless of other measures — which, of

TWUA Invites Reuther

NEW YORK-Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee and Gov. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine will be among top speakers at the May 12-16. Other speakers will include U.S. Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, former Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and President Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers.

transmission wage and hour "In the existing circumstances | council will meet May 17 at Lothe absence of a decision is in cal 287, Muncie, Ind., it was anitself a decision. It is time the nounced by Vice President Richgovernment rolled up its sleeves ard Gosser. Headquarters for and went to work to solve our delegates will be the Delaware Hotel.

### Maybe You've Got More \$ Coming

If you are now unemployed and:

1. Entered the armed forces between June 24, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955, or

2. Are a male worker 65 or older, or

3. Are a female worker 62 or older.

you may be able to get further financial assistance. Veterans of the Korean conflict and others who served

during the 1950-1955 period who are unemployed and have exhausted their state unemployment compensation benefits may be able to get additional UC benefits of up to 26 weeks under the federal UCV program.

Don't Give Up

basic problems."

To be eligible for UCV (unemployment compensation for veterans), you must apply for benefits within three years after your discharge or within three years after July 26, 1955, whichever date is later.

Even if you have already drawn benefits under UCV, you may be able to get further payments if you did not exhaust your benefits previously.

If you are an unemployed male worker 65 or over-62 or over in the case of women—you may be eligible for social security payments even though you are receiving UC benefits and even though you are not "officially retired."

The social security law permits the payments of benefits for any month in which a male worker 65 or over or a female worker 62 or over earns less than \$80 a month.

Because of differences in UC laws in the various states. those in doubt should ask their local union or write to Clayton Johnson, director, UAW compensation department, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

# Your Kids Are Being Short-Changed



- Maybe your kids can't go to school because there's no school nearby. There's no money in your community treasury and the other schools are over-crowded.
- Maybe your kids are going to school half-days because all the classrooms are filled up and there's no more room for new students.
- Maybe your kids are going to school full days but the classroom is over-crowded. That way the kids only get teaching on a half-time basis.
- Maybe your kids are able to go fulltime to a full-time class but no teachers are available on a full-time basis due to the low wages teachers are paid.

Maybe you've got a bright kid, but he's being held back because the school's over-crowded, the class is over-crowded and the teacher is underpaid.

What are you doing about it? Do you have the kind of Congressmen who are aware of educational conditions and are planning to do something about it?

No, you say. But you can do something about it. You can invest a buck in COPE, and help elect Congressmen who will aid education and pump-prime the economy by providing funds for more classrooms, more schools, more and better-paid teachers and an educational program that will not only give us more scientists but better citizens,

# Do Your Bit for More and Better Schools — Give a Buck to COPE

# Big 3 Spurms

Continued from Page 1

only in their adjectives, the Big Three countered with the same proposal GM had offered before negotiations opened—a two-year extension of the existing contract. They accused the UAW of a "tactical maneuver" and ignored the substance of the union's offer.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's GM the UAW proposal would not add a cent to labor costs, since the extended SUB payments could easily be met from existing funds. Also, he said, the proposal included an automatic waiver of the 6c-an-hour improvement factor wage in crease which would come due May 29 if a new agreement were nego- Lure to Buyer tiated.

### Slow to Learn

position stand," he added, "it a limping start," he said. "Atassumes responsibility for pro- tempts to clear the way for selves, he argued, the new longing the slump in the auto- 1959 models by closing down the mobile industry and the reces- plants for a lengthy period dursion in the nation in the forlorn ing the summer . . . would give and selfish hope of securing a another sharp twist to the econtactical advantage over its em-

the company "still has not learned it cannot operate insulated from hard economic realities." He dismissed as "patently absurd" a company claim that the UAW's original proposals amounted to 71c an hour, an estimate 100% higher than a Ford spokesman gave to the Kefauver committee two months earlier.

Art Hughes, administrative assistant to UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler department, said the UAW proposal was "tailor-made to meet the dilemma of Chrysler's low sales, to provide more regular employment for those currently employed and job opportunities for 51,000 now on layoff."

He said the "obvious similarity" of the company's rejection to those of GM and Ford "indicates a further tightening of the auto industry's economic alliance against the welfare of the American public, against their own workers and against the union."

In his letter to the companies, Reuther described the huge



EDUCATION DIRECTORS' conference in Detroit brought together (among others) John Connors, AFL-CIO's chief pedagogue; Harry Alston, Packinghouse Workers; UAW's Brendan Sexton; Otto Pragan, Chemical Workers, and Mark Starr, ILGWU.

consumer.

"Should there be a substantial carryover of these unsold cars into the fall of this year, the "If the corporation lets its 1959 model year will get off to

auto inventory as a "plug in omy's downward spiral . . . All the pipeline from factory to hope would be gone for an upturn this year."

> Removal of the excise tax would amount to about \$190 for a typical car, the UAW president pointed out. Coupled with a "significant" additional cut by the companies themmodels "would beyond all doubt take on strong new attraction" for hundreds of thousands of potential buyers.

# Tell Congress' Drive Can Buck Up UC L

WASHINGTON - "Whoever you are," the AFL-CIO executive council says in effect, "Tell Congress, tell them | vide permanent minimum standnow, tell them by postcard, ards and bring up to date state by letter, by personal interview, by petition, by telegram, by telephone or by carrier pigeon, but tell them."

Tell them what? Tell them you want the Mills bill, which provides 16 weeks of unemployment compensation beyond the period provided in state laws, and which is now in the works in Congress, amended to bring state laws up to minimum standards.

have the support of many mem- out, will come when the unembers of both houses of Congress ployed exhaust their compensawould:

1. Establish a minimum payment of not less than half a worker's regular wage up to a maximum of two-thirds the average state wage. (For most UAW members this would mean a substantial increase in benefits.)

maximum 39

the present 16 to 30 weeks. The amended bill would prolaws which have been deliberately devaluated year by year since UC's original passage.

weeks of benefits instead of

This is the first campaign on such a scale to be launched by the AFL-CIO. Every one of the 16 million or so AFL-CIO members is invited to get into the act.

AFL-CIO economists point out that the bill would not only give overdue justice to unemployed workers but is also a key antidepression measure. Suspense Proposed amendments which day in the future, they point tion rights in large numbers. Then the cushion that has softened the impact of the recession will be gone unless Congress acts in the meantime.

> Leaflets, fact sheets, discussion outlines and petitions are now on their way to local unions. It is hoped that the leaflets at plant gates and unemployment compensation offices, door to door canvassing, union meeting discussions, radio and TV programs will combine to impress upon every union family the urgency of the campaign.

Union members can then in turn relay their sense of emergency to their Senators and Represenatives by postcard, letter, petition, resolution and personal +interview in their home towns

# Ken Bannon, Ford department director, charged that Like You, UAW Tightens Its Belt

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A reduction of 97 in the UAW staff, comprising 28 from national service departments, 50 from national organization departments and 19 from regional service staffs.

Stringent economies in travel, meeting expenses, telephone and telegraph tolls, mailings and publications, overtime, contributions, etc.

### Difficult, Essential

As UAW President Walter P. Reuther pointed out in an administrative letter to local unions, the demand for union services is at a peak at the very time when income is at the lowest figure in many years. Collective bargaining is in progress with all major employers and thousands of smaller ones; day-to-day shop problems always mount as employment shrinks; and legislative activity is more essential than ever in order to bring about effective government action on such matters as unemployment compensation.

"To meet these many responsibilities in the face of

shrinking income is a difficult task, but it must be done," he said.

Since the UAW's largest outlay is for staff, Reuther explained, an adjustment in that area was unavoidable. The aim of the economy program is to minimize the effect of the adjustment both on the persons involved and on the work of the union, he said.

Call for Sacrifice The voluntary pay-cut, for example, will permit the retention of 50 staff-members who would otherwise have to be laid off.

"The UAW was built by a lot of people working and sacrificing together," Reuther said. "This period . . . requires the same devotion, dedication and sacrifice from all of us."

Enemies of the UAW may misrepresent the economy program for their own purposes, Reuther warned. (A number of anti-union newspapers have already suggested that a paycut for the UAW members was the next logical step.)

The answer, Reuther said,

lies in the essential differences between the UAW and an industry or a business. He summarized them this way:

### Earmarked Funds

The UAW is a non-profit organization, devoted entirely to and here. the needs and interests of its members. It has no excess profits tucked away; it can't float stocks or sell bonds.

Also, most of the union's reserves are earmarked for the strike fund, by constitutional provision. They and other specialized funds (education, recreation, etc.) cannot be thrown into general revenues.

In the same way the UAW's income per member is fixed | rest bonus. For a regular by the constitution; the union can't "raise prices."

clear that the UAW was not | paid by General Motors to 60 "imposing" a wage-cut on any- of its officers and directors in one; any adjustments would be voluntary. And the temporary, voluntary cut would not apply to employes such as the clerical workers who are covered by collective bargaining agreement.

### 116 Years' Pay In 12 Months?

It would take a General Motors worker 116 years to get paid as much as the corporation's president Harlow Curtice got last year.

Curtice led the GM pay parade with \$621,000. Of this, \$201,000 was salary and the workweek that's \$298.55 an hour.

Finally, Reuther made it A total of \$10,348,415 was 1957. They got \$4,100,977 in salaries and \$6,247,438 in bonuses. It would take 60 GM workers 32 years to get as much as the GM top brass did last year.