UAW
INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW
SOLIDARITY
Vol. 1, No. 25 **3-5-8 Edition** June 30, 1958

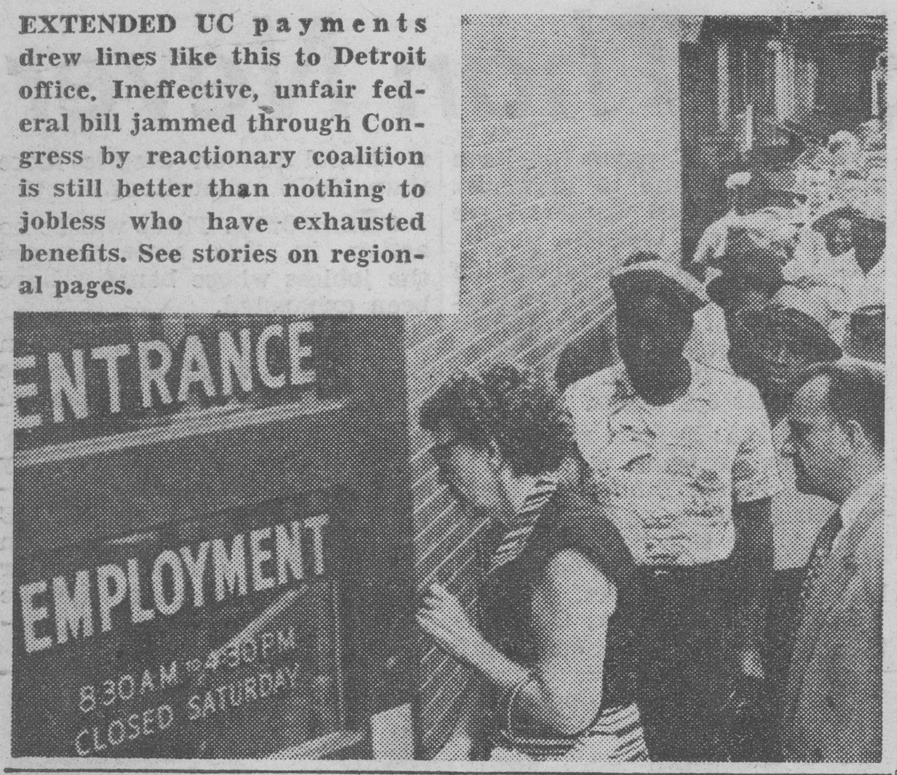
POSTMASTER: Send undelivered copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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

Entered as Second Class Matter, Indianapolis, Ind
EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich.—5c a copy
Published Bi-Weekly at 2457 at 2457 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis 7, Ind

C-3-5-8 3-51
TED F SILVEY NATL.CIO
PHILIP MURRAY BLDG.
1126 16TH ST N W
WASHINGTON 6 D C

EXTENDED UC payments drew lines like this to Detroit office. Ineffective, unfair federal bill jammed through Congress by reactionary coalition is still better than nothing to jobless who have exhausted benefits. See stories on regional pages.



Workers Write Story As Big 3 Twiddles

While contract negotiations with the Big Three auto companies continued peaceful, passive and (until now) unproductive a month after agreements expired, UAW members from coast to coast were writing the labor news-story of the decade.

Flouting a series of newspaper "surveys" which reported they favored accepting the companies' terms (renewal of the present contract for two years), workers throughout the industry rallied to their union's support in two unanswerable ways:

1. They voted overwhelmingly (better than 93%, on the average) to authorize strike action if necessary at a time chosen by the UAW leadership.

2. They flocked into union halls, besieged shop stewards and pestered committeemen to pay their dues in person, now that the checkoff was no longer in effect.

As this issue of Solidarity went to press, strike-votes had been held in 86 Big Three plants. Here is a summary of the results:

General Motors: 68 elections; 70,705 votes in favor; 6,041 votes against; percentage, 92.1.

Ford: 17 elections; 17,403 votes in favor; 354 votes against; percentage, 98.

Chrysler: One election; 2,948 votes in favor; 205 votes against; percentage, 93.2.

All strike votes, of course, were by secret ballot.

Traffic Jams

Even more heartening than the percentage figures was the participation by the membership. These were not votes by a core of officers and active leaders; in most cases the turnout was nearly 100%.

Both the strike votes and the push for dues payments often caused traffic jams around union halls.

Final dues figures for June were not yet compiled at press-

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GM CAMERAMAN (circle) took lively interest in dues collection by Local 595 outside gate of Linden, N.J. plant. Hope he got a good shot of the money rolling in.

Dues Flow In GM Units

FLINT, Mich. — "A lot of our members are closer to the union than they ever were before. We've seen people at our hall we haven't seen in years. Many are coming in to pay their dues ahead of time, too."

The speaker was Dean Eagan, president of Local 659 whose members work at five Chevrolet units here. The rank-and-file support of the union he was reporting is typical of UAW's General Motors locals throughout the nation.

Such support, officers of local unions said, is showing up in a variety of ways. Among the most significant is the insistence of many members on paying dues in advance.

"Dues collections are 100% at Local 422," said Frank Kleinfelder, shop chairman of the local which represents workers at GM's B-O-P plant at Framingham, Mass. Kleinfelder also is

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UAW Okays Kennedy-Ives

The Kennedy-Ives labor bill, passed by the Senate and now before the House of Representatives, "is on the whole a constructive piece of legislation" and should be enacted without crippling amendments, UAW President Walter P. Reuther said last week.

In an administrative letter to local unions, Reuther conceded the bill "contains some provisions which the labor movement cannot support." But "the overwhelming good this bill can accomplish in helping the labor movement clean up corrupt or improper activities far outweighs the few bad points," he said.

In passing the measure, the Senate rejected a series of severe anti-labor amendments offered by the reactionary wing. A similar effort unquestionably will be made in the House.

Election Rules

As it now stands, the bill greatly elaborates the requirement that unions report in full all financial data, including personal finances of officers. It also requires employers, employer associations and consultants to report improper anti-union activities, such as hiring spies.

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POW! Iowa 'Right' Law Backfires in Ford's Face

A key anti-labor provision of the Iowa "right to work" law, designed to enmesh unions in a mass of red tape, blew up in the faces of its sponsors last week when it became known that dues checkoffs in three Ford plants in the state must continue despite cancellation of the Ford-UAW contract by the company.

The law permits checkoff of union dues only after the worker and his spouse sign an authorization card in the presence of a notary public. Such assignment of wages is provided for in an old statute which was incorporated in the "right to work" law by the Iowa Republican party in 1947.

Since all wage assignments are a matter of state law, authorized deductions—including union dues—must continue whether a contract exists or not.

Inclusion of the wage assignment law in the "right to work" statute was an obvious attempt to make dues collections more difficult.

The Ford installations—two parts depots and a tractor implement factory—are the only Big Three plants in the state. The 850 workers involved are members of Locals 210 and 991.

The company has not yet replied to a union request that dues checkoff be continued in the current "no contract" period.

Tractor Local 991, with the bulk of the membership, has indicated it will start legal proceedings against Ford if the company fails to carry out provisions of the law.

Live Till the 5th

In the last five years 2,851 persons were killed in accidents over Fourth of July holidays. Help make this a safe and sane Fourth by following these simple driving rules set forth by the National Safety Council:

1. Don't drive after drinking—even two highballs.

2. Cut your usual cruising speed 10 miles an hour, especially at night.

3. Check before passing or changing lanes.

4. Don't follow the car ahead too closely.

5. Don't compete in traffic. Let the other driver go first.

White-Collar Score

It's not just the guys in the plant who are backing the UAW program. Almost every office-workers' local has already paid 100% dues for June, Vice President Norman Matthews, office workers director, announced.

Road to Disaster: 'Just as Good'

For more than a decade the best brains in the labor movement have argued that a free economy can't stand still—if it doesn't grow bigger it has to fall back, because population keeps increasing.

For more than a decade hardly anyone has listened. Even union members have said, in effect, "The dream used to be 60 million jobs; well, we've got more than that."

Now, at long last, the most respected management magazine, Business Week, has swallowed labor's line. At the peak of the boom in 1957, it notes, the gross national product was $440 billion and there was practically full employment.

But the same $440 billion in mid-1959 (the best hope of Eisenhower's experts) would leave six or seven million workers unemployed.

As we were saying . . .

DUES WITH A SMILE has been the rule, not only at Local 645, Van Nuys, Calif. (above) but throughout Big Three locals (see story above).

UC Extended: Better Late Than Never

A number of midwestern, southern and border states have finally acted to extend the duration of unemployment compensation benefits, thus saving thousands of workers from becoming hapless statistics in the "exhaustion" column of state unemployment reports.

In most cases, however, the action taken came only after many months of delay and after repeated demands by the UAW and other unions for measures to alleviate suffering among the jobless.

Here is the state-by-state picture:

INDIANA: By executive action, extended UC benefits for another 10 weeks. Those who have exhausted benefits since June 30, 1957, became eligible to file claims after June 23. There have been more than 47,000 exhaustions in Indiana during the first five months of 1958.

KENTUCKY: Despite more than 20,000 exhaustions, no special session has been called and no action taken to extend benefits.

MARYLAND: A special session of the legislature extended payments for 13 more weeks. More than 20,000 workers who have exhausted their benefits during the past 12 months will be eligible.

DELAWARE: A special session of the state legislature extended payments for 13 weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA: Extended UC payments even before the federal government had acted. About 75,000 workers who exhausted their benefits will now be eligible for 13 more weeks.

ALABAMA: Gov. James E. Folsom, through executive action, extended UC payments up to 10 weeks starting tomorrow (July 1). More than 26,000 have exhausted their benefits.

ARKANSAS: Through executive action, UC payments have been extended up to 13 weeks. More than 12,000 workers have exhausted their benefits.

COLORADO: A special session of the legislature did not take advantage of the federal loan program but adopted a state program of its own, extending UC benefits 6½ weeks.

GEORGIA: Despite more than 26,000 exhaustions and a $130 million reserve fund, Gov. Marvin Griffin has refused to call a special session to extend UC.

KANSAS: No action to extend has been taken as yet.

NORTH CAROLINA: Gov. Luther Hodges has refused to call a special session despite more than 25,000 exhaustions.

OKLAHOMA: There will be no action in this state to aid the jobless whose benefits have been exhausted.

TEXAS: No action has been taken as yet although more than 40,000 have exhausted their benefits.

VIRGINIA: Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., has said "no" to labor's requests for action on UC extensions. Although more than 25,000 have exhausted their benefits, the governor says the economic situation is "improving."

Del. Chrysler Locals Rally

WILMINGTON, Del. — Four Chrysler locals in this area held a joint rally attended by more than 1,300 members to get a first-hand report on the progress—or lack of progress—of negotiations between the UAW and the Chrysler Corp., reports Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, gave the report. Fraser has attended most of the negotiating session so far. (Reuther is temporary director of the Chrysler department).

Locals participating in the meeting included 1183, Plymouth assembly plant; 1100, tank plant; 404, Mopar parts depot, and 1212, Delaware tank plant office workers, all in Newark, Del.

I GAVE TO COPE REGISTER & VOTE

INVEST IN YOUR FUTURE

Slave Auction

TULSA, Okla.—W. G. Sorrells, a jobless draftsman, has demonstrated his plight by offering a raffle with himself as the prize.

The local district attorney ruled that the idea was perfectly legal since Sorrells was not planning to raffle off property.

Sorrells has begun selling tickets on himself, the winner to receive his services for one year in any legal job.

He plans to sell 1,000 tickets at $10 each.

Gear-Axle Group Elects Officers

MUNCIE, Ind.—Harold Wilson, GM Local 652 (Oldsmobile), Lansing, Mich., is the new president of the UAW's national gear, axle and transmission wage and hour council.

He was elected at a council meeting at the labor center here. Other officers elected were:

Fred L. McMullin, Borg-Warner Local 287 (Warner Gear division), Muncie, vice president; Charles Burner, West Side Local 174 (Timken), Detroit, recording secretary; Charles DeGroff, Amalgamated Local 12 (Spicer), Toledo, O., financial secretary.

Also Glen Carver, GM Local 599 (Buick), Flint, Mich., Charles Thompson, Local 652, and Paul Pearson, Local 12, trustees; Carl Schick, Local 12, sergeant-at-arms; Hobson Garland, Local Local 287, Owen B. Abbey, Local 652, and Claude Ferguson, Local 174, board members-at-large.

Council speakers included Kenneth D. Boggs, president of Local 287, and Heinz Szeve, assistant director of the competitive shop department.

The next council meeting will be held in Lima, O. in October.

Eisenhower cocktail: business on the rocks.

SIGNATURES OF REGION 8 DIRECTOR E. T. Michael (left) and Charles Rush, representing Air-Mod Corp. management, put the first agreement between UAW Local 123 and the Dover, Del., aircraft plant into effect. Watching the signing are (from the left) bargaining ocmmittee members William Harrison, William Ward, local president, Victor Sword, committee chairman, and Charles Hypes, regional representative who assisted the committee.

A New Reason To Change Names

INDIANAPOLIS—The problem of recalling laid-off workers who have equal seniority has been solved for UAW Local 341 and the Marmon-Herrington Co. here by the ruling of an arbitrator.

The arbitrator, James F. Willingham, ruled that workers with equal seniority should be recalled according to the alphabetic rotation of their surname.

He also granted back pay awards for 5½ days to Mabel Frederick and Pearl Taylor, whose improper recall grievances brought about the ruling.

William Moore, local president, and John Bartee and Ray Shetterly, Region 3 representatives, handled the case for the local.

Elect Edwards Local 662 Prexy

ANDERSON, Ind.—Neal W. Edwards has been elected president of GM Delco Remy Local 662. He is a former president of the Indiana state CIO and has also served before as local president.

Others elected in the voting, in which nearly 5,500 members participated, were William K. Davies, vice president; Marion Manlove, financial secretary; Doc Hamilton and Charles Allen, trustees; Leo Jackey, sergeant-at-arms, and Ross Drennon, chairman of the bargaining committee.

Also James Willis, recording secretary, and Forrest French, Jr., treasurer.

The new officers assumed their duties June 8.

Can the Sins of the Foreman Be Blamed on the Worker?

RICHMOND, Ind. — You can't punish a worker for the sins of his foreman. That's the lesson the Wayne Works, Inc. plant here learned. The cost of the lesson was in excess of $3,000.

Harold Roberts, a UAW Local 721 chief steward, was fired Sept. 6, 1957 for "absence from work without a report to the company."

Roberts and the local contested the discharge and the grievance was finally taken to arbitration.

The union proved that Roberts had actually reported to his foreman through a fellow worker, a method previously accepted by management without question.

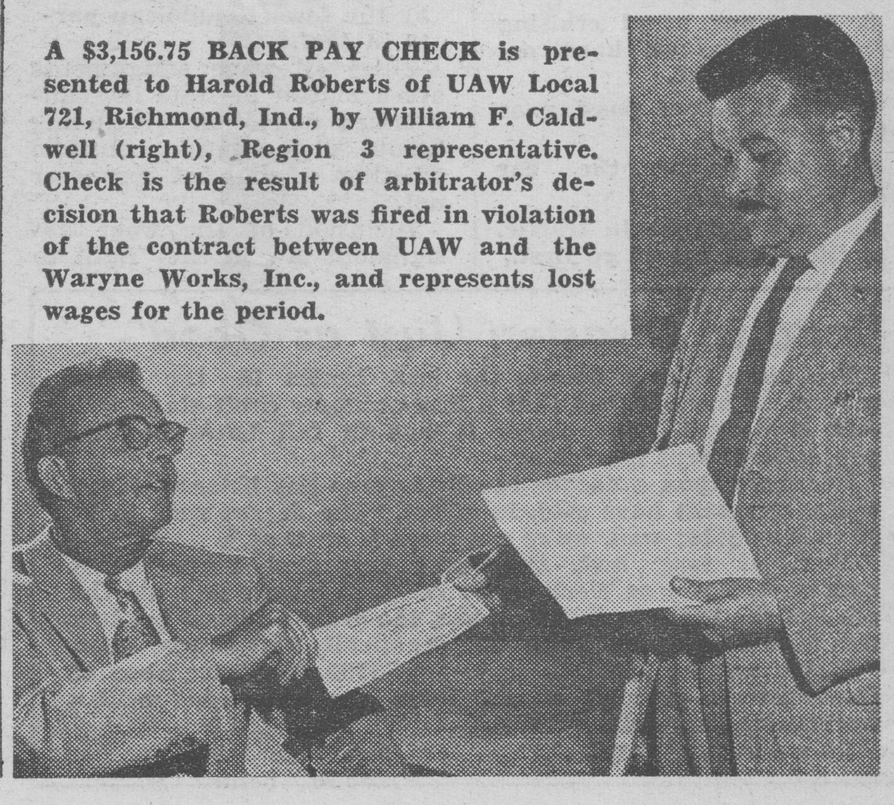
The foreman, however, had failed to process the report and management fired Roberts on this technicality.

Medical records also showed that Roberts' absence was due to illness.

Arbitrator Harry Abrahams of the American Arbitration Association found that Roberts had been wrongfully discharged in violation of the collective bargaining agreement and ordered management to reinstate him and to pay him $3,156.75, representing lost wages.

TEL AVIV, Israel—Four hundred immigrant families from Poland, who arrived in 1957, settled in smallholder farm settlements affiliated with Histadrut, Israel's federation of labor.

GOOD NEWS, in the form of an arbitration award in their favor, is being read to Mabel Frederick (left) and Pearl Taylor by their local union president, William Moore, head of UAW Local 341, Indianapolis, as John Bartee, Region 3 representative, listens in.



A $3,156.75 BACK PAY CHECK is presented to Harold Roberts of UAW Local 721, Richmond, Ind., by William F. Caldwell (right), Region 3 representative. Check is the result of arbitrator's decision that Roberts was fired in violation of the contract between UAW and the Waryne Works, Inc., and represents lost wages for the period.

Cat Workers Vote to Strike; Margin Is 11-1

PEORIA, Ill. — In an expression of overwhelming support for their negotiating team, members of UAW Local 974 — biggest local in the Caterpillar chain — voted by a margin of 11 to 1 to authorize a strike if bargaining efforts fail.

The secret ballot strike vote was conducted June 22 following a mass meeting here at which the membership voted unanimously to reject the company's "offer" and passed a motion — again unanimously — to proceed with the strike vote after the meeting adjourned.

Management's "offer," in effect, would cut Cat workers' wages by eliminating the cost-of-living escalator clause and annual improvement factors.

The Peoria facility is the largest single plant in the entire farm implement — earth moving industry. The strike vote by the local was the first in a series of such votes to be taken in this industry.

During the meeting, Russ McBride, chairman of the local's bargaining committee, outlined the company's "proposal" item by item. He was followed by UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's Caterpillar department, who told the members the company wanted them to subsidize the theft of their own jobs.

"Management wants you to pay for the cost of opening new plants so they can move your job out of town and hire somebody else to do it," Greathouse charged.

"That's why they have 'offered' to take away your cost of living and annual improvement factor wage increases," he continued.

After the strike vote results had been announced, Greathouse declared that "the company's hypocritical proposal has now been answered loudly and clearly by the Caterpillar workers."

Region 4 Director Robert Johnston was represented at the Local 974 meeting by his assistant director, Ralph Robinson.

Motor Wheel Election Set

NEWARK, Del. — A consent election will be held at the new Motor Wheel Corp. plant here July 17, it has been announced by Region 8 Director E. T. Michael. Workers will have a choice between the UAW and no union.

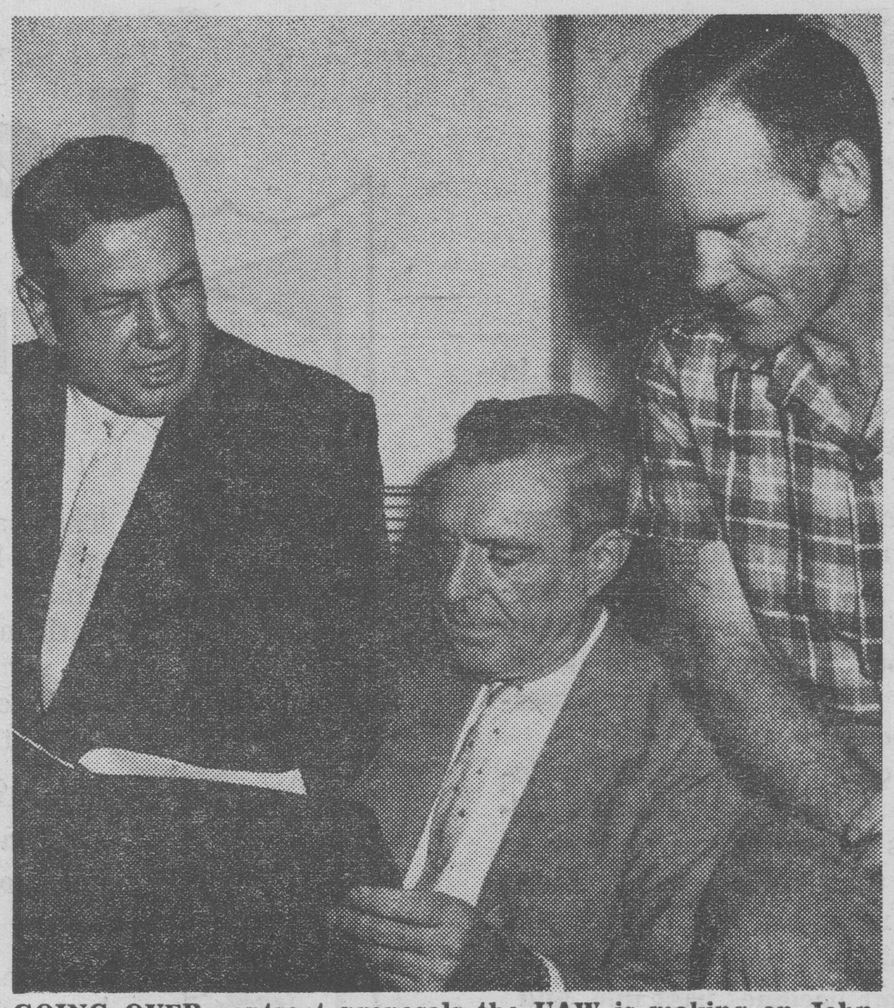
The plant, which produces wheels for the Plymouth assembly plant in this city, was opened a year ago and will soon be expanded, according to a company announcement. When the present facility reaches peak production it will employ about 375 workers, but the planned addition will increase the work force further.

The organizing drive at the plant has been conducted by representatives from the regional staff and the competitive shop department.

The Motor Wheel Corp. also has plants in Michigan.

Tips for Trips

Planning a trip soon? If so, remember to practice good outdoor manners wherever you are. Take pride in your country . . . and don't leave a trail of litter behind for others to clean up. Don't be a litterbug — Keep America Beautiful.



GOING OVER contract proposals the UAW is making on John Deere Co. are (from the left) UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's agricultural implement department; Harry Lehnert, Region 4 representative, and Henry Timbrook, president of Local 79, East Moline, Ill.

GOP-Fostered Recession Blasted by Dems' Butler

GARY, Ind. — The chairman of the Democratic national committee has charged that the Eisenhower administration has callously ignored the unemployment picture in manufacturing industry, where the present recession is centered, and where there is no indication that the recession has "bottomed out."

Paul M. Butler told a party meeting here that the Republicans are attempting to cover up the real unemployment situation by adding up small seasonal gains "in an effort to present a rosy but false picture of the nation's economy."

He pointed out that in transportation equipment — mostly autos and aircraft — 16 out of every 100 workers are unemployed.

"The attitude of this administration can be seen in the statement of June 6 which reports that 'job decline in manufacturing is small.' It is not just the unemployed workers who are affected by this Republican recession. The wives and children of these workers are undergoing privation and hardship through no fault of their own," Butler said.

"Adding to this real personal suffering for American families is the continuing climb in the high cost of living, with the weekly pay check for those lucky enough to get them shrinking on both ends from the Eisenhower-Nixon inflation and the Eisenhower-Nixon recession."

Butler continued:

"Every week the Eisenhower-Nixon inflation takes $2.25 out of the housewife's weekly shopping basket.

"To an administration that thinks nothing of accepting lavish gifts — to a President whose number one aide enjoys the luxury of plush hotel suites, oriental rugs and vicuna coats, all for free, it is understandable that $2.25 a week doesn't make much impression. But to the unemployed worker it may well mean a meal for himself and his family which he cannot afford to buy.

"American working men and women can expect little sympathy from an administration in which luxurious gifts have by now become commonplace; from an administration whose top aide can hardly be expected to understand the cost of food items in the weekly market basket when one free meal from room service of a plush hotel costs as much as an unemployment benefit check."

'Big Four' Bargaining Is Resumed

Negotiations are now well under way between the UAW and the Big Four of the agricultural implement industry, reports UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse.

The opening of contract talks with International Harvester (Solidarity, June 16) was followed closely by opening talks with John Deere & Co. in Moline, Ill., Caterpillar Tractor Co. in Peoria, Ill. and Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee.

In each instance, negotiations were recessed to permit management to study the UAW's proposals which are similar to the demands made by the union on Harvester earlier this month.

Talks were resumed with Caterpillar and Deere on June 24. In the case of Caterpillar, union negotiators were fortified by a strike vote taken by Local 974 on June 22.

UAW negotiators were also slated to meet with A-C as this edition went to press.

Major contract proposals submitted to Cat, Deere and A-C by the union teams—led by Greathouse—paralled those presented to I-H and to the auto industry.

They include profit-sharing, upward revision of the annual improvement factor because of improved productivity, pension and SUB improvements and transfer rights for workers when operations are moved.

In addition, the UAW demands on Caterpillar include:

- Elimination of wage discrepancies.
- Centralized bargaining toward a single contract for all Cat workers on issues affecting them all, in addition to supplemental agreements on local issues.
- A permanent arbitrator to speed handling of grievances.
- A study of the health-medical program to determine the best means of allocating costs.

Demands on A-C also include improvements in holiday pay, vacaitons, disability pay and changes in grievance language.

Greathouse reiterated earlier statements that the UAW's demands on these companies are non-inflationary.

Covered by these negotiations are Deere workers in plants in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee; Cat workers in Iowa, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri and Pennsylvania; and A-C workers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvana, Alabama, Indiana and Iowa.

Ag Imp Council Elects Officers

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stephen Olsen, president of Massey-Ferguson Local 244, Racine, Wis., was re-elected president of the UAW's agricultural implement council at a three-day meeting here.

Other council officers elected included:

George Howell, president of Deere Local 81, East Moline, Ill., re-elected secretary; Ed Dansby, chairman, M-F unit, West Side Local 174, Detroit, re-elected first vice president, and Henry Timbrook, president of Deere Local 79, East Moline, elected second vice president.

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's agricultural implement department, was unable to attend the council session because of Big Four negotiations and was represented by Morris Field, assistant director of the department.

Council delegates received a complete report on these negotiations from Field. They also discussed preparations for local negotiations.

Delegates were welcomed to Louisville by Larue Leonard, Region 3 staffer who represented Regional Director Ray Berndt.

The city's two International Harvester locals, 817 and 1336, acted as host locals to council delegates at a buffet lunch.

Set for Merger

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — AFL and CIO state labor groups in Kentucky have agreed to merge at a special convention to be held here Aug. 8-10.

The agreement on merger and a constitution for the new organization was reached at a meeting of committees representing both groups with AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Phillips and Karl Feller and Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

SMILES OF CONFIDENCE are on the faces of these UAW negotiators as they prepare to enter Allis-Chalmers offices in Milwaukee to open contract talks with the farm implement firm. Negotiators include UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse (third from left, first row), director of the union's A-C department; Ed Merten (center, holding briefcase), president of the A-C council, chairman of the negotiating committee and president of Local 248, Milwaukee, and Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman (behind Merten).

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SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says:

Do Your Best To Hold Your Credit Rating

What happens to a worker and his family if he's in debt when he gets laid off, has his work week shortened or goes on strike?

Truth is, the way you handle your debts during a crisis can affect whether or not you hold on to your partly-paid-for belongings, as well as your future credit rating.

Wage-earners often undertake installment debts on the basis of their full employment income, and sometimes even their wives' earnings. So a loss of accustomed overtime, let alone a shorter work week or a layoff, makes it hard to keep up with payments.

About 50% of all families owe some installment debt. The problem of handling these debts is especially severe for the many families who came to industrial communities from small towns and rural areas during and right after World War II.

The Family Service Agency of Flint, Mich., reports that these people have had no previous experience with easy credit or how to manage money, and never tried to list their expenditures to see how the total compares to their incomes.

A study of what happened to aircraft workers in a four-month strike on Long Island, N.Y., in 1956, offers useful clues to other families who owe installment debts. The study by Harold Wattel, director of Hofstra College bureau of business and community research, found that those workers who got in touch with their creditors were able to arrange for reduced payments over a longer period of time. But those who failed to make such arrangements lost their good credit ratings as temporary lapses became permanent.

In general, the businessmen in the community agreed to give additional credit or rearrange credit terms for those delinquent debts on which past payment records were good.

In this instance, leaders of the local involved in the strike recognized in advance the problem of its members' debts. The local sent letters to finance companies in the area asking that they grant members extensions on their debts during the period of no income.

In general the finance companies complied, although they continued to charge interest rates on the accounts held in abeyance. The additional finance charges finally increased the total amount of the debts. But at least the strikers avoided repossession of their goods.

The union's action was especially valuable in the case of automobile debts. Finance companies generally are quicker to repossess autos than other goods. Autos are more easily resalable, Dr. Wattel said.

It's vital to contact your creditors before your account becomes past due, and rearrange the payment terms or ask for an extension, the Long Island experience indicates. Dr. Wattel says that many people have the mistaken notion they can satisfy their obligations under conditional sales contracts and chattel mortgages simply by returning goods bought on installments.

But the laws are stacked in favor of the creditors. You are still liable for the difference between the present value of the goods, now secondhand and not worth as much, and the balance of your debt plus repossession costs. You also harm your credit rating if you let goods be repossessed. In the world of businessmen, this is a cardinal sin. They don't want the stuff either.

Small-loan companies are the toughest to deal with when families fall behind in debts, a Toronto family-service agency reports. Loan companies "insist that payments be made on time or refinanced again at high carrying charges."

Your credit rating is important not only if you want to buy on installments again in the future, but if you ever need a cash loan or a mortgage. Even insurance companies and other organizations often will check your credit rating as an indication of your reliability. This is not always a fair yardstick, but that's the box they have you in.

If you've ever bought on credit, your name is probably in the file of a central credit bureau in your city. When you apply for credit, the merchant or finance company phones this central clearing house and gets the information on you. This makes it difficult to escape the consequences of a bad credit record at one store by shifting purchases to another, Dr. Wattel points out.

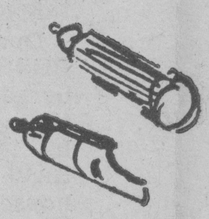
Let's Keep And Still

There are 30 million reasons for knowing how to be safe in a boat.

Thirty million, that's how many Americans spend some part of their summer put-putting around some lake or river in a boat driven by an outboard motor.

The Outboard Boating Club of America figures boating's the nation's number one participant sport because it is—or can be—a family affair.

Reason for that is it offers a sort of family-wide variety of fun for either sex and any age, whether it's fishing, water skiing, skin diving or just plain old let's-go-for-a-ride cruising.



There's nothing particularly complicated about boating, either. Which means there's nothing difficult about getting where you want to go, doing what you want to do and getting home without a dunking. Mostly it's merely a matter of common sense and common courtesy.

Of course, the amount of equipment you have enters into it, too. The Motorboat Act of 1940 and the various state laws based upon the federal statute all specify certain things you ought to have along when you cast off and rev up the motor.

If your boat's in the Class A bracket (less than 16 feet long) you're supposed to have a Coast Guard-approved life preserver for every person aboard. You're also told to have a fire extinguisher if it's an enclosed boat.

In addition to these, the skipper of a Class 1 boat (16 to 26 feet long) is supposed to have some sort of whistle or horn you can hear for half a mile.

These are what the law says you've got to have. But common sense also ought to tell you to take along buoyant cushions, an anchor, a compass, a flashlight, a tool kit, a first aid kit, some extra rope (old salts call it "line"), an emergency gas can, a paddle and a bilge pump.

Nobody wants to take the joy out of boating, but common sense safety begins when you get into the boat. First of all, don't jump off the pier into it and don't step on the gunwhale (the edge of the hull). That's a sure fire way to tip it over.

JANE GOODSELL Says:

D'Ya Want to Hear a Pin Drop?

Ask one of the following questions. Then drop a pin. Ten to one you'll hear it land.

"Who left the bathroom in such an awful mess?"

"My plane leaves at 7:15 a.m. Who'd like to drive me to the airport?"

"My daughter's been having a little trouble with her algebra. Can anybody remember how to find the rational root of quadratic equations?"

"Whose turn is it to help with the dishes tonight?"

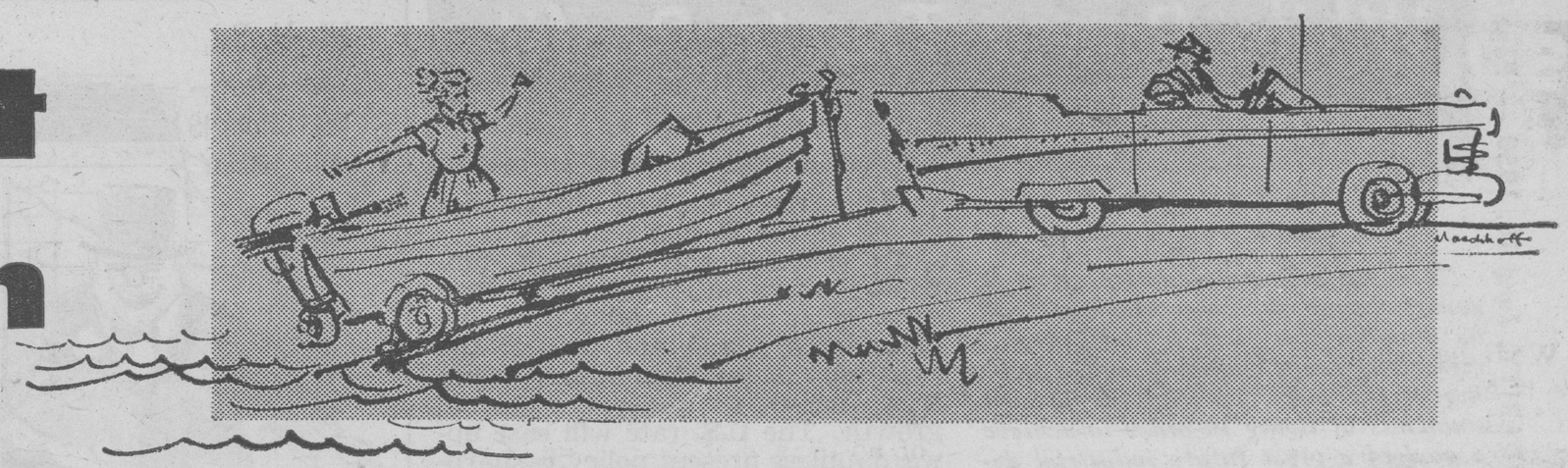
"Does anyone in the class have anything to add to our discussion of the past pluperfect subjunctive tense?"

"Would anybody like another serving of creamed tripe?"

"Can anybody here loan me a ten-spot until payday?"

"Can any of the ladies present remember seeing Rudolph Valentino in 'The Desert Song'?"

ep It Afloat
ll Have Fun



It's a good idea not to board a boat unless it's tied securely or somebody's holding it steady. If you're boarding from a pier, stay bent low and step into it as near center as you can. If you're boarding from a beach or a high wharf, come in over the bow.

Any gear you're going to put in the boat ought to be piled on the edge of the pier so you can reach it without having to leave the center of the boat or having to stretch off balance. Better yet, have somebody hand it to you.

It ought to go without saying that you should not overload your boat. Somewhere on the hull will be an OBC plate recommending the capacity you ought to ask your boat to carry. Follow that. It ought to be equally obvious that you should distribute the load evenly, from bow to stern and from side to side. Remembering, of course, that the weight of the motor is at the stern.

When you're mounting the motor, be sure it's squarely on the center of the transom and that the stern bracket screws are securely tight. Just to be on the safe side, use a chain or rope in addition to the bracket screws. Besides the expense involved, it gives you a rather helpless—and foolish—feeling to be out in the middle of a lake and have your motor fall off.

The OBC also warns that the matter of the tilt of the motor ought to be considered, too. If it's tilted out away from the transom, the bow is forced up making the stern squat in the water. If the motor's tilted in, the bow "digs in," making the boat hard to handle. Obviously, the motor ought to be perpendicular to the surface.

When you're sure your passengers are seated and all lines have been cast off, face forward, center the motor and pull briskly on the starter cord.

When steering, you turn by pushing the stern in the direction opposite the desired turn. As you turn, the bow goes in a small arc while the stern swings out more widely. As a result, when you're along side a pier, either push off or run at a slight angle from it until you have enough room to swing the stern over in a turn.

Once away, head into the wind, waves or current until you're well clear of the shore. Head into high waves, too. Don't ride parallel to them. You're liable to capsize. Sharp turns at high speed will also tip you over. So, slow down before turning quickly. Just as an extra precaution, check to see if your passengers are seated.

They, by the way, ought to keep their movements down to a minimum. If they must change seats, they should move slowly and keep both hands on the gunwhales. Standing up is almost a certain invitation to a dunking.

If by chance, some one does go overboard, there's certain procedure you ought to follow. It's been worked out by experience. First, you get the stern away from the swimmer. Then you shift to neutral and throw out a buoy or cushion to him.

Circle around him quickly, heading into the wind or waves. Shut off the motor when you're along side him. Stick out a paddle or toss him a line and lead him around to the stern. Help him into the boat over the transom, being careful not to brush against the motor.

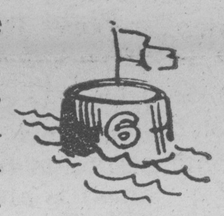
If the man who's gone overboard is unconscious, probe gently under the surface with a paddle. Dive for him ONLY if you're an experienced swimmer.

If the worst happens and your boat capsizes, don't follow your first impulse and start to swim to shore. It may be farther than it looks. Instead, put on your life preservers, hold on to the boat and call for help.

While cruising, keep an eye out for rocks, logs, snags, or objects that may be lying under the water. Naturally, you'll watch for other boats, keep away from other boats' wakes, steer clear of swimming areas and give fishermen a wide berth.

When you're through for the day, you head back for the dock. Here, too, there are a few simple tips you ought to follow. The first one is to head in at a low speed, if possible into the waves, wind and current. Use your reverse gear to check forward momentum.

If the wind's off the pier, come in at a fairly sharp angle until the bow makes contact. Tie your bowline, then swing the stern in.



If the wind is from ahead, come in at a smaller angle.

If the wind is off the water side, come in at a small angle, pull around parallel to the pier about a boat length away and drift in. Some one should stand by ready to fend off with a paddle or boat hook.

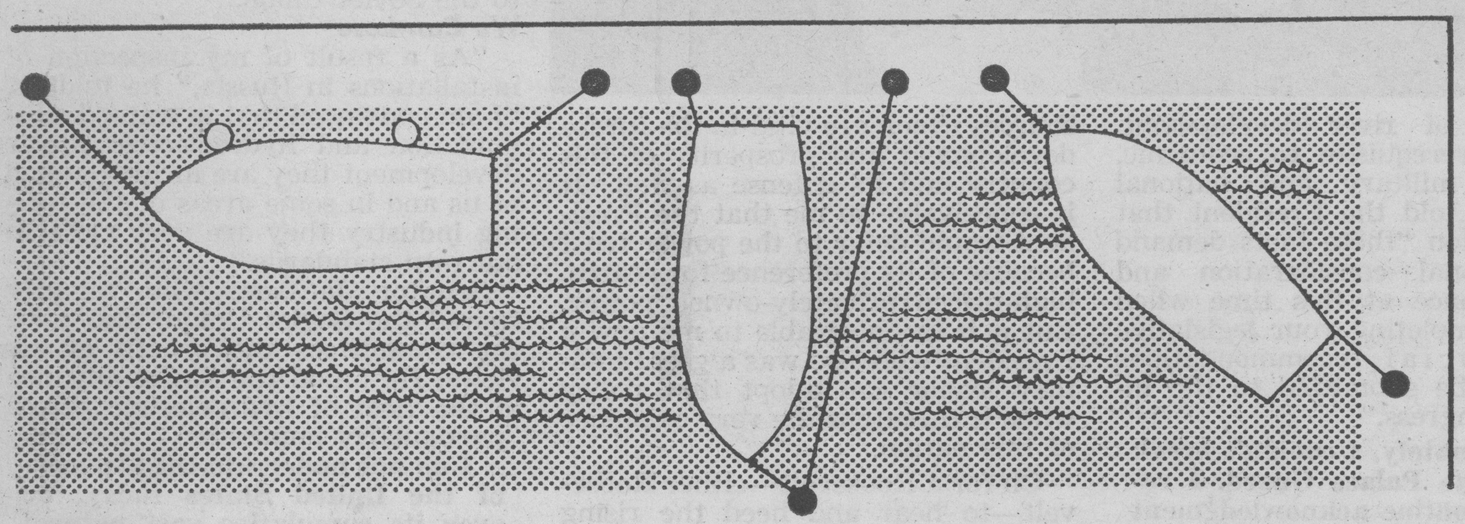
Once you're along side, you should tie up in an efficient, shipshape manner. Three good ways are shown at the left.

A simple bow and stern mooring (left) is okay for temporary use. But it ought to be on the lee side (the side opposite from the way the wind is blowing) so waves won't pound your boat against the wharf.

The angle method (right) across an "L" or "T" shaped dock is good. But perhaps the best method is to tie the bow through a pulley on a post (center) and the stern directly to the wharf.

Well, you went out, had your boat ride and got back to the pier safely.

Fun wasn't it?



Then Just You Pop One of These Questions

"Is there anybody here who can't keep a secret?"

"It has been moved that all members be assessed $10 to make up our current deficit. Do I hear a second?"

"Who used up all the hot water?"

"Who wants to be Santa Claus this year at the office party?"

"Say, will any of you fellows have a couple of free hours on Saturday to help me move the porch furniture up from the basement?"

"We need a few more people on the clean-up committee. Do I hear any volunteers?"

"Would any of you fellows like to stop playing poker and dance?"

"Guess how much I paid for this dress. Go ahead, guess!"

"We don't have to just sit around and talk. Who'd like to play Twenty Questions?"

"Is there anybody here who'd like to volunteer for a little experiment I'm conducting in hypnosis?"

While Power Trusts Profit, Soviet Hydro Tops Ours

By JAMES E. MURRAY
U. S. Senator from Montana

"The Soviet water resource effort is demonstrating to the world what can be done in this field by well-considered, long-range planning and a willingness to make sacrifices in present standards of living in order to achieve a goal of a great future industrial development. Indeed, the Soviets have given water resource development a priority second only to the develop-support military programs."

With those words, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Itschner, chief of engineers, U.S. Army, succinctly summarized the remarkable progress of the Soviet Union in his testimony before a joint hearing conducted by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Committee on Public Works.

The details of Soviet development are even more remarkable and, in view of the Soviet-U.S. competition for world supremacy, sobering.

One single power plant now under construction in the U.S.S.R., the Yenesey on the river of the same name, will have a capacity of about six million kilowatts. That is more than the total capacity of all the power plants at all the dams ever constructed by the Corps of Engineers, which now is 5.25 million kilowatts.

Five of the Siberian plants will have a combined capacity half again as great as the total hydro capacity of all federal projects in the United States, taking the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and TVA together.

Growing Fast

Right now the two countries are neck and neck in the hydroelectric power production race. Known capacity of Soviet hydroelectric plants which are completed or under construction (excluding numerous small ones) is almost 26 million kilowatts. This figure excludes 44 plants upon which there is no data available in that country.

At the end of 1957 the total U.S. hydro capacity — publicly and privately owned together — was 27.6 million kilowatts. Another 10 million kilowatts were under construction.

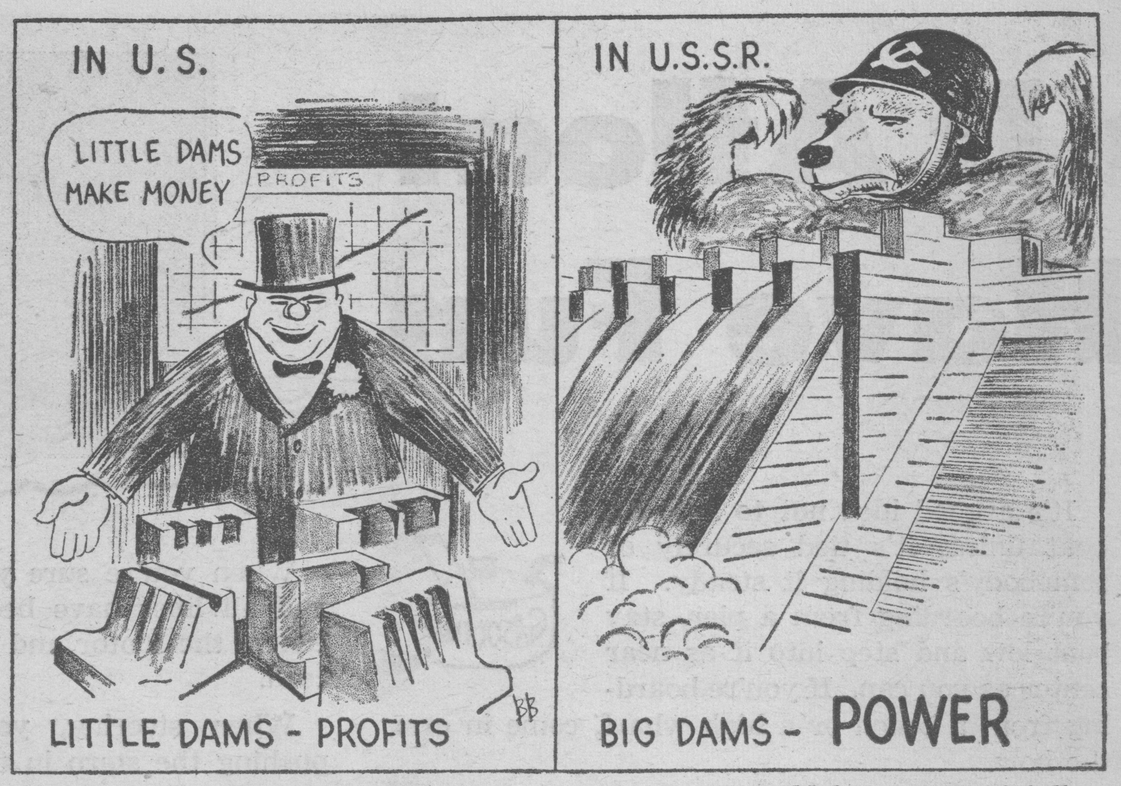
But "the most remarkable fact about the Soviet water resource effort," and here again I quote the authoritative testimony of General Itschner, "is its rate of growth."

"The economic and strategic import of the Soviet water resource effort is most significant," he reported. "The Soviets are basing the creation of new economic provinces, including new industrial and agricultural complexes, squarely upon multiple-purpose river development plans. And they are using water resource development as a means of dispersing industrial and other strategic installations throughout their vast domain — an area three times as big as the United States."

To visualize this situation, pinpoint the two nations' hydroelectric capacity at approximately the same place on a graph and project the expansion of facilities in both countries, based on present rates of growth. The U.S. rate will **ease** upward, unless present policy is sharply changed. But the U.S.S.R. rate will **shoot** upward.

Last fall, at my request, Michael W. Straus, consultant to the interior committee and former Assistant Secretary of Interior, prepared from readily-available data a comparison of water resource development in this country, the Soviet Union and China. He found that existing data in federal agencies was largely uncatalogued and ignored. But all sources he consulted, both inside and outside government, substantially agreed that the Soviets are outstripping the United States in the rate in which they are developing their water resources.

Mr. Straus made his report to my committee last December. On Christmas Eve I transmitted it to the President, pointing out that the report established authoritatively that our country is rapidly losing out to the communist leaders in the vital area of river development, which is prerequisite to economic, industrial, military and national strength. I told the President that in my opinion "these facts demand your personal consideration and action at once at this time when you are completing your legislative and financial recommendations shortly to be submitted to the incoming Congress."



Soviet hydroelectric development is pointed out on map by Maj.-Gen. E. C. Itschner as Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) listens intently.

Unfortunately, I couldn't break through the Palace Guard. I received a routine acknowledgment from a White House clerk. And when the President submitted his budget it contained the usual recommendation dictated by the power trust which controls the White House lock, stock and barrel. He recommended, again, "no new starts" in the vital field of multi-purpose river development.

A potential enemy gives the second highest priority to water resource development, in recognition of its tremendous wartime as well as peacetime value. But the United States, under the flaccid leadership, if it may be called that, of Dwight D. Eisenhower, is throttling the development of precious water resources which are vital to the future development and prosperity of this country and its defense as well. It is conceivable to me that the President would defer to the power trust because of its preference for scarce, high-priced privately-owned power. But it is inconceivable to me how a President who also was a great military leader can adopt that policy when it threatens the very existence of this nation.

Oh for a Roosevelt—either Roosevelt—to hear and heed the rising voice in Congress and across the nation calling for a stop to this dangerous waste of precious resources! Teddy Roosevelt, as well as F.D.R., would have no nonsense from the giveaway boys. T.R., in a message accompanying his veto of a bill authorizing private construction of a dam and water-power development in the James river, Missouri, due to insufficient protection of the public interest, issued one of his many farsighted, ringing policy declarations which are as pertinent today as 50 years ago. Consider his words:

"Our waterpower alone, if fully developed and wisely used, is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or state control. To give away, without conditions, this, one of our greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which 'the traffic will bear.'

"They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests intrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every defense which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may and very probably will have become a consolidated interest, controlled from the great financial centers, dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of local option. The great corporations are acting with foresight, singleness of purpose and vigor to control the waterpower of the country."

As chairman of the Senate committee dealing with resource development I conceive it to be one of my responsibilities to try to see that we have for this nation the fullest, best integrated and soundest resource development program in the world. I am joined in this effort by exceedingly able colleagues. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming chaired the joint hearings which resulted from the Straus report, and before which General Itschner and other experts testified. Senator Ellender of Louisiana gave the committees the benefit of his eye-witness trips to the Soviet Union.

We Can Lose

"As a result of my inspection of installations in Russia," he told us, "I am convinced that in water transportation and hydroelectric power development they are inching ahead of us and in some areas of the tooling industry they are very close to our own standards."

Senator Jackson, who recently toured the Soviet Union, also gave the committees the benefit of his views. He found the Soviet advance in the field of hydroelectric power "particularly impressive."

I do not underrate the strength of the United States today, or even its cumulative vast natural resource development in the water and power fields. But without a change in direction we can—we will—lose our leadership.

James E. Murray uses only 11 lines in the Congressional Directory to give his biography — about one-third as many as, for instance, the arch-reactionary from Tennessee, Rep. B. Carroll Reece. But the record of his 24 years in the Senate is written long and large in the history of liberal causes. Senator Murray, while stoutly protecting the interests of his Montana constituents, has from the beginning of his service taken an active part in proposing and supporting social legislation affecting all citizens. He exemplifies the principle that what is good for America is good for Montana.

Power Lobby Kills Hell's Canyon Bill

WASHINGTON — The final coup de grace has been dealt to the Hell's Canyon project on the Snake river in Idaho.

A House subcommittee finished the job of killing legislation which would have authorized a high dam to be built by the federal government. The irrigation and reclamation subcommittee voted 15 to 13 against a motion to approve the last remaining Hell's Canyon bill.

Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

Labor History in Pictures . . . No. 23

FOR more than a century labor had fought for the right to organize free of legal restraints. With passage of the Wagner Act by Congress in 1935, the right finally was won. But it wasn't nailed down until 1937 when the Supreme Court put the stamp of constitutionality on the new law.

Yellow-dog contracts, conspiracy laws, court interpretations of liberty that actually wiped away the freedom of individual workers, easily-issued injunctions, all had been used by employers to hold back their workers.

The new law, however, permitted workers to organize unions and mobilize their economic strength. Hailed as labor's Magna Carta, the Wagner Act was signed into law in 1935 (upper right) by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

At the ceremony were the bill's author, Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N.Y.), at right behind FDR; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and Rep. Theodore Peyser (D., N.Y.), at left.

The Wagner Act marked a basic change in the attitude of government toward unions. It upheld the right of workers to organize free from employer interference. Indeed, it declared that the encouragement of collective bargaining was the policy of the government.

It made collective bargaining compulsory for employers. Its wording also hit strongly at company unions.

Administration of the law was centered in the new National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB was given sole authority to determine appropriate bargaining units and to supervise elections in which workers chose the union they wanted.

The board also could hear unfair labor practice charges, issue orders to "cease and desist" from specific actions, and when necessary, ask that its ruling be enforced by federal courts.

However, it was apparent that if the law were to be truly effective, it needed sincere enforcement by the administration. Although the law was under bitter attack by management, Roosevelt supported the board and worked to keep Congress from weakening the new labor act.

One result was a tremendous upsurge in union membership as workers across the nation voted in secret-ballot elections supervised by the NLRB. By 1938 there were an estimated eight million union members, compared to about four million in 1935.

Meanwhile, the Senate's LaFollette Investigating Committee (lower left) made public its findings on company violations of the civil liberties of workers between 1933 and 1937. The report shocked the nation.

The first section of the report, issued in December 1937, disclosed that about 2,500 corporations had been hiring labor spies for years to block efforts to organize and stir up discontent and division among workers. "The list read like a blue-book of American industry," wrote one labor historian.

The Senate committee found that just one group of employers had spent $9,440,000 for munitions, spies and strikebreakers from 1933 to 1936. General Motors' bill alone came to $830,000.

Another company, American Bridge, spent $289,462 for "detective agencies" to stop its workers from organizing in Jersey City, N.J. The company saved $51,849 by hiring non-union men, the committee reported.

But also involved in the revelations of the committee were uncounted instances of workers killed, wounded, gassed and jailed to keep them from organizing; the use of troops, police, strikebreakers and other means to the same end.

One notorious example was particularly spotlighted. That was the so-called Mohawk Valley Formula, first developed by the Remington-Rand Corp. and then widely and favorably publicized by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The "formula" blueprinted a campaign for branding all union organizers as dangerous agitators, lining up the community on the employer's side "in behalf of law and order," using local police to break up meetings and intimidate strikers, secretly organizing back-to-work movements of "loyal employes," setting up vigilante committees to help get a struck plant back in operation with scabs, and threatening to move the plant from the community.

"Long ago we stated the reason for labor organization," said the Supreme Court in declaring the Wagner Act constitutional.

"We said they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer . . . that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer."

For the nation's workers, this was true law and order.

Ford's Pension 'History' Phony

Ford Motor Co. went in for a bit of "labor history" last week in its publication, Rouge News. It said "high prices worry pensioners" — but then added, consolingly, that pensions had gone up 76% since 1950, while the cost of living rose only 23%.

Ford, of course, took as its base the year when the principle of company-paid pensions was first won, and when federal social security was less than $40 a month.

The real comparison ought to be made between 1955 and 1958. A 30-year man who retired in 1955 received $176 a month. That's just what he gets today. But the cost of of living has jumped more than 8%. He'd need $190.48—an extra $14.48 a month—just to get back to where he was in 1955.

That's why "high prices worry pensioners"; and why the UAW insists on justice for them.

A-C Unions Unite On Contract Goals

MILWAUKEE—For the first time, the Allis-Chalmers Co. is faced by a united front of major AFL-CIO unions during a period of collective bargaining.

This fact emerged from a June 19 meeting here of the A-C inter-union joint conference, made up of the UAW, the Steelworkers, the International Union of Electrical Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists and the Firemen and Oilers and their locals.

UAW in Van

Reports at this conference from delegates from the various internationals showed that each union will demand the same basic package from management in addition to whatever refinements and local issues may be required by each local and international to meet its particular needs.

The UAW has already presented its demands on A-C management (Solidarity, June 16). The other unions will make similar demands within the next few weeks when they open their contract talks.

Delegates pledged continued cooperation and coordination of collective bargaining activities and expressed a desire for more frequent meetings of the conference as each of the internationals gets into serious bargaining with A-C.

Greathouse Hails Move

Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW's A-C department, hailed the results of the meeting as "further evidence of the benefits working people are deriving from the unity of a merged labor movement.

"Standing together, our unions can accomplish much to guarantee A-C workers better working conditions and a higher standard of living for themselves and their families," he continued.

The delegates, meeting at the UAW Local 248 hall, earlier heard a report from Herschel Davis, administrative assistant to Greathouse, on the progress—or lack of it—of UAW negotiations with International Harvester, John Deere, Caterpillar and A-C.

Burt Foster, assistant director of the UAW's A-C department, gave the conference an item-by-item report on the UAW's presentation of demands to A-C management.

The conference was chaired by Robert Bamman, a member of IAM Local 976, Springfield, Ill. The chair is rotated among the unions.

Monky Ward Now OK

Montgomery Ward Co. has agreed to a new contract with the Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, ending the union's boycott of the chain stores.

Histadrut Award Goes to Reuther

NEW YORK — UAW President Walter Reuther last week received the Histadrut Humanitarian Award as a "great statesman of free labor." Histadrut is the Israeli equivalent of the AFL-CIO.

More than 1,000 civic and labor leaders attended the award banquet. Previous recipients were former President Harry S. Truman, the late Vice President Alben W. Barkley, Eleanor Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and AFL-CIO President George Meany.

They Get Boot, Not Pay

BOSTON—The Boot and Shoe Workers Union has declared that because of the heavy rate of bankruptcies and liquidations in the shoe industry every shoe manufacturing firm starting business should be required to set aside a month's assured "severance pay" fund for workers. The union points out that about 40 manufacturers go out of business each year.

Safety Experts Meet at UAW

The labor conference of the National Safety Council met in a union hall for the first time when its 30-odd members, including union and government safety experts, gathered in Solidarity House, Detroit.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey addressed the group. Lloyd Utter, UAW safety director, is conference chairman this year.

Purpose of the three-year-old conference is to promote safety consciousness in organized labor. The Detroit meeting drew up a program for the National Safety Congress to be held in Chicago in October, and chose three members, including Utter, as conference representatives on the council board of directors.

In his talk, Reuther pointed out that safety can best be promoted by joint labor-management effort. He said only about 20 unions were active in the NSC and urged more to join in. "It's one area in which you can cooperate with management instead of fighting with it," he said.

SAFETY is the subject as UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Lloyd Utter, UAW safety director (standing, right) chat with members of National Safety Council's labor conference. Seated, Al E. Brown, United Papermakers; George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, and Joseph Goney, Steelworkers. Behind them, W. A. Callahan, chairman of Oregon industrial accident commission; Roger Coyne, IUE; G. G. Grieve, director of the NSC labor division and F. A. Van Atta, UAW industrial hygienist.

Dues at GM

Continued from Page 1

secretary of UAW's top GM negotiating committee.

At Local 735 in Ypsilanti, Mich., voluntary dues payments became so heavy during some lunch periods that the local temporarily assigned three men to collections during cafeteria hours. The local represents workers at GM's Detroit transmission plant, Chevrolet truck assembly and the Chevrolet parts warehouse.

"In addition, some members have turned down dues refunds so the union can keep the money and use it to help get a better contract," said William Horner, chairman of UAW's top GM negotiating committee.

At Local 326, for example, members who are on layoff or leave of absence have insisted the union keep their payments, Harry Cooper, financial secretary, said.

"At least 90% of our members have paid their dues voluntarily, without anyone asking them for it," Cooper said. "The first day we worked without a contract, members flocked to the office to pay dues right then." Local 326 represents Ternstedt plant workers.

Want to Pay

A similar report came from Ted Abraham, financial secretary of Local 651 whose members work at GM's AC Spark Plug plant. "People off on sick leave who were eligible for dues refunds have told us to keep the money because getting an improved contract is most important now," Abraham said.

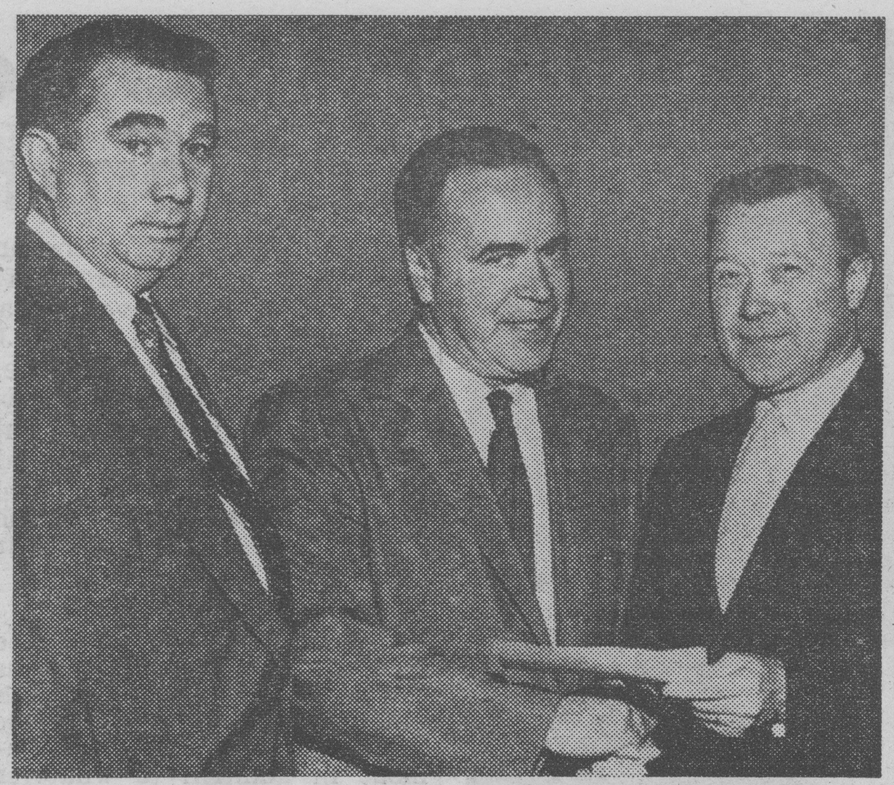
"Laid-off workers have told us the same," he added. "However, in some instances, such as hardship, we insist on making the refund and explain why."

Local 599 members at the Buick plant "have been getting hold of their committeemen to pay dues—and if the committee isn't available, they walk on over to our hall to pay," reported M. O. "Jim" Bishop, local president.

"Quite a few have wanted to pay three months ahead, but because the plant will be on layoff all July, we're not accepting that," Bishop said.

"When it comes to our dues collections, though, I've never seen the like of it at all."

UAW Solidarity Pays!



EMPTY-HANDED wasn't the way UAW President Walter P. Reuther returned from his trip to the IUD conference. Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild of New York (center) paid back $25,000 loan the UAW had given the Guild during a strike several years ago. At left is Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan.

112-1 Margin Is Rolled Up At Reopened Stamping Plant

SHADYSIDE, O. — The UAW has scored a smashing victory in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at the Metropolitan Stamping Co. plant in this small town near Wheeling, W. Va.

Region 2A Director Ray Ross reports that 112 workers voted for UAW Local 1077, while only one worker voted for no union. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Harvester Co., which is currently in negotiations with the UAW for a new contract.

The plant, originally the Shadyside Pressed Metals division of Kaiser-Willys Motors, was sold to I-H last April. The sale was followed by Willys' cancellation of its agreement with Local 1077.

While the new management rehired about two-thirds of the old work force, the rest—including many high-seniority people—have never been recalled, Ross reported.

"Like so many other companies in similar situations, these managements took good care of their physical properties but neglected their responsibilities to the workers," Ross declared.

The election campaign was conducted by local and regional representatives in cooperation with the UAW's Harvester department.

GM-Teamsters Agree

CARNEGIE, Pa. — General Motors' parts division here has agreed to a two-month extension of its contract with the Teamsters union. The extension provides a 2c-an-hour escalator raise. Thirty-five workers are involved.

Machine For Men in PO

WASHINGTON — Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield has announced that the postal service has placed in operation a new semi-automatic sorting machine as part of its automation and mechanization program. The machine costs $170,000 and is supposed to sort about 150,000 letters to 300 different destinations during an eight-hour period.

FOREST OF HANDS says "go ahead" with strike vote at Ford Local 551, Chicago. Actual strike votes, of course, are by secret ballot.

IUD Confab Raps 'Right' Wrongos

NEW YORK—Those who support "right to work" laws are in reality opposed to collective bargaining, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told a two-day conference of the AFL-CIO industrial union department here.

Reuther, who heads the IUD, charged that enemies of the union shop "are opposed to the extension of the democratic process . . . into the industrial and economic life of America."

Boss, Too

The conference, concentrated on the "right to work" issue, also heard from religious leaders, political figures and even a major industrialist, all hostile to laws banning union security.

John I. Snyder Jr., president of U. S. Industries, argued that once a union has been certified as bargaining-agent for all the workers in a plant, it is to the employer's advantage to have that union secure and responsible.

"Right to work" advocates, he said, are interested only in weakening and ultimately destroying unions; their professed concern for "abuses" is merely a sham.

GOP Passed

Leaders of most IUD unions also spoke, along with such political figures as Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York and Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Vice President Nixon, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Meade Alcorn, chairman of the Republican National Committee, were invited but declined to attend.

Senate Bill Gets Okay

Continued from Page 1

Secret-ballot elections are prescribed for national union officers or the convention delegates who elect them. Trusteeships of local unions by national unions must be reported and explained. Picketing for purposes of extortion is outlawed.

The bill also makes a number of amendments to present Taft-Hartley provisions. The non-communist affidavit is imposed upon employers as well as union officers. Economic strikers, as well as the scabs who replaced them, are given the right to vote in NLRB elections. Union shop restrictions are eased in the building trades. And the NLRB is required to accept jurisdiction over all cases arising in its field (reversing the board's refusal to accept cases it considered "too small").

All this will involve more paper-work by unions, Reuther said, but would have a "drastic effect" only on the unethical. "The overwhelming majority . . . of the American labor movement has nothing to fear from its enactment," he concluded.

AFL-CIO Adds Weekend News

The AFL-CIO is sponsoring four five-minute radio newscasts each weekend during the summer over the American Broadcasting Company network.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler said the broadcasts would be at 12:25 p.m. and 9:25 p.m. (EDT) on Saturdays and 12:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. (EDT) on Sundays. He urged listeners to check their local papers for time and station.

Vacation Pattern?

All workers in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan must now receive, by law, three weeks' paid vacation after five years of service. And if their employers agree, they can save up a week each year for three years so as to take six weeks every four years.

Chrysler Bares Security Need

First of Chrysler Corp.'s workers to feel the bite of its plant-shuffling plans are the 2,300 workers at its Conant and McGraw stamping plants in Detroit, which will be closed and operations transferred to other factories in Detroit and Ohio.

The move kicks off the company's widely-heralded reorganization program announced last year. Virtually all the company's 110,000 workers, of whom 65,000 are in the Detroit area, will be affected.

Chrysler's move and similar actions by Ford and General Motors to consolidate and eliminate jobs has made the problem a major point of bargaining in current negotiations.

Within Four Months

The UAW is seeking contract protection for workers who must transfer or who lose their jobs as the result of such a move.

At the McGraw plant, 600 workers will be affected when the move takes place within the next four months; at the Conant plant, 1,700 worker will be affected before the time of the 1960 model change.

Meetings between Chrysler and the UAW to discuss the matter of worker transfers are expected soon.

Membership Big 3 Story

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time, since several days remained. There was no doubt, however, that many locals would reach 100% and the remainder would be close.

Meanwhile, the negotiations themselves were deceptively placid. Meetings were held virtually every weekday morning. UAW teams were ready to meet in the afternoon, too (or at night, for that matter); but as a rule the companies were content to adjourn at noon.

Time's With Us

A few matters were discussed at each session; sometimes there was agreement on some point like the correction of punctuation in a minor paragraph — but little else.

But day by day, week by week, as long as the membership maintained its self-imposed discipline in the plants, time stood solidly on the UAW's side.

The Big Three members knew this more surely than anyone else; and through their strike-votes, through their dues payments, they made sure that when the time came, the union would be ready.