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

SOLIDARITY

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Regions 5 & 8 Issue

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Let's Move Ahead Again — Be Sure to Vote Nov. 8!

Nixon-Eisenhower Downturn —

Economy Drops, Job Slump Nears

The specter of the third Eisenhower-Nixon recession loomed over the ballot box as election day neared with indications growing that the nation's economy is in a definite slump.

Latest — most significant — sign that the economy is in a downward trend came with the announcement that the gross national product (GNP) *had dropped by some $2* billion in the third quarter of 1960.

It was the first drop in GNP since the first quarter of 1958, with the exception of the third quarter of 1959, when GNP was affected by the industry-forced steel strike.

GNP is the broadest of all measures of economic activity and is the grand total of goods and services produced in the nation.

The slump which showed up in GNP statistics confirmed repeated warnings by organized labor that the national economy was slipping. Economic Trends, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO economic policy committee, bluntly warned in its September issue:

"If business activities weaken in the months ahead, there will be 5-5½ million unemployed in early 1961 and several additional million people will be compelled to work part-time."

Statistically, GNP dropped by .5%, at a seasonally adjusted rate, from $505 billion in the second quarter of 1960 to $503 billion in the third quarter. Main reason for the decline, experts said, is the reduction of inventories by business and industry in response to declining demand and expected slower sales. In the preceding quarter, inventories had been building up.

Experts have hoisted frequent warnings that "barom-

Continued on page 4

Huge Crowds Across Nation Cheer Jack

Drawing huge, enthusiastic crowds, Sen. John F. Kennedy is whistle-stopping his way through the nation's grass roots in the final weeks before election as newsmen covering his campaign report a growing upsurge of voter sentiment favoring him for the Presidency.

Stopping in cities and towns

Continued on Page 12

Americans, including union members, who are concerned with the new, sharp issues of the 1960s know there is one major way they can help answer these important problems—

Vote Nov. 8.

Particularly for UAW members and their families, many of whom have been hurt repeatedly during the past eight years by the knockdown punches of layoffs, cutbacks, short work weeks and steadily rising prices, it's especially important to be sure to vote.

For them, as for all Americans, the big question to be decided by the Nov. 8 balloting is:

Is the nation, its people, its economy and its prestige moving ahead fast enough or isn't it?

Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic candidate for President, and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the Vice-Presidential nominee, explain the nation has been dragging its feet under the Nixon-Eisenhower Republican administration.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, running for the Presidency on the Republican ticket with Henry Cabot Lodge making up the other half of his team, claims the country has been doing fine under his and Eisenhower's leadership. He tells his listeners that American prestige "is at an all-time high."

More than the choice between these clashing points of view is involved in the need for UAW members and all other registered voters in their families to be sure to vote Nov. 8.

It also involves deciding whether you can afford continuation of the Republican record which has brought:

- **Two recessions in eight years, with Nixon's and Eisenhower's own economists predicting that a third is likely to hit full force in 1961.**
- Repeated sharp cutbacks and production lags since 1952, bringing extreme hardships for hundreds of thousands of aircraft work-

Continued on Page 12

UAW Urges Big Three Act on Ike Proposal

UAW has proposed to the automible industry Big Three that the union and the corporations initiate immediately the kind of joint "responsibility for the national welfare" President Eisenhower urged in his speech last Monday to the Automobile Manufactures' Association in Detroit.

In letters to the presidents of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, UAW President Walter P. Reuther suggested the establishment of a permanent Automobile Industry Joint Management - Labor Conference as a practical mechanism "for joint action aimed at the achievement of mutually desired objectives that would promote the national welfare." This conference would convene the periodic meetings urged by the President.

In a separate letter to President Eisenhower, Reuther said:

"We in the UAW sincerely welcome the remarks on labor-management relations in your speech to the National Automobile Show dinner.

"We have long believed," he continued, "that there is a need 'for a supreme effort on the part of both to conduct their affairs with ever-increasing responsibility for the national welfare.' In fact, we have often proposed that machinery be established for

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Record Vote Seen Nov. 8

A record of 67 to 70 million votes is expected to be cast in the Presidential election.

Political experts in the 50 states estimate that some 84 million citizens will be eligible to vote, an increase of more than 4 million over the number eligible in 1956.

About 107 million would be old enough to vote, according to a recent Census Bureau estimate, but many of them would not meet eligibility requirements.

In 1956, slightly more than 60% of the persons of voting age actually voted. If the 1956 pattern is followed, the vote will run about 64 million, the bureau estimated.

But political experts believe the vote will run higher than 60% because of increased voter interest reflected in heavy registration increases in large cities.

The 1960 turnout is expected to top the previous record of 62,027,040 cast in the 1956 election.

JACK KENNEDY may be the next President of the United States, but to little Caroline, 2½, he's something much more important—Daddy. And even the rigors of the election campaign didn't stop Daddy from spending some time with her and her big rag doll when he came home in an airplane the other day.

This We Believe (See Center Section)

Long Backed for Senate In Key Missouri Race

One of the key campaigns in the nation is taking place in Missouri where Edward V. Long, Democrat, is waging a fighting campaign for election to the U. S. Senate. Long is being supported for election by the UAW and the state AFL-CIO.

A lawyer, farmer and banker, Long was appointed to the Senate Sept. 23 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Missouri's Sen Thomas C. Hennings Jr. Until that time, Long had served as the state's lieutenant - governor after three terms as a state senator, president pro-tem of the Missouri Senate, and a session's majority floor leader.

Long is emphasizing the need for bringing more jobs

Sen. Long

and industrial development to the state. He also favors federal aid to education, but with strict local controls.

Long's qualifications were emphasized this month by Thomas C. Hennings Sr., father of the deceased senator, in a speech to Democratic editors at the Missouri Press Association convention.

"Sen. Long's belief in the basic dignity of the individual and the need to protect the civil rights and civil liberties of the people closely parallels that of my late son," said Hennings, a lawyer and former circuit judge.

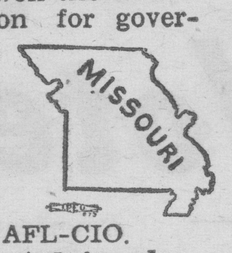
Urging Long's election, Hennings stressed that Long's views "on such human problems as housing, health, education, social security and the future of our aged are liberal and progressive."

Long has emphasized his belief in that a governor must serve the people of the state.

Endorse Dalton For Mo. Gov.

John M. Dalton's record of public service in Missouri shows he'd be a governor who cares about people.

Dalton, now serving his second term as the state's attorney general, won the Democratic nomination for governor by an overwhelming majority. Among the organizations supporting his candidacy are the UAW and the state AFL-CIO.



Closely interested in educational improvements in the state for many years, Dalton in his campaign for the governorship has emphasized the need to solve compelling problems facing many of Missouri's people.

Among these are problems of the aged, disabled, and

John M. Dalton

needy, along with unemployment and inadequate welfare programs.

Dalton, for example, has said he will recommend programs to give senior citizens "a brighter and more satisfying old age," and more adequate welfare grants for Missouri's needy citizens.

He also has called for extending hospital care programs for the aged and those in need.

COPE urges you to vote for Dalton for governor of Missouri.

It's Urgent That You Vote Nov. 8

These two pages contain information for you about candidates endorsed by your COPE committee and who are supported by labor unions in your area. The endorsements were decided after careful consideration of all candidates' records.

The issues and decisions of the 1960s are tremendously important to every worker and his family. They involve your jobs, your security, whether the nation and its people begin again to move ahead.

That's why your vote is needed to elect labor-endorsed candidates, starting with John F. Kennedy for President and Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice-President.

You're urged to vote for the candidates whose records show they will work hard to carry out the programs that will benefit all the people. Vote for the COPE-endorsed candidates.

Carp Choice For Congress In Mo.'s 2nd

Richard L. Carp, Democratic candidate for Congress in Missouri's Second District (southwest St. Louis and south St. Louis County) has the wide experience and training needed in Congress and the program to go with it for people.

An attorney and World War Two combat veteran, Carp believes that survival of the nation in freedom is the big issue of our time.

"How we act to solve our problems and provide new opportunity here at home, how we create new ideas to regain our once - unquestioned leadership and respect in the world, will decide our future as a free nation in this time of world crisis," Carp said.

In his campaign for Congress, the Second District Democrat has emphasized a 10-point program "to help regain our national strength and purpose." It calls for:

An intelligent approach for increasing the nation's economic growth which is vital to increasing employment and building job opportunities; medical aid to the aged through the social security system;

"Right-to-Know" legislation to do away with denial by federal officials of information the people are entitled to; strengthening government coordination to prevent repetition of such incidents at "the U-2 bungling;"

A comprehensive education program to give all Americans the opportunity to develop their "fullest potential;" international cooperation to solve problems such as cancer, famines, and similar mutual matters;

A national defense program based on what the nation needs to insure survival; a world freedom development plan; tax reforms and elimination of unnecessary government spending, and area development and flood control.

Carp's experience includes service as associate counsel and acting chief counsel of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights; he also was a top U.S. choice for a State Department assignment in the U.N. legal division, and has held other federal and U.N. posts.

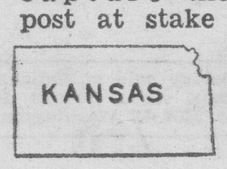
Among the organizations supporting Carp for Congress are the UAW and the AFL-CIO.

Carp's election is urged to give the district its first liberal representation in Congress in many years.

Kansans Go For Theis; Like Stand on Issues

TOPEKA—Frank Theis, who was named "Man of the Year" some time back by the Topeka Daily Capital, looks like this state's "Man of the Democratic Year" for 1960.

The tall, thoughtful Kansan is considered to have a commanding lead in his race to capture the U.S. Senate post at stake in the Nov. 8 election.



The Topeka newspaper's choice of Theis for "man of the year" honors was based, it said, on his organizational genius and hard work.

An attorney and the state's Democratic national committeeman, Theis points out Kansas needs leadership in Wash-

Frank Theis

ington because "the most important domestic issues facing our nation are closely related to the Kansas scene."

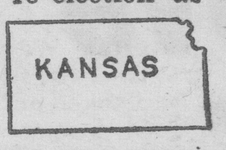
Among these, he lists agriculture, economic growth, expanded social services and education. His program covers price supports and parity, improved social security, improved legislation and conditions covering wage-earners, REA, civil rights, encouraging growth of family-size farms, speedy development of natural resources, and depressed area redevelopment.

Theis and his wife, the former Marjorie Riddle of Emporia, are parents of two boys, Franklin, 18, and Roger, 12. The family lives in Arkansas City. Theis is active in church, civic and professional organizations.

Outspoken on matters involved in the election. Theis constantly has made it clear where he stands on all issues.

Strong Support For Docking

TOPEKA — An outstanding governor since 1956, George Docking is receiving widespread support in his campaign for re-election as Kansas' chief executive.



Docking, a banker and businessman, is credited with responsibility for vast liberal improvements in state government since he first took office.

In addition, he has been an outspoken opponent of so-called "right-to-work" legislation as bad for the state and for its economy.

Docking, endorsed by labor as well as other organizations, is running on a platform which includes:

1—Slowed the trend to ever-expanding government on the state level and its resulting costs. 2—Effected substantial

Gov. Docking

savings in those departments which have come under full Democratic control

3—Guaranteed the people's right-to-know by opening the doors of state government to the press and public. 4—Returned dignity, responsibility and integrity to the Governor's office.

5—Brought men and women of ability and honesty into state government in appointed positions 6—Extended these principles to all state offices.

Return to Congress

FIRST woman ever to be elected to Congress from Missouri, Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan is the Democratic candidate for her fifth consecutive term from the state's Third (St.Louis) District. Endorsed by labor, she is known as the friend of the consumer and wage-earner in Congress. She participated in drafting the depressed areas bill and other measures to achieve recovery and combat recession.

CONGRESSMAN Richard Bolling, who has represented Missouri's Fifth (Kansas City) District since 1948, is a member of the Joint Economic Committee and the powerful House Rules Committee. A Newsweek magazine poll of top Washington correspondents and columnists earlier this year rated him third among the most able Democrats in the House of Representatives.

In Missouri

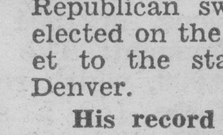
SERVING the people of Missouri's First (St. Louis) District since 1946, Frank M. Karsten has had 26 years of experience in congressional work. Endorsed by labor, he is considered a mainstay of the liberal Democratic group in the House and is a member of the important Ways and Means committee which handles such legislation as social security.

Endorsed for re-election as Missouri's Fourth District (suburban Jackson County and seven other counties as well as a portion of southeast Kansas City) is Congressman William J. Randall. Randall, elected to Congress in March, 1959, to fill an unexpired term, is an attorney and World War Two veteran of overseas fighting who now is considered an important liberal member of the House.

Votes Urged for Knous for Senate

Robert L. Knous, Colorado's fighting Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, is a public servant who spent a good part of his early life working with his hands. Among the groups supporting Knous for election are the UAW and the AFL-CIO.

Now the state's able lieutenant-governor, Knous has worked as a mucker in the vanadium mines at Uraven; served as a Navy flier during World War Two; and is looked on as one of the most respected members ever to serve on the Denver district attorney's staff.



In the Colorado state senate and as its forceful gavel-wielder, Knous continually has demonstrated his great capacity for work that started when he held a job in the Uraven mines.

"Bob shoveled rocks, mucked down in the mines, helped build roads, ditches and tunnels," recalled Tom Allen, veteran state coal mine inspector who was engineer in charge of the mines during those depression years.

Knous, whose father, William Lee Knous, later was elected to the Colorado Supreme Court, made his first bid for public office in 1952. Despite a Republican sweep, Knous was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state Senate from Denver.

His record there was outstanding. Appointed to head a commission to revise Colorado's old age pension system, he achieved what was considered a political impossibility—a pension system revision agreeable to all factions.

Included was a medical care program looked on as the most advanced in the nation. Knous has been consulted by members of Congress who incorporated parts of his program into a similar national program.

Brown Best In Mo. 7th

SPRINGFIELD — Charles H. Brown, the first Democrat to represent Missouri's Seventh District in more than 40 years, is receiving the all-out support of labor in his campaign for re-election to Congress.

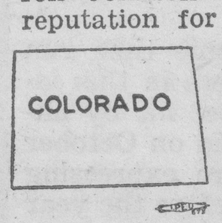
Brown, who has represented the district in Congress since 1956, has detailed a broad 16-point program for building southwest Missouri. It includes increased farm income; improvements in rural electrification; improvements in education; saving the tri-state lead and zinc mines;

Expansion of defense industry; train workers and redevelop southwest Mo. counties to help to attract new industry, and improvements — including cost-of-living protection — for senior citizens.

Congressman Brown

Johnson Backed In Col.'s 2nd

DENVER — Congressman Byron Johnson has a national reputation for ability, experience and hard work. Endorsed by labor, he is seeking re-election as the second district's representative in Congress.



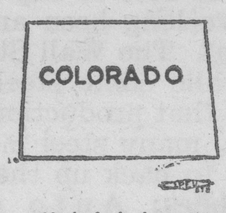
The Colorado Democrat has voted and fought for measures to halt inflation, keep the independent family farmer on the land, and maintain our national strength while working for world peace.

Before he was elected to Congress in 1958, he served in the state assembly and the executive office of Colorado Gov. Steve McNichols. He also is active in church, welfare and community groups.

Byron Johnson

Keep Aspinall In Congress

PALISADE—A fighting liberal, Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall is the labor - endorsed Democratic candidate for re-election in Colorado's Fourth District. He has represented the district in Congress since 1948.



A veteran of World Wars One and Two, Aspinall is chairman

Wayne N. Aspinall

of the important House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs where he fought for water, power and land and resource development. He led the fight in the House for statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii.

John R. Foley

Foley Record Wins Support

KENSINGTON, Md. — Maryland's Sixth Congressional District, where Representative John R. Foley is the vigorous, hard-hitting Democratic candidate for re-election, has all the problems of the exploding metropolis and of the family farmer.

Foley, first elected in 1958, has been able, however, to do some very effective work for the people of the district.

After 17 years of fruitless effort by Republicans who formerly represented the area, for example, the Democratic Foley has moved his bill to provide a much-needed recreation area for the district onto the threshold of enactment.

A 43-year-old attorney, and World War II veteran who served in the Pacific, Foley also supports federal aid for school construction, improved status for teachers, and preservation of local control over schools. He also has worked hard to help halt the upward spiraling of prices.

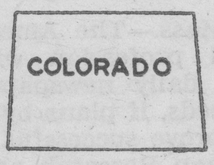
Stewart Urges 6-Point Plan

PUEBLO—Franklin R. Stewart is emphasizing a comprehensive six-point program in

Franklin R. Stewart

his campaign to capture the congressional seat in Colorado's Third District. His candidacy is supported by labor.

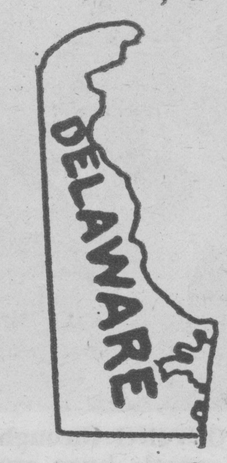
Stewart, who served in the State Assembly in 1952 and 1954 and was president of Colorado's Young Democrats in 1953, also served as a World War Two Naval officer in the Pacific, a State Department attorney at the Nuremburg trials and a foreign service officer in Germany.



A graduate of Colorado University law school, Stewart has been an attorney here since 1951. His program includes improvement of the nation's economy and maintaining strong national defenses while working to achieve world peace.

Labor Backs Carvel Heavily in Delaware

Elbert D. Carvel, who built an impressive record of progressive and sound state government in his previous term as Delaware's governor, is getting overwhelming support by UAW members in his campaign to again win the governorship on election day.



Carvel, a Democrat, has the ability to command the attention and respect of the legislature, dominated in this state by the Democratic Party. The current Republican administration is considered ineffective and unable to lead.

Delaware citizens are considered to have been shortchanged in equal education opportunities as well as in seeking solutions to problems in social and public welfare areas.

UAW members say they are banking on Carvel to put a stop to stalemated government in Delaware.

Friedel's Work Lauded Heavily

BALTIMORE — Samuel N. Friedel, Democratic candidate for re-election in the Seventh Congressional District here, has a record of public service that started 25 years ago.

Congressman Friedel, Maryland's first representative from the district, has served in the House of Representatives for five consecutive terms. He is endorsed by labor.

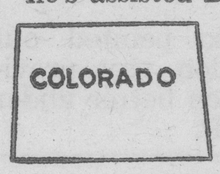
He is a member of the important House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and of the House Administration Committee. He also is one of five members of Congress serving on the Highway Traffic Safety Committee.

Support Rogers In Col. First

DENVER — Congressman Byron C. Rogers has accomplished much for the people of his

Byron Rogers

district, and for other Coloradoans as well. For example, he's assisted Denver in obtaining an adequate water supply, a new Post Office annex, and a new Federal court building.



Rogers, who has served as Congressman from Colorado's first district for the past 10 years, is the Democratic candidate for re-election. He is supported by UAW and the AFL-CIO.

Rogers, a ranking member of the House judiciary committee, has taken leadership in important amendments for civil rights and social security legislation and for small business.

Keep an Ear on EYE OPENER

Garmatz Choice In Baltimore

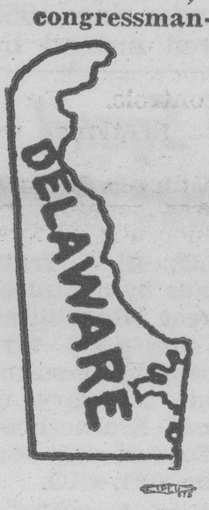
BALTIMORE, Md.—Congressman Edward A. Garmatz, who has represented Maryland's Third District since 1947, is the Democratic candidate for re-election. Still a union member, he is supported in his campaign by labor.

Garmatz is the ranking member of the House military operations subcommittee and also serves on the government operations committee as well as other important House committees.

Edward A. Garmatz

It's McDowell For Congress

DOVER, DEL.,—Harris B. McDowell Jr., Democratic candidate for re-election to Delaware's single seat in the U. S. House of Representatives, consistently has supported liberal legislation in Congress. He is supported for re-election by the AFL-CIO and the UAW.



McDowell, serving as congressman-at-large, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He also has served on the House Education and Labor Committee.

The 54-year-old congressman, a farmer and real estate and insurance man from Middletown, entered politics in 1940 when he was elected to the State House of Representatives. He moved up to the state Senate in 1942, and served as Delaware's secretary of State from 1949. to 1953.

As congressman, McDowell supported all aspects of federal aid to education, extended social security coverage, the equal rights amendment for women, medical aid for the aged, veterans legislation and measures to aid small business.

He has supported renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements act, foreign aid, the United Nations, and the Formosa Declaration (with the clear understanding that it excluded defense of Quemoy and Matsu).

He opposed legislation designed to weaken the Atlantic Pact nations, any weakening of Nato, and the Bricker amendment. In addition, McDowell also opposed entry of Red China into the U.N.

WHISTLE-STOPPING through the South, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic nominee for Vice President, greets huge crowd which jammed Atlanta, Ga., railroad station. Political observers report Johnson's campaigning is proving effective in strengthening support for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Job Slump Approaches

Continued from Page 1

eters' which indicate the state of the nation's economy have been pointing downward since February.

The warnings pointed up sharp drop-offs in over-all production figures, rising plateaus of unemployment, business failures, drops in consumer spending and declines in key industries.

Despite this, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has continued to issue "pollyanna" statements that all was going well, and the GOP candidate for President has made the theme, "you never had it so good" a basic part of this campaign oratory.

Thus, immediately after the President's own Council of Economic Advisers estimated the GNP had dropped some $2 billion, Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the group, said he "could not see a basis in these figures for the recession talk that has become so widespread recently."

The authoritative New York Times was not so reassuring. Said the NYT in its October 17 issue:

"The key government economic indicators for September 1960, released last week, make sobering reading . . . All in all, our economic performance last month was relatively mediocre and far from the bright hopes entertained earlier this year.

And the conservative Wall Street Journal interviewed a group of economists attending the National Association of Business Economists, and said in its October 20 issue:

"Most analysts . . . concede that a general downturn has been underway, with most of them mentioning August as the month when the decline became pronounced."

More Security Found In UAW SUB Plan

CLEVELAND, O.—Workers at the St. Clair plant of General Motors' Euclid Division here decided this month that there's more security in UAW's SUB program than in the corporation's so-called Income Security Plan.

The workers, now members of UAW Local 426, voted by almost 2½-to-1 to give up the company plan they'd been under since 1955 and be covered instead by the union's supplemental unemployment benefits program.

Action of the Euclid Division workers followed their voting decisively recently in favor of UAW in place of the independent organization that previously had represented them.

Their vote in favor of SUB came at a long meeting at which Ernest J. Moran, administrative assistant to Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of UAW's General Motors Department, detailed examples showing that SUB paid laid-off workers much more than the company ISP operation.

Moran told the heavily-attended membership meeting that a worker under the ISP plan would exhaust his benefits after about 6 weeks of layoff each year, whereas the SUB program provides up to 26 weeks of benefits a year. Enactment of certain emergency provisions can add up to 13 weeks more of benefits under the SUB program.

Moran also pointed out that separation pay provisions are much better under SUB than ISP.

Call for Squad To Correct GOP

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Truth committee squads by organized labor to correct Republican speechmakers around the country have been proposed by Joseph Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The Republicans have their own so-called "truth squads" following Democratic candidates. The Democrats have been using "Lie Detectors" on the GOP. Keenan feels that the trade union movement should have its own groups to set the record straight on labor issues.

Labor Press To Discuss Larger Role

DETROIT—The annual convention of the AFL-CIO's International Labor Press Association will be held here at the Hotel Statler-Hilton, Nov. 17 through 19, ILPA President R. C. Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Bernard R. Mullady have announced.

"The Expanding Role of the Labor Press" will be the theme of the convention. Assisting in the program will be the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan-Wayne State University.

One highlight of the program will be an analysis of the Presidential election led by Dr. Warren Miller, co-author of "The American Voter" and head of the University of Michigan's Political Behavior Research Program.

Other headline speakers for the convention will be UAW President Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO Education Director Lawrence Rogan, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Winners of the ILPA Journalist Awards Contest will also be announced at the convention.

The ILPA's executive council will meet two days prior to the opening of the convention.

Plan Medical Daily

BOSTON, Mass.—The American medical profession will soon have a daily newspaper serving its needs, if plans by a Boston firm prove successful.

The American Research and Development Corp, has announced it will launch the paper, The Medical Tribune, as a 32-page weekly. Later in the year, publication will be stepped up to twice a week, then changed to a daily in 1961. There may be foreign editions, too.

Advertising will be sought from pharmaceutical firms, and distribution (free, at first) will be to the nation's 150,000 doctors.

"Who needs another debate?"

Economic 'Storm Warnings'

Here are some of the key economic indicators which point to a downward trend in the nation's economy:

Over-All Production Figures

Industrial Production: The New York Times on October 15 said that the Federal Reserve Board has reported a sharp drop in industrial production in the latest two months.

"The drop in August was almost as large as the month-to-month cutbacks that occurred in the last two recessions, in 1954 and 1958," said the NYT.

Unemployment: The jobless rate in September was 3,388,000, which represents 5.7% of the total labor force (on a seasonally adjusted basis). During the first nine months of 1957, the unemployment rate was far lower. It hit a peak of 4.5% in September 1957, when 2,552,000 were unemployed.

Gross National Product: The annual rate of national output dropped by $2 billion during the third quarter of the year — the first drop in the GNP since the first quarter of 1958, except for the third quarter of 1959, when GNP was affected by the strike forced on the steelworkers by the industry.

Key Industries Showing Declines

Housing: The Wall Street Journal reported on October 19 that home building last month slackened to the slowest pace in more than two years.

"Private housing starts in September fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,077,000, the census bureau reported. This was 17% below the August pace and 29% under the September 1959 level."

Also: total number of private new home starts during the first nine months of 1960 was 19% below that of the first nine months of 1959.

Steel: Production of steel has for some time run from 50% to 55% of capacity, and workers in this industry have long been among the hardest hit by unemployment. The Wall Street Journal said on October 18 that while some steel executives "are expressing confidence that production will rise . . . before the year is over . . . many steel men concede they do not have the orders to back up their forecasts."

Automobiles: Auto manufacturers are cautious about new car sales. On October 1, new car inventories totaled 850,000, and the authoritative Ward's Automotive Reports predicted that October production would be 673,000.

According to the Wall Street Journal, October 17, sales will be over 500,000, and production will be over 600,000. Said the WSJ:

"This would mean the addition of roughly 100,000 cars to the inventory, leaving close to one million cars in stockpile by November 1."

One Big Three (unnamed) official is quoted by the WSJ as saying:

"I frankly feel that car production schedules should be trimmed now. Sales in early October are good, but not exuberant. It's the production that's exuberant."

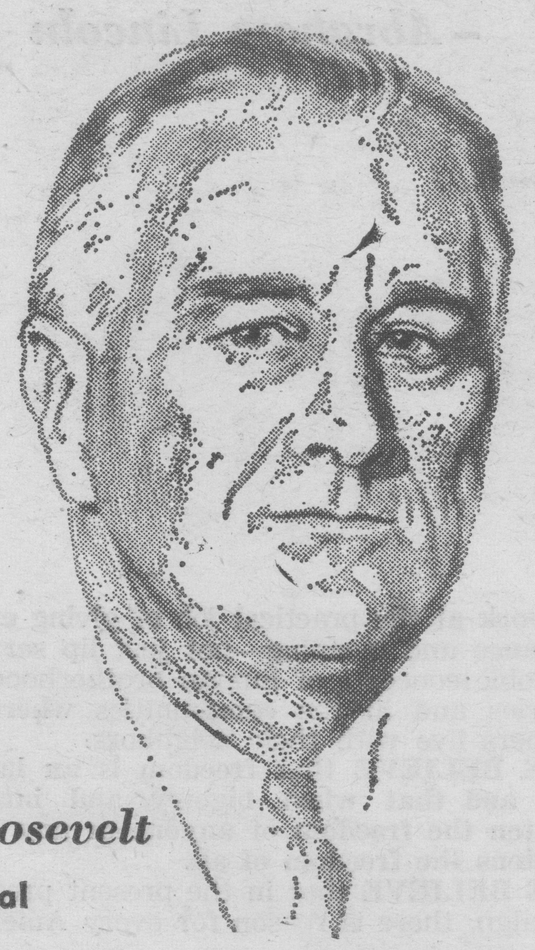
Again from the WSJ: "The high inventories, however, forced all auto makers to give dealers rebates on car sales in the third quarter, and one auto executive said this is a major reason his company will show lower earnings in the July-September quarter this year than last."

Business Failures

August 1960 bankruptcies were at a 27 year high for the month: 1,315. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of failure was 59.6 per 10,000 businesses.

During the last seven years of the Truman Administration (1946-52), business failures were at an annual rate of only 24.7 per 10,000 businesses. During the first seven years of the Eisenhower Administration (1953-59), failures averaged 46.3 per 10,000 business firms during 1958 (the time of the second Eisenhower-Nixon recession).

Woodrow Wilson
The New Freedom



Franklin D. Roosevelt
The New Deal

Harry S. Truman
The Fair Deal

They built a Greater America Because They believed in a Better America

John F. Kennedy
The New Frontier

'I believe it is time For America to move again'

"The task of government is to do for all the people those things which individually they cannot do for themselves."

– Abraham Lincoln

Thi
We
Belie

On Nov. 8, the American people will be called upon to make a grave decision that will affect not only the future of America but the future of freedom everywhere.

The UAW shares the belief that every American should meet his citizenship responsibilities by voting. How one votes is a matter of individual judgment and conscience. But all of us have the responsibility of voting, for the true expression of the will of all its citizens is the strength of a democracy.

Communists and other totalitarian societies achieve unity by conformity but in our free society, we achieve unity in diversity. As a free people we are united by our devotion and dedication to democratic ideals and our belief in the worth and dignity of each individual. Within this framework of common ideals and values, we respect the right of every American to differ. It is the harmonizing of diversity which is the genius of America's greatness.

WE BELIEVE with Abraham Lincoln that government must do what the people cannot do for themselves. As our industrial society becomes more complex, government of necessity must take on increasing responsibilities to meet such pressing problems as the achievement of adequate economic growth essential to full employment and full production in the age of automation and abundance.

Government Must Lead

WE BELIEVE government must provide the leadership to insure the allocation of adequate resources to overcome the tragic deficit in education, to meet the medical care needs of our senior citizens, to wipe out the slums and social cesspools of our cities, to develop our economy so that as a nation we shall be equal to meeting our many needs at home and of carrying out our responsibilities in a world threatened by communist tyranny.

WE BELIEVE with Franklin Delano Roosevelt who stated that:

> **"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have too much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."**

WE BELIEVE each of us has a right to his own opinion on the issue of the role and responsibilities of government, but our decisions at the ballot box should reflect these opinions and not be influenced by prejudice and intolerance. The founding fathers who wrote the Constitution were motivated by a dedication to democratic ideals and were guided by deep understanding and great wisdom when they stated in the Constitution:

> **". . . no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."**
>
> *—United States Constitution, Article VI*

WE BELIEVE that since we do not require a religious test for those of our youth who are asked to serve our nation in time of war, we should not deny any citizen the right to serve our nation in any elective office because of religion.

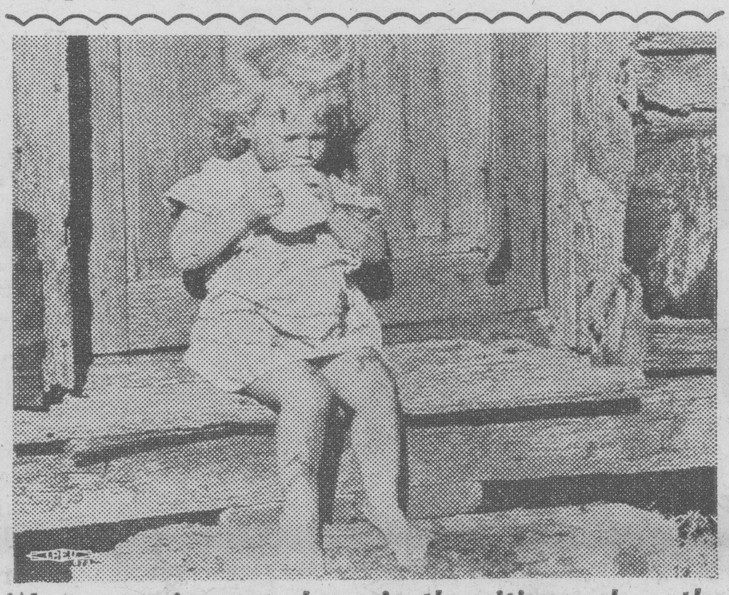
WE BELIEVE the UAW can justly be proud of its achievements in bringing together workers of all races, creeds and colors in a common effort to work to find solutions to common problems.

We must give our children adequate education.

We work at the practical job of giving everyday substance and meaning—not just lip service—to the noble concepts of human brotherhood in the factories and in the communities where UAW members live with their neighbors.

WE BELIEVE that freedom is an indivisible value and that when bigotry and intolerance threaten the freedom of anyone or any group it threatens the freedom of all.

WE BELIEVE that in the present presidential campaign, there is reason for every American to



We must wipe out slums in the cities and on the farms.

be deeply disturbed by the poisonous propaganda of organized hate groups which is flooding America.

WE BELIEVE that all Americans have a moral obligation to stand together in rejecting the effort of those who seek to weaken and divide America by injecting religious bigotry into our political life at the very time America needs to be strong and united to meet the challenge of communist tyranny.

The UAW has felt at first hand the deep wounds inflicted by those who sow hatred and bigotry. In the last several election campaigns and again in the present campaign, organized hate groups and peddlers of hate, such as ex-convict Joseph P. Kamp, have made the UAW the main target of their vicious falsehoods, fabrications and slanders. It is an unfortunate but nevertheless tragic fact that certain political candidates who have disagreed with American labor have been given substantial backing by persons in big business who have financially supported the circulation and exploitation of this vicious hate material directed against the UAW.

Religion Is Not An Issue

As a victim of hate group propaganda, we are deeply distressed and regret most sincerely that a recent publication issued by the UAW to counteract some of this poisonous hate material was misinterpreted. The implications that some have read into this publication were not intended.

As its text makes clear, the purpose of the publication was to emphasize that religion is NOT a proper issue in the campaign and that bigotry is being used to obscure the real issues. The text consisted entirely of historical background material on the separation of church and state, quotations from the Constitution of the United States, the statement presented by Senator Kennedy to the ministers' meeting in Houston, Texas, and a page presenting what the UAW believes to be the major real issues that citizens should consider in deciding how to cast their votes.

We respect the right of anyone to disagree with us on those issues and to vote as he chooses without in any way considering that his disagreement is evidence of bigotry or intolerance.

But we do fight and we shall continue unremittingly to fight against the organized hate groups and the virulent propaganda with which they seek to poison the minds of American voters.

We shall continue to try to expose them and their evil-doing to UAW members and any other Americans we can reach.

WE BELIEVE that those who write, those who finance and those who distribute this propaganda are attempting to undermine American democracy, that they are guilty of unAmerican and undemocratic intolerance and that they are promoters of bigotry.

WE BELIEVE too few people in public life and too few newspapers and magazines have had the moral courage to meet the increasing threat that hate groups represent to American democracy. Many Americans are not aware of the dimensions of the effort that the hate groups have been making nor the financial resources behind their immoral effort.

The **NEW YORK TIMES** on Sunday, October 16, 1960, headlined a front-page article:

'Vast Anti-Catholic Drive Is Slated Before Election'

This **NEW YORK TIMES** special election campaign report pointed out that the leaders of organized hate groups had publicly declared that they were going to flood America with hate literature for the purpose of stirring up anti-Catholic religious bigotry in order to defeat Senator Kennedy.

The **NEW YORK TIMES** declared that its investigation revealed a total of 144 producers of anti-Catholic literature being used in the election campaign. Estimates by the National Fair Campaign Practices Committee put the number of

We must see that all share the abundance of automation.

pieces of literature in the tens of millions and the cost of distribution at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"No one of the literature sources questioned was willing to divulge the names of his chief financial backers," the **NEW YORK TIMES** said.

The chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Senator Robert A. Taft and a Protestant Episcopalian, has said:

> **"The amounts involved in paying for millions of copies of a wide variety of leaflets are so great they are clearly beyond the resources of the hate groups, or in the case of slightly more 'respectable' material, beyond the resources of organizations like churches and other non-profit organizations."**

Unless the organized hate groups are stopped by an aroused and alerted people, their intensified efforts in the last weeks of the campaign will add the shame of religious bigotry to the shame of racial prejudice, doing untold damage to America's moral credentials which are so vital to our leadership of the free world.

WE BELIEVE that every American, every public official, every newspaper and magazine has a high obligation to expose this hate campaign without fear or favor or without personal or partisan preference.

WE BELIEVE with 100 American churchmen and scholars, including bishops of the Protestant,

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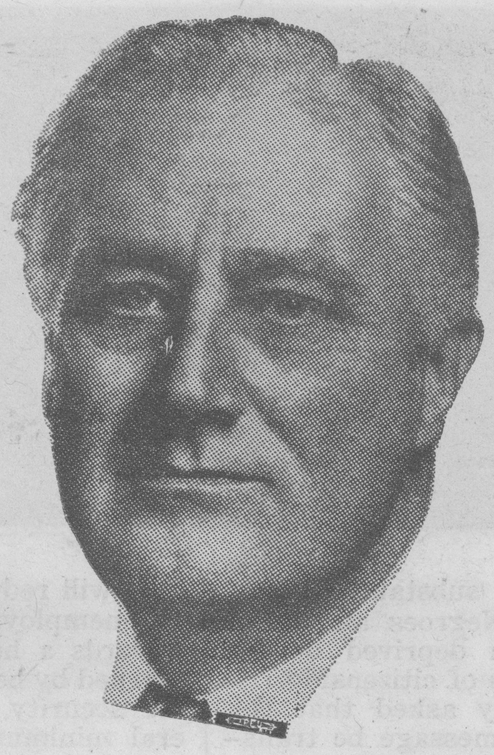


"The test is not whether we add to the abundance of those who have too much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

– Franklin D. Roosevelt

In the contest for the hearts and minds of the hundreds of millions of people in the world who hold the balance of power in freedom's struggle against the forces of communist tyranny, we shall be judged not by our material wealth or our productive power but by the social and moral responsibility we as a people show in translating our material wealth into human values.

Two tests by which we shall be judged and by which we should judge ourselves involve the extent to which we provide adequate educational opportunities to facilitate the growth and development of our children and what we do to provide a fuller measure of security and dignity for our older citizens in the autumn of their lives. In both of these critical areas **WE BELIEVE** we are failing when we measure what we are doing against the resources that we have available.

WE BELIEVE therefore that America needs affirmative leadership to overcome the tragic deficit in education and our failure to provide hospital and medical care for our aged citizens as a part of our Social Security structure.

Equal Opportunity

3. WE BELIEVE there is a need for courageous leadership and action to bridge the moral gap between American democracy's noble promises and its ugly practices in the field of civil rights so that all Americans will have equal opportunity in all aspects of our national life.

A More Abundant Life

4. **WE BELIEVE** there is need for more realistic and adequate effort to wipe out our slums, to improve our health facilities and to develop our natural resources.

5. **WE BELIEVE** that America must learn to manage the abundance that automation and our developing technology make possible so that consumers, workers, farmers and stockholders may all share equitably in the wealth they all help to create.

We have unlimited faith in the capacity of free men and our free institutions.

WE BELIEVE that America is equal to the challenge of communist tyranny if we get America back to work.

WE BELIEVE with Walter Lippmann that "no serious person can deny that our power to hold and gain influence is declining as compared with the Soviets."

In the struggle against communism for the hearts and minds of the uncommitted people in the critical areas of the world — Asia, Africa and Latin America, from Laos to the Congo to Cuba — America has lost the initiative not because our system of freedom is unequal to the challenge but because we are not trying.

WE BELIEVE that in this hour of challenge we need leadership capable of calling America to greatness and inspiring:

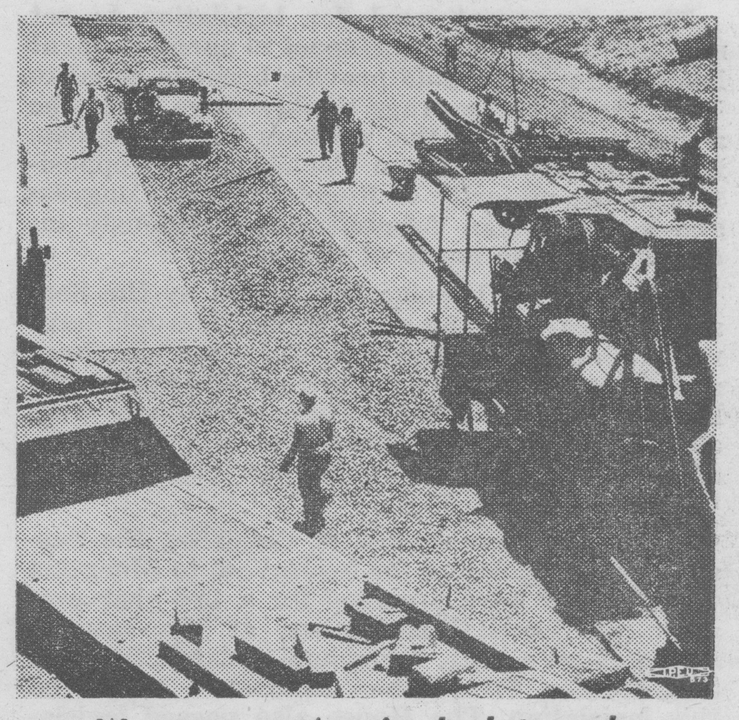
A greater sense of national urgency

A deeper sense of national purpose

A clearer sense of national direction

THIS WE BELIEVE

We urge every American to vote and vote as he believes.



We must put America back to work.

Episcopal and Methodist churches, archbishops of the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic faiths, and several prominent rabbis who stated:

"We believe that it is the responsibility of the members of our various religious organizations to oppose vigorously all attempts to make religious affiliation the basis of the voter's choice of candidates for public office. It is a vicious practice and repugnant to all honorable Americans . . .

"The exclusion of members of any family of faith from public office on the basis of religious affiliation violates the fundamental conditions of a free democratic society, as expressed in the spirit of our Constitution.

"There must be no second class citizenship in the United States, whether it be based on religion, race, class or national origin."

Separation of State and Church

WE BELIEVE that Senator John F. Kennedy has spoken forthrightly on the question of religion and has met squarely the questions that may have been in the minds of some people who were genuinely and honestly concerned. On September 12, 1960, Senator Kennedy stated:

"I believe in an America where the separation of church and state is absolute—where no Catholic prelate would tell the President (should he be Catholic) how to act and no Protestant minister would tell his parishioners for whom to vote—where no church or church school is granted any public funds or political preference — and where no man is denied public office merely because his religion differs from the President who might appoint him or the people who might elect him."

On other occasions, Senator Kennedy has stated:

"I believe in a President whose religious views are his own private affair, neither imposed by him upon the nation, nor imposed by the nation upon him as a condition to holding that office.

". . . I am not the Catholic candidate for President. I am the Democratic party's candidate for President who happens also to be a Catholic.

"I do not speak for my church on public matters—and the church does not speak for me.

"I shall devote every effort of mind and spirit to fulfilling the oath of the Presidency —practically identical, I might add, to the oath I have taken for fourteen years in the Congress. For, without reservation, I can 'solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.' "

These forthright declarations by Senator Kennedy prompted the **NEW YORK TIMES** to say editorially on September 14, 1960:

"What more could Senator Kennedy possibly say to clarify his divorcement from any real or imputed political stand of the Catholic Church in this or any other country? . . .

"In the light of his own statements Senator Kennedy's religious affiliation is irrevelant to his fitness for the Presidency. No American will be doing his duty if he votes against him because he is a Catholic, exactly as no American will be doing his duty if he votes for him because he is a Catholic."

WE BELIEVE the obligations of citizenship and the responsibility of decision weigh heavily upon the American people as they cast their votes on November 8th. Let each of us meet our obligation and responsibility in the spirit of the finest traditions of free men. Let us review the issues and evaluate the candidates. Let us thrust from our minds and hearts any prejudice or intolerance and make our decision based upon the issues and where the parties and the candidates stand on the issues.

We must keep our noble promises of civil rights.

A Stronger America

WE BELIEVE that these are the real issues in this election campaign.

1. How best can we, as a free people, get America back to work to achieve the dynamic growth necessary for full employment and full production.

WE BELIEVE we will be able to meet our needs at home and our increasing responsibilities in the world only if America is strong. America can be strong only if it achieves full employment and full production and the maximum utilization of its economic and human resources.

WE BELIEVE this issue over-rides all others for it is the key to our domestic problems as well as foreign policy. With 5.7 per cent of the total work force unemployed and millions of other Americans working only part-time, with 20 per cent of our productive capacity standing idle and with the vital steel industry operating at less than 55 per cent of capacity, it is obvious that America is not making the maximum effort essential to building the strength needed to meet our problems at home and to carry out our responsibilities in the world.

Children and Senior Citizens

2. WE BELIEVE that the best measurement of the worth of a society is not what it has but rather what it does with what it has.

We must let our elder citizens live in security and dignity.

The Labor Press Asks . . . Kennedy Answers

In Field of Human Needs, Government Must Lead

By Bernard Stephens

(Bernard Stephens, managing editor of The Record, *publication of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, was given the following interview by Sen. John F. Kennedy to be published by all the labor press.)*

NEW YORK — Senator John F. Kennedy has no hesitancy in associating himself and the Administration he would head with the goals and aspirations of organized working people.

In an exclusive interview with this reporter for the labor press, he spoke up firmly and with conviction for legislation to meet "urgent human needs," and underscored his belief that an administration which "had to be pushed and cajoled to take action" would be replaced by one which "is aware of the need for, and provides, the necessary leadership."

The talk ranged through economic matters, the Landrum-Griffin Act, civil rights and some aspects of foreign policy and touched on disarmament and nuclear testing.

But over and above the policies and programs set forth, his remarks breathed of a feeling for people — for the older citizens facing ravaging illnesses without the wherewithal to pay the doctor bills, for the unemployed and the loss of "human dignity" imposed on them, for the millions unable to make out with substandard pay, for the Negroes and other minorities deprived of the full rights of citizenship.

Kennedy asked that this personal message be transmitted to trade union members:

"I deeply appreciate the support of trade unionists, and I give my pledge that a new administration will place stress on economic policies that will reduce the scourge of unemployment and work towards a healthy economy marked by better wages, better security, a higher Federal minimum wage, and a program of widespread building of homes and schools that will put more people to work."

Some of the questions put to Senator Kennedy, and his answers, follow:

Question

The United States for the past eight years has had the experience of a government primarily interested in aiding the business community, to the neglect of working people. This we have seen reflected in policies on taxation, health care for the aged, minimum wage, unemployment insurance, housing and education. What changes in policy and direction do you contemplate in these areas?

Answer

I would say that it is precisely in these fields, which are so directly concerned with urgent human needs, that the Federal government has special responsibility to lead. Unfortunately, during the past eight years, we have had an administration which has had to be pushed and cajoled to take action to meet human needs. As a result, the next administration will face a heavy agenda of unfinished business in the public interest.

Specifically, as the Democratic platform states, we must "close the loopholes in tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation." By this means, additional revenue can be raised and the economy strengthened.

There has been growing awareness of the fact that the health needs of older citizens have been tragically ignored. Even some Republicans, such as Governor Rockefeller of New York, have recognized the importance of effective government action in this field. In the August session of Congress, Senator Anderson and I, together with other Democratic Senators, supported legislation to provide for a program of health care for the aged financed though the social security system. Unfortunately, although 44 Senate Democrats supported this program, only one Republican did so. As a result, the program was defeated.

Since 1955 efforts have been made in Congress to extend the coverage of the Federal Wage and Hour Act to millions of wage earners presently denied this protection, and to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. While the administration has supported some extension of coverage, it has resolutely opposed an increase in the minimum wage. Largely because of a threat of an administration veto we were unsuccessful in the last session of Congress in our efforts to enact into law these long-overdue improvements in the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

There is urgent need for legislation to set national standards with respect to unemployment insurance which would provide benefits equal to ⅔ of the states' average weekly wage or ½ the average salary of the workers for 39 weeks. Here, too, we have been blocked by the opposition of the majority of Republicans in Congress and a Republican Administration callously indifferent to the needs of the people.

I favored the housing bill passed by the Senate this year. Among other things, it would have made $350 million available for slum clearance and urban renewal, along with additional public housing authorizations. These programs were opposed by the administration, which cooperated in burying them in the House Rules Committee.

During the last session of Congress, the Senate passed legislation for federal aid to education which would have provided for a two-year program of financial assistance, at the rate of $900 million a year, for school construction and $900 million for teached salaries. I supported this legislation. The House also passed legislation for a program of federal aid for school construction. Here again, however, the administration cooperated in burying this legislation in the House Rules Committee.

Question

In view of the roadblocks to liberal legislation thrown up by a sizeable section of the current Congress, including both Democrats and Republicans, do you foresee the passage of major social welfare planks proposed in the Democratic platform over the next four years?

Answer

Republicans have tried to make a "monumental" issue out of the fact that programs favored by Democratic leadership in such fields as health care for the aged, minimum wages, housing, and Federal aid to education failed to pass Congress during its August session. These programs, however, were not enacted primarily because of the lack of Presidential leadership on their behalf. It should not be forgotten that a President who is indifferent or opposed to a program needs only the support of ⅓ of either house of Congress, plus one, in order to block Congressional action.

Furthermore, in nearly every case a great majority of Republicans in both Senate and House opposed these programs. If the Democrats are victorious in the Presidential election this fall, and there is in the White House a President who is aware of the need for, and provides, the necessary leadership, I am confident that we shall be successful in enacting during the next four years urgently needed legislation in the various fields I have mentioned.

Question

Organized labor is deeply concerned with the continuing high rate of unemployment in our nation, and the insufficient economic growth which raises the spectre of more recessions, more unemployment and consequent hardships to working people. How would you meet these dangers?

Answer

The Eisenhower Administration has attempted to minimize the high rate of unemployment and the dangers of a recession. Democratic programs along these lines were passed in 1958 and again in 1960. Both times there programs were stymied by Presidential vetoes. The economy of this country, however, cannot be healthy or strong and human dignity and security cannot be maintained, when millions of coal miners, steel workers and other wage earners are out of work or working short workweeks. Measures to reduce unemployment, aid distressed areas and raise the rate of economic growth are matters of vital concern to all our people.

One of the main reasons the United States' rate of growth has lagged behind that of other industrial nations of the world has been the recessions of 1953-54 and 1957-58.

Idle men and idle machines held back our production. Obviously, we should maintain programs of economic stability to prevent, or at least soften, the impact of economic recessions. We should also terminate the Administration's high interest - tight money policies which have stifled investment and drained off consumer purchasing power and government revenues in the form of higher interest rates.

In addition, we need to move forward with activities which will promote growth, such as government sponsored research, development of natural resources, and Federal aid to education. Depressed areas, which have been subjected to prolonged and acute unemployment, should be helped with a Federal program of loans and grants to stimulate new industry in these areas.

Question

In some labor circles it has been alleged that you bear responsibility for the final version of the Landrum-Griffin labor control act. What position did you take at the House-Senate conference on this bill, and what are your views today on Landrum-Griffin?

Answer

The original Kennedy-Ervin bill, like the earlier Kennedy-Ives bill, was designed primarily to eliminate corrupt and un-democratic practices which had been shown to exist in some unions, such as the Teamsters' Union, and some sections of management. Organized labor itself supported such legislation. Unfortunately, Republicans, aided by some Democrats, were successful in converting the bill into anti-labor legislation.

As passed by the House, the distinctive features of the Landrum-Griffin bill were the provisions it contained to restrict union organizing activities.

I opposed these provisions in the House-Senate conference because I felt that many of these restrictions were unnecessary and interfered with union activities that were perfectly legitimate. As a result, 15 major changes were made in the Landrum-Griffin bill. These changes did not eliminate, but did substantially reduce, the anti-labor impact of the bill.

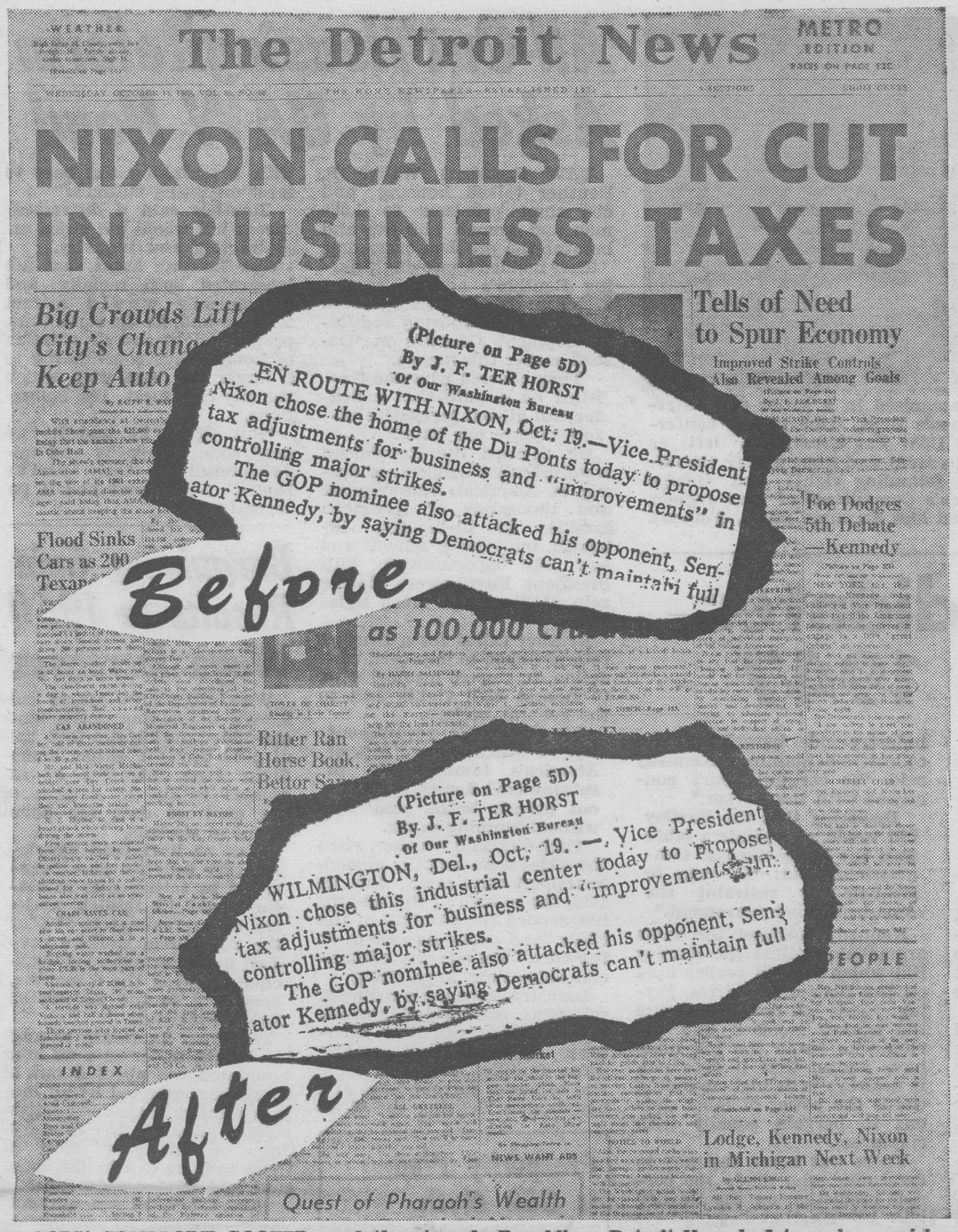
As for my views on the Landrum-Griffin Act today, I feel we must watch the operation of this Act most carefully and take prompt steps to eliminate or correct provisions that interfere improperly and unjustly with legitimate union organizing activities in any sector of our economy.

Question

Many union members regard the issue of civil rights as the paramount domestic issue confronting our nation, and were pleased with the platform position, upholding civil rights for all, taken by the Democratic Party. What steps do you propose to take to effectuate this plank of the platform?

Answer

My position on civil rights is well-known. I support wholeheartedly the civil rights plank included in the Democratic platform. Of particular importance is the enactment of the so-called Title III — giving the Attorney General the power to institute actions in the courts when there is evidence of a civil rights violation. This is especially necessary because individuals often hesitate out of fear or caution to institute court proceeding to protect or obtain their rights at the ballot box, or in other areas. I also favor the abolition of Senate Rule XXII in order that civil rights legislation can be enacted without being filibustered to death.



OOPS! SOMEBODY GOOFED—and the strongly Republican Detroit News had to make a quick change in its Oct. 19 editions to protect its candidate, Richard Nixon. The News' first edition story reported Nixon made his announcement favoring a tax cut for business "in the home of the DuPonts". Later editions switched that to "this industrial city." Of course, the mistake was inadvertent and the change was made to avoid misinterpretation, on which the News is expert.

New 'Security' Rules Aid Young and Old

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

The big fight over medical insurance overshadowed the fact that Congress did pass several important changes in Social Security, some of special value to younger families. Most notably, the changes increase financial protection for younger workers who become severely disabled, and for families who lose their breadwinner.

Other important changes enable some people previously denied benefits now to get them, and ease the penalties on beneficiaries who continue to work.

The Social Security offices are distributing detailed information on the changes. But let's also see how, in general, they affect your family financial planning.

You and your family ought to know your Social Security benefits as thoroughly as you know how much money you have in the bank. For that's what Social Security really is: money in the bank against the day you might lose your income because of disablement, death of the family breadwinner or old age. Young workers and their wives tend to pay little attention to Social Security. They think of it as something for the old folks. Actually Social Security increasingly is becoming the young family's chief bulwark against disaster.

Here are the Social Security changes of perhaps widest importance, and their potential effect on your family:

1—Severely disabled workers no longer need wait until age 50 to get Social Security benefits. Thus, all workers who already are disabled or chronically ill to the point where they can't engage in substantial gainful work, are eligible immediately. Disabled workers still do need five years of Social Security coverage, out of the ten years before becoming disabled, to qualify.

But even if you are not disabled, you should realize that for the first time in your life you are financially protected against such a plight. Not even the most expensive accident and sickness insurance policy sold by private companies could give you as much protection as the new Social Security benefit. In fact, since Social Security and the new veterans' benefits now both provide protection against disablement, it's questionable whether wage-earners any longer need to buy expensive individual disability policies.

2—Benefits are raised for children. If your family breadwinner should die, the children now will get increased payments. Like the widow herself, each child will get three-quarters of the worker's primary benefit instead of the former allotment of half plus an extra quarter distributed among the children. The maximum family payments have not been increased. But families not getting the maximum now will get larger payments, and payments will not be reduced as drastically when each child reaches 18; in some cases, may not be reduced at all.

3—A number of changes help older people. Among them:

—Some people who lacked sufficient coverage now can become eligible for benefits with less coverage. For example, a worker who will reach retirement age (65 fo rmen, 62 for women) in 1961, previously needed about five years of covered work. Now he needs only 3¼ years. Anyone previously told he didn't have enough coverage, should contact his Social Security office to see if he now does qualify. This may especially help women who worked some years but quit for family or other reasons. But the least any worker needs is 1½ years of coverage.

People on Social Security who work part-time, will not forfeit as much of their payments. Beginning with 1961, a beneficiary who earns more than $1200 in a year will have $1 withheld for each $2 he earns from $1200 to $1500. For every $1 earned over $1500, $1 of benefits will be withheld.

—Survivors of workers who died before 1940 and had at least 1½ years of coverage, now are eligible. That includes widows, aged dependent parents and disabled sons and daughters of workers who died after March 31, 1938, if they meet other qualifications.

—A woman who marries a man on Social Security can get payments after one year, instead of three as before.

'Featherbedding' Tag Seen As Roadblock to Safety

CHICAGO—Lloyd D. Utter, director of the UAW Industrial Health Department, has been elected to the National Safety Council's Executive Board as vice president for labor.

Utter has spark-plugged the safety movement for a number of years and was one of the diligent workers behind the formation of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, which has been in operation for the past five years.

Utter, a charter member of UAW Local 652, has strongly advocated the importance of labor-management safety committees as the way to prevent the killing and maiming of workers.

A major speaker at the meeting of the National Safety Council here was AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler. He praised employers for "substantial progress" in the field of safety but said "there still remains a great deal to be done to reduce the toll of accidents in American industry."

He said that "labor and management, working together, can accomplish a great deal more in the field of safety than by operating separately and independently. This is the key to success."

At the same time, Schnitzler held out a warning to the Congress: "Genuine safety and health requirements cannot be shrugged aside as "featherbedding." That tag is used too often as a propaganda roadblock against progress toward achievement in the sphere of safety.

"It should be understood once and for all that the only way to make any progress toward safety is to eliminate such risks. When such risks are proven and found to be avoidable, they cannot be tolerated.

Again, I emphasize that the cost factor in the elimination of risk will prove far less in the long run than the cost of accidents if the risks are maintained."

Meanwhile, the Labor Division of the Council, in its Safety Newsletter, reports that the Labor Day Safety Campaign saved a number of lives. The traffic death toll for the Labor Day holiday was 415, short of the 461 in 1951—despite 20 million more cars on the road.

MONTHLY STRIKE REPORT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR SEPTEMBER, 1960

Balance in Fund, Aug. 31, 1960		$28,897,024.99
Income in September, 1960:		
Per Capita	$1,295,409.86	
Interest on Investments	120,860.86	
		$ 1,416,269.86
Total to Account For		$30,313,294.85
Disbursements in September 1960		740,274.91
Balance in Fund, September, 1960		$29,573,019.94

There are 20 strikes in effect involving approximately 3,000 members of the UAW.

You'll find UAW
EYE OPENER
EVERY WEEKDAY MORNING
On your radio dial

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946, AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF UAW SOLIDARITY published semi-monthly at Indianapolis 7, Indiana for October 1, 1960.

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

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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 bonafide 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 by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of the frequency of issue.) 1,301,883.

HENRY SANTIESTEVAN, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1960.

OTHA LLOYD.

Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.
My commission expires March 19, 1961).

UAW SOLIDARITY

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN in 1960 Election Campaign was recognized in a series of Conferences held throughout the nation sponsored by the UAW Women's Dept. One of the conferences held recently in Detroit for Regions 1 and 1A, featured UAW Pat Greathouse (left) as guest speaker. Conference was co-sponsored by Joe McCusker (seated) and Doug Fraser (standing behind him), co-directors of Region 1A, and Ken Morris (standing right) and George Merrelli (not in picture) co-directors of Region 1. The Women's Committees of both regions also cooperated in putting on the two day conference, reported Mrs. Caroline Davis, Women's Dept. Director (seated third from right).

'All-Out' Housing Reform Asked by UAW Head

UAW President Walter P. Reuther talked housing and city slum problems to 1,500 men and women who live and breathe the problem every day.

They nodded approvingly during Reuther's address to the 27th convention of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials in Detroit earlier this month.

They cheered when he finished on a note that called for "an all-out legislative effort to save our cities."

He charged the Republican administration condemned dozens of American communities and thousands of American families to ill-housing, ill-health, inadequate schools and less job opportunities with President Eisenhower's double veto of distressed areas legislation.

Reuther called for a housing reform linked to improved education, to sincere medical care, to honest civil rights and to the general welfare.

He ticked off government figures which showed 24% of America's families live in substandard homes, 9% without private baths and 7% without running water.

Time was, said Reuther, when the cities were wealthy enough to support rural areas. But, he said, the growth of the suburbs has sapped the strength of the cities "and decay has set in at the core." Yet the city's financial obligations keep rising.

Industry seeks more room for sprawling, one-level plants; retailers spring up in away-from-town shopping centers and those families that can have fled to newer surroundings and new homes "leaving the cities with a shrinking tax base to meet mounting burdens."

Reuther said a distressed areas bill would aid cities in attracting new industry.

New housing areas that are integrated both racially and economically would attract families and, at the same time, prevent blight and devaluation of homes, thus contributing to a larger tax base with which the city can meet its obligations.

"But first," he added, "we need some sympathy and understanding in the White House. We haven't had it for several years."

Presidential Candidates First Debated in 1947

McKEESPORT, Pa. (PAI) — The 75 million Americans who have been watching Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon on TV may have thought these were the first debates between the two Presidential contenders.

They weren't.

Their first debate took place 13 years ago before a meager audience of 100 persons here in McKeesport, an industrial town a few miles south of industrial Pittsburgh.

The subject was the vindictive Hartley Bill — far more punitive than the Taft-Hartley Bill which was eventually written into law.

Nixon defended the Hartley Bill; Kennedy vigorously opposed it.

The audience was made up of members of a businessmen's organization, called The McKeesport Junto. The site was the Penn McKee Hotel. The date, April 21, 1947.

The Junto had asked the late Rep. Frank Buchanan to choose two young Congressmen who, in his mind, had the brightest political futures, to debate the bill, which had created much bitterness throughout the nation. Buchanan's choice displayed remarkable foresight.

Both Kennedy and Nixon were fledgling Congressmen, in their freshmen term in Congress, and both were members of the House Labor Committee which had held hearings on the labor bill.

Report of the debate was relegated to the first page of the second section of the McKeesport News. The main picture showed McKeesport mayor Charles Kinkaid giving the welcoming address. They were head shots of the 33-year-old Nixon and the 29-year-old Kennedy, and the story got a two column headline reading:

CONGRESSMEN DEBATE MERITS OF HOUSE-PASSED LABOR BILL

Just as in their television debate 13 years later, the McKeesport debate had a moderator. His name was William Baird.

The debate was greeted with mixed sentiment by the audience.

Nixon, speaking first, said that union leaders should have joined the Republican-dominated House Labor and Education Committee, under the chairmanship of the extremely antiunion chairman Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, who helped to write the new law.

Nixon gave the impression that his primary concern was with giving more rights to workers — a favorite line of the NAM even today — even though he advocated severe restrictions on unions. He said that legislation in the past had been against "Big Business" while permitting labor to grow by leaps and bounds, according to the McKeesport News.

The picture he painted to his audience was of a trade union movement that had grown too powerful and from which in some way the individual union member had to be saved.

The United Steelworkers, Nixon noted, had just won a major increase in the McKeesport area and he used this to reinforce his general argument that labor was getting too strong.

In general, Nixon presented the same line used over the years by all those who have sought to restrict the bargaining power of American labor under the guise of "Bills of Rights" and similar terms.

In his rebuttal, the News said, "Kennedy questioned the protection of working men by the bill." He declared: "The way some of those provisions read the unions can't even protect themselves from the competition of sweatshop."

"This bill would strike down the union shop and eliminate industry-wide bargaining and collective bargaining," Kennedy said. "It certainly isn't concerned with the worker."

Declaring that the Hartley bill would precipitate a labor war, the Massachusetts Congressman said: "It seeks to strangle by restraint the American labor movement."

Kennedy followed the same arguments against the Hartley Bill which he had earlier used on the floor of Congress, saying: "This bill does not assure the worker freedom and the men who wrote the bill must have known that it does not. It destroys with high-sounding words the power of labor unions to bargain equally with employers."

There was never any way to determine who made the correct prediction on the Hartley bill: Nixon's that it would set things right or Kennedy's that it would "fire the first shot in the war to end labor peace."

But in their first historic debate, Nixon supported the more punitive bill and Kennedy opposed it.

U.S. Chamber Pushes Health Issue Battle

Medical care for the aged is far from being a dead issue. Organized business and organized labor are now busily engaged preparing their campaigns in anticipation of a renewal of the fight in next year's Congress to provide medical care for the aged through Social Security.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, boastful of its role in helping to defeat a health plan for the aged financed by Social Security, is urging employers to come up with post-retirement health plans for all employees.

The business group believes that only successful private plans will provide the ammunition it needs to combat the compulsory approach generally favored by labor.

In a sharp response to the chamber's views, Nelson A. Cruikshank, director of the Social Security Department, AFL-CIO, commented that, "as usual the chamber would cover a nationwide need with a post-age stamp."

Cruikshank said the chamber's advice seemed to be aimed at those employers who have refused to establish private health insurance plans with labor unions. The group, he declared, "now advises them to do for political reasons what they would not do for humanitarian reasons."

Presenting its views in its weekly newsletter, the business organization said that post-retirement health care should be provided for employees already retired and also for present employees against the time they retired.

Cruickshank points out, however, that even at best private old-age health insurance plans cover only employees with long and continuous service, and do not cover widows after the deaths of retired workers. A ceiling is placed on total benefits, he said, and workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own are cut off.

The business group advocates having companies voluntarily to make private health insurance available to aged former workers rather than having the Government compel tax contributions by employees and employers to some type of of what is called "socialized medicine" under the Federal Government.

Far from opposing private health plans, Cruikshank said, the AFL-CIO had, as a matter-of-fact, helped negotiate most of them with employers. He declared, however, that the Federation did not believe that such programs would solve the old-age health problem so fully or cheaply as a plan under the Social Security system.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential candidate, favors the labor endorsed Social Security method of health care for the aged. His Republican opponent, Vice-President Nixon leans toward a program under which Federal and State subsidies are granted in part payment of the costs of medical care for the aged.

Prosperity Plea Is GOP Myth

WASHINGTON — GOP campaign oartory about "prosperity" had another head-on collison with the facts this month as a report issued by the U.S. Department of Labor revealed a sharp jump in the number of major industrial areas suffering severe unemployment.

The regular bi-monthly report of the Department made just as Solidarity went to press showed that in September there were 42 major areas with jobless rates of 6% or more, compared to 37 in July.

The Department survey, which covers 150 areas in the nation, showed the worsening trend of unemployment was continuing.

Bargaining Gain Results in 1960 Wage Increases

WASHINGTON — Major collective bargaining settlements concluded during the first half of 1960 brought either immediate wage increases or increases within 12 months of the contract date for about 2 million workers.

New or liberalized supplementary benefits were negotiated in settlements affecting about 1.7 million workers, or approximately 80% of the 2.1 million workers covered by major contracts concluded during the 6 months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

First-year increases averaging 9c but under 10 c an hour accounted for about 3 out of 10 workers affected by all major collective bargaining settlements reached in January-June of this year. Most of these workers are in the basic steel and related industries.

About 14% of the workers were covered by increases averaging 10c but less than 11c an hour. A majority of these workers were in non-manufacturing industries, including most members of the railroad operating brotherhoods. Another 13% received raises of 8c but less than 9c.

All the workers who did not get first-year pay increases under the settlements were employed where improvements in supplementary benefits were agreed to. Health and welfare provisions were liberalized more often than any other benefit, with pension liberalization being next most common.

Workers covered by major agreements during the 6 months, in addition to basic steel and railroad operating employees, included men's clothing and glass container industries, aircraft, communications, shipbuilding, and longshoring industries.

"She's in great shape and I'm the guy to repair her."

NIXON AND GOLDWATER wave to their supporters at GOP rally in Phoenix, Ariz. The Arizona senator, spokesman for the extreme right wing of the GOP, has said Nixon agrees with him on basic issues. With them (left) is Mrs. Nixon.

Goldwater Flees South After TV Debating Rout

CHICAGO — Television stay-ups in these parts can scoff at TV debates to come because they've seen theirs.

And if Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater stays a long way south of Chicago, it's because it's safer: TV aerials there couldn't pull in the "At Random" show and witness the rapier wounds inflicted on the Arizonan in a gruelling, four-hour TV conversation with the UAW's Victor Reuther.

After three hours before the television cameras, Goldwater called it quits and excused himself from the program at 3:30 Sunday morning (Sept. 25). Other guests carried on another 45 minutes.

Since midnight, the quiet, pipe-smoking Reuther (who heads up the UAW's Washington office) had thrust just about every social, economic and political belief of the UAW before viewers and panelists for careful examination.

Each time, the leader of the conservative wing of the Republican Party rose like an angry bass to the bait, which left him taking the following positions:

● **He's satisfied with America's economic rate of growth. Economist Elliott Janeway said to the aghast Goldwater that political figures should be more concerned with "the rate of economic shrinkage . . . because we're going to be lucky to break even over the next several months anyway.")**

● He thinks America "should invade Cuba, if necessary, to get rid of the government there."

● He agrees with Premier Khrushchev that the United Nations should be moved out of the U.S.

● "The U.N. is a good debating society, nothing else. I would have voted against joining the U.N. if I'd been in Congress when the matter came up."

● **"We have too many laws." Which would he repeal? "Well, if I'd been in Congress then (1935) I would have voted against Social Security . . . "**

● "We are making significant progress in meeting the school classroom shortage." Said Reuther: "My arithmetic is usually pretty accurate. With the present classroom shortage of 140,000, it will take 117 years to wipe out that shortage at the rate you've been going. And 117 years from now our school age children will probably quadruple."

● "States that have a classroom problem just aren't trying to meet the problem. They're waiting for more handouts from Washington," Goldwater said.

● Goldwater doesn't think the country's 16 million aged citizens need health insurance legislation. ''Their children should take care of them."

● "(Party) platforms are a guide . . . only. I can support our platform just as Nixon does."

● **Goldwater said: "Nixon and I see eye to eye on just about everything . . . That's why I support him."**

Sure enough, following the TV clash with Reuther, Goldwater headed south and seemed to schedule himself in southern states for the duration of the campaign.

In Augusta, Ga., the Wall Street Journal reported Goldwater's success in lining up "well-heeled Republicans" who may have taken the party's platform too literally and were slow in pouring money into Nixon's campaign.

The WSJ described Goldwater's wooing of wealthy conservatives this way:

"Everywhere, he makes this simple appeal: I don't like any more than you do some of the things in the Republican platform or some of the things Dick Nixon is saying . . . Let's pitch in to elect Nixon then after November 8 we can begin working again for a more conservative Republican Party."

In other words: after the election, Republican promises can be ditched. But win the election first

Extremists are rallying to Goldwater's side, said the Journal. They're turning out for $1,000-a-plate luncheons because they see in the Arizona senator the true image of the Republican Party.

Textile Workers Vow Legal Fight

NEW YORK — The Textile Workers Union of America has pledged to 'pursue every legal avenue to vindicate" the eight TWUA members whose appeal from long prison sentences has been turned down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Without passing on its merits the High Court refused to review the case of the Henderson, N.C. strikers strictly on legal considerations.

This left standing the decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court which ordered prison terms of from six to ten years for three officers of the union, including Vice-Pres. Boyd Payton. The five strikers received sentences up to seven years.

The eight were convicted of conspiring to bomb a plant at the strike-bound Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills at Henderson, N.C., however, the union claimed that they were denied fair trial.

Terming the trial, "fundamentally unfair" TWUA President William Pollock said the union regretted the denial of its petition by the Supreme Court. "We had been hopeful that if the case had been heard on its merits and in an atmosphere devoid of hysteria which prevailed in Henderson, N.C. in July of 1959, their innocense would have been established," he declared.

Pollock said the "crime" for which the unionists were convicted was a sham and that it had been deliberately fostered and provoked by an ex-convict with a grudge against the union. "Without him there was no conspiracy," Pollock asserted, and "even under his prodding, nothing happened."

The defendants were treated unlike ordinary persons charged with crime in North Carolina, Pollock said, and the extraordinary procedures in getting them to trial clearly indicated that they were being tried for what was happening in Henderson. That, of course, he said, was the struggle of nearly 1,100 workers against industrial tyranny.

Vowing that TWUA attorneys will continue to pursue every legal means to vindicate the unionists, Pollock noted that the nature of the trial is further underlined by the fact that unusually severe sentences were meted out based upon the individual defendant's status in the union, with the heaviest sentences going to the highest ranking officials.

Unfair Fund Sharing Hits Aged, Low Income Group

The AFL-CIO has charged that under present arrangements, delegates representing low income groups among the retired will virtually be barred from the White House Conference on Aging set for next January.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, pointed out that delegates will be limited to well-to-do older citizens unless funds that have already been authorized by law are made available to those of limited means.

Cruikshank said that Public Law 85-908, which set up provisions for the White House conference, authorized payments of $5,000 to $15,000 to each participating state for various activities involving the aging, including payment of expenses for the states delegates to the Washington meeting.

Much has been said about the intention of making the January White House conference a "grass roots" conference," Cruikshank said. "If delegates are expected to pay their own expenses from far-distant points as the west coast, the attendance at the conference will automatically be limited to those who are either wealthy enough to cover their own expenses or who come from organizations or industries that will pay such expenses.

In a letter to Flemming, Cruikshank indicated that some delegates who have already been named by the governors of their states have been informed that they will get nothing toward their expenses while others have been offered only small sums.

He cited the case of a New Jersey delegate—a retired union member—who was offered $25 to cover his travel from the northern part of his state and his hotel and meal costs while in the capital. The delegate's sole income is his social security benefits plus a $30 a month pension.

GOP Policy Courts Slump

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower Administration has sown the seeds of depression through its policy of stimulating the nation's productive capacity while at the same time discouraging a comparable increase in consumer buying, according to "Labor's Economic Review," monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Department of Research.

In addition, the GOP policy, as endorsed by both Vice-President Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, proposed a continued emphasis on capital investment, which would "result in a wider gap between lagging sales and more rapidly expanding productive capacity," the publication noted.

It was just such a gap that led to the great depression of the Thirties, the Review pointed out. Although the present gap is somewhat less, the publication concedes, it has existed for almost seven years and has steadily widened.

"Instead of encouraging maximum use of the nation's rapidly expanding capacity to produce, federal government policies in recent years have kept down the rise in sales and production through tight-money and high interest rate policies, as well as through restrictive spending policies."

The obvious need is greater consumer and government buying since they represent 85% of the market, the labor publication indicated, and to bring this about it proposed the following steps:

1. Increased government buying. By attacking the shortage of schools, hospitals, housing and medical care, the government would also boost sales, production and employment.

2. Greater consumer buying power. This would be achieved partly by the first point and also by improvements in wages and fringe benefits; a higher minimum wage for millions of additional workers and better unemployment and social security benefits as well as higher labor standards for agricultural workers.

3. An end to tight money and high interest rates and tax revision to lessen the burden on low incomes.

Organized Unions Sponsor Labor School In Israel

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL—A labor school, jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Israel Federation of Labor, has been established to teach African and Asian trade unionists how constitutional democracies can develop socially and economically without resorting to totalitarian techniques.

Half the running costs for the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Cooperation as the school is called, will be provided by the AFL-CIO. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO and Eliahu Elath, former Israeli Ambassador to Washington are co-chairmen of the institute.

The school will help strengthen democratic ideas and governments in Asia and Africa, Elath said, and the point will be stressed that independence is not a goal by itself but that new countries must also strive to develop social, economic, cultural and spiritual substance as well.

Israel's experience as a new state and the belief that this experience could benefit the new states had motivated the American labor movement's support of the venture, Elath declared.

Seventy students from 31 countries have received scholarships for the first six month course and they will receive 300 hours of lectures and 400 hours of practical experience. The students were selected from trade movements in their respective countries .

The students will spend the first three months at Worker's College, learning labor theory. Then they will move around the country, living in cooperative and collective settlements and in bases for the development of new areas. Finally, each will be assigned to an office doing work in his specialized field.

Nixon Neglects Main Sen. Job

WASHINGTON—The primary job of the Vice President of the United States is to preside over the U.S. Senate but, according to Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson, Richard Nixon has been the little man who wasn't there.

"During the 1960 session," said Jackson, "Mr. Nixon spent only a total of 24 hours presiding over the Senate — although the sole Constitutional duty of the Vice President is to preside over the Senate and to vote in case of ties."

THE RIGHT TO VOTE was won by women in the Roaring Twenties and today more women are eligible to vote than men and they could decide the 1960 Election. That's what this bevy of beauties above reminded a rally held in Los Angeles recently, sponsored by the Committee of 5000 Women. UAW Region 6 and the UAW Women's Dept. were active in helping to put on this event.

UAW Charges Ford Co. Twists Price Hike Facts

UAW has accused the Ford Motor Company of playing "fast and loose with the truth" in claiming that wage gains made by UAW members compelled the company to raise its prices.

The charge was made by Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's National Ford Department, in reply to two letters from Malcolm Denise, Ford vice president-labor relations, complaining of the use the UAW had made of a statement by T. O. Yntema, the company's vice president in charge of finance, that Ford had reduced the cost of manufacturing cars by $94 per unit between 1954 and 1958.

Bannon said that Denise's letters and a telephone explanation of them "substantiate rather than refute the basic conclusion we have drawn from Mr. Yntema's statement . . . Our position has been and remains that Mr. Yntema's statement proves that he and other executives of the Ford Motor Company have deliberately sought to mislead the public by charging, either directly or by innuendo, that economic gains made by UAW members are responsible for the company's price increases."

The Yntema statement was first published by the Wall Street Journal in March 1959. Bannon said the UAW "took pains" to verify the accuracy of the Wall Street Journal report before making public use of it.

He said he understood the company's "anxiety to explain away the significance of Mr. Yntema's statement, since he inadvertently let the cat out of the bag."

He added that the company's attempts at "interpretation" of the Yntema statement "serve only to provide further proof that truthfulness, with the public and the government is a secondary consideration with Ford Motor Company when its narrow and selfish interests are at stake."

Bannon said that the facts, including those cited in the company's letters, "show that the economic gains of the Ford workers were paid for or more than paid for by their increased productivity resulting from automation and other technological change. Those gains, therefore, provided no legitimate basis for raising prices."

Acknowledging the possibility that cost savings from increased productivity might have been offset to some degree by changes in the kind of car produced, Bannon said this would mean that "Ford decided to offer the consumer bigger and more complicated cars with more chrome — which subsequent experience with compact car sales has proved the consumer did not want — and then sought to blame its workers for price increases associated with that decision.

The company's profit statements reveal, moreover, that even those bigger cars could and should have been sold at lower prices than the company charged for them."

He added that "there are hidden price increases on the 1961 models of the regular Ford line since they have been reduced in size without accompanying reductions in prices."

The company's letters, Bannon charged, also "raise a question as to Mr. Yntema's frankness when he appeared before the Kefauver Committee in 1958."

Bannon wrote that Yntema was "caught off base" when he presented the committee with figures comparing Ford prices and wage rates without adjusting the latter for productivity changes.

UAW Urges

Continued from Page 1

such regular meetings divorced from the atmosphere of conflict and haggling that too often surrounds the collective bargaining table."

To the corporations executives Reuther noted:

"We in the UAW have long believed that there is merit in the ideas and suggestions the President presented in the labor-management section of his speech. In fact, the opinions he expressed have for many years formed the core of the philosophy with which we have approached our responsibilities both at the collective bargaining table and in the community at large . . . We have expressed our position in words that closely parallel those used by the President."

The UAW president proposed that the joint conference should start with the problems specifically mentioned by President Eisenhower: "economic growth, inflation, import competition and technological change."

Get Out Vote

Continued from Page 1

ers, auto workers, agricultural implement workers and their families, as well as countless numbers of workers in other industries such as steel.

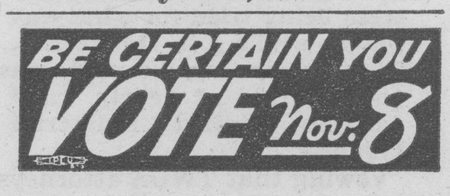
- Nixon - Eisenhower administration refusal to take the necessary steps to enable the U.S. and its people to start moving ahead in education, housing, civil rights, health, medical care for the aged, and other vital needs.
- Declining U.S. prestige abroad, with Cuba, for example, giving friendship to the Communists only 90 miles from American shores.

Whether these problems are solved, and how they are solved, depends on whether YOU vote, and whether every registered voter among your family and friends and neighbors votes on election day, and on HOW you vote.

If your wife is registered but doesn't vote, for example, that's a vote lost, especially when somebody else's wife votes for the other ticket.

If your folks don't vote—if your neighbors neglect to go to the polls—if a friend says he's just too busy to go cast his ballot — it isn't just a vote for a candidate that's wiped away. It's losing a candidate who will support YOUR interests on issues. One per cent of the vote or less — often one vote per precinct — can be the narrow margin of victory or defeat based on YOUR vote, or your spouse's — or a friend, a neighbor, a coworker.

Vote Nov. 8—and make sure they vote, too.



WITH THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN reaching its climax, Sen. Kennedy supporters (shown above) are intensifying their efforts by distributing campaign literature and material favoring their candidate. Plans are now underway to get out the vote in large numbers come Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Crowds Cheer Jack

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in states such as Wisconsin, Florida, Michigan, Georgia, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Delaware, Kennedy's strong appeal to the voters in all sections of the nation was plainly evident as tens of thousands of persons crowded to hear him in even normally-Republican areas.

At each stop, he took up specific problems and issues and detailed his positions. When time permitted, moreover, the Democratic standard-bearer invited questions and got right to the point in spelling out his answers.

In many areas, the crowds turning out to see and hear Kennedy were said to be the largest since the days of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The New York Times reported this week that "the consensus is Kennedy has genuine political magnetism."

In Michigan, for example, a day-long train parade into 11 Michigan cities, most of them heavily Republican in 1952 and 1956, brought close to 175,000 people out to cheer for the Democratic Presidential candidate.

All through the tour, as he does in other states, Kennedy hit hard with his points that America needs new leadership for the 1960s to give strength to its slumping prestige overseas, revitalize the nation's defense programs, stem recurring economic downturns that affect so many workers, industries and cities, and get the nation and its people moving ahead faster.

Highlighting his Michigan tour were the crowds which gathered to hear him at Grand Rapids, Owosso and Saginaw. Veteran political reporters described them as "phenomenal."

At Grand Rapids, 15,000 jammed into the main intersection of town while some 35,000 lined the streets to see the Kennedy caravan pass.

At Owosso, home town of Thomas E. Dewey, and reported to be as Republican as he is, some 6,000 persons packed the railroad station area at night to hear Kennedy make a train-platform speech.

At Saginaw, Kennedy drew a crowd estimated by police at 11,000 compared with some 3,500 Nixon had spoken to a few weeks earlier.

By the Michigan tour's end, veteran political observers were counting the state's 20 electoral votes in Kennedy's column.

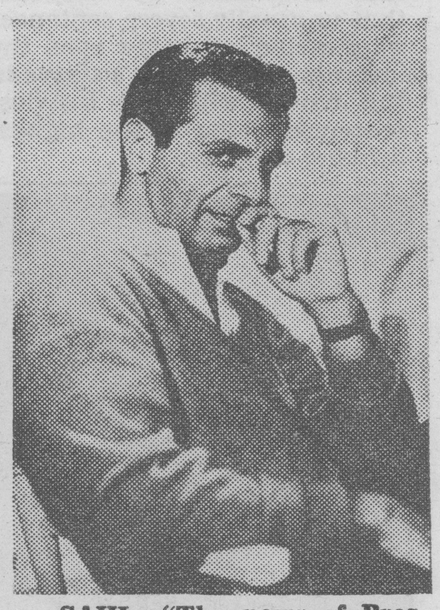
Broadway Still Chuckling at Quips by Adlai, Sahl

Adlai Stevenson and comedian Mort Sahl co-starred on Broadway one night this month — and the result was a widely-acclaimed burst of humor in the current Presidential campaign.

Occasion was a Democratic rally at Broadway's Morosco Theater attended by a standing room-only crowd of 1,100 show business people, with hundreds more listening in over a public address system outside.

The audience gave Stevenson loud applause when he described GOP Presidential candidate Richard Nixon as a man who "shifts his position with every wind of opportunity." At the right are a few of the other pointed comments by Stevenson and Sahl.

STEVENSON: "As you all know from the circus parades, the elephant proceeds best by grasping the tail of its predecessor"



SAHL: "The news of Pres. Eisenhower campaigning depressed me. After a clear record of 8 years, I hate to see him involved in politics."

STEVENSON: "I don't think anyone has shown as many different faces (as Nixon) to the American people since the death of the late, lamented Lon Chaney."

SAHL: "The Republicans say Senator Kennedy is an immature 43, whereas in only 13 years Nixon will be 60."