Herbert Kohler Shows His 18th Century Stuff

WASHINGTON - A story of labor relations reminiscent of the 19th, or even the 18th, century was again unfolded before the McClellan committee here as Herbert D. Kohler, president of the Kohler Co., had his turn on the stand.

(UAW President Walter P. Reuther was slated to appear the following day, as Solidarity went to press. It was expected his testimony would conclude the Kobler probe.)

The head of the plumbing firm, against which the UAW has been on strike for nearly four years, revealed in his hour and 35 minutes of testimony that he simply had no grasp of modern labor law and no conception of the fundamental principles involved in the dispute.

For that matter, he knew little or nothing about his own company's activities. Time after time, under the decidedly gentle questioning of the Senators, he had to ask Lyman Conger, company lawyer, for the answers.

He Didn't Know

Kohler echoed Conger's earlier statement that he would "bargain" with the UAW but not sign a contract, since "that might be an illegal act." He seemed unaware that the UAW is the legally-certified bargaining agent at the plant, even when Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass) pointed this out.

The company head admitted knowing there were "spies" on his payroll, but claimed.

Continued on Page 7

5 Unions Join Bendix Meet

WASHINGTON - At the request of UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, the AFL-CIO industrial union department has called a conference for April 8 of all AFL-CIO unions having contracts with the Bendix Aviation Corp., it was announced by Al Whitehouse, IUD director.

The meeting will be in AFL-CIO headquarters here.

Representatives from the five international unions involved will compare contract provisions and will analyze wage rates and Bendix plants. They will also study an analysis of the company's financial position.

year.

Second Session

trical Workers (IUE), the Steel- Ohio." workers (USA) and the Allied Industrial Workers (AIW), which among them represent Bendix workers in 10 states and Canada. Only three of the 25 Bendix plants and facilities are as yet unorganized.

This is the second such meeting the Bendix unions have held, according to Matthews, who is director of the UAW's Bendix department.

Ford Motor Co. employment, which on Feb. 4 had dropped 21% in five months, is now 33% below its 1957 peak, Ken Bannon, UAW national Ford in Detroit alone is nearing figures show 100,803 nationally and 48,990 in the city.

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

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Begins with GA



IF THEY FINISH THIS WAY both sides obviously will be happy. UAW President Walter P. Reuther, left, and Louis G. Seaton, General Motors vice president, exchange handshake for benefit of photographers as negotiations begin.

Crucial negotiations with the Big Three auto companies got under way last week as UAW President Walter P. Reuther led the union team in its opening session with General Motors Corp. Ford Motor Co. talks begin today (Monday) and Chrysler Corp. meetings tomorrow.

Rarely has so much advance publicity attended the start of negotiations, with contract expirations still two months away. Newspapers from coast to coast ran long, analytical stories, many of which attempted to predict the outcome. More than 50 reporters and WASHINGTON - A bit of photographers clogged the hall- political shenanigans by the ways on the fifth floor of Detroit's General Motors building. scene of the bargaining. | may have cost thousands of No 'Battle Reports'

Yet little actual news emerged from the meeting and little last six months, according to more was likely to come out in the UAW Washington office. the near future. Both sides agreed not to comment on the course of the talks without first giving the other party 24 hours' notice.

As negotiations opened the UAW issued a brief statement reemphasizing that its proposals are "non-inflationary

Continued on Page 8

fringe benefits at the various Waldo Wasn't There:

any's financial position. All the contracts expire this Here's How It Was on Opening Day

Besides the UAW, the unions the table when UAW's con-Association of Machinists (IAM), week with General Motors the International Union of Elec- "Waldo Palinski of Toledo, room.

> Those five words had been knifed mysteriously into a corner of the long, wide, table-top in the negotiations room on the fifth floor of the General Motors building. Who Palinski is reporters didn't know. Neither did negotiators.

men from across the country. plus the still and movie cameraunion and company bargainers. Camera lights glared through the hallways and corridors to Millionth SUB Check catch the negotiators as they stepped off the elevator and moved toward the meeting room.

Flashbulbs popped unmerci- by the Big Three auto comdirector, revealed. The decline | fully in competition with the panies passed the million TV and movie lights, and re- mark last month, the UAW 50%, he said. The March 18 porters and cameramen jostled research department each other abruptly as they announced. Total benefits sought to move into position for have topped \$14 million. the best crack at their jobs —

One item already was on asking questions to get news or president answered that pictures. They followed Vice "better to negotiate in a favor- would have had the most iminvolved are the International tract negotiations opened this President Leonard Woodcock able economic climate, of course, mediate effect on employment. through the hall as he led the but we're confident we'll be able Yet the funds were held back at UAW negotiators to the meeting to do a good job."

Peace, Profit-Sharing

Then, closing in on UAW President Walter P. Reuther as he strode through the hallway, they finally halted him before a microphone near the conferenceroom doorway.

The number of supplementary unemployment benefit checks paid to UAW members

"What about profit-sharing?" another reporter wanted to know. "We're deadly serious about our profit-sharing plan," Reuther said. "It's a sensible, sane way to work out a program of economic gains that is non-inflationary."

As Reuther stepped into the Right off, a TV commentator long, green-walled, air-condi-The newspaper, TV and radio asked about the possibility of a tioned negotiations room, the \$100 million vehicle contract strike. "We intend to do every- reporters and photographers was placed this month (Solidathing possible to avoid a strike," crowded in behind him. He rity, March 24). men, heavily outnumbered the Reuther replied. Another ques- moved to his chair beside Woodtion came quickly. The UAW cock, who is director of UAW's General Motors department. New Reuther Film Flanking them were the 11-man UAW negotiating team; E. S. Patterson, Woodcock's adminis- | President Walter P. Reuther's trative assistant, and E. J. Mor- appearance before the Kean, assistant director of the un- | fauver Senate probe of adion's GM department.

Across the table were eight industry is now available to members of the management local unions. Write the UAW squad, headed by GM's vice Film Department, Solidarity president in charge of personnel.

Continued on Page 8

Eisenhower administration auto workers their jobs in the

Congress had authorized \$384 million for tanks, trucks and cars for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year beginning last July 1. However, up to the end of December only \$52 million had been spent.

One reason was the debt ceiling established by Congress, which the Republican administration was reluctant to raise for political reasons.

Now Snagged

Ironically, of all the \$10 billion in authorized but unspent it's defense funds, that for vehicles the very time jobs were needed - the June - January period when 25,000 auto workers were laid off.

> Also, it is reported here. the defense department is now having trouble negotiating contracts fast enough to get its money spent by June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Thanks to UAW prodding, a

A 28-minute film of UAW ministered prices in the auto House, 8000 East Jefferson. Detroit 14, Mich.

Ag Imp Bargainers Meet 20n Demands to Big 4

compared notes. It was a real tee in its formulation of con-

scribed a UAW meeting here on contract language and wage March 21. The meeting, which rates at each plant. - brought together local and in- Discuss Skilled Trades ternational union representa- They also discussed implementives and officers who deal with tation of the UAW's new skilled the Big Four in the farm imple- trades program adopted at the ment industry, had been called April 1957 convention. by UAW Vice President Pat Delegates from Caterpillar tive bargaining efforts among going after a master agreement these four large chains:

International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Allis-Chalmers and John Deere. They are the major chains in the industry.

It was the first such meeting ever called, according to Greathouse, who is director of the union's agricultural implement department and its I-H, A-C and Deere departments and the Caterpillar intra-corporation coun-

at each company reported on

EYEOPENER

ST. LOUIS AREA Tune in WEW 770 k.c.-6:00-6:30 a.m.

appeared only once before in Solidarity.

of Service Club of McQuay-Norris Co.

darted across the street in front of him.

It's only—how did you die?"

But his passing was not without note.

same could be said of many a UAW member.

This is the last time it will be set in type.

Your Death Doesn't Count:

It's How You Die That Tells

INDIANAPOLIS-UAW member Lowren B. Hurt's name

That first time was a happy occasion in February. It

Hurt, who was 77 but had retired only three years before,

Now, Solidarity reports his death—caused by his own

Hurt died of injuries inflicted when he deliberately

Under the title, "Well Done, Mr. Hurt," the Indianapolis

Beginning with that quotation, the editorial went on to

"With an unashamed tear we mourn the death of Lowren

Bernard Hurt. We never met him. But we know something

very important about him. He was a man who thought of

others before he thought of himself. He was a man who re-

acted by instinct in compassion for others, without a mo-

ment's hesitation to consider how he might fare himself in

the action. In short, he was a man of the stuff of which

Lowren Hurt's epitaph was especially deserved, but the

was a report that he had attended a party Local 24 had

had his picture taken with former co-workers in the Years

swerved his car to avoid hitting a seven-year-old girl who

Star published an editorial praising his unhesitating gallan-

"It's not the fact that you're dead that counts:

On your radio dial

held for its retired members.

selflessness and courage.

try.

say:

heroes are made."

CHICAGO—"We sat down and progress made by each committract demands. Delegates then That's how one delegate de- | "compared notes" on general

Greathouse to coordinate collec- said workers at that chain were this year. Cat locals at present have individual contracts at each plant with different termination dates.

> International Harvester workers already enjoy a master agreement. Deere and A-C locals have "identical language" contracts at each plant with the same termination date. They are also seeking outright master agreements.

A maximum of four delegates from each of the top bargaining committees of the four chains One representative from the were accredited to the meeting. Both Life-Savers top union negotiating committee in addition, the conference was attended by Regional Directors regional service representatives; representatives from Regions 3 and 6; and the assistant directors and staff members from each of the national departments involved. The assistant priately enough, a UAW member counties adjacent to Henry director of the J. I. Case depart- was the master of ceremonies at County establish similar units director, assisted. ment also sat in on the meeting, the dedication here of a pink in other localities.



'THANKS, UAW' says Charles (Chuck) Wood, in uniform, being congratulated by H. H. McClintic, Local 371 education director and master of ceremonies at dedication of monument to policeman who founded New Castle (Ind.) life-saving unit with the union's financial assistance.

Robert Johnston (4), Harvey Kitzman (10), Ray Ross (2A) and E. T. Michael (8) and their Castle Cop Finds Ally In Civic-Minded Local 371

NEW CASTLE, Ind.—Appro- | cently it was asked to help other which was chaired by Great- granite monument to Charles Master of cermonies at the house. (Chuck) Woods, founder of the presentation of the monument

> man, wore out a lot of shoe ent included James White, New leather in 1944 trying to get a Castle city attorney, and Raycivic-minded organization to mond Johnson, Henry county | back him in setting up the unit. | commissioner.

Not until he knocked on Lotion. Mobilizing all the CIO council in the city, the local contributed a Dodge panel truck and the equipment that made up the first organized life-saving unit the community had ever had.

boats and its own building. Re-

Now, the unit has two vehicles, around before long. UAW Foursome

JONESBORO, Ark.—The first Congressional district labor school held here heard the partment of Local 459 stepped voices and votes of four UAW in to help the tool room mamembers.

Among the 45 delegates to the sion of Serrick Corp. one-day session were Earl Walt- Pledges Made from Blytheville Local 1249.

Bill Laney urged the delegates as his troubles continued and to spearhead an organized labor they were still employed. drive for several improvements | More than \$50 a week has been sation benefits.

city's emergency life-saving unit. was H. H. McClintic, Local 371 Woods, a New Castle police- education director. Those pres-an, wore out a lot of shoe ent included James White, New Meets April 9

cal 371's door did he get ac- Orlen Found Out What Frencs Are April 11, according to UAW Vice

MUNCIE, Ind.—Orlen Powell's back home out of the hospital now, and if an easier mind speeds recovery, he'll be up and

When he went into the hospital suffering from chronic heart, liver and kidney ailments, it looked bleak for him, his wife and four children. Not only was he ill, his sick benefits and hospitalization had been exhausted.

Then the skilled trades dechinist in the Acme-Lees divi-

in state laws, among them in- raised. It's been deposited within creased unemployment compen- a credit union special account and each week a check's been sent to Powell's family.

4.000 Get 101/2-126

JACKSONVILLE, Ark .-Across-the-board increases of 10½-12c an hour have been tacked onto the pay of 400 Redmond Motors Inc. workers here as a result of UAW Local 1000's new two-year contract.

Region 5 Director Russell Letner said the 10½ c went to women workers in the small electric motors plant, while the 12c hike was for men.

Both the life insurance and health insurance plans now are fully company-paid, he said.

He added that seniority problems, along with other issues that had annoyed workers in the plant, were resolved by the pact which was reached with the aid of a federal conciliator. Workers Staunch

Letner attributed much of the success of negotiations to the firm stand taken by the workers, who had voted to strike if necessary. He pointed out that more than 200 showed up at each of three meetings the local called in the final stages of the talks.

The negotiating committee was headed by Luther Hawks, local president, and included Ophelia Blassingame, vice president; Katherine Waters, financial secretary; Russell Freeland, Leona Hardcastle and Alta Jones. William Kimberling, sub-regional

CHICAGO - The Allis-Chalmers national negotiating committee of the UAW will meet here April 9 and 10, just in advance of the two-day A-C council meeting, which starts on President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's A-C depart-

The bargaining group will select a skilled trades member to serve on the committee.

The top negotiating committee for International Harvester workers, meanwhile, met here March 20 to lay the groundwork for the many contract demands which will be served on I-H management when bargaining talks begin June 1.

At the conclusion of the oneday conference, the committee voted to meet again for the entire week of May 5 to hammer its demands into final shape, reports Stanley Shelton, Local 402, Springfield, O., committee chairman and head of the I-H coun-

The top committee is made up of one member from each major Harvester local and one liaison representative from each of the two sub-committees which represent skilled trades and office and technical workers.

ers, Bob Cunningham, Mack A tool room grinder familiar Eagan Jr. and Willard Glover, with Powell's plight came up Central Metal Products workers with the idea of department members pledging themselves to Deputy Labor Commissioner chip in \$1 a week apiece as long

UNION LEADERS AND NEWSPAPERMEN got together at a successful press and public relations conference called by the Denver area labor federation and liked it so well another meeting is planned. At the speaker's table were (left to right) Russell Casey, chairman of the education committee; J. R. Young, DALF secretary-treasurer; Paul Ellenberger, chairman of the PR committee; Bob Lucas, managing editor, Denver Post; George Gavender, president, Colorado Labor Council; Palmer Hoyt, editor, Denver Post; Rev. David Collwell, panel moderator and past president, Denver council of churches; Jack Foster, e ditor, Rocky Mountain News; Herrick Roth, state senator; Vincent Dwyer, managing editor, Rocky Mountain News and Eldon W. Cooper, DALF president and UAW member.

Meanwhile, Blame the Unions

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.— Walter K. Gutman, financial columnist for the New York World Telegram and Sun told a meeting here that the present economic recession was manufactured by the government and management to bring labor leaders into line.

Addressing members of the research staff of a securities firm, Gutman said:

"Our present recession or depression—call it what you will—was manufactured. They got it because they wanted it. The government was making efforts to tone down Wall Street. One reason was that they wanted to prevent inflation.

"Then they wanted a situation where management could combat labor. In forthcoming negotiations, management will be in a better position to slow down labor. It has been a planned recession to combat labor leaders like Reuther and [think it has been successful in putting labor leaders in a position where they cannot be so comfortable as in a boom."

Gutman predicted that the government would start giving the economy "stimulants" in March and April if necessary and that stocks would be up again in July.

WICHITA, Kan.—With the primary elections drawing nearer and nearer, several races were developing for Congressional seats, according to Kansas political observers.

The two Democratic state chief executives, Gov. George

Who Serve

WICHITA, Kan.—Alvita Mumma, UAW Local 570. is one of the Wichita Labor Federation's COPE committee handling the drive in the area this election year.

Another UAW member, Bill Crebs, of Local 972, has also been handed a responsible task, as chairman of the registration subcommittee working under the group on which Alvita serves.

and education groups.

Chairman for the main committee is Bill Van Franken of the International Association of Machinists.

Docking and Lt. Gov. Joseph W. Henkle, Sr., both were considered excellent prospects to retain their posts if labor support continued.

Docking was elected in 1956 against a Republican rightto-work advocate. He was expected to keep vital labor support in view of his sustained stand against both the scab law and sales tax legislation. Henkle, a lumberman, is expected to file for re-election without any opposition on the horizon in his own party.

In the first Congressional dis-Other subcommittees desig- | trict, comprising 13 counties, the nated to handle various Republican incumbent, William phases of the campaign in- H. Avery, was expected to have clude the get-out-the-vote, stiff opposition from Robert finance, women's activities Domme, a Democrat who has served twice as a state representative and once as a Shawnee county commissioner.

> Domme, a Topeka lawyer, has had UAW support in each of his



STOPPING JUST LONG ENOUGH TO POSE for the picture is the crew working on a typical night at Wichita area COPE headquarters. Among them are Willhite, Yocum, Hillenbrand and Thompson. Other UAW Local 972 members in the group are Ed Fleming, local president, and Dick Rusher. Another one in the photo is M. R. Lee, UAW representative.

party held until Avery squeaked

Democrats were expected to file in the primary with the leading barely lost the race two years ago against the Republican now holding it, Myron V. George.

A dog fight within the GOP 300 others are already on layoff. temporary layoffs. for the post was possible, with John F. Vermillion, an Independence newspaperman and state representative, battling George.

In the fourth district (15 central counties), the 77-yearold incumbent, Ed. H. Rees, could expect a fight from two Democrats. Warner Moore, Sedgwick county attorney, and John D. Montgomery, a Junction City newspaperman who lost to Rees by a small margin in 1956.

In the fifth district's 33 southwestern countries, Democrat J. Floyd Breeding faced a fight in Washington to get defense period ending Feb. 1, according to keep his seat from being contracts for the plant to pre- to estimates of the United taken by Clifford Hope, Jr., son of a former Republican in Con-

In the sixth district, made up i of 26 northwestern counties, the Republican seat holder, Wint Smith, who won by a narrow margin last time, faces a tough fight in view of GOP farm policies, observers thought.

are high that this young Democrat can recapture the seat his In the third district (nine southeastern counties), five Other Areas Hit, Too

than 350 members of UAW Local cents an hour over that of a candidate Denver D. Hargis, who 296 will lose their jobs May 31 year ago, take-home pay for when the Oliver Corp. closes its Georgia workers has decreased, No. 2 plant here, reports Buck due in part to reduction in Gardner, local president. About hours, but mostly because of

> The permanent closing of the plant, announced March 19 in Chicago by Alva W. Phelps, board chairman and president of the farm implement firm, came as a complete surprise to the local and the workers.

which go into the assembly of sippi. farm machinery and industrial tractors built at other Oliver Denver Down doomed plant will be shipped to these other plants.

agement and has made efforts for the preceding 12-month vent its closing. These efforts States employment service. have so far been unsuccessful.

The local hopes to work out some kind of severance pay plan for the workers facing

are unionized. Some are under Corp. cutbacks have thrown contract with the UAW, others hundreds out of work both in with the International Associa- the mill and in the mines. tion of Machinists and the Allied | A corollary of the unemploy-Industrial Workers.

record month of December, 1956. KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — This

26,800 in February.

reported for January the "heav-status of the chronically disiest load of unemployment com- tressed," an employment expert pensation claimants" in the his- has charged. tory of the department—49,300 | Solomon Barkin, secretary-—an increase of 16,000 over a treasurer of the area employyear ago.

Unemployment in the five that Knoxville, Detroit and Musprincipal metropolitan areas of kegon, Mich., were the three the state — Atlanta, Augusta, areas to be placed in this cate-Columbus, Macon and Savannah gory "with the increase in gen-—totaled 34,100 in January, 1958 eral unemployment in January." But even if she had, she —a jump of 10,700 over the

that she was disqualified from mission, just because somebody office workers are not always Today the figure is 314,000 a de- legislation to relieve the discline of 27,100.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — More, Despite a pay increase of two

Average hourly earnings for production workers in Georgia is \$1.54 with the weekly average totaling \$58.98, which is considerably less than the national figure, although slightly in excess of other southern states, The plant produces parts notably Alabama and Missis.-

DENVER-Over 13,500 people are jobless in the Denver met-The local has met with man-ropolitan area, a jump of 50%

During the same period the increase in unemployment in the rest of Colorado rose 23% permanent loss of their jobs. to 20,810. The hardest hit areas Oliver plant No. 1 here is or- have been in the southeastern ganized by UAW Locals 1095 and portion of the state—Pueblo, Walsenburg and Trinidad— All plants in the Oliver chain where Colorado Fuel & Iron

ment picture is the growing country welfare case loads. According to Guy R. Justis, state welfare director, case loads ATLANTA, Ga.—With layoffs jumped 19% from 1,114 in Janu-

The number of idle increased area is one of "three new major surplus labor areas The state labor department (which) have been placed in the

ment expansion committee, said

The AEEC is a cross-section Biggest share in the unem-| citizens' group headed by former tressed areas.



THOSE LONG LISTS contain the registered voters of Sedgwick county, Kan. Those working over them include four COPE committeemen from UAW Local 972, Roy Hillenbrand, Bill Yocum, Lyle Wilhite and Clyde Thompson. Others in the picture are Orville Carver, Pat McKaig, Clyde Lehmus, Bob Doyle from the electrical and communications workers unions.

\$435 Ain't Much, But -

Leave, Shmeave, You're Out! - GM Georgia Reels

No one will claim that \$435 ordered her to repay the \$145 is "a lot of money"—not at to- she had already received. day's prices — but when you're Livingston Appeals unemployed, it will seem like a small fortune.

ment compensation benefits.

Christine, a non-union office worker at GM Photographic in Detroit, returned from a maternity leave only to find that her "leave of absence" wasn't really that. There was no work for her, she was told, so she applied for UC.

She received five checks, amounting to \$145. Suddenly, the checks stopped.

the Michigan Employment Secu- GM's letter and without addi- would not have had so much same month in 1957. rity Commission, claiming the tional evidence to substantiate trouble getting her UC—the Christine UC benefits and ask- an "error." ing for a re-determination.

The amount is evidence of re-determination was denied. It fired, she was re-hired as a state of Georgia have reached during the same period. the mean and petty ways of the was at this point that, at the trimmer on the midnight shift a three-year high. multi-million-dollar General request of Ralph Liberato, pres- and told "not to tell her fellow For January of this year the ident of UAW Office and Tech- workers that the union had got number of employed workers Knoxville Socked was 47,500 less than for the Motors Corp., because it tried to gyp Christine Brefka out of just that much in unemploy
ident of UAW Office and Technical Workers Local 160, attorney her job back for her."

Winston Livingston stepped in to help Christine to help Christine.

He appealed the MESC's decision. The appeal was heard by Norval B. Fast, commission referee, who ruled that Christine did not have to repay the \$145 and was indeed entitled to further unemployment compensation benefits. (She eventually received another \$290 in benefits).

The commission, said the referee, had erred by stopping the GM had written a letter to checks solely on the basis of

receiving any more checks and in GM knows how to write. that fortunate.

that's necessary.

But it wasn't necessary to

"tell." Her fellow workers already knew it.

The moral of the story, according to Liberato, is: office workers need a union, just like everybody else. Union contracts guarantee job security, seniority, leaves of absence. Had Christine been in an organized unit, she could not have been fired after returning from a maternity leave.

There's the little matter of at the sprawling Lockheed Air- ary of last year to 1,324 during proof, even if GM doesn't think craft Corp. plant at Marietta the same month this year in

topping the list, unemployment Denver. The overall case load Six months after Christine figures for the state of Georgia for the state's 63 counties in-Christine's request for another had been so unceremoniously have reached a three-year high. creased 11% from 3,847 to 4,246

MESC had "erred" in granting the claim that there had been union would have seen to that. ployment rolls is attributed to Senator Prentiss Brown, Detroit, Christine was lucky—Local 160 increased idleness in the manu- and Charles Murphy, former aid Don't get frightened, boys, he heard about her case and step- facturing fields which reached a to ex-President Truman. The The commission then ruled seemed to be saying to the com- ped right in. Other non-union peak of 341,700 in October, 1955. group is actively seeking federal





Another symbol of spring—at least around the house—is a paintbrush.

And this year a piece of furniture's shabbiness isn't the only reason for painting it. Interior decorators are recommending it.

After several seasons of emphasis on plain wood furniture, they're suggesting an occasional painted table, chair or chest to relieve the monotony or liven up your home's color scheme. For instance, a chest painted soft orange red might add warmth to an all-beige decor. There's almost no limit to the color contrasts you can have.

Painting's a craft, of course, but it's by no means impossible for an enthusiastic—and interested—homemaker. Here are a few tips that might prove useful.

First thing, of course, is getting the old finish off. Be sure to follow the directions on the varnish remover can. That is, if you're told to wait 20 minutes after applying the remover before you start scraping—do it that way.

This is probably the least pleasant task connected with painting. It's also likely to be the riskiest. Do it in a well-ventilated cellar or an open garage.. Wherever you do it, don't smoke.

Once the old finish is all off, you ought to give the surface a going over with 2/0 finishing sandpaper. This gives the paint a surface to cling to. Otherwise, it might be too slick. After sandpapering, clean all the surface with a rag moistened in turpentine.

Since a gallon of paint covers 500 square feet, a pint ought to provide two coats on a standard sized chest. As a rule, one or two undercoats and two top coats will suffice. Your paint dealer will give you good advice on what to buy to do each particular job best.

When you start, if the paint seems too thick, add a little turpentine. Be careful, however, not to dump in too much. Otherwise, your paint'll be too watery and there's no way to rethicken it. Try putting the turpentine in a few drops at a time until you get the right thickness.

Don't start painting just anywhere on the piece of furniture. The best method is to work from top to bottom. Always take care not to leave an unpainted section completely surrounded by a freshly painted surface that the brush shouldn't disturb.

Always be sure the last coat you put on is completely dry before you brush on another.

To be sure the first one is free of brush marks, rub it with 6/0 sandpaper. Rub with long parallel strokes and only just enough to level the tops of the brush marks. Don't bear down on the edges or corners or you'll cut right through the paint.

Lay the next coat on across the direction you brushed the first.

Spring isn't all fun and games. Especially for the housewife who has the chore of storing her winter articles away from the moths and

r. ildew.

Blankets and comforters, carpets and rugs, draperies, slipcovers and bedspreads — if all these are to be still useful and not chewed up or stained when you drag them out next fall, a little thought and planning's essential.

That, and enough bags and boxes to take care of all the items to be stored. Nothing's more irksome than to get everything down, washed or cleaned and folded or rolled — only to wind up shy of containers.

Actually, the job begins with laundering. On some of the newer fabrics, you'll find it will have paid you in time and fretting to have kept the manufacturer's cleaning instructions — whether they can be washed or dry cleaned.

If you've neglected to keep the manufacturer's tags, you may be

stuck. where you.] doesn assista Ger

related hues-for example

rather than complementary

and green. Secondary col

low- and blue-greens—will

able t cleane and s most made Dynel chine settin

be si moth folds you also milde

If y



Wondering what the experts are predicting will happen to home decoration this spring?

RE: Chairs will be curved, in n human contours, rather than Chests will have a heavier, Bed headboards will be utilized ace with built-in lighting.

Color's on its way back to dress hite scheme. But the colors are -for example, red and orange, complementary ones such as red Secondary colors—purples, yele-greens-will be popular.

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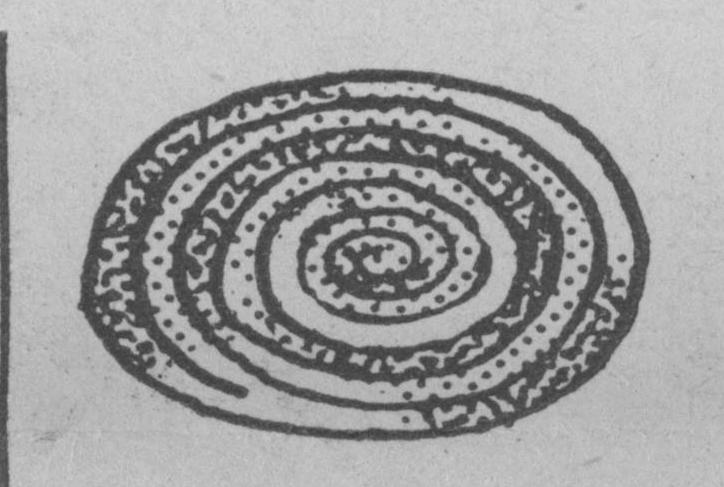
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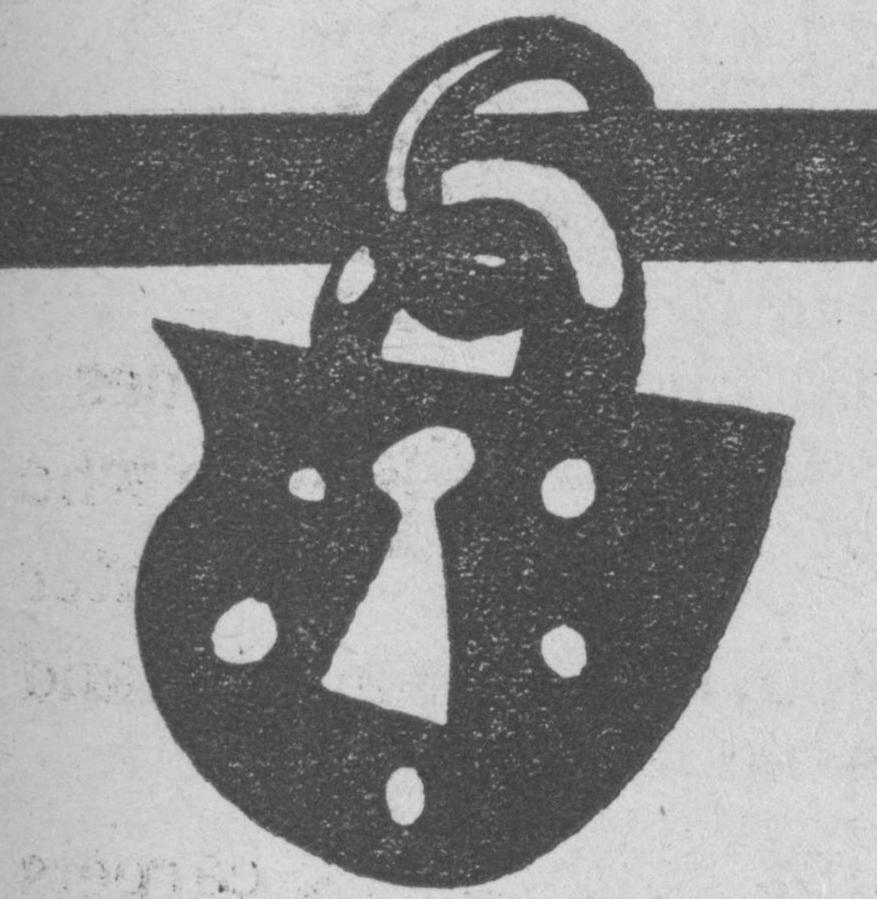
be



RUGS: Small rather than room-size rugs are gaining in popularity. Patterns will be bolder, utilizing such designs as stripes, checkerboards and, for novelty, even stylized versions of fruit.



WALLPAPER: Patterns and colors will be bolder, with the patterns getting away from abstract designs back to recognizable motifs. The newest idea is to use just one panel of wallpaper to one wall, instead of papering all four walls.



stuck. Unless, of course, the store where you bought them can help you. If you call and the sales clerk doesn't know, ask for the buyer or assistant buyer. They'll know.

Generally speaking, it's preferable to wash your blankets. A dry cleaned blanket will keep its shape and size, but the fluffiness is almost sure to disappear. Blankets made from acrylic fibers—Acrilan, Dynel, Orlon or Verel—can be machine washed at the warm water setting.

Wool blankets, of course, can be sprayed. Or you can sprinkle mothballs or flakes among the folds when you store them. If you live in a damp region, it's also a good idea to put a bag of mildew preventive in with them. If you'll got a cedar chest, stop

worrying about your woolens. If you haven't, they're making boxes of vinyl fabric that are both attractive and convenient. You know, too, that blankets can be folded and piled on top of each other in jumbo garment bags. Or you can wrap them in plastic and seal them with masking tape.

When you store your rugs, roll them, never fold them. Wrap them in heavy wrapping paper or plastic film, seal them with masking tape and label them.

Draperies, slipcovers and bedspreads are another problem. If they're made of silk or contain acetate, are quilted or heavily lined — they ought to be dry cleaned.

Of course, cottons, rayon chenille spreads and Nylon, Dacron, Fortisan and some of the other new man-made fibers are usually handwashed or put in the machine.

These you fold lightly and put in cardboard or plastic boxes or wrap in plastic and seal with tape.

Signs of spring are all about us. Blossoms are blossoming, buds are budding and the cry of "Play Ball!" is heard throughout the

JANE The smells of spring are many and varied. The fra-Says: grance of dogwood and appleblossom mingles with other less romantic odors: peat moss and fertilizer, paint and tennis shoes and hamburgers broiling over charcoal.

The sounds of spring are multitudinous. Robins sing and housewives mutter that everybody else in the neighborhood has had their window screens up for weeks now. Little girls jump rope to the chant of "Mabel, Mabel, set the table, don't forget the red hot pepper!"

There is the whirr of roller skates and lawnmowers, and the clicking of hedge clippers and the roar of vacuum cleaners.

There are the sighs of wives whose husbands have gone trout fishing instead of painting the lawn furniture. And the groans of husbands who are spading flower beds and wishing they were on the golf course.

There is the plopping sound of small boys' fists punching new catchers' mitts, and the smack of bats hitting balls. Sometimes there is the shattering sound of balls hitting plate glass windows.

There are the shouts of children calling to each other to come out and play, and the shouts of grownups calling children to come in to dinner.

And there are the sights of spring. Sidewalks are chalked with hopscotch games, and the messages to the world that Peter loves Susie. Sunsuited tots squat in sandboxes, and their mothers leave unmade beds in the house to weed flower beds in the sunshine.

Spring changes things. Children who have cluttered hallways during the winter with rubbers and mittens and scarfs, now clutter hallways with tennis rackets and roller skates and baseball bats.

In the spring, teen-agers' thoughts lightly turn to where they have probably been all winter, but it becomes more noticeable in the spring when they wander around dreamily, hand in hand.

People who felt tired and rundown all winter, and still feel tired and rundown, now call it spring fever.

And husbands, who have finally become accustomed to their wives' fall hats, must now readjust to even sillier spring bonnets.

Winter woolens are packed away in mothballs, and barbecues and picnic tables are arranged on patios. Usually, as it turns out, prematurely.

A change of seasons puts everything a little out of focus. And if spring doesn't make everything exactly perfect, it does make things seem quite a lot better.



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Start Public Works Plans Now, Says Senate Leader

(Most economists agree — and the Employment Act of 1946 provides that when private employment drops, the government should take up the slack by stepping up public works programs. To be effective in time to meet an emergency, these programs must be planned far in advance. The following article, adapted from a speech delivered more than a month ago, shows that the Democratic leadership in Congress was ready to act in February, while the Eisenhower administration is still stalling today. — Ed.)

By LYNDON B. JOHNSON Senate Majority Leader

o THROUGHOUT its history the Democratic party has been the party of deeds. The Republican party, despite some exceptional individuals, has on the hole been the party of "normalcy", complacency and "never do today what can be put off until tomorrow."

Because of Democratic action we have enduring crshions against misery and grief for our people.



Johnson

We have social security to provide people with income in the declining years of their lives.

We have the Securities and Exchange Commission to squeeze the water out of stocks and crack down on manipulators of

greed and selfishness.

We have insurance to protect the bank savings of our people.

These and a long series of protective institutions, devised by men of brains and heart, are the monuments to the Democratic party.

But although we respect our past, we do not live in it. As Democrats we live and work in the present and we plan for the future. A political party, like a great nation, is strong and vigorous only when it meets head-on the realities of the present and the developing problems of the future.

We have more than the mere desire to band together; we have a

Lyndon B. Johnson is one of the few southern Democrats who on most issues can be found on the liberal side. He has lived in and around Johnson City, Tex. for all his 49 years. He began his career as a teacher, later switching to the law. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1937 and served there until 1948, when he won a Senate seat in a bitter contest which found organized labor on his side. He became Democratic leader in 1953.

dedicated desire to do those things which must be done if our country is to survive and is to grow in strength, freedom and prosperity.

There are problems which cry for consideration and for action. The Senate Democrats are aware of their deep responsibility for meeting them. Let me list just a few of these problems:

- 1. An education bill that will keep us in the race between tyranny and freedom.
- 2. A farm bill to protect the men and women who work the soil even if it is vetoed by the President again.
- 3. A housing bill that will be a long stride toward putting a roof over the heads of every family.
- 4. A small-business bill similar to the federal land bank for farmers.
- 5. Constructive action in the field of foreign trade and aid.
- 6. Ground-rules that will protect constructive labor against the selfish schemes of a small handful of racketeers.

7. A policy toward outer space



Photo by the Building Tradesman

Public works projects could help meet this depression just as they did in the Thirties, argues the Senate majority leader.

created by mature minds instead of Madison avenue hucksters.

- 8. A groundwork for peace in the world through the United Nations and international cooperation.
- 9. Long-range planning to conserve our natural resources.
- 10. A public works program that will put our unemployed back on the job and which will represent a sound investment in the future.

Let us examine this last point in more detail, so as to be absolutely sure of what would be involved in such a public works program.

It cannot be created in a matter of minutes, hours or even days. It takes at least 15 months from the day someone gives the green light to the day the concrete is poured.

would like to recommend that the administration start now to plan a public works program. If we are fortunate we may never need it. But if the situation grows worse there can be no substitute for foresight.

I am not talking just about schools, roads, power and reclamation dams which this country always

needs in good times or bad. I am talking about such things as the constructive public works projects of the Thirties which brought into being permanent public improvement in every city, town and village in America.

If we do not need such a program, nothing will be lost by planning it. But if the program becomes necessary, planning now will be valuable insurance and much misery could be spared our people.

Let me say this now: Urgency is not a dirty word.

There are those who regard any show of grave concern as unthinkable; who, if their very lives depended on it, would not admit the life of our economy may very well depend upon the urgency with which we attack the problems before us.

Values are out of focus when the man displaying the greatest sense of urgency in this administration is the Postmaster General.

America will not win out over its problems if our only bold ideas consist of new ways of selling old and outworn concepts. Nor can a Madison avenue "new look" bring us the strength we must have.

Foul and Fair By RAY DENISON

WITH ALL the publicity given crime on the waterfront, one would expect that waterfront, one would expect that somewhere someone would go to jail. The movies, books and even TV, with its recent chronicle of the life of the late Albert Anastasia, have found a rich lode along the docks and have worked it thoroughly, usually fading out with the vague suggestion that things are on the upswing for the guys who do the work.

A new novel, The Raw Edge, doesn't attempt to make this moral because Ben Appel has been around the docks long enough to know the score and to grow cynical—as all must.

This is the situation, he says: The waterfront is a jungle, it's in the control of crafty creatures who've bulled their way up, and in our lifetime it's not going to change.

The reason waterfront guys don't go to jail and reform movements die aborning is simple. Companies that sell to steamship lines the service of unloading their ships are big business. They want the ships unloaded, loaded and cleared in as few hours as possible. If the price is to do business with a mobster who controls the longshoremen, the businessman doesn't mind in the least.

Moreover, it's documented fact that many so-called respectable businessmen prefer it that way and have fought to keep it so. Any deal is preferred to doing business with workers in a responsible, democratic union.

And so, the "respectable" businessmen sit on mayor's committees by day and mobster committees by night. Ben Appel has written a novel, but it's all so, so true.

THE RAW EDGE, by Benjamin Appel, Random House, \$3.95.

By RUSS SMITH

W/HAT WOULD you do if suddenly conor required to appear before a Congressional subjected to arrest? Under prosecution for pull yourself out. a felony or misdemeanor? In case of search,

undoubtedly, by the law and its many ramifications than by almost any other phase of Defendant's Rights, which for the first time are the facts this department found in a survey: makes understandable to the layman his rights under the law—and the law's shortcomings in that field.

The author, David Fellman, has written an important book, probably the first fairly complete explanation in understandable lannon-criminal defendant or possible defendant.

More important, it makes a major contribution to the understanding of rights enjoyed by what the author calls the "quasi-defendant" — anyone subjected to loyalty or security risk investigation or appearing before a Congressional investigating committee. Here, in the author's view, are where the shortcomings are most flagrant.

clearer picture of the laws designed to safeguard society and the individual. This, plus the exercise of justice, makes it very worth- fees of 12-15% of your debts.

THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS, by David Fellman, Rinehart & Co. \$5.00.

Two New Books // Voure Un Against It

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

fronted as a loyalty or security risk, WITH average wages down and unemployment up the recession is aggravating wage-earners' financial problems... to put it mildly. The big danger is that by the time the recession investigation? What are your rights when is over you may end up so heavily in debt it may take years to

So far social security payments, unemployment compensation seizure or any of the various legal processes? and other government benefits have taken up about half the nationwide drop in wages. Social security especially is proving to Today's average citizen is more confused, be a life-saving cushion for older workers as they are laid off or work only part time.

But debt problems are beginning to brew for many families, everyday life. Now comes a new book, The especially as their unemployment compensation runs out. Here

> • Banks throughout the country are experiencing an increase in installment-collection problems and a rise in auto repossessions, the American Bankers Association reports. • More people are borrowing money. Personal loans from

> banks increased over 10% in the last 12-month period. More people are borrowing on their life insurance, too, the Institute of Life Insurance finds.

• People are finding it harder to pay back cash loans as well guage of the laws affecting the criminal or as installment debts. The increase in delinquent personal loans over last year is slight so far but noticeable, and banks are having to press harder to get their payments.

If you do get into a financial crisis in this period, here's what

1. Use your credit union's help. It can provide useful guidance and service in a crisis.

2. Beware of excessive interest charges and high fees exacted by companies advertising "consolidation loans."

3. Use fully the community resources and services available to working families caught in an emergency.

To the honor of the credit unions, they are not experiencing the delinquencies and emergency borrowing some banks, insur-Fellman's book gives the reader a much ance companies and finance companies are encountering. In this crisis, the credit unions are doing the job they were

designed to do. The additional fees are the big reason to avoid loan company the historic reasoning behind each step in "consolidation loans." Even reputable debt consolidators charge

All a debt consolidator can do is arrange with your creditors to stretch you payments and work out an emergency budget. This you may be able to do for yourself.

They've called it a "fool's paradise" for years — but somehow Uruguay's good times keep rolling along.

Luis Ferreira, roving correspondent for Montevideo's "El Pais," told the story in UAW's Solidarity House last week as he stopped off to cable home a feature story on America's labor movement.

But Ferreira was nursing quite a story himself on his little-publicized homeland along South America's Atlantic seaboard.

A member of the Union of Reporters and Journalists (loose translation), Ferreira points out that the right of trade union membership is written clearly into Uruguay's constitution.

Trade unions have negotiated the average wages in textile and meat-packing industries up to 1,-000 to 1,200 pesos monthly — or almost \$400 U.S.

"I was surprised to discover the other day that the average pay in those industries here in America is not as high," said Ferreira. (U. S. textile wages average about \$1.50 an hour or \$260 a month.)

Uruguayans don't pay income tax



Luis Ferreira

but are subject to widespread sales taxes.

Thirty years of work is a magic number which decides a worker's ultimate living standards for:

• Each worker contributes 10% of his wages into a retirement fund —with management matching the amount—for 30 years of his working life.

Retirement is compulsory at age 60 (with some exceptions) and the retiree continues to receive the equivalent of his full pay every

month from the government.

• To start off his retirement properly, management must give the retired worker 15 months' pay immediately as an added bonus.

Job transfers don't affect a worker's pension rights. And his retirement pay is based on his average monthly earnings for five years before retirement. It is raised automatically to stay at par with more recently-negotiated wages.

• Total disability retirement is also at full pay for life.

• The Uruguayan worker's pension, on his death, continues at half rate to his surviving wife and at two-thirds rate if the widow has children under 21.

With such assured buying-power building up, why the "fool's paradise" tag?

"We have just 2,500,000 inhabitants," said Ferreira. "Our economy springs mainly from agriculture, from cattle ranches and so on. The lure of city employment has been tremendous, as you can well understand from high wages and retirement payments. This has resulted in many going to the cities in search of work. Prosperity and high pensions have not flown backward into the farm areas.

"A government that is so sympathetic to the people and to the labor movement finds it difficult to attract foreign capital. The result has been a distinct fall-off in productivity. Swift's and Armour's top managements in Chicago last December ordered their largest plants < in Uruguay closed."

60% For Year

Unemployment is highly discouraged, Ferreira pointed out. Depending on the industry and its ratio of profits to investment, a company may have to pay a laid-off worker co up to three months' full pay for idling him. Average unemployment compensation is 60% of full pay for a full year.

Sadly, Ferreira comments: "Our full-pay pension system has been in effect since 1923 generally, and since 1910 for all civil servants including army personnel. Experts have said it's a fool's paradise that must end some day, but somehow it has continued.

"With our gross national product showing signs of decreasing, I think maybe the end is coming. Uruguay just doesn't have the right economic climate—but you, here in the United States, here is

one place it really can work."

Kohler McCarthyism Like Charlie, Not Joe

Continued from Page 1

they had been hired "because we thought our telephone lines were being tapped." He denied knowing that they spied on workers, union officials, etc.

At one point Kohler stoutly (Solidarity, March 17) "excellent." Later, though, he acknowledged that workers had to bolt their lunch in two to four-minute intervals.

Contract a Mystery

As for maternity leave, a woman would be rehired "if she came back within two years and if we had a job for her," he said. She would not retain any seniority rights.

Kohler said he didn't know the terms of the original UAW

Is Barry Slipping?

WASHINGTON - The attitude of Herbert Kohler and his company is too extreme even for Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) who can get pretty extreme himself.

"Putting myself in Mr. Kohler's place, I would have been more conciliatory" after the courts prohibited mass picketing in 1954, Sen. Goldwater told a newsman. would have sat down with an agreement."

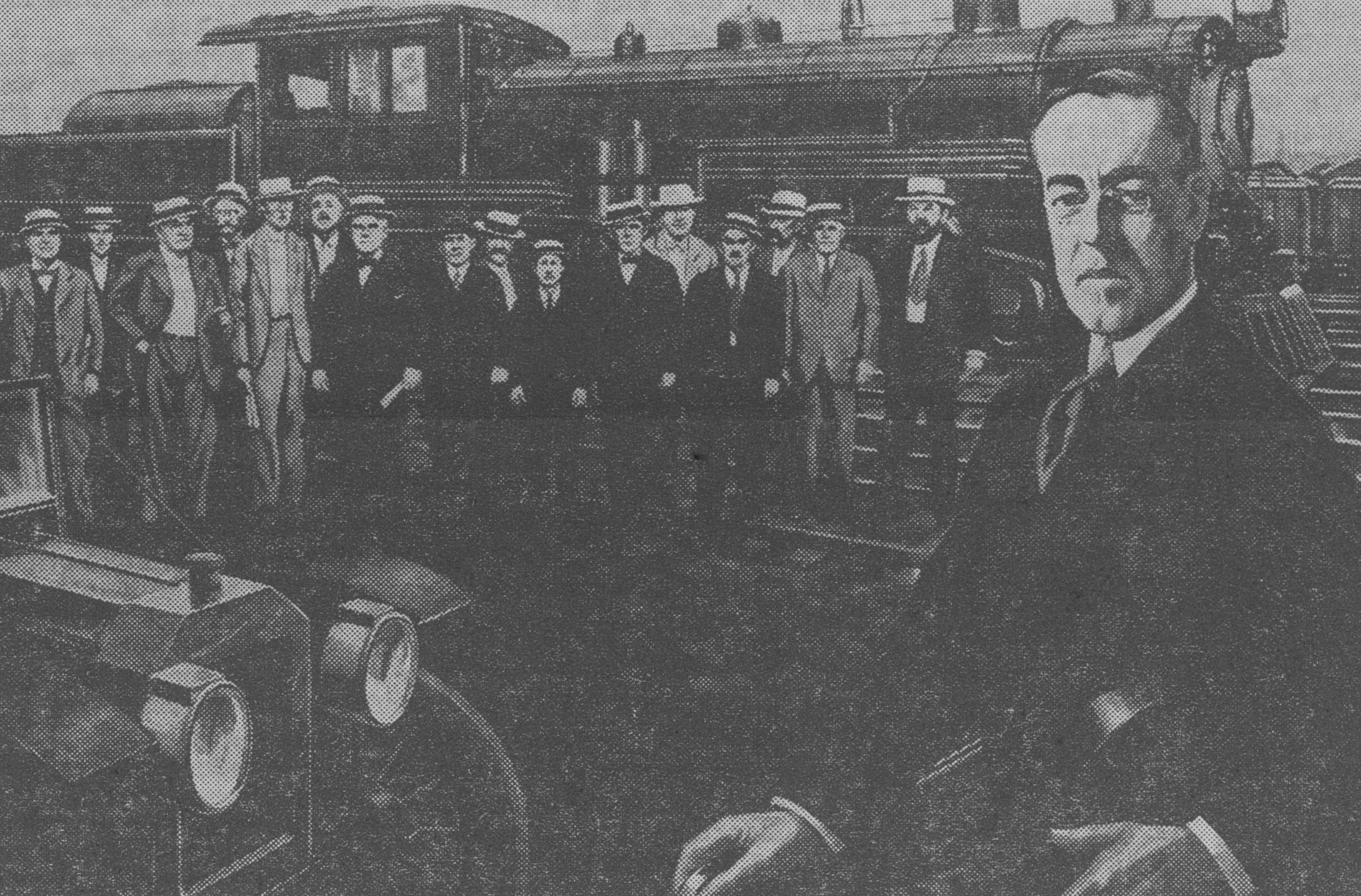
contract, nor did he know what health and welfare benefits the company provided. He left all that to Conger, he said.

At only one point did he get away from playing Charlie Mc-Carthy to Conger's Edgar Berargued that working conditions gen. The Life magazine article in the notorious enamel shop on the strike (widely hailed as an objective study) was "villainous," he snapped. "They got most of their information out of the ash-can."

> Earlier, Reuther formally repeated in a wire to Kohler a proposal he had made on the Face the Nation TV show—to submit the issues for arbitration to Walter Kohler, Jr., former governor of Wisconsin, former part owner of the company and the son of a former company president. Reuther pointed out that Walter Kohler could hardly be said to lack knowledge of the bathtub business — an exthe bathtub business — an ex-cuse used by Conger to reject General Counse other arbitrators.

Brief Admitted

Biever, plant manager, had shot didn't please his audience. him during the 1934 strike. Deis said this was his first opportunity to tell the true story without risking his job. Conger the union and tried to reach has denied shooting at all and Biever has claimed he shot only tear gas.



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

swore that Conger and Edmund cotts." It's a fair bet that he

Fenton delivered a carefullyconsidered address which included, among other things, a comment that a tight curb on organizational picketing (for example) would be unfair because any organizing activity is aimed at exerting pressure, and the flat statement that no law could or should aim at "absolute peace and absolute harmony" in labor rela-

sponse to a question) rejected war with Germany. the notion that small employers sponse to another) said that if were put on appropriate government agencies and boards. there was anything illegal about yet filed a complaint.

Labor History in Pictures—16

PAILROADS were the nation's chief means of transportation in the early 1900s; the auto industry had taken root Jerome D. Fenton, the new but its output still was relatively small. Industry, however, general counsel of the National was expanding; it had opened a new attack which, for about The week's outstanding wit- Labor Relations Board, spoke to the first 10 years of the century, halted labor's growth.

ness was John Deis, retired on the Detroit Economic Club last Starting about 1910, however, unions began once more to a \$12-a-month Kohler pension week on "What's Next in Union gain members. Their growth spurted with the election of after 25 years' service, who Picketing and Secondary Boy- Woodrow Wilson (right) to the U.S. presidency in 1912. All through Wilson's Democratic administration, labor made substantial gains legislatively.

> A delegation (standing) of railway union representatives to the White House brought Wilson's support for the Adamson Act. Passed by Congress in 1916, the act met the depraise for the Wagner Act as | mands of interstate railway workers for an eight-hour day a "tremendous step forward"; | with time and a half for overtime.

This was a significant step for it established the responsibility of the federal government to safeguard workers' interests. Factory machines had made deep inroads against workers' individuality and dignity more and more, men were looked upon by industry as "cogs" or "hands."

But the unions were offsetting this. They were aided by Wilson's open friendliness and his statement that no future President ever would be able to ignore organized labor.

With that background plus a new high of three million members, organized labor at a March 1917 conference pledged What's more, Fenton (in re- full support of all unions if the nation became embroiled in

The Wilson administration tried to follow policies to prevent were necessarily under a crip-strikes. Agreements with the AFL provided for trade union standards in all government contracts; labor representatives

"While we are fighting for freedom," Wilson declared at the Kohler boycott, no one had the 1917 AFL convention, "we must see among other things that labor is free."

