

# Joint IAM-UAW Program Is Set in Aircraft

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LOS ANGELES—A drive to wipe out a 13c an hour wage differential inflicted on many aircraft workers and to win, in addition, a substantial wage raise, union security and other benefits for all 800,000 in the industry is the goal set here by a joint International Association of Machinists-UAW conference.

Almost 150 delegates from seven major companies agreed the two unions would work in unison to achieve their aims.

The 13c differential arose because both the Douglas Aircraft and North American plants include cost-of-living escalators while the others (Lockheed, Ryan, Rohr, Aero-Jet General and Convair) do not. The agreements were reached two years ago.

### Can Afford It

In addition to direct wages, the joint conference also backed proposals for severance pay of half a day a month for each year of service; a union shop; improved company-paid insurance; an apprentice training program, and relocation allowances for displaced workers.

"There is no doubt that the companies can afford to meet our proposals," said UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the aircraft department. "On the average, the seven companies have made from 13 to 30% profit on net worth, after taxes, compared to a national average for all industry of 12%."

The session made plans for joint action by local committees in bargaining sessions, which open with some companies this week.

In many of the companies both UAW and IAM have units. Until the 1956 negotiations the companies tried to play off one union against the other. United action by the unions followed.

Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti chaired the morning meeting of the conference, while A. C. McGraw, IAM west coast representative, handled the afternoon gathering. Roy Brown, general vice president of the IAM, shared with Woodcock the role of principal speaker.

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

**SOLIDARITY**

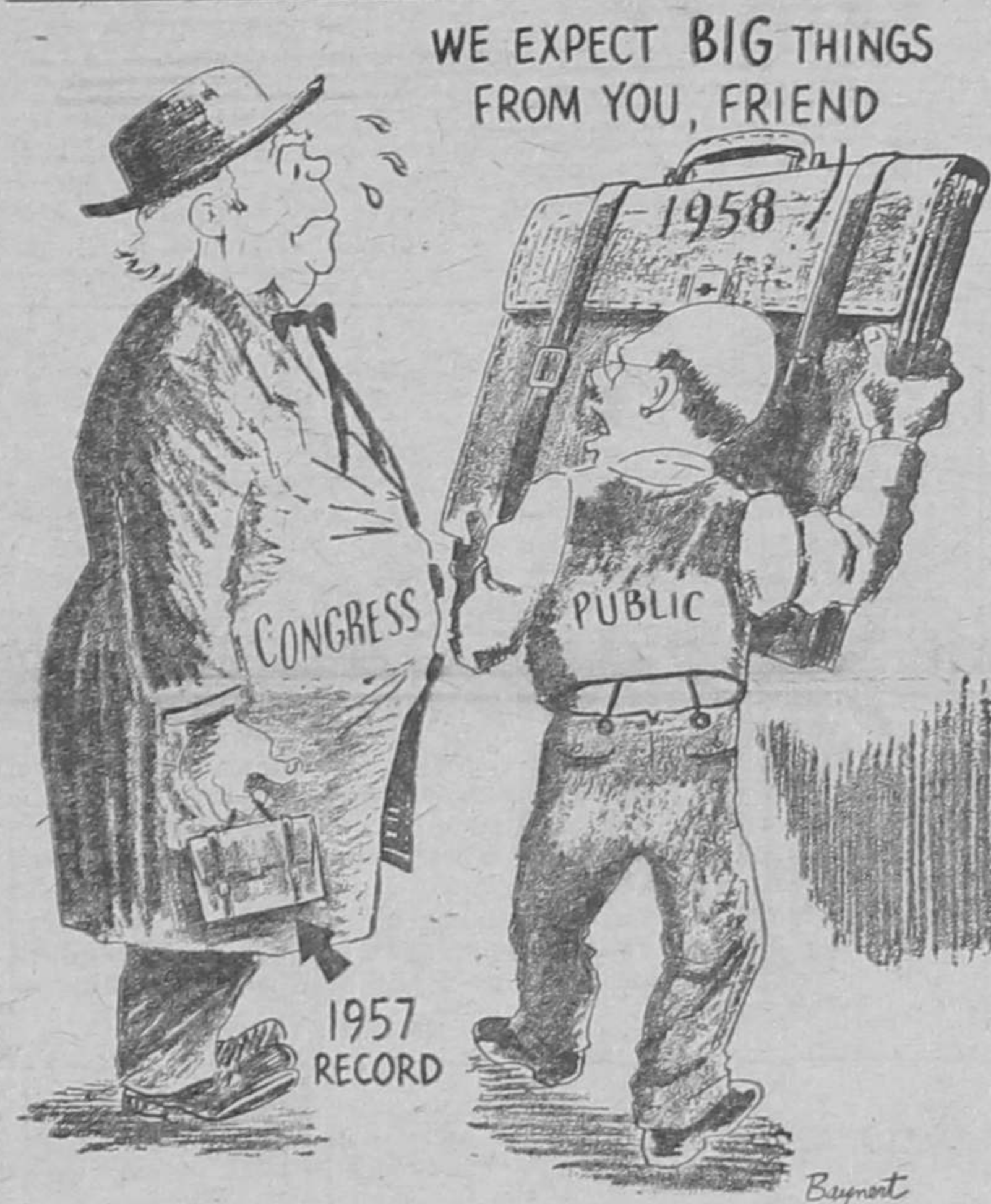
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## Special Convention Is UAW's Biggest



With more than 100 local unions still to be heard from, 2,906 members already have submitted credentials to the UAW's special constitutional convention to be held in Detroit Jan. 22-24 to formulate 1958 collective bargaining policy and

consider amendment of provisions dealing with dues and strike funds.

The leaping number of credentials pouring into the office of UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey as Solidarity went to press reflected the growth of the union since its 16th convention last April in Atlantic City which was attended by 2,799.

### We're Growing

Those delegates already were accredited to the convention by their attendance in Atlantic City.

With the approach of the convention and the flood of enrollments, convention committees were going into action to sift the problems they will face when the opening gavel is banged down at Masonic Temple in Detroit.

The credentials committee met yesterday, and the constitution and resolutions committees will meet Wednesday. The remaining committee concerned, that which will set up the convention rules, will not meet until Jan. 21, the day before the conclave opens.

This will also be the day registration of delegates will begin.

### 50 Newspapers

At the same time, arrangements were being pushed to provide facilities for the nearly 50 newspapers, magazines and television stations which have in-

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## Promise Early Kohler Probe

WASHINGTON — The McClellan committee held a closed-door meeting here as Congress convened and promised an "early hearing" on the UAW strike against Kohler Co.

Nothing definite was said about John L. McGovern, counsel for the reactionary wing of the committee, whose behavior prompted a sharp protest by UAW President Walter P. Reuther (Solidarity, Dec. 23).

However, Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), a committee member, told reporters that the chairman would be in full control of the Kohler hearings and that the staff — including McGovern — would report only to the chairman.

"I still think he (McGovern) should be fired," McNamara added.

(Meanwhile, it was learned that Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel to the committee, was working both in Detroit and Sheboygan, Wis., scene of the Kohler strike. Informed sources said Kennedy was re-

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## Dems' Sense Needs Prop from You

By the Washington Office

WASHINGTON—The race for control of space is on.

But little noticed in the commotion over missiles, rockets, A-subs, satellites and control of earth from outer space are these facts:

1. AFL-CIO and affiliated unions are telling the Eisen-

hower administration and members of Congress that, in getting ready to control space in order to stay free on earth, the U. S. has got to see to it that the American people and their economy get on a full-production and full-employment basis.

2. Perhaps because of complaints by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) and other liberals that the Democratic caucus agenda was all taken up by reports from the Senate preparedness committee, Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) did not limit his report to space control. He also talked about meat and potatoes here at home in terms of unemployment, schools, housing, credit, natural resource conservation, aid to farmers and small business.

3. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) did not think domestic programs would be slashed in order to meet the cost of stepped-up defense, science and education expenditures.

Danger is that if Johnson, Knowland, Speaker Sam Rayburn and others find they get press, TV, radio and back-home mail responses only when they

whoop up the race to control outer space, they may go light on action to keep meat and potatoes on the tables of their constituents here on earth.

Members of Congress, who are only human, need quick support for the meat and potatoes.

## Heat On, Jobs Off, Court Rules

RICHMOND, Mich. — A federal court has upheld the right of UAW members to walk off their jobs, despite a no-strike agreement, when working conditions are not safe.

The ruling endorses a National Labor Relations Board decision in behalf of Local 1125 workers at the Knight-Morley Corp. here who were fired when they stopped work in 110-degree heat after the blower system failed.

An estimated \$300,000 in back pay could go to 17 workers involved, who also get their jobs back if they want them. The court ruling reaffirms a

position long held by the UAW that a no-strike clause doesn't apply where working conditions become sub-standard or unsafe.

### Blower System Failed

In the Knight-Morley case, the factory's blowers caught fire during an August 1953 heat spell, filling the buffing room with abrasive dust and pushing the temperature to 110 degrees. Seventeen buffers walked out and were promptly fired.

The UAW filed unfair labor charges in their behalf and was upheld by the NLRB in 1956. The company took the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which has now ruled in favor of the workers.

The court held that under the labor law, the workers' action was entirely proper because of "abnormally dangerous conditions for work" and could not be considered a strike. The purpose of the provision was to "protect the rights of workers to quit their labor without penalty in order to protect their health and their lives," the court held.

### Second Decision

Area Redevelopment WASHINGTON—An AFL-CIO legislative conference on the Douglas area redevelopment bill will be held here Jan. 16 to plan for House banking and currency committee hearings promised by Speaker Rayburn.

### Can You Wait?

● WHAT DID IKE really say in his state of the union message? No one is better qualified to tell us than the senior Senator from Illinois, Paul H. Douglas. He has agreed to do just that.

● SEAFOOD, MAMA was a song once. Well, the shrimp-boats bring in pretty good stuff. Our culinary department will explain all.

● DIRTY SHIRTS are no fun no matter what. Even so the job is easier when you know how, as we'll tell you.



TWO FRESHMEN AND A VETERAN are sworn in as Detroit city council members by city clerk Thomas D. Leadbetter. Ed Carey (left), UAW international representative and former state representative, and William T. Patrick (center), take their first oaths, joined by re-elected council member Edward Connor. All received Wayne County CIO endorsement in election.

## Greater Public Service In '58 Is Role of UAW

UAW representatives in Michigan will undertake a greater than ever role in government service during 1958, both on a state and local level. Already sworn in as a new member of the Detroit city council is Ed Carey, UAW international representative and former minority leader in the state legislature. Carey was elected along with five other candidates endorsed by the Wayne County CIO Council.

Also in Detroit, Lillian Hatcher, international representative in the UAW's fair practices department, was named by Mayor Louis Miriani to the Commission on Community Relations.

In Lansing, where more than 30 elected trade unionists were sworn into the legislature last week, Gov. G. Mennen Williams announced the appointment of Thomas Doherty, UAW compensation staff member, to the Michigan Employment Security Commission's appeals board. (See story at right.)

Earlier, Russell White, president of UAW Local 652, was appointed to head the state's department of labor.

### Understand Needs

Participating as civic-minded citizens, labor union members and representatives will be bringing to their jobs an understanding of the needs of the working man and woman throughout the state.

High on the list of matters needing immediate attention is Detroit's industrial and residential blight, which was a key issue in the recent city election. Auto workers in the Detroit area have a direct interest in an immediate program in order to provide jobs for those who find their plants automated and to provide work for new workers.

Overshadowing all else in the state is the need for action on the rising unemployment. Long-needed improvements in the state's unemployment law have been ignored by the Republican-controlled legislature as well as the need for a comprehensive program of specific employment aid to Michigan workers.

### Six-Months Layoff Ends at Gibson

GREENVILLE, Mich.—After a six months layoff, members of UAW Local 137 are returning to their jobs at the Gibson Refrigerator Co. During January, 1,300 hourly workers will be recalled to their jobs in the company's various operations.

For the first time the company will manufacture dehumidifiers. Gibson, a division of Hupp Corp., manufactures refrigerators, ranges, freezers, air conditioners, as well as aircraft parts for defense.

### Name UAW Aide To Appeals Post

A member of the UAW's compensation department has been appointed to the appeals board of the Michigan Employment Security Commission, one of the most important posts in the state's machinery of employment rights and benefits.

The board takes final action on all cases appealed by either the worker or the state after a referee has given a decision.

Appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the three-man board is Tom Doherty, international representative in the UAW compensation department who has specialized in employment cases for the last ten years.

Doherty is a charter member of Local 7 and was its secretary for five terms. He has served as chairman of the MESC advisory council and previous to that assisted UAW members in presenting hundreds of compensation cases to referees and the appeals board. Doherty takes over the post of Charles Longheed, former president of a Detroit printing union local, who died last year.

The other members of the commission are John F. Young and Duane Mosier.

### No News Is Good News?

When is news not news to the News? Apparently when it runs counter to the editorial policy of the Detroit dailies and puts the lie to the "Michigan is killing us" crowd of anti-tax, anti-union corporations.

On Jan. 2 the Michigan Economic Development Department reported that 20 industries had moved into the state during 1957. Their presence means more jobs, more tax dollars and more proof of Michigan's attractiveness to industry. But to the newspapers, apparently, this isn't worth reporting.

In the Detroit News, the report became a small story, rating only three paragraphs on page 4. But even this was too much. It appeared in only the first edition of the day's papers, being killed unceremoniously and removed from all other editions.

But wait until the next fly-by-night company with five employees decided to run southward to pay sub-standard wages. You'll see that story up front with a big headline — and in all editions.

### Abuses Bring Lincoln Strike

NOVI, Mich.—After months of fruitless efforts, UAW members of Local 36 at the Novi Lincoln assembly plant have struck over job rates and classifications.

#### Began Jan. 6

The strike got under way by the 2,600 workers on Jan. 6 after a meeting the day before had set a strike deadline. The local membership had voted in November for a strike if their

grievances were not adjusted.

Affected is the assembly of Lincolns, Thunderbirds and Continentals at the plant which went into operations last spring.

Meetings are currently being held between the local officers and the company with little progress reported to date.

The strike has the full authorization and support of the international union.



CERTIFICATE PRESENTATION to group of UAW members and officials who successfully completed course in GM grievance procedures is made here by Walter Henderson, Region 1A educational representative. Group was among 150 students who received awards for the six-week course. Ceremonies were in Local 174 hall.

## 'Michigan Ain't So Bad' Even Companies Admit

Signs that the "Michigan is killing us" wail by the state's industrialists is losing its effect were evident as the new year got under way. Even a chamber of commerce saw something good in the state's business climate and still another firm said "no thanks" to a bid from a southern state.

Plymouth, Michigan, which took a low blow when its 75-year-old Daisy Co. decided to run away to Arkansas where it can pay \$1 less an hour to its workers, cheered up considerably with the announcement that the Gaylord Container Corp. of St. Louis will move in and take over a nearby vacant plant.

### Praise for State

Although the newspapers have chosen to play down the fact, speakers at the recent 10th anniversary luncheon of the Michigan Economic Development Commission praised the state's "industrial climate" and tax structure. Among them were the presidents of Consumers Power Co., Gerber Products and the Burroughs Corp.

In anticipation of a further boost in the state's industrial activity, Consumers Power Co. has announced it will invest more than \$100 million in 1958, the second biggest spending year in the company's history. John S. Coleman, president of

### 'Poor' Runaway

Despite its moans of high taxes and union wages—even though no recognized union was in its plant—the runaway away Daisy Manufacturing Co. ended 1957 operations with a neat profit of \$1,200,000.

Daisy made no public announcement of its profits after all, the money was made in Michigan.

Burroughs and a bigwig in public circles, told the group that "after travels in 38 states know Michigan has the most favorable industrial climate. There should be an educational campaign in all segments of the community to sell that fact."

### Boost to Labor

In Plymouth, the chamber of commerce now finds that the area's climate for business and industry apparently is not so bad as some have made it to be. The Plymouth city manager, too, noted that "apparently we have the kind of labor market which is very attractive to those who require skilled intelligent workers."

The Motor Wheel Corp., Lansing, which had considered transfer of its appliance division operations to a southern state has announced that it will stay in Lansing. The company, which employs about 300 persons in the manufacture of lawnmowers, space heaters and other appliances, has decided to consolidate its operations here.

A company which has announced that it will move out of Michigan did not attempt to off-adopted smoke screen blaming taxes and labor costs. The Sundstrand Machine Tool Co. will relocate its machine department at its American Broach Division in Rockford, Ill. next month.

The decision to move its operations into the company's main plant came because of a 40% drop in production during the year.

How long the anti-union, anti-governor and anti-high standard of living group will abstain from further attacks on the state appears to depend on how desperate they become for political campaign issues during the year.

## Jack Fuller, UAW Pioneer

UAW officials and members throughout the Michigan area mourned the passing of union pioneer Jack Fuller, who died on Jan. 6 at Houghton Lake. He was 57.

One of the band of stalwarts who helped build the union through its struggling infancy and through the trying years of the 30's and 40's, Jack worked at Timken-Detroit Axle Co. until he was elected financial secretary of Local 174, a post he held from 1939 until 1951.

During his career he became known to millions of Detroit newspaper readers through his letters to the editor, which appeared at frequent intervals on a variety of subjects in Detroit dailies.

He also served two terms as a Michigan state representative before his retirement to Houghton Lake where he owned and operated a small resort.

Officers and staff members of Local 174 served as pall bearers.

# Those Happy, Happy Auto Plant Workers!

WHAT'S a factory worker really like today?

The image seems to vary. It depends upon who's looking at him and dealing with him. To the Gallup Poll and the singing-commercial composers, he's one thing. To the GOP, another. To the Democrats, still another. To his business agent, his foreman, his doctor, his preacher, his wife, his fellow workers — he's a lot of things.

But the commonest conception of all—at least among the thinkers these days—seems to be that he's happy.

Oh, maybe not living in perpetual ease. But who is? After all, hasn't he got a car and a TV? He's got a union to protect him. Even if he doesn't belong to a union, he's got the minimum wage law. There's unemployment compensation when he's laid off, hospitalization when he's sick, insurance for his bank deposits and social security when he's 65.

Is there any reason why he shouldn't be happy?

A surprising number of reasons enough, at any rate, to jolt the



uninformed) have been dug up by Harvey Swados. A writer and — like so many outside authorities on the subject—a factory worker himself, Swados finds life on the assembly line hardly a stroll through a field of daffodils waving in a summer sunset.

Twice in the last year, Swados has written about factory workers and their existence in a somber tone. Once was in his novel, *On the Line* (United Automobile Worker, October). The other was in *The Nation*, a magazine published for intellectuals. The title of the latter article was "The Myth of the Happy Worker."

He pegged his piece to a quotation he'd found in another article:

"The old-style sweatshop crippled mainly the working people. Now there are no workers left in America; we are almost all middle-class as to income and expectations."

"If I understand him correctly," Swados wrote, "he is referring to the fact that the worker's rise in real income over the last decade—plus the diffusion of middle-class tastes and values throughout a large part of the underlying population—have made it increasingly difficult to tell blue-collar from white-collar worker without a program."

"In short, if the worker earns like the middle-class, votes like the middle-class, dresses like the middle-class, dreams like the middle-class, then he ceases to exist as a worker."

Swados holds no brief for that idea because "there is one thing that the worker doesn't do like the middle-class: he works like a worker."

"The steel-mill puddler does not yet sort memos, the coal miner does not yet sit in conferences, the cotton millhand does not yet sip martinis from his lunchbox."

In fact, Swados found, "the worker's attitude toward his work is generally compounded of hatred, shame and resignation."

One of the basic reasons, Swados says, is economic.

"The average automobile worker (Swados himself worked in an assembly plant) gets a little better than \$2 an hour. As such he is one of the best-paid factory workers in the country."

"After 20 years of militant struggle led by the union that I believe to be still the finest and most democratic labor organization in the United States, he is earning less than the starting salaries offered to inexperienced and often semi-literate college graduates without dependents."

After deduction, Swados says, "his pay check for 40 hours of work is going to be closer to \$70 than to \$80 a week. Does this make him middle-class as to income?"

"Surely it would be more to the point to ask how a family man can get by in the Fifties on that kind of income."

"For one thing," Swados went on, "he works a lot longer than 40 hours a week—when he can. Since no automobile company is as yet in a position to guarantee its workers anything like 50 weeks of steady 40-hour paychecks, the auto worker knows he has to make it while he can."

"During the peak production periods he therefore puts in nine, 10, 11 and often 12 hours a day on the assembly line for weeks on end. And that's not all."

"If he has dependents, as like as not he also holds down a 'spare-time' job. I have worked on the line with men who doubled as mechanics, repairmen, salesmen, con-



tractors, builders, farmers, cab-drivers, lumberyard workers, counter-men. I would guess that there are many more of these than show up in the official statistics.

"Even if he puts in 50, 60 or 70 hours a week at one or two jobs, he has to count on his wife's paycheck, or his son's, his daughter's, his brother-in-law's; or on his mother's social security, or his father's veteran's pension."

"The working-class family today is not typically held together by the male wage-earner, but by multiple wage-earners often of several generations who club together to get the things they want and need."

Another basic reason why Swados found the factory worker is far from happy is the very nature of his work itself.

"The plain truth," Swados wrote, "is that factory work is degrading."

"It is degrading to any man who ever dreams of doing something worthwhile with his life; and it is about time we faced the fact."

"Almost without exception, the men with whom I worked on the assembly line last year felt like trapped animals. Depending on their age and personal circumstances, they were either resigned to their fate, furiously angry at themselves for what they were doing, or desperately hunting other work that would pay as well and in addition offer some variety, some prospect of change and betterment."

"They were sick of being pushed around by harried foremen (themselves more pitied than hated), sick of working like blinkered donkeys, sick of being dependent for their livelihood on a maniacal production-merchandising setup, sick of working in a place where there was no spot to relax during the 12-minute rest period."

"Sooner or later," Swados concluded, "if we want a decent society . . . we are going to have to come face to face with the problem of work."

"We seem to be operating in this capitalist economy on the totalitarian assumption that we can funnel the underprivileged, under-educated or just plain under-equipped into the factory, where we can proceed to forget about them once we have posted the minimum fair labor standards on the factory wall."

"If this is what we want, let's be honest enough to say so."

"But if we cling to the belief that other men are our brothers . . . then we will have to start thinking about how their work and their lives can be made meaningful."

Swados contends that the middle-class—and the intellectuals— are really aware of the dismal side of factory life. They just don't like to admit it.

"For me it was expressed most precisely last year in the dismay and sympathy with which middle-class



friends greeted the news that I had gone back to work in a factory," he wrote.

"If workers are now full-fledged members of the middle-class, why the dismay? What difference whether one sits in an office or stands in a shop? The answer is so obvious that one feels shame at laboring the point."

"But I have news for my friends among the intellectuals. The answer is obvious to workers, too."



- Carrot, beet, turnip and parsnip tops should be cut off before the vegetables are stored. The tops draw moisture and food value from the roots, leaving them limp and wilted.

- Easiest way to mix flour and water is with an egg beater. Use a blender if you're whipping up larger quantities.

- Use a cigarette lighter to singe pinfeathers left on dressed poultry. Results are neater, safer, quicker and singeing that doesn't smudge the skin of the fowl.

- To bring out the full flavor of broiled meat, salt it after broiling rather than before.

- If you've a small amount of leftover beef, grind it and add it to any standard muffin mix. Serve them hot, topped with a quick sauce made from undiluted mushroom soup.

- You can save time frying bacon by crisscrossing the slices and turning them all at once with a pancake turner.

- Peas and lima beans should be stored in the pod and corn in the husk to preserve full food value and prevent shriveling.

- Gravy often goes wrong because hot water's used. Try cold water. A lumpless way to thicken it is to have the water in a jar cold, add flour and shake until smooth. Then add it to the meat liquids.

## Got Trouble Pitchin' In the Kitchen, Dad?

Here Are Some Tips and Short Cuts for the Amateur Chef

- If a late-comer makes it necessary to warm over the meat, put it in a heavy skillet and cover it completely with lettuce leaves. Cover with a tight lid and heat in a moderate oven. Tastes just as good as if they came on time.

- Don't freeze lettuce, celery, raw tomatoes or carrots. They lose crispness when frozen.

- Why not do the whole week's chopping at one time. Store chopped parsley, peppers, onions, celery, nuts in icebox, each in an individually labeled jar.

- Don't pour flavor down the sink. Bacon drippings used for frying and searing meat give it a fine, delicate flavor. But be sure to use a little less salt when you cook with bacon fat.

- To remove fat from soup, dip an ice cube wrapped in clean cloth into the soup. Fat congeals quickly on a cold surface.

## Of Course, Gals, You Might Take Note, Too

You'll Find More in Mike Gore's 'Encyclopedia of Household Hints and Dollar Stretchers', Doubleday-Doran & Co., \$3.95

are YOU

the HOSTESS  
a GUEST  
likes to see?



after all,  
entertaining  
takes some  
thought

Someone once wrote about the "ideal guest":

*"She is not difficult to please;  
She can be silent as the trees.  
She shuns all ostentatious show;  
She knows exactly when to go."*

But what about the ideal hostess?

Well, generally speaking, the more successful hostess is someone who appears to be delighted by everything and everyone, and surprised at nothing.

She observes the basic rules of etiquette. There's just no telling how sensitive someone can be, or when that person is going to be miffed, or by what.

She stays relaxed. Nobody's apt to have a ball if the lady doling out the hors d'oeuvres is grim. What's more, if she's affable, she's a little more able to soothe any ruffled feelings that pop up.

Finally, she has to be ingenious about handling those "difficult" situations if they happen to occur.

Probably the first important attitude a good hostess has to have is concern for—and delight in—her guests. It's their desires that come first. Not hers.

Therefore, she spends some time thinking about how the guests are going to like each other. Whether or not their personalities are going to mesh. Sure, friendly arguments can be fun. But there's never any telling when what started out as a clash of opinion will wind up with a couple glaring and sniffing at each other.

Neither does the successful hostess pair off people who have absolutely nothing in common. She wouldn't ask a weight lifter to spend an evening chatting with a chess player. Nor does she bring together persons of widely differing ages. No matter how gay she may be, Granny isn't apt to go in for rock 'n roll. Nor is a girl or boy just turned 21 going to get a kick out of discussing social security or the DAR.

Above all else, unless she's a far better diplomat than John Foster Dulles, she doesn't pair off people who are having a feud at the moment. A party is no place for her to expect a warring couple make up. Not, that is, if she has any regard for the feelings of the other guests in the event the armistice isn't signed.

Another considerate action on the part of the hostess is to give her guests plenty of notice. For more formal parties—receptions, anniversaries and so forth—the invitation ought to go out at least a month in advance.

Even for informal get-togethers, a last minute call is rather difficult to cope with. Previous plans may have been made by the invited guest. Maybe a baby sitter has to be found, and that's no breeze these days.

What's just as important—from the hostess'

viewpoint—is the fact that a guest who's invited at the last moment may think she's a stop-gap—a substitute for somebody else the hostess would much rather have had. Or she may think the hostess is rather ill-mannered not to consider the difficulty of getting ready for a party in a mere matter of hours.

In planning the entertainment, the hostess again ought to consider the wishes of her guests. A game the hostess may be crazy about herself is not necessarily something her guests will find hilarious.

An otherwise perfectly normal individual may become tongue-tied and terrified if asked to get up and perform by herself in, say, a charade. No hostess should be so cruel as to make a tone deaf person have to sing. All in all, if games are to be the evening's entertainment, team participation rather than individual competition is safer as far as feelings are concerned.

Then, once the party is going good, the games should be changed frequently. It's better to stop a game right at the peak of the guests' enjoyment than to let it drag on until boredom sets in.

At the same time, if a game isn't going over, the good hostess has a bright suggestion for something else that will perk up the party.

If organized games aren't to be the evening's doings, then the hostess ought to cluster her guests so that no more than five or six will be within chatting distance of each other.

This is a small enough group so that stimulating conversation can be had. At the same time, it's not so small that a guest will feel conspicuous if she decides to branch out and move to another bunch.

Little accidents—a dropped dish, a spilled drink, a soaked dress—are bound to happen in the course of a party. The less the hostess says about them, the better. Still, she shows some concern—for her guest.

Then, there's the problem of the bore. The gal—or guy—who just can't stop talking someone's ear off.

For this crisis, there are three techniques: the "take," the "cut," the "send."

In the first instance, the hostess—as soon as she notices the bored one's frozen face—moves in, takes the bore of his hands and let's him find some blessed freedom elsewhere.

"Sending," is simple. The hostess simply says, "Alice (or Henry), would you be an angel and fetch (the ash tray, the lighter, more ice cubes, anything)." Off trots the bore.

Or, the good hostess cuts in by breaking up the monologue with "Oh, Henry, do excuse me, but your mentioning your new car reminds me that I've been having trouble starting in the morning . . ." Let the bore answer the hostess, who can then ask the other guests for their opinions, just to break up the lopsided conversation.

In the final analysis, the good hostess is not one who has impressed her guests with her home, or the lavishness of the food, or the lucky break they got just by being asked to the party.

The good hostess is the one about whom a guest says a day or two later, "Gee, we had a ball at Ella's the other night. She always throws a good party. I hope she has another one soon."

When they say that, Sister, you really have become the hostess with the mostest.



# Bog Views the News

By Bogdan Baynert



## Tightening Belts

Peoria, Ill. — "Haven't you got a cheaper cut?" butchers here are being asked more often.

Husbands are reshuffling the budget — in some cases they're asking for extended credit—in order to keep their late-model cars.

Businessmen are using "give-aways" to attract the more wary shoppers to their counters.

People of the Peoria area are taking these and other measures after the lay-off of 6,000 employes in the East Peoria plant of Caterpillar Tractor Co.—makers of the huge, yellow earth-moving machinery.

The Caterpillar layoffs, coupled with smaller ones in other Peoria plants and businesses (e.g., over 50 members of the bartenders' union are out of work), so far have not created large areas of hardship in prosperous Peoria.

But belts are being tightened, though only a few notches.

Many men returned to their homes in such states as Tennessee and Missouri when they were laid off. Others have found work

## A Peoria Story

in the Peoria area (principally in construction). Still others have been helped by their union, Local 974 of the UAW, to get work in Chicago and elsewhere.

As a result, few workers have drawn on Caterpillar's supplementary unemployment benefits fund, which, with state unemployment compensation, gives a jobless worker 60 to 65% of his salary for 26 weeks.

The cutback at Caterpillar and elsewhere doesn't show at first sight in metropolitan Peoria.

The real recession shows in people—and there are few persons who have escaped the consequences of the layoffs.

At least two workers at Caterpillar were downgraded for every person who was laid off.

Peorians cannot understand many of the apparent contradictions: While laying off 6,000 men in Peoria, 550 in Decatur, and 650 in Joliet, Caterpillar is going ahead with construction plans both at home and abroad.

(Reprinted from *Work*, published by Catholic Council on Working Life.)

## Here and There:

### We Told 'Em What Cars Should Cost—a Lot Less

**T**ROUBLE with the auto business, says Advertising Age (the weekly magazine of the ad experts) is that nobody knows what cars are supposed to cost. Buying a car, the magazine complains, is like bargaining with a sidewalk rug salesman.

"Dealers use weasel-words and double-talk to snare unwary buyers, who have no way of knowing what they are supposed to pay," the publication goes on.

At least part of the blame lies with the manufacturers, who long ago stopped using prices as a regular part of their ads, claims Advertising Age.

"The public has a right to know what new cars are supposed to cost, and the manu-

facturers have an obligation to tell them," the article concludes.

Of course, the UAW has already said what new cars ought to cost—that is, \$100 less.

What with our dependence on German scientists these days, some bright Air Force boys have come up with their own "German" expressions. Here are a few that might apply in factories, too:

Efficiency expert: Das schwettenoudter.

Inspectors: Das phaulterfinder grupe.

Security force: Das schnopen bunche.

Contract negotiator: Das tablegepaunder.

You can probably think of a lot more.

## Buying a Rug?

By Sidney Margolius

Judging from this department's mail, more families would like to buy rugs than almost any other household item, if they could only afford them.

The annual February rug sales start late in January, but many retailers already are cutting prices this winter because of keen competition for volume. Manufacturers, however, are holding firm on their charges.

Here's a buying guide to what you can expect from different types of rugs, and typical costs this winter:

**ALL-WOOL:** Most trade experts consider that a good-quality all-wool rug still offers the best all-around combination of durability, soil resistance and resiliency. But good wool rugs cost \$10 a square yard and up. At \$12, a 9x15 wool rug would cost you \$180.

**NYLON** is the other "most preferred" rug fiber, because of its high abrasion resistance, good crush resistance (if not as much as wool) and ease of cleaning. Some nylon rugs, however, have been known to form fiber "pills," authorities report. Nylon carpeting costs \$10-\$14 a square yard. Nylon, of course, is completely resistant to insect and mildew damage. At \$12, a 9x15 nylon rug costs \$180.

**WOOL-NYLON** blends are a desirable quality, but still in the same costly price bracket as all-wool. The blend provides the

virtues of both wool and nylon, while minimizing nylon's tendency to "pill." The carpet trade prefers a predominance of wool in the blend. One highly rated blend is 70% wool and 30% nylon.

**RAYON** carpeting is durable enough if well made, but tends to mat down. It lacks wool's resiliency. You can buy rayon carpeting for as little as \$4 to \$6.50 a square yard, depending on the quality. This would make the cost of a 9x15 rug \$60 to \$97.50.

**WOOL-RAYON** blends have some of wool's resilience, depending on the amount of wool. They should have at least 50% wool. One good blend has 70% wool and 30% rayon. It's available around \$9 a square yard and up. At \$9, a 9x15 would cost you \$135.

**COTTON** rugs are really suitable only for temporary needs or rooms that don't have much traffic, as many families who bought them for heavily-travelled living rooms have learned to their chagrin. They come in bright colors but get dirty quickly, are hard to clean, tend to mat down and sometimes even stretch. Moderate-quality cotton carpeting is available for \$4 up. At \$4, a 9x15 rug would cost you \$60.

Note that in general, the better the rug, the more it weighs. When you pick up an edge of a good rug it feels heavy.

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PHOTOS—James Yardley, Irv King

ART—Jack Maschhoff, Bogdan Baynert, John Gelsavage

STAFF—Russell Smith, Jerry Dale, Ray Denison, George Ryder, John Ullman, Henry Santiestevan  
Members, American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO

## 'Heart' Beats In Region 1A

As part of the complete mobilization in support of the UAW's 1958 collective bargaining objectives, Region 1A has begun an intensive Heart of the Union program within the locals.

Under Co-Directors Edward J. Gote and Joseph McCusker, the series of programs throughout the region will be held in both evening and morning classes in order to allow day and afternoon shift workers to attend.

As a means of insuring a well-informed membership, the classes have been set up in different areas of the region so that members will be able to attend sessions close to their homes. All locals have been urged to have as many members attend as is possible.

The UAW's Heart of the Union is a film and discussion program designed by the union's education department to explain union history, union ethics, the theory and achievements of trade unionism and the UAW's 1958 bargaining program.

The program is currently being carried on in regions and locals of the UAW all over the country. Certificates are awarded all who complete the program.

## USA-UAW to Join In Bliss Meeting

Delegates from the four E. W. Bliss plants covered by United Steelworker contracts will attend the next meeting of the UAW intra-corporation E. W. Bliss council, according to Vice President Richard Gosser, director of the council.

The UAW in recent years has made it a practice of meeting jointly with unions having substantial representation in the same industry in efforts to solve common problems.

The intra-corporation council meeting will be held Feb. 20 in Pittsburgh and will have delegates from four USA and five UAW plants attending. The company's nine plants normally employ 5,000 workers, divided approximately evenly between the two unions.

The USA plants are in Canton and Salem, Ohio, and Pittsburgh and Ambridge, Pa.

The UAW firms are in Hastings, Mich., Cleveland and Toledo, O.

## GM Diesel Expands

Further steps in the automation of its Diesel production are in progress at the Detroit GM Diesel plant, where a building expansion program is under way.

Completion is expected next spring and will provide two new assembly lines for a total of five. New manufacturing methods will make the plant "the most modern plant of its kind in production technology," according to the company.

The plant employs 1,600 workers, members of UAW Local 163.



CONCENTRATION AND STUDY mark the faces of Heart of the Union students in Region 1A study course currently under way. Reading from program material is Norman Nickerson of Local 157, Commonwealth Brass unit.

## Low Wage Means Low Price? No!

If wage increases push up prices and cut employment, then wage reductions ought to pull down prices and build up employment. Right?

It works just the other way. And this brings us to Brendan Sexton, director of the education department of UAW, who tore the theory to shreds on "Shift Break," the UAW radio show.

Sexton took textile as his text.

Textile workers today earn 66c an hour less than the average for all U.S. industry, Sexton said.

Productivity has increased by almost 50% since the war. And there are fewer workers in the industry.

Put this all together, and you have a picture of the textile industry paying fewer workers less money for more production.

## New Safety Law Aim of Democrats

LANSING—Support for an all-out drive in the field of industrial safety will be one of the top priority legislative goals of Michigan Democrats in 1958, according to Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart.

In addition, Hart listed "adequate and realistic support" to state colleges and universities as well as continued development of highway and civil rights programs will be sought.

Hart said that Democrats will be waging an active campaign to "overcome apathy and indifference which have resulted in a 1909 safety law remaining on the books as the chief protection against countless hazards never dreamed of in the time of the Model T."

The newly-appointed head of the state department of labor is Russell White, president of UAW Local 652.

This is the ideal Chamber of Commerce formula.

This is the promised land described by the National Association of Manufacturers.

More work, lower wages, fewer workers ought to produce better jobs and lower prices.

Has it?

Sexton, pointing out that labor costs (per unit of production) have gone down heavily in 10 years, destroyed the illusion that this would be reflected in lower prices.

"Textile prices have dropped only four %," Sexton said. "The savings in labor costs have gone into (a) more profits for the owners and (b) more automation to get rid of workers."

"Since 1947, the industry has been able to spend \$4.5 billion on new plants and equipment and, at the same time, has been able to pile up profits from \$216 million (in 1947) to \$533 million (in 1957)."

Has the low wage scale given workers job protection?

Sexton cited statistics to show that employment in textile has dropped to 588,000 from 786,000 in ten years.

Average wages in industry are about \$2.07. In textile they are \$1.41.

Automation in the industry has multiplied.

Workers, as Sexton made clear, often wonder if the big NAM and C of C publicity campaigns against wage increases have any basis in fact.

Is it true, they wonder, that pushing for more money per hour actually pushes up prices?

If this is true, says Sexton, it ought to read backwards. It doesn't. Low wages merely make bigger profits and fewer jobs, as textile has shown.

## UAW Vote Landslides Shefferman Ex-Client

PONTIAC—A two-month organizing drive in which the shadow of notorious union-buster Nathan Shefferman crossed the scene ended in a thumping UAW victory at the Future Mill Co.

In an NLRB election on Jan. 3, Future Mill workers voted 29 strong for the UAW, 2 for No Union and 0 for the teamsters union.

### Dingell Asks Action On State Jobless

WASHINGTON—Rep. John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat, is demanding "vigorous action" by the Eisenhower Administration to preserve the economy of the Michigan area "from real disaster." In a letter to the Departments of Defense and Labor, Dingell pointed out that there are 123,000 jobless in the Detroit area alone.

Earlier, when the drive got under way, UAW representatives from the office of Region 1B Director William McAuley, approached the company president, suggesting that he recognize the union on the basis of pledge cards signed by the men.

The president refused, mentioning in the course of the discussion that his attorney was George Kamenow, a Shefferman



Unionbuster Nathan Shefferman His shadow crossed Pontiac

agent, and that the UAW would have to go through the full procedure for an NLRB election.

Expecting to be subjected to the full treatment of a Shefferman-type campaign, the UAW representatives informed the company head of their knowledge of Shefferman's tactics and awaited to do battle.

A Shefferman campaign, as revealed by representatives of various companies before the McClellan committee, is sought by a firm anxious to keep its workers from having a union organizing drive succeed.

A staff of professionals are brought into the plant, phony "vote no" committees formed, night time visits made to workers homes, heavier jobs given union sympathizers and a score of other devious methods used.

In Flint, Shefferman had 25 clients and scores more in Detroit and other cities across the country.

Perhaps because of the overwhelming number of pledges in favor of the UAW, or because of the recent unpleasant publicity, the battle never came off.

Instead, word was received later that the company had disassociated itself from the "services" of the Shefferman organization.

A peaceful drive then ensued with the resulting UAW landslide.

## New Local, New Year, New Pact

MUSKEGON—Workers at the Metallic Process Co. are starting the new year off right. They've got themselves union representation, a new local and a new contract with a lot of benefits new to them.

The big change came with the NLRB election in which they chose the UAW.

With the assistance of UAW Region 1D representatives they established themselves as Local 573, elected officers and began negotiations for a contract.

Wrapped up now is an agreement with a union shop clause, paid holidays, a wage increase of 7c, equalization within classification, automatic wage increases, night shift bonus and a standard vacation plan.

Representing the local were its officials, Everett Wolverton, president, Donald Sugarbaker, vice president, Wayne Byers, financial secretary, and Albert Toney, recording secretary. Bargaining committeemen Walker Hibbel and John Nicholas also assisted.

The company manufactures motor parts.

## Retain Reduced Fares For Detroit Retirees

Detroit's senior citizens will be able to continue to ride DSR buses at reduced rates, at least until June 30.

The DSR Commission last week again extended the privilege, which has been in effect "on a temporary basis" since May, 1956. The half-fare was to have ended tomorrow, after having been extended several times.

Retired persons 65 or older who earn no more than \$1,200 a year at gainful employment

may obtain permits to ride buses for 10 cents instead of the regular 20-cent fare. More than 37,000 Detroit retirees have taken advantage of the plan so far, out of approximately 50,000 eligibles.

The reduced fare plan was instituted by the commission after a long campaign by the UAW, its retired workers' steering committee, President Walter P. Reuther and Detroit city councilman Edward Connor.



CONTRACT STUDY AND CHANGE CONFERENCE of Local 212 drew more than 300 delegates to its Sunday, Jan. 4 meeting. Here in one of the panel groups, delegates hear (center, left) Jimmy Cichocki of the UAW Chrysler Staff and Steve Despot, financial secretary of Local 212. Conference was opened by Local 212 president E. Bruce and closed with remarks by Region 1 co-director Ken Morris, former president of Local 212.

## Labor History in Pictures—5

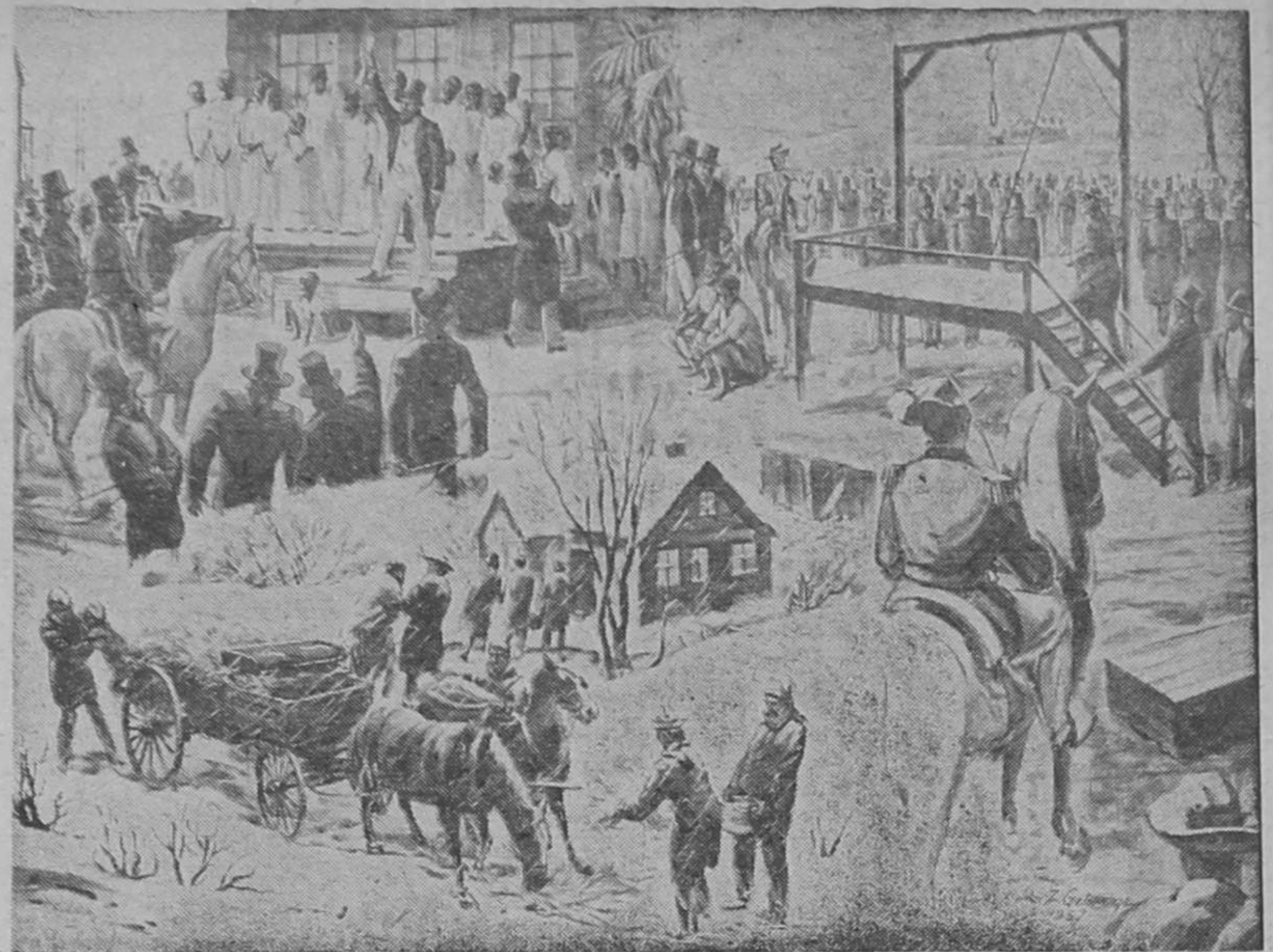
**S**SLAVE LABOR was cheap labor. After the first expense of buying the slave, usually at auction (upper left), the plantation owner's only outlay was to keep him healthy. On this system, a few thousand southern slave owners had grown rich and politically powerful. On it also, the southern agricultural economy had been built. Shanghaied to America by the thousands of boatloads, almost four million enslaved men, women and children were in the southern states by the mid-1800s. The "free" population outnumbered them only two to one. The benefits of the system to the plantation owners were almost absolute. They enjoyed the entire product of the labor of their slaves. They organized the work force as they alone thought best. They controlled their workers completely. (Some of today's "right to work" communities imply much the same setup.)

But opposition to the cruel and undemocratic system of slavery, which had begun in the colonies in the early 1600s, grew increasingly intense as the mid-19th century approached. "Underground railroads" were becoming more numerous (lower left); through these, some in the south and more in the north helped smuggle slaves to freedom.

Helping send higher the flames of resentment against slavery was the hanging of John Brown (right), in 1869, at Harper's Ferry, Va., after he was captured when he led a raid to try to start a general revolt of slaves there.

Within two years, the Civil War had exploded. The war was more than a matter of the south trying to hold on to an inhuman, outmoded system of labor. It also involved the unindustrialized south's revolt against northern financial and industrial domination.

The painting is one of a series on American labor history by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage.



## Bendix Locals Facing 3-Way Negotiations

January is an extra-special month for some 12,000 Bendix workers.

Like UAW members everywhere, their attention will be fastened on the UAW's special convention in Detroit where the union's 1958 economic demands will be forged.

But for a four-day period before — from Jan. 18 to 21 in Detroit — delegates to the Bendix Council will put into precise language their all-important non-economic demands.

Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president and director of the union's Bendix department,

pointed out that Bendix contracts have become more complex in recent years. This once-predominantly auto industry supplier has become vital in the aircraft industry as well.

Furthermore, while some 12,000 belong to the UAW, other Bendix workers in other plants belong either to the United Steelworkers or the International Association of Machinists.

All contracts expire within a short time of each other.

Matthews said he will ask USA and IAM for "a joint conference prior to negotiations so that, together, we can work ourselves out of a situation where inequities are almost certain to arise."

UAW Bendix locals are located at South Bend, Ind.; Teterboro, N.J.; Elmira, N.Y.; Los Angeles, and St. Joseph, Mich.

## FEPC Loses In Los Angeles

**LOS ANGELES**—The city council here defeated an FEPC proposal by a 7-7 tie vote. It was opposed by business, Chamber of Commerce and Assemblyman Harold Levering (R.). He called it "double talk" and a method to harass and coerce employers. Businessman Harold McClellan called it "another bureaucracy."

Councilman Harold Rundberg indicated he would call for another FEP vote if shown evidence of widespread discrimination.



**HEADS TOGETHER** is an appropriate pose for UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock (left) and Roy Brown, general vice-president of the IAM, at west coast session. (Story on Page 1).

## AFL-CIO Seeks Big School Bill

**WASHINGTON**—AFL-CIO and affiliated unions will urge Congress to beef up the 1958 Eisenhower education recommendations.

Instead of \$1 billion for scholarships over four years, labor and cooperating groups will back bills for more schools, higher pay and better training for teachers, scholarships, fellowships and retroactive enactment of the GI Bill of Rights.

The program would involve as high as \$5 billion a year, somewhat less than the cost of the first five minutes of an H-bomb attack on the U.S.

## IUD Session Set

**WASHINGTON**—The Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, will hold a legislative conference here Jan. 15 to organize support of the 1958 legislative program, Director Al Whitehouse has announced.

## 'Early Hearing' on Kohler Welcome to UAW

Continued from Page 1  
tracing McGovern's steps in an effort to check up on him.)

The UAW has repeatedly volunteered to appear before the McClellan committee to testify as to the Kohler strike or any other activity. Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey has already turned over to the committee all

the facts concerning financial outlays, support of strikers, etc.

Reuther said, "The UAW welcomes an opportunity to put before the Senate committee and the American people the facts in this long and bitter strike because we are confident that a fair and objective review of all the facts will fix the moral responsibility for this strike squarely upon the shoulders of the Kohler management."

"For almost four years the Kohler management has refused to bargain in good faith, to mediate or to arbitrate. It has steadfastly refused to grant to its workers the measure of economic and social justice which thousands of other companies have granted to their employees. "The UAW has nothing to hide and the representatives of the

## Chrysler Layoffs Dim Bright Jupiter Glow

The "cautious optimism" of most business forecasters who looked at 1958 in the newspapers had little meaning for UAW members and many other workers who greeted the new year on lay-off.

Official figures, which always lag behind, revealed last week that new claims for unemployment compensation reached a new high on the eve of 1958.

The rise of more than 137,000 — nearly 30,000 in Michigan alone — brought the total to more than 550,000, with countless others not entitled to jobless benefits.

## Jupiter on Boon

Not reflected in these figures was the expected drop of more than 10,000 at Chrysler Corp., whose 1957 triumph in terms of sales seems to be fading in 1958.

Local UAW officers and company officials agreed the shrinkage would amount to about 20%.

Little hope is offered by the Army's award of a Jupiter missile contract to Chrysler. Despite claims by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) that the award would produce 5,500 jobs in Warren, Mich., it was evident from the company's own statements that no more than 500 auto workers could hope for employment.

A thousand Chrysler workers showed up after the contract was announced, only to be told they weren't wanted.

## Crash Convention

Continued from Page 1

dedicated to UAW's public relations department that they intend to cover the convention, according to Frank Winn, department director.

As usual, UAW's radio-TV department was setting up special leased lines from the convention hall in order to carry the important speeches and debates over the 42 stations broadcasting the union's morning radio show, Eye-Opener.

"This means that most of our members can be 'at' the convention in a very meaningful sense," said Guy Nunn, department director.

"A million and a half UAW members can't fit into Masonic Temple, but they can know what the delegates are thinking and saying and how they're arriving at their decisions."

Meanwhile, UAW's executive board was meeting at Solidarity House to blueprint the economic policy on collective bargaining which will be presented to the convention delegates for their consideration and action.

## Texas Not So Rich

**DENVER, Colo.** — Wanting to correct some wrong ideas about Texas, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW), which has a lot of members in that state, says in the OCAW Union News: "Some states have an undeserved reputation for being 'rich' all over, when actually they have a few very rich people but millions very poor."

The paper points out there are a number of million dollar annual incomes, but the average income per person in 1956 in Texas was \$1,686 as against a national U.S. average of \$1,950.

## Wage-Hour Extension

**WASHINGTON**—The special AFL-CIO minimum wage committee will meet here Jan. 14 to plan means for getting action this year on Senate and House bills extending wage-hour act coverage to 9.6 million workers, including retail clerks, employees of small telephone exchanges, small logging sawmills, food processing and other operations.

## Bowlers! 5 Days Left

Wanna share in a prize melon of \$17,000 plus? That's the estimated total of the prize pot for the UAW seventh annual bowling tournament starting at Hagerty Bowling Center, Toledo, Feb. 15 through April 27. Get your entries in before the deadline — midnight Jan. 18. Send to: UAW Recreation Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14.