UAW

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

SOLIDARITY

Region 5 Edition

Vol. 1, No. 33 | 3-5-8 Edition | October 27, 1958

POSTMASTER: Send undeliverable copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Printed in U. S. A.
in 100% Union Shops

Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind., and at additional mailing off
EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich. —5c a
Published Bi-Weekly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7,

25-2 UAW-REP
LUTHER SLINKARD
962 N BRYS DR
GROSSE PT WDS 36 MICH

End GOP Hard Times, Vote Tuesday, Nov. 4

CANDIDATES AND UNIONISTS get together at a women's meeting in Denver sponsored by the UAW. From the left: Jim Youngs, secretary of the Denver Area Labor Federation; Mary Francis, UAW women's department staffer; U.S. Rep. Byron Rogers (D., Colo.), Denver, a candidate for re-election; Ted Hawks, assistant director of UAW Region 5; U.S. Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D., Mo.) of St. Louis, a candidate for re-election, and J. L. McFarland, UAW sub-regional director for the Denver area.

In an off-year election, when the Presidency is not at stake, local issues usually dominate the campaign. This year is an exception.

Local issues are overshadowed by the national need for strong, liberal Congressional leadership to fill the vacuum left by the fumbling and bumbling Republican administration.

This is truly a national election because the problems—as UAW members well know—are national ones. Thev include:

1. More jobs. Though Republicans talk cheerfully about the "end of the recession," unemployment remains above four million and is likely to stay up under the twin pressures of automation and an ever-increasing labor force.

2. An expanding economy. To Republicans this means only higher profits and greater industrial investment. But workers (and most Democrats) realize it also means greater purchasing-power through such steps as better minimum wages and social security, aid to depressed areas, etc. (See Page 8).

3. High prices. In this recession the cost of living actually went up—contrary to classic economic law—because so many prices are "administered" by big business without regard to real costs or supply and demand (see Page 7).

4. Foreign policy. By admittedly leading the nation to the brink of war many times, by being inflexible on the one hand and inconsistent on the other, the Republicans have put the free world in peril, dismayed our allies and weakened the cause of democracy everywhere.

Your Paycheck Is the Jackpot!

You may be certain of one thing: when business invests big money in anything, it intends to get big money back.

It invested big money in the election of the men who eventually put over Taft-Hartley. This investment came back heavily in busted unions. O'Sullivan Rubber is a case in point.

It is investing big money now in "right to work" laws.

Big business has already committed several million dollars to get the issue on the ballot in several states and to get it on the books. This compulsory open shop law has only one target: You.

The open shop—cast out of the American scene with the police club, tear-gas and the Pinkerton labor spy—is worth a fortune to business.

How?

Anti-union workers make the ideal beach-head for management assaults on a union, and wonderful broadcasting stations for management propaganda. There aren't any around in union shops. There would be in open shops.

Divided workers get weak contracts; weak contracts mean fewer and lower wage boosts and fewer benefits.

You get less. Management keeps more.

That's the real issue involved in "right to work" amendments.

That's why you should VOTE NO on Kansas Amendment No. 3 or Colorado Amendment No. 5.

All This and Politics Besides

With the election only eight days away, political problems have taken over most of this issue. But trade-union life has gone on just the same; here's an idea of what you can find on Page 6:

- American Motors signs pattern pact; all auto in fold but Studebaker-Packard, where talks continue.
- Caterpillar workers strike as agricultural implement firms balk on new agreement.
- GM council and locals ratify new terms; so does Chrysler council, with locals now voting.

Then there's the political effect of the settlements themselves; they've been a big disappointment to Republican politicians even while they've been hailed by Republican industrialists. That's on Page 5.

And just to demonstrate our conviction that life is not deadly serious all the time, we have sneaked in a few hints for fishermen to use — right after they vote, naturally. See Page 7.

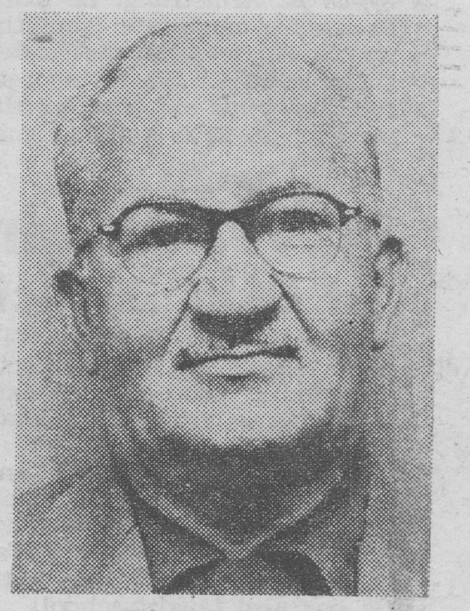
Ed Cote Dies at 57

Edward J. Cote, a veteran of the UAW's earliest struggles and a member of the executive board since 1947 died Wednesday morning of a heart attack suffered at a union meeting. He was 57.

Cote, a native of Bay City, Mich., came to work in the Detroit Ternstedt plant of General Motors in the early Thirties. He helped organize the union there and was first chairman of the Ternstedt unit of Local 174, the "West Side local" of which Walter P. Reuther was the first president.

From 1941 to 1943 Cote was a UAW representative. In the lat-

Continued on Page 8



Edward J. Cote

Only the Ballots Cast, Count - Vote Nov. 4

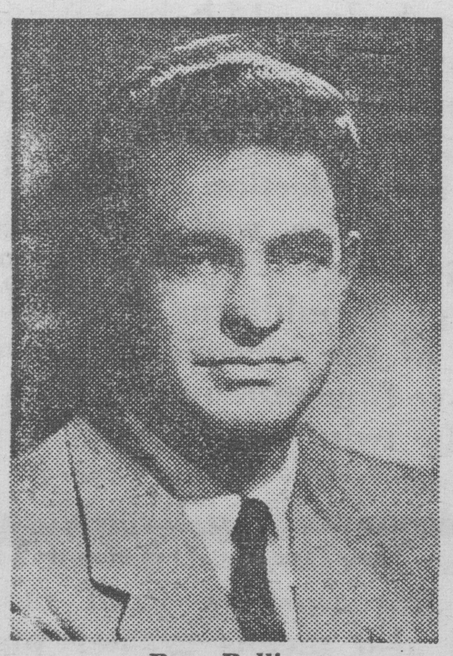
Rep. Bolling
5th Mo. District

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—U. S. Rep. Richard Bolling, one of the better known members of the House, is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Missouri's fifth district. A liberal Democrat, he has labor support.

Bolling, whose district covers the city proper, is a graduate of the University of the South and of Vanderbilt University. He has served as a teacher and coach, as a university advisor on veterans affairs and as a director of student activities at a number of educational institutions.

Rep. Bolling has had an impressive military career, starting with his enlistment as a private in 1941. He served more than five years, four of them in the Pacific, ending up as assistant to Gen. Douglas McArthur's chief of staff. He is at present a lieutenant colonel in the Army reserves.

Bolling was first elected to Congress in 1948 and has been re-elected ever since. He is a member of the House Rules and Joint Economic committees. He is 42, married and the father of four.



Rep. Bolling

G. Christopher
4th Mo. District

BUTLER, Mo. — U.S. Rep. George H. Christopher is the labor - endorsed Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress from Missouri's fourth district, which covers an area south of Kansas City.

Rep. Christopher was born on a farm near here in 1888. He is a farmer and a great believer in cooperation between family farmers and city working people. His hobby is soil conservation work. He is a graduate of Hills Business College in Sedalia.

He was first elected to the House in 1948 from the former sixth district. Later defeated by O. K. Armstrong, he came back as a candidate from the fourth district and was elected again in 1954. His voting record shows his concern for the welfare of both workers and farmers.

H. W. Wright
1st Okla. District

TULSA, Okla.—Herbert William Wright Jr. is the labor-endorsed Democratic candidate for Congress from Oklahoma's first district.

He is 31, a native of Enid and the son of former state senator H. W. Wright of Cherokee. A Navy veteran of World War II, he is now an attorney here. He has also taught school.

He is married and the father of two children.

Rep. Karsten

Rep. Karsten
1st Mo. District

ST. LOUIS—Rep. Frank M. Karsten is the Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress from Missouri's first district. He has been endorsed by labor.

Karsten, who is 45, is an attorney. He is married and has two children.

He was first elected to the House in 1946 and has served continuously since that date. He is a member of the powerful Ways and Means committee and is assistant majority whip.

J. L. Sullivan
2nd Mo. District

ST. LOUIS—James L. Sullivan is the labor-backed Democratic candidate for Congress for the second district of Missouri (Solidarity, Oct. 6).

He is 32, married and the father of six children. He is an attorney and a former Internal Revenue agent. He has also served on the faculty of St. Louis University.

Sullivan, who should not be confused with Mrs Leonor Sullivan, incumbent Congresswoman from another St. Louis area district, is a Navy veteran of World War II, a graduate of the St. Louis University Law School and a one-time chief counsel of the U. S. Senate sub-committee investigating juvenile delinquency.

James L. Sullivan

Prophetic Slogan

COLUMBUS, O. — Unionists in this state have run into a stone wall that makes them feel happy. According to Walt Davis, director of United Organized Labor of Ohio (UOLO), the organization fighting the compulsory open shop, union members in Ohio have used so many bumper tickets — 400,000 so far — that UOLO can't find any more supply houses that handle the required paper.

Let's Keep Her in Congress!

ST. LOUIS—One of the most famous members of the U.S. House of Representatives is a charming and handsome lady who has built a national reputation as a fighter for the rights of the American consumer (Solidarity, Oct. 6).

She is Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan, Congresswoman from Missouri's third district, who is seeking re-election on the Democratic ticket. She has the enthusiastic support of union members in her area.

She has fought for just about every worthwhile bill in the field of social, welfare and economic legislation.

The widow of the late Rep. John B. Sullivan, she succeeded him in the office after defeating a Republican who had gained the seat after her husband's death. She has served three terms.

Warner Moore

W. Moore
4th Kans. District

WICHITA, Kans. — Warner Moore is the Democratic candidate for Congress from Kansas' 4th district. He has been endorsed by labor.

An attorney, Moore is a native of Silverdale, Kans., and a graduate of Arkansas City, Kans., high school. He is a Coast Guard veteran of World War II and is married and the father of two boys.

Moore has been elected and re-elected county attorney of Sedgwich county since 1952. He once worked in aircraft plants.

'Right to Farm' Law Next?

DENVER (PAI)—If farm organizations persist in backing so-called "right to work" laws they may find themselves losing some of their own protections under a "right to farm" law, a former Secretary of Agriculture has warned.

Charles F. Brannan, who headed the agriculture department under the Truman administration, cited the striking parallel between the union shop, which the so-called "right to work" proposal seeks to abolish, and the marketing agreements under which farmers now operate.

"In fact, they are so alike in structure and purpose," Brannan said, "that it is easy to imagine an attempt to outlaw market agreements by telling the factory worker that these agreements force food prices up, and that they can be repealed by a so-called "right to farm" amendment to the state constitution."

Rep. Sullivan

B. L. Johnson
2nd Colo. District

DENVER—Byron L. Johnson is the labor-endorsed Democratic candidate for Congress from Colorado's second district, which covers the northeastern section of the state and surrounds the city of Denver.

Johnson has held a variety of important positions in public life. He has been on the staff of Gov. Steve McNichols; he was a member of the faculty of the University of Denver; he worked for the U.S. Social Security Administration and the U.S. Budget Bureau in the Forties and was a statistician and economist for the state of Wisconsin.

He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and is a former member of the Colorado House.

He is active in church, welfare and housing groups and is a member of many professional groups. Johnson is 40, married and the father of three children.

Rep. Rogers

Rep. Rogers
1st Colo. District

DENVER—U. S. Rep. Byron Rogers is seeking his fifth term as Congressman from the first Colorado district, which covers the Denver area. A Democrat, he has labor backing.

Rep. Rogers is 58, married and the father of two children. He was first elected to Congress in 1950, is a former speaker of the Colorado General Assembly and a former state attorney general.

He is a native of Texas and a former resident of Oklahoma. He is an attorney by profession. He has held a number of federal government positions, including assistant U. S. attorney and member of the War Labor Board.

He is a former state and county Democratic chairman.

Fred Betz Is the Man In Colo.'s 3rd

LAMAR, Colo. — Fred M. Betz, Democratic candidate for Congress from Colorado's third Congressional district, has made politics an avocation for most of his adult life.

His current race is his second try at the Congressional seat held by a man considered invincible at the polls. In addition, Betz built a national reputation as a political leader during three years of service as Democratic state chairman.

His theories on political party financing led to the organization of the first Dollars for Democrats drive in 1955, a program that was adopted nationally in 1956 and has been a regular part of national Democratic party finance work ever since.

His lifelong interest in Colorado affairs and his full knowledge of national and international problems led to his selection as the administrative assistant to U.S. Senator John Carroll when the latter was elected in 1956.

One of the key points in his election campaign is passage of the Frying Pan-Arkansas project, a water diversion project which holds the key to the future growth and industrial development of Colorado Springs and the key cities along the Arkansas river in southeast Colorado: Pueblo, LaJunta, Rocky Ford and Lamar.

Betz believes that failure of this legislation is largely the fault of the GOP's lukewarm attitude to reclamation development in general. The incumbent Congressman was caught in party line policy. A change, Betz says, will help pave the way for the passage of the Frying Pan-Arkansas project. This is substantially supported by the pledges of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, a consistent backer of the project and a strong out-of-state booster for Betz' election.

Betz, 62, is publisher of Lamar's only newspaper.

Fred Betz

Pity the Poor Doc

NEW YORK—Hot off the presses is the first issue of the American Medical Association (AMA) tabloid newspaper for doctors with an editorial saying: "The wealth of doctors and the poverty of patients often are equally exaggerated."

What's the paper filled with to prove its point—ads for loan agencies? No, it's loaded with plugs for Miami luxury hotels, Lincolns and Oldsmobiles, financial and investment services. Ho hum, poor medics.

Keep Kansas Free! - Vote NO on Amendment No. 3

What Makes Colorado Run? It's Gov. Steve McNichols

DENVER—Political memories and history books are full of flash-in-the-pan leaders who have suddenly captured the fascination of voters and vaulted into high office. With few exceptions most of them lost public support almost as quickly and disappeared into oblivion. Their failure is the product of inexperience in public affairs.

Gov. Steve McNichols of Colorado is not one of these. Although he's only 44 years old, his record in public service is lengthy.

Born and reared in Denver, he worked in local politics as a youngster, learning the skills at the knee of his father, Billy McNichols, a towering figure in Denver city politics for almost four decades.

Between and during school terms in Denver public schools, and at the Catholic University of America, he worked in many precinct and district roles. Once out of school and through service in the U. S. Navy during World War II, he began his work in earnest in Denver public life and politics, first in the office of district attorney, under John Carroll, later in the state senate as lieutenant governor and finally as governor elected in 1956.

"I wish we had some Republicans like him," said Dan Thornton whose respect for McNichols led him to appoint

Gov. McNichols

him as chairman of the Colorado Long Range Highway commission. Over nearly five years of travel throughout Colorado McNichols and his committee gathered the information which led to the approval of the present state highway program, recognized as one of the most ambitions, progressive and effective in the nation.

McNichols' work was not limited to highways alone. His credo has been improvement in government wherever it could be made. Once elected governor, he embarked on study and action programs touching every phase of state government and its relation to the people of Colorado.

A partial list includes: tax reform, expanded state aid to education, action in the discrimination field, a comprehensive resource management and development program, civil service reform, institutions reform, industrial development, modernized laws in the fields of agriculture, employment, utilities regulation and judicial reform.

He has developed intense programs to bring unity to the state's attack on its massive water problem and has found time to provide leadership for such non-governmental functions as the stimulation of national interest in the 1959 Rush to the Rockies Centennial Celebration.

McNichols had time during these years to establish his own successful law practice, and a highlight of his legal career is his work as general counsel for the independent miners in the uranium industry.

He is married and has five children.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.)

Sen. Symington Seeks Reelection

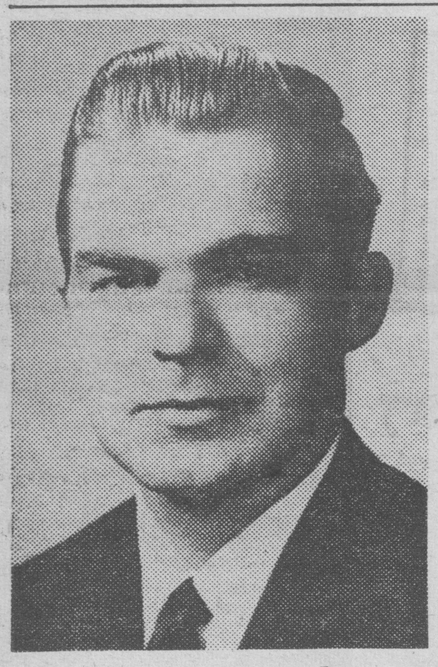
ST. LOUIS—One of the best-known members of the U.S. Senate, Stuart Symington of Creve Coeur, Mo., is seeking reelection on the Democratic party ticket. He has the all-out support of Missouri labor in his race.

Sen. Symington, who is 57, is a native of Amherst, Mass., but spent his youth in Baltimore where he worked as an office boy and as an apprentice machinist.

He served in the Army in 1918-19, enlisting at the age of 17, then went on to graduate from Yale. He also once worked as a reporter for the famed Baltimore Sun, and as a moulder in Rochester, N.Y., where he studied engineering at night. This led to an executive career with various radio and steel firms. In 1938, he became head of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. here.

Symington, who is married and the father of two sons, both lawyers, first entered full-time government service in 1945 as chairman of the Surplus Property Board. He later held a number of important government positions, and was this country's first Secretary of the Air Force.

He was elected to the Senate in 1952, where he became a member of many important committees, including Armed Services and Government Operations. He holds several honorary degrees and has received many awards for his services to aviation.



J. Howard Edmondson

Edmondson For Governor Of Oklahoma

TULSA, Okla.—J. Howard Edmondson is the Democratic candidate for governor of Oklahoma. He is 33 years old and a native of Muskogee. His brother Ed is the incumbent U.S. Representative in the second district.

Edmondson is an attorney and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. He married his childhood sweetheart and they have three children.

He is an Air Force veteran of World War II and an old hand at political campaigning despite his youth, having helped during several of his brother's campaigns.

Edmondson was elected Tulsa county attorney in 1954 and was re-elected in 1956.

VOTE NOV. 4

GOP's Split Personality

PEORIA, Ill.—A conservative Republican governor has come out against so-called "right to work" legislation.

Gov. William Stratton of Illinois told that state's AFL-CIO merger convention earlier this month that "I hold no brief for those who would set up a phony right to work law which doesn't protect the rights of the working man."

Stratton's stand is in contrast to that taken by such leading GOP lights as Sen. William Knowland of California, who wants to be governor of that state, and Gov. William O'Neill of Ohio, both of whom support "right to work" laws.

Kamp Was Here First

DENVER — The notorious smear pamphlets by fascist Joe Kamp which are still in the news (Solidarity, Sept. 22 et al) bobbed up more than three months ago here in Colorado when they were used by those who favor Amendment No. 5, the anti-labor proposal voters in this state will vote on Nov. 4.

J. Frank Dawson, executive director of the Colorado "Right to Work" Committee, confirmed to the Denver Post on July 25 that he had circulated 75 copies of the pamphlets to Colorado trade associations.

Covering letters on the committee's letterhead, and signed by Dawson, read in part, "After reading this pamphlet you may conclude that each of your members would like to have a copy."

The story, including much background on Kamp, was dug out by the Colorado Committee for Freedom to Bargain.

The Denver Post editoralized on July 27 that "the Colorado 'Right to Work' Committee will only compromise its own integrity and lose supporters by distributing an extremist pamphlet written by Joseph A. Kamp, a racist and propagandist."

The editorial also said:

"Many Americans disagree and many agree with UAW President Walter P. Reuther's philosophy and actions, but he has been proven to be one of the nation's most forthright and honest labor leaders. Thinking citizens will only be revolted when they read Kamp's diatribe.

"This is only the latest of a series of strange moves by the 'Right to Work' Committee, which seems deeply infected with the virus of deviousness. We do not yet know who supports it or how it pays it bills.

"The movement's backers must either repudiate or take the responsibility for the Kamp pamphlet. Otherwise, we can assume they are ashamed to have their names linked with it but are still in hopes it will do its dirty work," the editorial said.

Big Business Wants the Right to 'Work' You Over
Vote NO on Colorado Amendment No. 5

Why Jobs Trail 'Upswing': Productivity Zooms Faster

In a transparent attempt to take the political sting out of the recession, Republican politicians and publications now proclaim that the slump is over and good times have come again.

Some four million jobless workers—and countless others still on short workweeks—know better.

While such items as industrial production have been rising, the job increase has lagged far behind. The way this fact has been ignored or brushed aside by the GOP and big business drew caustic comment from the New York Times, the nation's most respected newspaper.

'Wishful Thinkers'

A Times editorial rapped "wishful thinkers in Washington and Wall Street" who "insist on ignoring" the vital need for jobs. The paper quoted a report by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which said, in part:

"Indeed, the number of unemployed workers 25 years old and over remains the same . . . while the number who have been jobless six months or more continues to rise."

What's more—and worse—is firm evidence that this trend will continue. A detailed survey by the Wall Street Journal shows that employment will lag farther and farther behind production because of a vast increase in manhour output.

40% in Decade

From May through August, the Journal found, factory production rose 9%, while jobs increased only 6%. And that's just a sample.

In the 10 years since 1948, manufacturing output has gone up 35%; the number of production workers has actually declined 6%. This means productivity soared more than 40%.

The figures are most striking for the boom periods that have followed each postwar recession.

From the low point of the 1949 slump to the 1953 peak, production rose 43%; factory workers increased only 19%.

From the mid-1954 low to the end of 1956, output went up 20%; factory employment rose 11%.

Official Data Poor

These boom-time employment gains were not enough to offset recession losses over the decade.

The Journal survey points up the shortcomings of official government productivity figures, which go only through 1953. Those figures indicate an annual increase of 3½% in the 1947-53 period. A government source admits, unofficially, that the rise in the last year was between 5% and 6%.

Even the rapidly-expanding chemical industry shows a drop of almost 2% in production workers since 1948, though output is up nearly 80%. For all nondurable goods production is 31% higher with nearly 6% fewer workers.

In durable goods the production rise for the decade is 38%, while employment is down 5½%.

And leading the list (see box) is transportation equipment—auto, aircraft, etc.—with 80½% more output and virtually unchanged employment.

You Pace Productivity Parade

In the last 10 years the manhour productivity of workers in the transportation equipment industry — nearly all auto and aircraft. and nearly all UAW — has soared 80%, or an average of 8% a year, the Wall Street Journal reports.

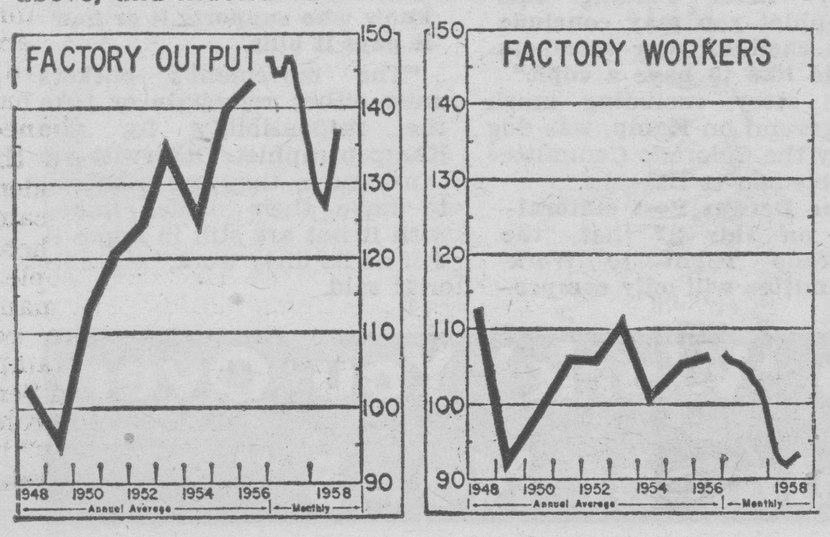
The principal big-business newspaper said output of transportation equipment went up 80% from 1948 to this year, while the number of workers was virtually unchanged.

Productivity Push

New Plants Pay Off In Soaring Output With Less Manpower

Today's 11.9 Million Workers Turn Out 35% More Than 12.7 Million Did in 1948

Wall Street Journal told job story under the headline above, and illustrated it with charts below.



20 Million Idle in '58 On Basis of '57 Report

Twenty million American workers — nearly one-third of the whole non-farm work-force—have been jobless at some time during 1958.

This estimate is based on a Department of Commerce survey of unemployment in 1957, published this month.

Last year, when the recession had barely started, 11.6 million workers were without jobs at one time or another, the department found. This was four times the average monthly figure for unemployment during the year.

The same ratio applied to 1958 would indicate that 20 million were hit this year.

Worst in Industry

The government survey showed that about half the 1957 victims were idle for only five weeks or less. On the other hand, more than a third—4.4 million — had been out of work more than once during the year.

For industrial workers the picture was even worse. Unemployment hit 60% of the unskilled, 46% of the semi-skilled and 31% of the skilled craftsmen in factory jobs. These figures, it will be remembered, are for 1957, a far better year than 1958.

Hardest-hit, too, were regular members of the work-force (that is, full-time rather than part-time workers). About 45% of them were laid off during 1957, while only 25% of the part-time workers were affected.

Unemployment also lasted longer than in previous years, the commerce department found.

1 in 8 for 41

Last month's Department of Labor report listed 41 cities where one out of eight breadwinners were still jobless. (There were only eight such cities a year ago). Among the 41: Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Muskegon and Saginaw, Mich.; Canton, Elyria and Lorain, O.; Evansville, Fort Wayne and South Bend, Ind.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Bridgeport, New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., and New Bedford, Mass.

Detroit Times
SUNDAY
SUNDAY OCTOBER 5, 1958
20 CENTS

Prosperous Years In Pact, GM Says

Work to Start Soon

By Jack Crellin
Labor Writer

General Motors and the UAW today

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SENTINEL
Circ. D. 200,425 S. 238,479

EDITOR'S REPORT

Auto Contracts To Help Economy

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST JR.
Editor-in-Chief, the Hearst Newspapers

A few years ago Charles E. Wilson, then president of General Motors, in response to customary questioning by members of the Senate concerning his qualifications for the job of secretary of defense, took quite a beating for saying "What is good for General Motors is good for the country."

Today though I don't think anyone would question the statement that "What is good for Ford and Chrysler and General Motors and the United Auto Workers IS good for the coun-

SAGINAW, MICH. NEWS

Auto Peace Can Give Economy Big Impetus

THAT Ford Motor Company's management was able to gain agreement of the United Auto Workers to join in a three-year wage pact is, in our view, one of the most notable achievements of the prolonged bargaining session. In other aspects, as UAW President Walter Reuther noted, this

ing. It recognizes management's responsibility to longtime workers who are cast adrift by a decision to shut down or move a plant. Improvement of the pension payment is nothing more nor less than an updating of a schedule to compensate for the depreciated value of the dollar.

DEMOCRAT

PADUCAH, KY. SUN-DEMOCRAT

Editorial And Other Comment:

A Big Boost For Recovery

The three-year contract agreement between the United Automobile Workers and the Ford Motor Company will do more than any other single thing to effect the economic recovery in the United States.

There isn't a family or a business in the nation that is not affected by the fortunes or the misfortunes of the automobile industry. It is not an idle saying that, as Detroit goes economically, so goes the nation.

The Ford-UAW signing sets a pattern for the industry which the other major auto makers are almost certain to follow.

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GM and Chrysler expected soo
swing into line and into new pro
tion. the auto industry appears
headed for a fast recovery fro
slump that saw 1958 as one o
lowest production years since
War II.

Optimism was expressed b
union and Ford leaders after th
ing Wednesday afternoon.

Said UAW President Walte
er: "We feel this is a good a
for the workers, for the co
and for America."

Ford Vice President John
chief negotiator with the u

New Auto Pacts Are

BY SYLVIA PORTER
Free Press Special Writer

To America's tens of millions who do not work in or around the auto industry, the most vital part of the new auto wage agreements may well turn out to be the duration of the contracts.

Until the fall of 1961, the auto industry will be operating under wage contracts which are definitely noninflationary but which still guarantee the autoworkers pay boosts of 2½ per cent a year, adjustments for cost-of-living increases, significant improvements in pensions and other benefits.

For a full three years, these contracts will be in force — and while they are, we win the most crucial economic battles in our history.

It is in these years that we will either curb or retreat in the face of a potentially devastating psychology of inflation.

More and more Americans are resigning themselves to the idea of a never-ending price-wage spiral. More and more are expecting an accelerating deterioration in the dollar's value and are rushing to throw their dollars into investments they hope will protect them against the inflation spiral.

Yet, even as the psychology of inflation spreads, the automakers and autoworkers are producing cars under three-year agreements which unquestionably are the least inflationary of the wage contracts signed since World War II.

True, the autoworkers will get another 2½ per cent pay hike in 1959. But in 1959, each autoworker will be producing enough more to permit the raise without boosting car prices or slashing profit margins.

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The Detroit Free Press

CHRYSLER PACT

U.S. News & World Report
VOLUME XLV—No. 13
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUTOS GIVE SIGNAL FOR A BIG UPSWING

in Detroit Will Be Felt Everywhere

56—THE DETROIT NEWS PICTURE PAGE—Friday, Oct. 3, 1958

Auto Peace Herald

'Running Against Reuther':

Auto Pacts Burst Bubble But GOP Goes Grimly On

The new UAW contracts with the auto industry have dealt a devastating blow to the Republican party's favorite 1958 campaign issue.

GOP candidates from coast to coast have for the last three months been "running against Reuther" instead of their Democratic opponents (Solidarity, July 28). But the "menace" they proclaimed so widely has brought about peaceful agreements which not only met the workers' most pressing needs but did so without exerting an ounce of inflationary pressure.

As the headlines at the left indicate, both industrial leaders and conservative newspapers hailed the auto agreements as noninflationary and statesmanlike—strange work for the "villain" of Republican oratory.

But What's It Worth?

Unfortunately for the GOP, it was too late to change targets even if there were any other targets around.

"Let's face it," a Republican strategist told the Wall Street Journal. "The labor issue is just about the only national issue worth anything to us. We have to hit it for all it's worth."

What it will be "worth" is increasingly questionable. The UAW's collective bargaining triumph followed close on the heels of the exposure that notorious hate-mongers were being used in the anti-Reuther drive (Solidarity, Sept. 22). This revelation shocked even the most ardent Republican editorial writers and undoubtedly alienated many independent voters.

'Running' All Over

Here again, though, the GOP went grimly ahead (see story on this page). After sharp prodding from the newspapers and leading Democrats, Meade Alcorn, Republican national chairman, waved aside responsibility for the hate propaganda. Yet Alcorn himself charged that "power-hungry politico-labor bosses," of whom he cited UAW President Walter P. Reuther as an outstanding example, were the major issue in the campaign.

On-the-spot surveys by the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Wall Street Journal and other papers found the same line being peddled from California to Connecticut. One west coast GOP leaflet "Know your opponents" listed the 10 top offices in the state—and showed Reuther's picture as the candidate for each.

In Indiana, 12 Republican orators, in 12 different cities, delivered identical speeches charging that a Democratic victory would make Indiana "legally annexed to Walter Reuther's socialist empire."

It's much the same in Illinois and Michigan, in Missouri and Maryland — and even in South Dakota, where the UAW has not a single member.

'The Big Wind'

Said the IAM weekly, the Machinist, in an article entitled "The Big Wind":

"Right on schedule the wind machines are howling; the noise is deafening. The buildings shake, the ground trembles and you seem to hear the winds repeating one word over and over again: Reuuuther, Reuuuuther."

But the voters are not likely to be blown off course. Not this year.

EXCLUSIVE:

Reveal Sen. Goldwater Offered Aid To Kamp, Hailed Anti-Reuther Tract

By TED POSTON

Letters indicating that Sen. [illegible] (R-Ariz.) offered to help [illegible] disputed pamphlet [illegible] ter Reuther

Mail Frank Will Help in Attacks on Reuth

Right Wing Group to Send Out Reprints to 300 Congressional Districts in Fall

Reuther Main Target, GOP Chairman Says

By ROBERT G. BALL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24— National Republican Chairman Meade Alcorn nominated Walter P. Reuther as the principal candidate against whom most Republican candidates will run this fall.

The average citizen is "fed to the teeth with the activities of power hungry politico-labor bosses," Alcorn told a National Press Club luncheon audience yesterday,

declared that Teamster President James R. Hoffa has never attempted this.

Alcorn said he has "political reservation" about endorsing state "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop.

Party support for such proposals, he asserted, might drive workers back into the arms of labor "politico-bosses," whom he described as a national menace.

Alcorn said union members demonstrated support for GOP

$90,000 Is Aske To Fight Reuther

By O'Connor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25— organizations [illegible] funds for a [illegible] UAW President [illegible] today.

[illegible] Committee for Constitutional Government today, headed by A. Rumely, [illegible] of $90,000, [illegible]

just a part of politically [illegible] would only be opposed, he said, by [illegible] sort, directed, he said, [illegible] statements [illegible] by [illegible] Committee [illegible] Constitutional Government [illegible] statements [illegible] Reuther [illegible] Congressional [illegible] Congressional [illegible] group [illegible] open.

Rumely Bats for Kamp As 'Respectable' Fascist

Rabid anti-Reuther forces in the big business-Republican ranks shied away a bit from fascist Joseph P. Kamp when his background was exposed (Solidarity, Sept. 22) but they've found a substitute in Edward A. Rumely, an older and more cautious stablemate.

GOP vs. Reuther

Lacking Popular Issues, Many Republicans Aim Attacks at "Big Labor"

They Seek to Win Support Of Conservatives, Contend Unions Control Democrats

A Boomerang in Indiana?

Unlike Kamp, Rumely has stayed out of jail since shortly after World War I, when he was convicted of being an agent of Kaiser Wilhelm. Inasmuch as the Kaiser seems like a benevolent old party compared to Kamp's idol, Adolf Hitler, Rumely and his Committee for Constitutional Government have a more "respectable" front.

Even as the Kamp-GOP axis was being bared, Rumely took over with a full-page ad in the Wall Street Journal, later duplicated in some 80 other papers. Entitled "Will You Let Reuther Get Away with It?" the ad reprinted a version of the discredited "Reuther letter from Russia" (Solidarity, Oct. 6) and called for an all-out fight against the UAW president "to save our constitutional republic."

Though the ad pleaded poverty, its insertion cost about $150,000.

Rumely also boasted that his propaganda would be sent out in 300 Congressional districts through the free mailing privileges enjoyed by Congressmen.

The principal GOP objection to this was voiced by Vice President Nixon, who said the money ought to come into the party coffers instead.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.,) and Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) moved vigorously to nail the GOP-fascist alliance. Humphrey charged the Kamp slanders were identical with the GOP campaign line and "a hoax upon the American people." Douglas, noting that many auto executives were reported among the Kamp-Rumely backers, asked Sen. John L. McClellan to probe this "grave impropriety" in labor - management relations.

Caterpillar Out as Ag Imp Balks; AMC Signs, Auto Wrapup Nears

A strike by some 20,000 UAW members against Caterpillar Co., second-largest agricultural implement firm, emphasized this month the industry's refusal to accept the "auto pattern" which management had said earlier it would adopt.

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the agricultural implement department, charged the company with insisting upon "loopholes" that make its proposal far inferior to the terms set in the auto pacts.

Second Stringers

One of these loopholes, he said, was in the vital area of job security. In addition, the company refused to bargain centrally for all five plants, he said, and even demanded a further separation of units. This question was resolved when both sides agreed to maintain the status quo, but the company still refused to negotiate on needed contract changes.

Greathouse rapped Caterpillar's top brass for boycotting negotiations and sending in second-stringers to do the talking.

The struck plants are in Peoria and Decatur, Ill., and York, Pa.

Meanwhile, negotiations were continuing under contract extensions with International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers and John Deere.

Greathouse stressed the fact that it was the agricultural implement managements, not the union, which proposed waiting until auto settlements were reached.

"We have been trying to bargain for an agreement since June," he said.

Labor Editors Meet

WASHINGTON — The third annual convention of the International Labor Press Association will be held in the Washington Hotel here Nov. 21-23.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION of UAW Solidarity published Bi-weekly at U.S. Post Office, Indianapolis 6, Indiana for October 1, 1958.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, International Union, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.; Editor, Kenneth Fiester, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.; Managing editor, None; Business manager, None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

KENNETH FIESTER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1958.

(Seal) VICTORIA A. CAFFERTY, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

My commission expires May 23, 1960

All Wired Up at GM

The first border-to-border and coast-to-coast telephone conference in the UAW General Motors department's history helped move some local negotiations along last week.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's GM department, said the wire hookup linked seven UAW Buick-Olds-Pontiac locals in cities as far apart as Framingham, Mass., Southgate, Calif., and Arlington, Tex., with international union headquarters in Detroit.

The locals previously had agreed to hold the telephone session when any had a report on specific developments in its bargaining talks. They also used the hour-long wire confab to exchange information on their individual progress at the negotiation table.

Who Was On

Taking part were the following local union officials and international representatives:

Herb Green, shop chairman, Local 10, Doraville, Ga.; and Herb Butler; Joe Pratt, shop chairman, Local 31, Kansas City, Mo., and Carl Stevens; Sherman Kelton, shop chairman, Local 216, Southgate, Calif., and Les Learned.

Harold Hogue, shop chairman, Local 276, Arlington, Tex., and James Ogden; Frank Kleinfelder, shop chairman, Local 422, Framingham, Mass., who also is secretary of the union's top negotiating committee at GM;

Al Moore, president, Local 435, Wilmington, Del., and Dominick Voly, shop committeeman; and John Volosin, shop chairman, Local 595, Linden, N.J.

On the Detroit end of the telephone network was E. J. Moran, assistant director of the GM department. Moran opened the telephone session after the operator, ringing in all the local officials, had called the roll.

"It was an extremely orderly meeting," Moran said. "Each man said what he had to say without a single interruption."

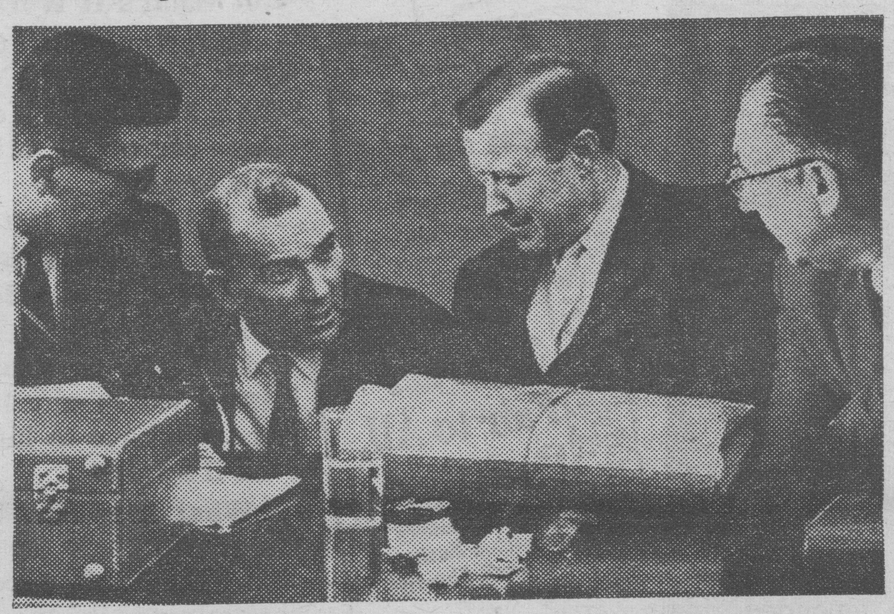
Deny It - - or Pay

Brightest political story of the campaign was provided by Frederick J. Fayette, Democratic candidate for the seat vacated by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders, (R. Vt.).

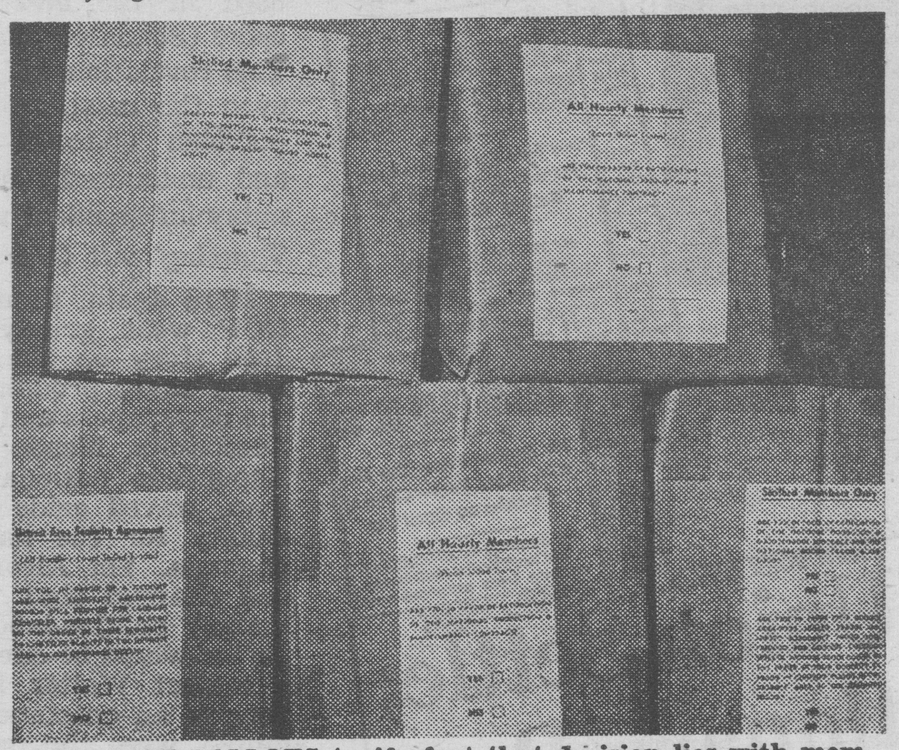
"State GOP claims you have sent $50,000 to assist Democratic campaign," Fayette wired. "For God's sake deny story or send the money."

Acting for the officers, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said the claim was an "outright falsehood" but that if UAW had any Vermont members — which it doesn't — "we would urge them to support your campaign."

MIGHT AS WELL SMILE is motto of UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, right, and Harvey Pearson, assistant director of the Caterpillar department, as deadline nears.



DOWN TO CASES in more ways than one at GM council is Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who smiles down at him. At left, Vice President Leonard Woodcock; at right, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Man, dig them brain-bags out front!



BOXES OF BALLOTS typify fact that decision lies with members. These are for Chrysler workers.

A new contract with American Motors—reached, like those with the Big Three, a few hours after a strike deadline had passed—all but completed the UAW's 1958 negotiations with the auto industry.

Only Studebaker - Packard remained unsigned at week's end, but negotiations were continuing with every prospect of an early settlement.

Ford, General Motors and Chrysler pacts had already been approved by the respective UAW councils. The first two had also received overwhelming votes from the local unions; Chrysler locals were voting as this issue went to press, with ratification apparently certain.

'Non-Inflationary'

An unprecedented chorus of praise from industry and from newspapers greeted the settlements (see Pages 4 and 5). For once the management spokesmen agreed completely with the UAW in describing the agreements—and the key word was "non-inflationary."

For the next three years, no auto executive can blame "labor costs" for price increases without contradicting himself.

Yet the new contracts contained substantial and meaningful gains for the workers, already described in detail in previous issues. Especially welcome for Christmas shoppers will be retroactive pay; in Ford, for instance, it will average $66 for workers who have been on full time since July, Ken Bannon, UAW Ford director, said.

Back pay will get into the envelopes in mid-November, just in time for a Thanksgiving turkey or early Christmas shopping.

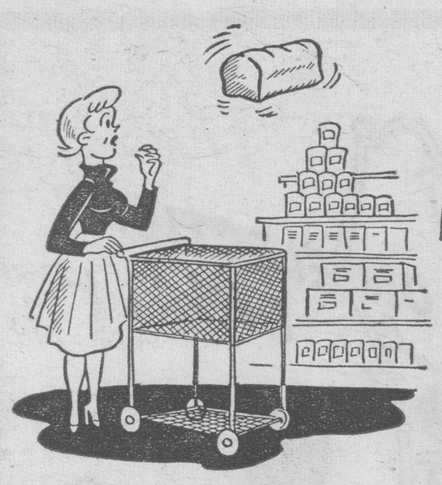
Problems Remain

Because the GM agreement explicitly left local issues to local negotiations, the return to work was slower than in Ford. But intensive efforts by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, GM director, and his staff produced settlements in a majority of the plants within a fortnight.

At Chrysler, the separate office and technical workers' contracts still presented problems, but work continued as negotiators sought to resolve the remaining snarls.

AMC talks had all the stresses of the others without the glamour of television. Here, too, there was an all-night session on the deadline—proving, perhaps, that such performances are really genuine, not just contrived for the discomfort of newsmen.

WEARY BUT PROUD, members of UAW negotiating team at AMC have a big grin left for Solidarity cameraman.



BREAD
1952: 16c 1958: 19c
Increase: 19%

BOY'S SUIT
1952: $16.40 1958: $19.90
Increase: 21%

Who Booms Prices?

Big Business Rigs Them, Blames You

There's no need to write a story about what has happened to prices. Every wage-earner — and every housewife — knows the sad tale told by the sketches surrounding this column.

The real question is not what, but why.

Have you been told that your hard-won wage increases—and those of other workers — are responsible?

You probably have.

But before you accept this "guilt", stop and think. Who told you this myth?

Your daily newspaper? Sure — but whose side is that same paper on when elections roll around? Whose side does it take in collective bargaining? The Republican-big business side, just like the advertisers.

Maybe it was your boss who told you wages were pushing up prices. Well, ask him about his own pricing *policies* — especially if he's a BIG boss, like General Motors, or U.S. Steel, or Standard Oil, or DuPont, or National Dairy Products, or any one of the handful of leading companies in our basic industries.

A Sly Phony

Regardless of what newspapers keep yapping at you, the truth is that big business pricing policies are responsible for your having to stretch your budget like a rubber band.

It's a sly trick they're pulling on the public, and they're getting away with it, particularly under the Eisenhower administration.

It has happened not once but many times in one of our basic industries, steel. It is dominated by the gigantic United States Steel Co., whose advertising slogan on TV is: "The best possible steel at the lowest possible price."

Take the spring of 1957. As a whole the steel industry was winding up the most profitable six months in its history. U.S. Steel alone showed profits for the first quarter of the year that were the highest — both before and after taxes — in its corporate history. Its dividends were at record levels.

This in addition to the industry having set new records for profits and dividends only the year before, in 1956.

Then, in July 1957, the United Steelworkers bargained themselves a wage increase. They were able to do it, in part, by showing how between 1947 and 1957, the steel industry had raised its prices 96.3% while its unit labor costs had gone up only 34.7%.

But U.S. Steel blandly announced it was upping the price of steel $6 a ton.

Big Gets Bigger

The result was that in every other industry that depended upon steel—and this obviously includes the auto industry — the U.S. Steel "price steal" had to be swallowed and passed on some way to the consumer —that's you.

UAW's research department made a study of the 30 firms that dominate 10 key industries—steel, auto, oil, rubber, aluminum, electrical products, chemicals, food processing, paper and glass.

From 1947 to 1957 these 30 companies (all with brand names most any consumer knows) increased their share of corporate profits after taxes in all manufacturing—not just their own industries —from 17.5% to 31.1%.

Their sales zoomed 167.6%. Their assets expanded 175.2%. They grew far more rapidly than the rest of American industry.

In fact, their profits were so large that in spite of record dividends, they were able to invest billions of undistributed profits in new plants and equipment.

Yet the big corporations are those yelling loudest that "labor costs" are pushing up prices. They yell and yell and yell, making their point by sheer repeated loudness without ever telling the truth about their swelling profits.

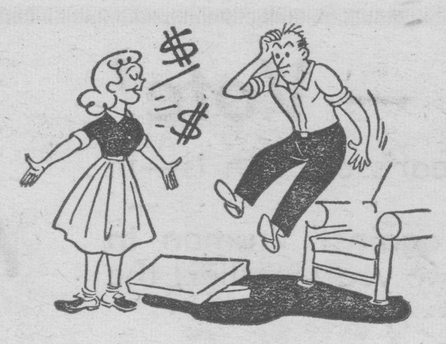
For the simple truth is that they cannot explain or justify price increases on the basis of unit labor costs.

Mad, Gals? Vote!

Homemakers caught in the only "inflationary recession" in U.S. history have a better remedy than griping to the grocer.

The surest way to stop price profiteering is to elect liberal, labor-endorsed candidates. And the way to do that is to vote.

Come on, girls—show 'em!

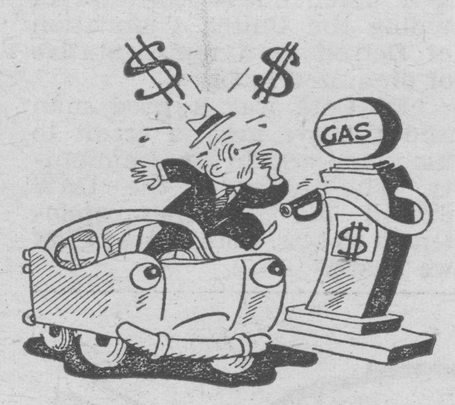


GIRL'S COTTON DRESS
1952: $2.85 1958: $3.65
Increase: 28%

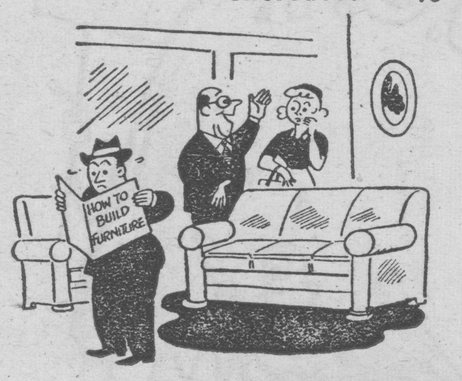
SHOES
1952: $6.90 (men's) 1958: $7.75
Increase: 12%

VISIT TO DOCTOR
1952: $4.25 1958: $5.20
Increase: 23%

HOSPITAL BILL
1952: $13.50 1958: $18.35
(semi-private room per day)
Increase: 37%



GASOLINE
1952: 27c 1958: 32c
Increase: 17%



DINING ROOM FURNITURE
1952: $237 (8-pc. suite)
1958: $267
Increase: 13%

You and the Outdoors

What Kind of Rod to Buy? What Will You Fish For?

By FRED GOETZ

Dorsey Bladstone, 941 E. Canfield street, Detroit 17, Mich., has written to say he is just getting interested in the angling arts and wants any help he can get on the type of spinning rod, reel and line to buy.

Well, that's a big order, Dorsey. I could ramble on for pages and pages in answer to that question and still fail to counsel you on your specific need. I think, however, that I can give you some general info on your first spin rig.

If you are going to angle for a variety of fish — anywhere from crappie to lake trout, with perhaps a lunker large-mouth, pike, walleye, or steelhead thrown in — then I would recommend you get a sort of master-key rod, one that would fit in as many piscatorial keyholes as possible.

A two-piece, 7½-foot, tubular-glass spin rod, one with a sturdy butt section and not-too-fast- tip section, should fit the bill as a good, all-around rod.

There are any number of good spinning reels on the market to match this rod, Mitchell, Airex, Pfluegar, Langley and the like. I'd reccommend one having a spool capacity of 200 yards of eight-pound test line. Get an extra spool for your reel, using four-pound test line for light angling, and on up to 10-pound test line for heavier.

Can You Help?

Later on, when you get rich, you can get a heavier rig for the big stuff and a lighter, wand-like rig for lighter work

So much for my advice to Dorsey. If any of you guys have some idea that might give him a hand—and I'm sure some of you do—why not drop him a line?

* * *

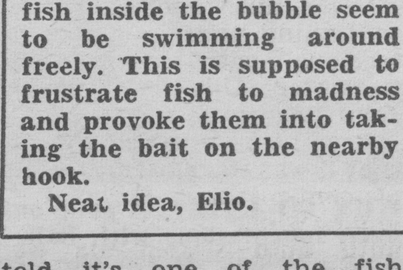
The guys in the Wyoming game and fish department no longer wonder if a fish ever gets indigestion.

In the stomach of a 26-pound lake trout taken from Middle Piney Lake, they found a sizeable ball of monofilament line, several large lead sinkers, three spinners, one minnow hook, two reguar-sized hooks, one swivel and several bones.

You may not believe this next one, but I got it from a good source: A big, migratory rainbow trout that was caught was found to have in it not only a pound of sinkers and some other miscellaneous gear, but also a salami sandwich — with the wax paper sandwich wrapper lodged in its throat!

* * *

That fishing lure at right is called a "Shyster," and we're told it's one of the fish-gettingest ever.



Elio Garoni, welding fixture repairman at Ford's Rouge plant, is the inventor of a clear plastic bulb (see above) which is a live bait container. He calls it "Shurlure."

Elio says it's ideal for all types of still fishing.

Live bait is placed in the container and it is sunk to the bottom, along with an attached line and baited hook. Being transparent, the container blends in with the surroundings and the fish inside the bubble seem to be swimming around freely. This is supposed to frustrate fish to madness and provoke them into taking the bait on the nearby hook.

Neat idea, Elio.

We'd like to send two of these to our outdoor-minded readers—free of course.

If you're interested, all you have to do is send us the information about some memorable experience you had outdoors, whether it was fishing, hunting or camping.

You also have to send us a photo of yourself, but it doesn't have to be a current one.

So, get to reminiscing with yourself or some buddy and you may come up with just the kind of anecdote we're looking for. Jot it down and send it—along with the picture — to: Fred Goetz, c/o Solidarity, UAW 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

HE DOESN'T JUST WRITE ABOUT FISH, he catches 'em. That's columnist Goetz reeling in a 14-lb. striped bass so a friend can gaff it.

Remember 'Deweyitis' — Vote!

All that stands in the way of a victory in this year's election is—in Harry Truman's words—"Deweyitis".

You remember Tom Dewey, of course. He ran against Truman in 1948. The Republicans had captured Congress two years earlier; the Presidency was just a matter of course.

All the polls said so.

When Tom Dewey went around the country, bands played "Hail to the Chief"—the Presidential march, a little early, maybe, but wasn't it justified?

Sure it was. Except that on Wednesday morning, Tom Dewey wasn't President. Harry Truman was.

What happened in 1948 was a good thing for the country (though it was a bit rough on Dewey).

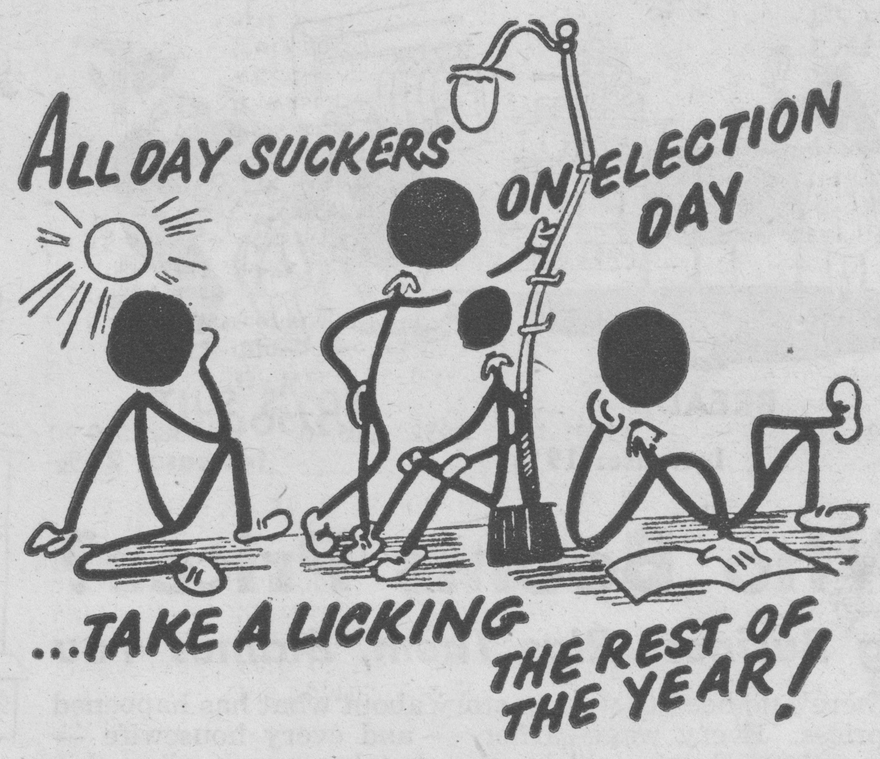
It WON'T happen if you—and we mean YOU—go to the polls and cast your vote Nov. 4.

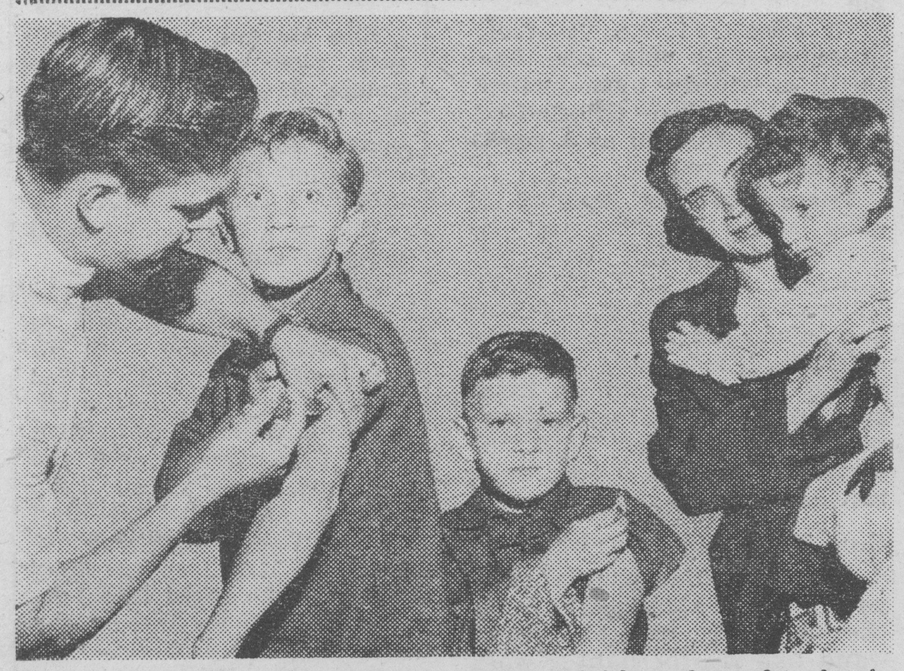
But it **could** happen if you think the election is in the bag and you might as well go fishing.

There's only one place to be cured.

In the polling-place, Tuesday week.

See you there.





WHY SO LATE? A polio outbreak in Michigan brought about mass inoculations with Salk vaccine, but only after hundreds were stricken. It was the Republican administration that prevented a nation-wide, public program for protection against this dread disease.

Ike Shuns Nation's Needs To Ape Nixon on 'Radicals'

After six years of wavering, President Eisenhower last week surrendered completely and openly to the political practices of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The President launched his personal effort to stave off a Republican collapse by an attack in the Nixon manner, charging that northern Democrats were "radicals" who would imperil the nation.

He carefully exempted the southern Democrats who are opposing school integration, since he directed his blast only at the "northern wing" of what he called a divided party.

(In 82 House districts in the south the Republicans aren't even running a candidate.)

Eisenhower didn't go into great detail about what, in his eyes, was "radicalism", but a few points were apparent:

- It would have been "radical" for the government to act more vigorously against the recession.
- It is "radical" for the government to undertake any job which industry might be able to do at a profit—presumably power developments like TVA.

'Electronic Anemia'

It is obvious that the Presidenet's new course was influenced by the desperation of the big business - GOP forces. Their "party line" is aimed increasingly at a right - wing audience and has drifted a long way from so-called "modern Republicanism".

Such a policy would worsen the chronic economic anemia the nation has suffered in recent years.

Though the United States has the greatest industrial and agricultural plant on earth, the Eisenhower-Nixon policy would result in employment and production far below capacity. A firm federal policy to stimulate full production, employment and consumption—vitally necessary to create the 700,000 additional jobs needed each year and to compensate for the inroads of automation (see Page 4)—is "radical" and "socialistic" to the GOP.

Sales Tax?

Typical of this approach was Eisenhower's veto of the area redevelopment bill. The administration would rather let an area — and its people — suffer than to have the government help them.

Essential to an expanding economy is ever-increasing purchasing - power. But the big business line, now embraced by Eisenhower without reservation, goes just the other way.

Important administration and Congressional Republicans, led by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, want to slap a federal sales tax on the country in order to ease taxes on big incomes. That would mean the wage-earner would pay 10% on every dollar (no exemptions), in bad times as well as good.

Clearly the effect would be to make depressions far more painful and to limit buying-power in the best of times.

Would that be good for the businessmen who back such a program? Of course not; but if businessmen knew what was good for them, they wouldn't be Republicans.

'Radical', Where Is Thy Sting?

Though President Eisenhower's blast at "radicals" was his sharpest yet, the line itself is nothing new for the GOP —or for him. Here are some examples:

1903, eight-hour-day law: "A move to socialism."

1906, workmen's compensation: "A socialist move."

1906, pure food and drug act: "Socialistic."

1912, votes for women: "A radical step."

1924, child labor laws: "Socialistic."

1935, social security: "A cruel hoax . . . abandonment of capitalism."

1953, TVA; "Creeping socialism."

That was where Ike came in.

Union Mourns Ed Cote, a Pioneer

Continued from Page 1

ter year he was elected president of Local 174, and held that post until he was elected to the international executive board. He served as co-director of Region 1A.

Tribute by Officers

Cote was a board member of the United Foundation of Detroit, to which he devoted much time and effort. He was speaking on behalf of the foundation at the Diversified Products plant when he was stricken.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, in a joint statement, expressed the "shock and grief" of the officers and board members.

"Ed was a UAW pioneer," they said. "He was one of that small but valiant band of automobile workers who, in the grim days of the early Thirties, calmly and courageously resolved that with their fellow workers they would build a union of their own choosing. With these other men of courage he resolved that it would be a union that would give automobile workers and their families a measure of economic security and, more important, a union that would restore to them the personal human dignity which is the right of all human beings in a democratic society. He and they further resolved that it would be a clean union and a democratic union; one that would not tolerate corruption or communism; one in which every member had an equal voice, an equal vote and equal rights.

"Ed Cote saw it through. With those other pioneers he braved corporate intimidation and espionage and the threat of physical violence. He put his job and his life on the line, knowing that failure to organize a strong union would mean almost certainly the loss of the first and perhaps the loss of both.

"Throughout his union career Ed was a force in the UAW for good, for justice, for democracy. During most of the last decade he took on, in addition to the performance of his regular union duties, the task of aiding the United Foundation of Detroit as a representative of organized labor.

"Ed Cote was a good man and a brave man, a credit to his union and to his community. The officers of the UAW extend our heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Cote, whose grief we share."

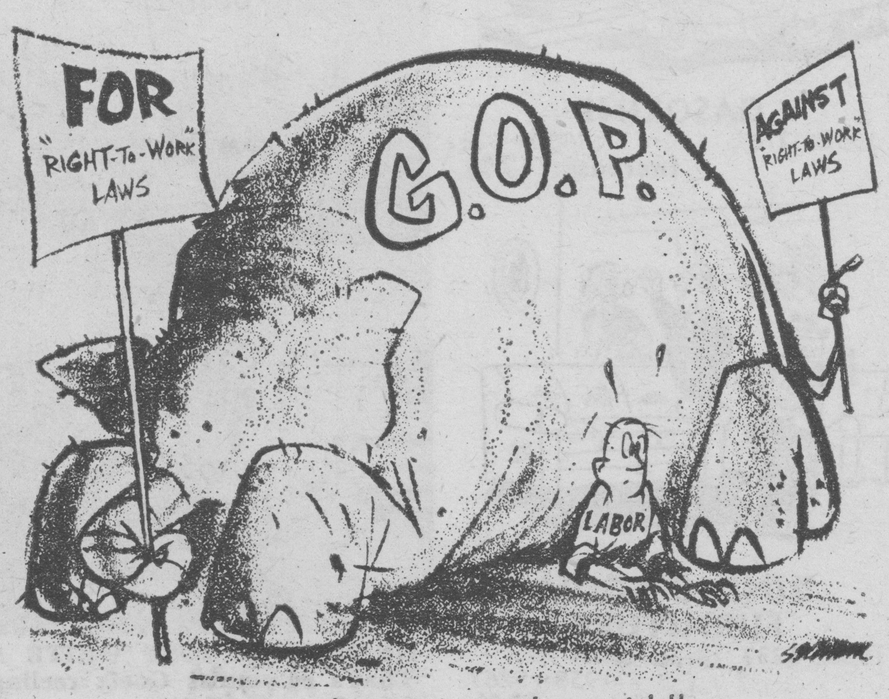
A Real Cleanup

NEW CASTLE, Ind.—A local newspaper here claims the following incident really happened:

A man appeared at the county court house and applied for the job of "cleaning the court house."

Puzzled clerks finally established that the man was talking about a classified ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the local paper which read:

"Unlimited number of people to give the court house a long-needed cleaning Nov. 4, 1958. Vote Democratic."



Both ends against the middle.

A Democrat? Boss Calls Cops

OSHKOSH, Wis.—What kind of "freedom of choice" the average employer would like to give his workers was shown by the Wisconsin axle division of the Rockwell-Standard Corp. here.

Several weeks ago the Republican candidate for governor, along with other GOP aspirants, set up a campaign meeting on company property, talking to workers and passing out literature. A fortnight later the Democratic candidate, Gaylord Nelson, showed up on the same spot. The company called the cops and ran him off.

The result was a new surge of political activity by UAW Local 291, which represents the workers.

"We are truly sorry you were treated as you were," James L. Reiff, local president, wrote Nelson. "May the coming election prove that ours is the 'party of the people.'"

Delaware Candidates For Tax Cuts

WILMINGTON, Del. — A $200 across-the-board hike in personal income tax exemptions—from the present $600 to $800—has been proposed as an anti-recessionary measure by Elbert N. Carvel and Harris B. McDowell, Jr., Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives from Delaware.

In a joint statement, the two top Democratic candidates pledged that, if elected, they would "work for and support" such legislation as an antidote to "the continuing problems of declining consumer buying power and the weakened economic strength of the nation."

At the same time, they said they favored new laws to close $11 billion worth of existing tax loopholes, thereby helping to reduce the anticipated national deficit.

Carvel and McDowell listed these advantages of their proposals:

1. The additional dollars placed in the hands of consumers will serve as a real stimulus to the economy.

2. The increased number of jobs would provide work for the nation's millions of unemployed.

3. The boost in the economy would result in more, rather than less, revenues.

4. Closing of tax loopholes, which benefit only a very few people, would help reduce the anticipated national deficit, thereby putting an effective brake on the rising cost of living.

Scoring Vice President Richard Nixon's recent proposals for tax cuts for corporations and the wealthy as "the thoroughly discredited Republican 'trickle-down' dormula from the Coolidge-Hoover era," they said the Democratic Party has always believed that tax relief should be broad enough to provide some relief for all taxpayers.

He'll Probably Spend It On His Campaign

NEW CASTLE, Ind.—Lucky Davis, they're calling him now around UAW Local 729.

Warren H. Davis, president of the local which represents workers at the Ingersoll Steel division of Borg-Warner Corp. here, won $1,000 in a contest sponsored by a local movie theater.

Davis hopes he'll be even luckier on Nov. 4. He is the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Henry county.

Syncopated Pickets

MILWAUKEE—Instructors at the Arthur dance studio here put a new wrinkle into the ancient craft of picketing. About 20 of the striking dance teachers picketed in a hip-swinging, foot-kicking conga line to call attention to their grievances against the studio management.

Elbert N. Carvel

Carvel in Delaware's U.S. Senate Race

DOVER, Del.—Elbert N. Carvel, one of Delaware's great reform governors, has answered the demand of the Democratic party to return to politics and run for the office of U.S. Senator.

A father, a successful businessman and a man with a strong sense of Democratic party responsibility, Bert Carvel gave Delaware a brilliant administration as governor from 1949 to 1953.

Under his leadership, a broad program of school and highway construction was carried out from one end of the state to the other.

Perhaps more important, however, during the Carvel administration, the state's election laws were drastically reformed, a program he had long fought for but was unable to push through until the Democrats captured the General Assembly in 1955.

Gov. Carvel did not become actively engaged in politics until he served on a 1941-42 federal grand jury which investigated corrupt practices in the 1940 national election in Delaware.

He threw himself into the work of the Democratic party and in 1945 was elected lieutenant governor, a post in which he served not only as president of the state senate but also as president of the state's pardon board.

In 1946, he served as Democratic state chairman, a post he was later asked to fill twice again, in 1954-56 and 1956-57. He has been a member of the Democratic League of Delaware since 1947 and is an honorary life member of the 11th Ward Democratic Legion.

In other fields of civic service, he has been a trustee of the University of Delaware and active in such organizations as the March of Dimes, the Boy Scouts, the Eastern Shore Symphony, the blood bank of Delaware and the school board of the town where he resides, Laurel. He is also active in Episcopal church affairs. He is a farmer and businessman.

Delaware Candidates

Endorsed by State AFL-CIO

For U.S. Senator ..... Elbert N. Carvel

For U. S. Representative . Harris McDowell

Rep. Sam Friedel Labor's Choice

BALTIMORE — Samuel N. Friedel, who is running for re-election as U.S. Representative from Maryland's seventh district on the Democratic ticket, has a record of public service dating back to 1935.

That was when he was elected to the state house of delegates for a four-year term. During that time he served on the ways and means committee.

Then Baltimore beckoned for his services and he was elected to its city council, a post he held until 1952 when he was elected to the 83rd Congress from the new seventh district.

He was reelected in 1954 and 1956 and at the present time is serving on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee, one of its high-ranking committees.

Friedel has been chosen as one of the five members of Congress to sit on the highway traffic safety committee, and in this capacity is planning to make recommendations to the committee.

Friedel was born in Washington, D. C., but was educated in Baltimore where he married the former Regina Bradley Johnson.

His district includes, in Baltimore, wards 15, 16 and 21; ward 26, precincts 1 to 11; ward 26, precincts 26 to 31; ward 27, precincts 2 to 19, 27 to 32, 38 to 62, and ward 28.

FIRST CONTRACT

Local Wins 20c At Motor Wheel

NEWARK, Del.—A first contract has been negotiated between UAW Local 1104 and the newly-organized Motor Wheel Corp. plant here, Region 8 Director E. T. Michael reports. The firm is an important supplier to the Chrysler Corp.

The contract, which was ratified unanimously by the local membership last week, provides for an across-the-board increase of 20c an hour, with additional increases of five to ten cents for those workers who have not yet reached the maximum of the company's old spread rates (which have now been done away with).

The new rates range from $2.05 for janitors to a top of $2.85. Other benefits won include the full union shop and major improvements in night shift premiums and overtime provisions.

The bargaining committee also improved the old vacation plan by negotiating a cut in the years of service required to get two weeks off with pay—now only two years service is needed.

The new plant, only a little more than a year old, was organized last July when its workers voted for the UAW in a consent election (Solidarity, July 28). The firm also has plants in Michigan.

"The unanimous ratification of this fine new contract shows that Motor Wheel workers are pleased with it, and recognize the fact that when the UAW organizes a plant, it makes sure the new members get the best contract terms possible," Michael said.

"I too, am pleased that our new Delaware locals are continuing to negotiate substantial 'catch-up' raises for their members.

"The Motor Wheel contract represents another 'pattern plus' wage adjustment which brings long overdue economic justice to workers who were denied their wage equity prior to joining our union.

"This trend will advance the economic welfare of the state because, as we expand organizationally, the community at large benefits from the increas purchasing power our negotiations make available locally," Michael noted.

The agreement was worked out by the local's negotiating committeemen, Robert Davis and Stratton Fegley, assisted by Charles Hypes, regional representative.

Rep. Richard E. Lankford

Rep. Lankford Picked in 5th

BALTIMORE—Democrat Richard E. Lankford, who is seeking re-election to a third term as U.S. Representative from Maryland's fifth district, is a member of the all-important Armed Services committee of the House.

Lankford's two and a half years of service in the Navy during World War II have made him especially interested in the nation's defense.

As a former tobacco and cattle farmer, Lankford also has given considerable attention to the problems of farmers in southern Maryland counties.

He entered public service when he was appointed to the House of Delegates in 1948 to fill an unexpired term. He was elected in 1950. The first president of the Young Democrats of Anne Arundel county, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1954 and re-elected in 1956.

By profession he is a lawyer.

Back McDowell For Congress

DOVER, Del.—Harris B. McDowell, Jr., is running as the Democratic candidate for Delaware's one seat in the U. S. House of Representatives, a post he held before during the 84th Congress in 1955-56.

As the state's Representative - at - large, McDowell served on the House Education and Labor committee, particularly on a subcommittee working on the extension of the wage and hour law.

He has also worked vigorously for legislation to aid educational instiutions and veterans.

A farmer and real estate and insurance man from Middletown, McDowell was appointed to the state board of agriculture in 1937 and served until 1940, when he was elected to the state house of representatives.

From 1941 to 1948 he was director of the Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative and a member of the Delaware Farm Bureau.

In 1942, McDowell was elected to the state senate. He remained there until 1946, when he became chairman of the Democratic state committee.

From 1949 to 1953, he served as Delaware state treasurer. He also remained as Democratic state chairman until 1954, when he was elected to Congress.

McDowell was born in Middletown in 1906. He was educated in Middletown public school, Wilmington high school, business college and YMCA schools.

He is married and has three children.

Harris B. McDowell, Jr.

Dan Brewster
2nd Md. District

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Md. — The Democratic candidate for U.S. Representative from Maryland's second Congressional district, Dan Brewster, has had an intense interest in public service since he left the University of Maryland law school in 1949.

A year later he was elected to the state house of delegates and was reelected in 1954 by a whopping majority.

While a delegate he served as vice chairman of the judiciary committee, as a member of the veterans advisory commission and as a member of the Burke committee studying the Maryland judiciary.

Besides his interest in legal matters, Brewster also has a hard-headed, practical interest in agriculture, since he owns and operates a grain and cattle farm near Glydon in this county.

Born in 1924, Brewster attended St. Paul's school, Princeton University, Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland. At the age of 18, in 1942, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and was commissioned from the ranks a year later.

He served for two years as a troop commander in the South Pacific, landing with assault troops in the Guam and Okinawa invasions. He was wounded seven times. At the present time, he is a captain in the Marine reserve.

He is married and has two children.

The second Congressional district comprises three counties, Baltimore, Carroll and Harford.

Daniel B. Brewster

Tom Johnson Running In Maryland's First

WORCESTER COUNTY, Md.—Thomas Johnson is a name well known in Maryland's history books, for he was the state's first governor after the War of Independence.

Now, another Thomas Johnson — a descendant of that first one — has come along seeking public office on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for U.S. Representative from the state's first district.

At 49, Johnson has had a varied, successful career as a lawyer and farmer (he owns 300 acres), as a state's attorney and as state senator.

Very likely Johnson was the youngest state's attorney and state senator around at the time. He was elected to the first post in 1934 at the age of 24. Four years later he was elected to the senate.

In entering the race, Johnson said his prime motive was to do something about bolstering the economy of the eastern shore.

Johnson is married and has four children.

FLAT TIRES are among the many hazards of political campaigning, as John Foley found out when he had to fix one. He's the Democratic candidate for Congress in the sixth district, which covers western Maryland.

Foley Sees High Prices As Top Election Issue

WHEATON, Md.—Judge John R. Foley, Democratic candidate for U.S. Representative from Maryland's sixth district, has indicated he will work for a new area development bill to fill the gap left by President Eisenhower's pocket veto of the one passed by Congress this year.

Foley, who is judge of Montgomery county orphan's court, believes one of the key problems facing the nation today is to halt the inflation spiral of high prices caused by Republican tight money policies.

Foley, who has four children of his own, has come out for federal aid to education, pushing a three-point program to relieve the classroom shortage.

It hinges on federal finances for school construction, improved status for teachers and the preservation of local control over the school system. "American children," he said, "deserve the best education we can provide."

Foley, who was chairman of the American Bar Association health and welfare trust committee, deplored Republican defeat of the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill.

"It would have helped union members and honest labor leaders to keep their unions free of corruption," Foley said, "by giving them and the federal government more power to act against bad practices by either management or union officials."

Foley also has been critical of the U.S. foreign policy under President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

"Whatever their objectives, they have been ineffective, squandering the reservoir of good will for the U.S.," he said.

Hope They Both Make It to D.C.

The 86th Congress may well have a brother team, but representing citizens over a thousand miles apart.

They are John and Gene Foley, both Democrats.

John is running for U.S. Representative from Maryland's sixth district. Gene is the candidate for Congress from Minnesota's first district.

Natives of Minnesota, they come by their desire for public service almost by heredity. Their father was once Minnesota's state conservation commissioner.

Both have labor backing.

Rep. Geo. Fallon Seeks Re-election

BALTIMORE—George H. Fallon, who has been the U.S. Representative from Maryland's fourth Congressional district for 14 years, is seeking reelection on the Democratic ticket to continue his work on the federal highway construction bill.

Highway construction and safety have long been one of Fallon's interests, and locally he worked hard and long to obtain final approval of the now completed Baltimore-Washington parkway.

Fallon's interest in politics and the Democratic party was first rewarded by his election in 1938 as a member of the Democratic state central committee, of which he became chairman.

A small business man, Fallon was elected to Baltimore's city council in 1939, a post he held until his election to Congress in 1944.

He is a native of Baltimore, educated in its public schools, Johns Hopkins, which he attended at night.

He was married in 1929 and has one daughter.

The fourth Congressional district is contained within Baltimore, being made up of wards 9 to 14, ward 17, ward 18, precincts 1 and 2; wards 19 and 20; ward 17, precincts 20 to 26A and 33 to 37.

In Governor's Race

Friend of Workingman, Says J. Millard Tawes

BALTIMORE—America's free labor movement is one of the bulwarks of our economic system and a strong force for the preservation and strengthening of democracy at home and abroad, in the opinion of J. Millard Tawes, Democratic candidate for governor of Maryland.

"As a Democrat, I take great pride in the fact that our party has been a friend of labor in periods of stress and strife as well as in periods of calm and stability," Tawes declared at a meeting of state AFL-CIO officers.

"I hereby re-affirm the Maryland Democratic party's intense interest in seeking aid for areas with chronic unemployment problems, and I pledge myself to support programs of slum clearance and new housing at prices workers can afford to pay," the labor-endorsed candidate continued.

"I pledge support for a system of unemployment compensation benefits that will provide realistic and adequate assistance in time of need. I pledge myself to work for state legislation to provide better employment opportunities for men and women over 45.

"As a Democrat, I affirm my party's historic friendship and support for the aspirations of America's working people. Our American way of life cannot survive without a strong and independent labor movement," Tawes declared.

"At the same time, I do not believe that Maryland labor has any doubt as to which political party is most sincerely interested in its rights and welfare," the gubernatorial candidate observed.

Rep. Ed Garmatz 3rd Md. District

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz

BALTIMORE — Rep. Edward A. Garmatz, who represents the third Maryland Congressional district, is a candidate for re-election. He carries labor endorsement. His district covers the east-central portions of this city.

I GAVE TO COPE REGISTER & VOTE

INVEST IN YOUR FUTURE

Support Candidates Endorsed by Labor In Maryland

U.S. Senator ..... **Thomas D'Alesandro**

Governor ..... **J. Millard Tawes**

Comptroller ..... **Louis Goldstein**

Attorney-General ..... **J. Ferdinand Sybert**

CONGRESS

First district ..... **Tom Johnson**
(Eastern shore counties)

Second district ..... **Dan Brewster**
(Baltimore, Harford and Carroll counties)

Third district ..... **Edward A. Garmatz**
(East-Central Baltimore City)

Fourth district ..... **George H. Fallon**
(North-Central Baltimore City)

Fifth district ..... **Richard Lankford**
(South Baltimore and Southern Md. counties)

Sixth District ..... **John R. Foley**
(Western Maryland: Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties)

Seventh district ..... **Samuel N. Friedel**
(North-East Baltimore, 27th and 28th Wards)