

AFL-CIO Calls National Economic Conference

MIAMI BEACH — A national economic and legislative conference to press for measures to combat the "carnalitous business decline" will be held in Washington March 11-13, the AFL-CIO executive council decided here last week.

Acting in response to a resolution by the UAW's special convention in January and submitted to the council by UAW President Walter P. Reuther (Solidarity, Feb. 10) the united labor movement's leadership outlined an eight-point program for federal action and pledged itself to "arouse the federal government, the Congress and the country at large" to the emergency.

"We are convinced this wasteful and needless recession can be ended," the council declared. "America can and must be put back to work."

Eight Points Plus

The eight issues cited in the council resolution included a stronger military position and bigger foreign aid program; higher wages for workers and protection of consumers against rigged prices; federal standards for unemployment insurance; a federal monetary policy that stimulates economic growth; federal aid to distressed areas; higher individual exemptions under the federal income tax; federal aid to school construction and more federal housing, a \$1.25 minimum wage with extended coverage and improved social security benefits.

Continued on Page 2

Tax Bite on SUB

There's a tax bite due on supplementary unemployment benefits, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey warned last week.

Although withholding taxes aren't taken out of SUB payments, Mazey said, they must be reported as income when tax returns are filed. Members can obtain the total received by inquiring at the company SUB office.

Jobs Fall One-Fifth in Five Months At Ford; U.S. Total Is Five Million

A five-month drop of 21% in Ford Motor Co. jobs, revealed today by the UAW Ford department, dramatizes the rapidly-rising wave of unemployment across the nation.

The Ford survey, prepared under the direction of Ken Bannon, UAW Ford director, covers hourly workers in the United States. Separate figures are given for the Detroit and Rouge areas.

In the Offing:

- PARENTS get lots of advice on understanding children; but, asks Jane Goodsell next week, do the kids understand their folks?
- HEALTH worries a lot of older folks—and some insurance companies take advantage of it. Sidney Margolius will describe the pitfalls.
- WE TOLD YOU how to solve your laundry problems. Next time we'll give some tips on ironing.

UAW

SOLIDARITY

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

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Gas Dough's Stench May Strangle Gouge



GIVING THE FACTS on General Motors and the UAW bargaining program is Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the GM department. (Story on column five, this page; another photo on back page.)

WASHINGTON — Another big-money scandal tying in the oil and natural gas millionaires with top-level Republican politicians may have sealed the fate of the gas gouge — a bill to remove effective federal control over the price of gas and thus grab an estimated \$1 billion a year from consumers' pockets. The scandal was first disclosed a week ago by the Washington Post and Times-Herald, a newspaper here. The Post exposed a \$100-a-plate "appreciation dinner" for Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), former Speaker and now minority leader of the House of Representatives. The dinner, staged in Houston by Texas Republicans, was frankly part of a drive to line up Congressional votes for the gas bill.

Slump, Profits On GM Slate

The current economic recession and its still-rising unemployment was caused deliberately by specific government policies, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock told the

There will be no national agreement at General Motors at the expense of any local agreement, Vice President Leonard Woodcock told the UAW General Motors Council. There will be maximum support for justifiable local demands, and GM will be told so at the start, he said.

Good Old Joe

The dinner, which raised \$100,000 for the GOP-gas lobby war chest, was organized by H. J. Porter, Republican national committeeman for Texas. His letter soliciting attendance will surely rank among the most brutally-frank political documents of our time.

Porter, writing on the stationery of the Republican National Committee, made it clear that the "appreciation" for Martin involved future as well as past services.

"Joe Martin . . . has always

Continued on Page 4

At Last, the Record

The legislative supplement we promised for the Jan. 27 issue — and which has been crowded out ever since — is here at last, except, of course, in the Canadian edition. It takes the place of our usual Pages 3-6.

3 Steps to Quell Union Quarrels

MIAMI BEACH — A more perfect union within the united labor movement was achieved here last week when the AFL-CIO executive council took three major steps toward the peaceful settlement of disputes between member organizations.

The three steps involve jurisdictional disputes, boycotts by one union against another and the extension of the no-raiding agreement. UAW President Walter P. Reuther noted in an administrative letter to locals that all three had long been urged by this union.

Machinery for settling jurisdictional conflicts was created when the building and construction trades department reversed its opposition to a plan proposed last summer by AFL-CIO President George Meany. The plan

Dirt-Cheap Taxes

We've still got some of those handy guides to federal income tax returns. Just send two bits (that's a quarter, folks) to Solidarity, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich., for 36 pages of sound advice.

had been accepted by the industrial union department, which Reuther heads.

This time the 18 building trades presidents unanimously accepted the Meany plan, which was originally drafted by a joint building trades-IUD committee.

How It Works

The plan establishes a six-man committee, three from each group, to mediate disputes in the "doubtful area" between new construction, which is clearly the province of the trades, and production and running maintenance, which is clearly the province of industrial unions.

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More Jobless Pay Is Williams Plea

LANSING—With the state jobless at near-depression proportions, Gov. Williams has called for immediate emergency action to widen unemployment compensation benefits.

Needed immediately, Williams told the legislature, is the extension of jobless pay to 26 weeks for any worker who qualifies for benefits at all. Benefits now are a maximum of 26 weeks but their duration depends on length of employment.

Williams stated he would prefer benefits equal to 50% of a worker's wage plus \$6 for each dependent, which he has suggested in prior years and has had rejected by the Republican-controlled body.

The increase in unemployment money into the economy would bolster the purchasing power in times of stress, Williams stated.

The governor also indicated that he would seek tax relief for the state's small businesses. "The small businessman and the worker are among the chief victims of recession," he said.

To provide funds for the unemployment pay increases, Williams proposed a new tax schedule and a limit of payment on payrolls, the effect of which would be to relieve stable employers from paying emergency taxes on costs caused by layoffs in other industries.

The proposal by Williams is the first by a governor since the sharp drop in employment during December and January and is of the same general nature as a resolution adopted by the UAW special convention. The UAW resolution called for state legislatures to act immediately to improve unemployment compensation as it is "the single most effective method available to the states in meeting without delay the problems rising out of unemployment."

The UAW resolution called for a "realistic" level of payments and a minimum of 39 weeks for all workers eligible for benefits

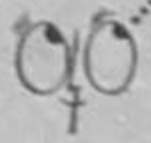
Scab Sued

GRAND HAVEN, Mich. — A scab whose automobile struck down a striker, breaking his leg, is being sued for \$10,000.

During a strike at the Holland Chemical and Color Co. plant, the scab attempted to force his way through a picket-line and into the plant grounds.

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Bistate Labor In Institute

MENOMINEE, Mich. — Local unions from six different internationals participated in a weekend labor institute sponsored by UAW Local 413 here. The locals represent workers in this city and in neighboring Marinette, Wis.

The institute was conducted by Robert Repas of the Michigan State University's labor services department. He was assisted by Florence Peterson, UAW Region 1D education representative, Charles Rogers, Muskegon area sub-regional director, Ivan Brown, international representative from Iron Mountain and Clyde Williams, CIO representative on the Michigan United Fund.

They conducted classes in labor history, current events, steward training and union administration. Films and group participation were used to stimulate discussion.

Nourishment for the mind was followed by nourishment for the stomach, when the ladies of Local 413 served the "students" a hot meal right in the union hall.

Participants in the institute praised Leslie Stevenson, Local 413 president, and his committees for getting the weekend session organized. The success of the institute will probably lead to making it a semi-annual affair.

State Jobless Total 320,000

Unemployment in Michigan rose last month to 320,000, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

The number of jobless workers, the commission said, represents 11 per cent of the state's labor force.

Detroit unemployment stood at 190,000, or 12.5 per cent of the work force, for the same period.



Hart (left) with Sen. Pat McNamara.

Hart Announces Bid for Senate

Philip Hart, who received labor support in his two successful bids for the lieutenant governor post, will seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate.

If nominated, Hart would oppose Sen. Charles Potter, Republican, the incumbent.

In announcing his candidacy Hart said "many Michigan citizens are disillusioned and disappointed by failures of the national Republican administration to keep this nation a pace with world progress.

"Republican policies have squeezed farmers and small businessmen, restricting credit and contributing to widespread unemployment and recession."

Work Week Cut

OSLO, Norway — The work week in this country is being cut from 48 to 45 hours a week for about 300,000 workers, by agreement between the Norwegian Trades Union Congress and the Employers' Association.

UAW Statement on Hoover

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey this week sharply attacked "a large group of irresponsible newspapers" for attempting to smear the UAW in the discharge of one of its staff members.

Mazey said the "erroneous and distorted" publicity which attended the removal of Herbert Hoover from the union's public relations staff "was done solely to injure the good name of the UAW."

"It was instigated also with a callous disregard for the well-being of Hoover, who was used as a pawn by the papers in their campaign of slander," he added.

"Those of us who know and who have worked with Herb feel strongly that he is suffering a serious emotional disturbance," Mazey said, "and on a number of occasions tried to persuade him to seek medical help."

Flint Broadcaster

"His persistent refusal to consult a doctor or to take a medical leave of absence at full pay led to his dismissal."

Hoover, for the last seven years a public relations staff man, had for three years been a UAW broadcaster on the union's "Shift Break" radio program in Flint.

His dismissal led at least two papers in Detroit, as well as others throughout the country, to call the firing a "gag" imposed on Hoover because of his personal opposition to the profit-sharing aspect of the 1958 collective bargaining program. Hoover had told his listeners in Flint on Jan. 24, the last day of the union's special collective bargaining convention, that the profit-sharing proposal was a "gimmick."

"There is no freedom of speech issue involved," Mazey said.

"Hoover was removed not for the opinions expressed on the broadcast although the union's officers certainly had that right, but rather because of Hoover's inability to perform his normal duties for the UAW."

Democratic Decision

"Hoover was hired not as a commentator, but as a staff member whose specific duty it

was to report to Flint members and their families on the activities of the UAW. Moreover, not even Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, nor I, its secretary-treasurer, has the right to work for the members of this union, and then on the union's radio program express personal disapproval of a policy adopted by the members in democratic convention.

"As officers and staff members," Mazey added, "all of us are committed to carry out the democratic decisions of the membership, whether we always personally agree with them or not."

"Opposition to the collective bargaining program, expressed by some delegates to the convention in the floor debate, was given equal time on all of the union's radio programs throughout the country, even though the opposition represented only a small minority of the convention."

"The tragic aspect of the entire affair was that the newspapers were willing to use any instrument at hand, even a man whom we sincerely believe to be ill, in an attempt to discredit the union."

"This is the depth of irresponsible journalism."

Three Steps

Continued from Page 1

The committee will be organized into three two-man teams.

If a two-man team is unable to settle a case the matter will be referred to a three-man panel comprised of the building trades department president, the IUD director and a third member named by Meany. The next step, if this fails, is a special committee of the AFL-CIO executive council.

"Although this procedure does not provide for final and binding arbitration, as the IUD originally proposed, it does provide an opportunity, with good will on both sides, to resolve disputes on a sane, sensible and just basis," Reuther commented.

The council also beefed up the no-raiding agreement, reached in 1953 before the merger of the AFL and CIO and an essential preliminary to it. The basic principles of the agreement were written into the AFL-CIO constitution in 1955. However, a few member unions never signed the agreement and were not subject to its machinery.

No Raids at All

Last week the executive council decreed that all raiding cases would be processed in the same way, with an investigation, hearing and finding by the impartial umpire, David L. Cole.

Unions which have signed the agreement must abide by the decision; the others should do so. If they don't, Meany will attempt to get their compliance. If he fails, the executive council "shall make such decision as is necessary to insure compliance."

Boycotts of one union against the products of another are specifically banned by last week's executive council resolution. When boycott charges are made, they will be handled in the same way as charges of raiding.

Job Session

Continued from Page 1

The council made it clear that this was not a complete list. The conference is expected to develop others.

Noting that American industry as a whole was operating at only 75% of capacity and unemployment was approaching five million, the AFL-CIO declared "this is no time for drifting."

The belated loosening of bank credit is not enough, despite President Eisenhower's assurances, to meet the need, the council said.

"Vigorous steps must be taken now, as the Employment Act of 1946 prescribes," the council added. "Immediate action . . . is essential."

IUE Seeks SUB

PITTSBURGH — Forthcoming negotiations between the electrical industry and the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers will have some form of guaranteed annual wage or supplemental unemployment benefits program on the bargaining agenda, IUE Secretary-Treasurer Al Hartnett told the union's largest local, Westinghouse Local 601 in East Pittsburgh.

He also said IUE negotiators are studying a plan covering supplemental benefits to be presented to General Electric Corp.

Douglas Raps Big Three's Snub

MT. CLEMENS—Predicting that the Big Three might some day find the profit-sharing proposal of the UAW to be as beneficial as the UAW-pioneered SUB plan has proved to be, Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) has criticized the auto firms for "too summarily" dismissing the proposal.

Douglas told a 7th Congressional district Democratic dinner here that if unemployment continues to mount he will fight for a cut in the auto excise tax as well as in personal income taxes.

Douglas is chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, a group that has been surveying unemployment.

When national unemployment reaches 7.5% of the work force or better, Douglas indicated he intends to take action. In December, unemployment stood at 6.5% of the nation's work force.

"When the danger point is reached," he said, "I will propose a tax cut for the middle and lower payers of the income tax."

Douglas also detailed the civil rights bill to supplement the enforcement of the 14th amendment which he and Sen. Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) have introduced.

The measure would permit the attorney general to intervene in civil suits in hardship cases involving civil rights.



FIGHTING LIBERAL Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) is flanked by Region 1 Co-directors Ken Morris (left) and George Merrelli. Douglas addressed dinner in Mt. Clemens, where he hailed UAW gains for working people.

UAW SOLIDARITY

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Vice Presidents

'The People Demand the Facts and a Program'

Four months after sputnik, our government seems still in a state of shock which the first U.S. satellite has not relieved. It does nothing about rising unemployment. It neither informs nor leads the American people. It obeys demands for business as usual, a balanced budget, no closing of \$11 billion in tax loopholes but more cuts in vital non-defense expenditures. **This is the road to further depression, weakness, isolation and defeat.**

After Pearl Harbor we did not need chins-up tranquilizing speeches. We needed the facts, leadership and a program. We got them. Hitlerism was defeated.

In 1948 the free world needed

facts, leadership and a program. We got them. The Marshall Plan turned back communist imperialism from its march to the English Channel and the Mediterranean.

Today we need the facts, leadership and a program. Democracy can win against totalitarian "efficiency" only if the people have all three.

Lacking bold leadership in the White House, the American people have no choice but to take the lead, to demand the facts, to demand a worksheet, to submit drafts to their elected representatives in Congress and to support every move to make our nation strong enough to survive and to lead the free world to peace.

This we propose to do. The income, security and welfare of every UAW member, the survival of our union, are as much at stake in what is done and not done in Washington and in state capitals in the next six months as in our 1958 collective bargaining negotiations.

As in former years and pursuant to convention mandate, all local union officers and UAW members are urged to equip themselves for full use of their rights as citizens by familiarizing themselves with the record of the first session of the 85th Congress and the worksheet for the second session, just getting under way.

The best way to know what the

85th Congress may or may not do in 1958 is to know what its members did, and did not do, in 1957. Equipped with this knowledge, UAW members, their families and their local unions can act more intelligently and effectively in 1958 to:

1. Promote enactment of good laws and defeat bad laws, and
2. Help reelect good members of Congress and defeat bad members.

Never in the history of man has there been more urgent need for the daily practice of democracy. It is now clearly a matter of life and death for free men.

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

Legislative Supplement

Michigan Edition

Congress Must Act For Survival in '58

As production cutbacks and unemployment increase, more than one billion people this side of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains wonder with growing anxiety whether the American people and the government of the United States have or can develop the skill, the will and the strength to catch up with and successfully challenge the often-announced Soviet drive to bring the whole world under communist domination.

White House descriptions of the Eisenhower administration's post-sputnik legislative recommendations and budget demands on Congress make it plain that both are too little and too late. Both must be beefed up by Congress.

The 1958 UAW legislative program is based on UAW convention actions. It starts with steps to insure a strong and healthy U.S. economy operating at full production and employment levels. On that foundation it proposes simultaneous action to rehabilitate American military, diplomatic, educational, scientific and moral standing among the peoples of the world.

It follows:

I. FULL PRODUCTION, FULL EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC HEALTH

1. Investigation of administered price and profit gouging in autos, steel and other basic industries that cut car sales by over 1½ million in 1956 and 1957 and is expected to cut 1958 sales by another half million, continuing to throw additional thousands of workers out of jobs. (This is now in progress.)
2. Investigation of the Eisenhower-Humphrey-Federal Reserve Board tight money policy (belatedly reversed) that cut consumption, production and employment, killed many small businesses and helped the Benson farm policies drive 500,000 farm families off the land.
3. A \$2 billion a year school modernization program, including new buildings, better salaries for teachers, scholarships and fellowships and reenactment of the GI Bill of Rights.
4. Federal standards for unemployment compensation to provide weekly benefits with maximums not less than 66-2/3% of the state's average wage, minimums not less than 50% of the worker's full-time wages, and a benefit period of at least 39 weeks.
5. Aid for redevelopment of obsolete and blighted industrial and farm areas, with provision for extended unemployment compensation benefits, retraining and relocation allowances, credit for modernization of factories and economic farming units and equipment.
6. Two million units a year in public low rent and middle income housing.
7. Increased social security payments to make up for higher living costs, coverage of medical, surgical, hospital and nursing care for social security beneficiaries, payment of benefits to disabled at whatever age disability occurs, instead of at age 50 as now.
8. Farm programs to build up farm income by such means as price supports on all products up to first \$8,000 of gross income.
9. Power program including regional power grids, stepups in nuclear power development and the conservation and better use of the nation's water resources to meet needs of rapidly-growing population.
10. Extension of the wage-hour act to at least 10 million workers not now covered.
11. Stepup in construction of hospitals and clinics to meet rising health needs.

To Big Biz Boys Budget Big Thing

In recent weeks the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, not in the least embarrassed by its success in throwing the U. S. economy into a tailspin by promoting meat-axe cuts in the 1957 budget, has announced plans for nationwide mobilization of pressure on Congress to balance the 1958 budget, of course without closing the \$11 billion in tax loopholes for high-income corporations and individuals.

NAM, the chamber and their allies will be in there pitching for business as usual in 1958.



'Think they'll stand still while we catch up?'

How Sputnik Caught Us With Plants Down

Cuts in defense and non-defense items in the current U. S. budget are responsible, along with tight money policies, administered price gouging of consumers and downward flexing of farm prices and incomes, for mounting unemployment in the U.S.

Today 400,000 are unemployed in the automobile, aircraft and agricultural implement industries and five million in the nation, according to the best estimates. No big upturn is predicted until the second half of 1958.

The 85th Congress shares responsibility for transforming what was advertised as prosperity into a recession that, for jobless workers and farmers

forced off their farms, is already a depression. The voting record of the first session of the 85th Congress, reported to UAW members by convention mandate, shows how Senators and Representatives voted on meat-axe cuts in vital services that sliced through the fat and muscle into the bone.

What the voting record does not show is that the major

Save this supplement. Use it as your way to check past and current performance of your Senators and Representatives on the issues it lists.

blame should be divided among those who started and whipped up the 1957 "economy" stampede. It started a few minutes after the 1957-58 Eisenhower budget was made public, when Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey declared the budget was too big and could and should be cut, lest the nation get into a hair-curling depression.

Month after month the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and allied organizations, aided by Taft Republicans in the middle west whooped up a nationwide "snow job" of propaganda and pressure, rolling demands or budget cut in both defense and non-defense items into Washington from Congress-

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To Build Peace

House Votes 11, 16
Senate Votes 1, 6, 8

House vote 11. On April 17 the House defeated, 205 to 167, the Gross (R., Ia.) isolationist amendment that would have cut \$7,039,938 from U.S. contributions to UN organizations such as World Health, Food and Agriculture and Gross's pet hate, UNESCO (Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

Party alignment: Democrats 128 right, 67 wrong; Republicans, 77 right, 180 wrong.

Senate vote 6. On June 14 the Senate defeated, 54 to 32, the Morse (D., Ore.) amendment that would have cut development loan funds both in amount and duration.

Party alignment: Democrats 24 right, 21 wrong; Republicans, 30 right, 11 wrong.

Senate vote 7. On June 14 the Senate passed, 57 to 25, a better-than-nothing Mutual Security bill.

Party alignment: Democrats, 26 right, 17 wrong; Republicans, 31 right, 8 wrong.

Senate vote 8. On June 18 the Senate approved, 67 to 19, the International Atomic Energy Agency (atoms-for-peace) treaty.

Party alignment: Democrats, 35 right, 9 wrong; Republicans 32 right, 10 wrong.

House vote 16. On July 19 the House defeated, 227 to 181, the Smith (R., Wis.) motion to strike development loan funds from Mutual Security bill.

Party alignment: Democrats, 110 right, 103 wrong; Republicans, 117 right, 78 wrong.

Better Schools

House Votes 9, 17
Senate Vote 2

House vote 9. The House on April 4 defeated 207 to 206 an attempt by Dorn (D., S.C.) to cut \$1,482,000 from funds for aid in educating mentally retarded children.

Party alignment: Democrats, 146 right, 73 wrong; Republicans, 61 right, 133 wrong.

Senate vote 4. The Senate on May 29 defeated, 54 to 16, an attempt by Bush (D., Conn.) to raise interest rates on college housing.

Party alignment: Democrats, 38 right, none wrong; Republicans, 16 right, 16 wrong.

House vote 17. Two earlier victories were dwarfed by the July 25 House vote, 208 to 203, for the Smith (D., Va.) motion that killed the school construction bill, even though Democrats had agreed to substitute the weaker Republican bill and to omit the Powell anti-segregation amendment.

Party alignment: Democrats, 126 right, 97 wrong; Republicans, 77 right, 111 wrong.

Wages and Hours

House Votes 6, 7

On April 4 the House voted 217 to 202 for Murray (D., Tenn.) amendment cutting Bureau of Labor Statistics funds by \$346,000, needed to insure accuracy of cost of living figures on which wage adjustments and collective bargaining are based.

Party alignment: Democrats, 140 right, 83 wrong; Republicans, 52 right, 134 wrong.

The House voted 214 to 205 for Herbert (D., La.) amendment cutting \$288,000 from funds needed to enforce the wage-hour act.

Party alignment: Democrats, 150 right, 72 wrong; Republicans, 55 right, 142 wrong.

Welfare Cut

House Votes 1, 4 and 5

Under the Chamber of Commerce's nationwide "economy" pressure drive, aided by GOP sabotage of Eisenhower budget requests, the House on Feb. 5 voted 265 to 168 for the Lanham (D., Ga.) amendment to cut \$2 million from funds for aid to states and localities in administering public assistance grants.

Party alignment: Democrats, 147 right, 52 wrong; Republicans, 21 right, 152 wrong.

The House on Mar 4 voted 246 to 169 for the Budget (R., Ida.) amendment to cut \$46,300 from funds for Bu-

Here Are the Issues

reau of Labor Standards, needed to spot and fight atomic work hazards.

Party alignment: Democrats, 112 right, 107 wrong; Republicans, 57 right, 139 wrong.

The House voted 214 to 205 for the Smith (D., Va.) amendment to cut \$442,000 from Bureau of Employment Security funds needed to service a growing number of unemployed workers.

Party alignment: Democrats, 150 right, 72 wrong; Republicans, 55 right, 142 wrong.

For Your Health

House Votes 8, 10

On April 4, the House voted 285 to 130 against Jones (R., N.C.) amendment that would have cut \$1,327,000 from funds needed to strengthen Food and Drug Act enforcement.

Party alignment: Democrats, 191 right, 31 wrong; Republicans, 94 right, 99 wrong.

The House defeated 231 to 185 the Fisher (D., Tex.) amendment to cut \$50 million for grants to states and cities for sewage plant construction.

Party alignment: Democrats, 186 right, 35 wrong; Republicans, 45 right, 150 wrong.

Filibuster Rule

Senate Vote 7

This was the key roll call on civil rights in the 85th Congress. The 55 to 38 vote for the Johnson motion to table the Anderson motion to adopt a new Rule 22 (breaking the veto power of "King Filibuster") meant the later watering down of the civil rights bill to a voting rights bill.

But the big increase in votes from 21 in 1953 to 38 on Jan. 4, 1957 (plus three more announced in favor of changing Rule 22) meant that eight months later southern opponents would let the voting rights bill become law without a filibuster, fearing that, if they used "King Filibuster," it would be his last stand and they would lose the power of the threat of filibuster. (See also voting rights).

Party alignment: Democrats, 21 right, 27 wrong; Republicans, 17 right, 28 wrong.

Housing, Slums

Senate Votes 3, 5

Senate vote 3. On May 29, the Senate caved in under Eisenhower pressure and voted 54 to 20 to defeat the Morse (D. Ore.) amendment to authorize 200,000 public housing units a year for two years.

Party alignment: Democrats, 17 right, 22 wrong; Republicans, 3 right, 32 wrong.

Senate vote 5. The Senate voted 38 to 32 to defeat the Bennett (R., Utah) amendment to cut federal share of funds for slum clearance and urban renewal from 75% to existing 66 2/3%.

Party alignment: Democrats, 27 right, 10 wrong; Republicans, 5 right, 28 wrong.

Small Business

Senate Vote 4

On March 27 the Senate voted 52 to 32 against the Fulbright amendment to the tax extension bill that would have fulfilled the Eisenhower 1956 campaign pledge to help small business by cutting taxes on corporation profits under \$100,000.

To make up for lost revenue, the amendment would have slightly increased taxes on corporations with \$500,000 or more profits.

Party alignment: Democrats 28 right, 15 wrong; Republicans, 5 right, 37 wrong.

Budget Cuts

House Vote 2

On Jan. 16 President Eisenhower asked Congress for funds for an \$82.97 billion federal budget (\$71.8 billion for "regular" funds, \$1.7 billion for earmarked items such as social security payments).

Within hours, his Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, said that the budget could and should be cut.

The debate inside the Eisenhower "team" ran on all winter. On March 12 the House voted 220 to 178 to ask Eisenhower to say where he wanted his budget cut. (It didn't do much good; team members continued to sabotage his original request. On Oct. 4 sputnik caught them flatfooted, sliding into a recession at home, weakness abroad.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 210 right, 3 wrong; Republicans, 10 right, 175 wrong.

Who Runs U.S.A.?

House Votes 3, 15

On Mar. 27, the House voted 225 to 174 to kill a resolution by Patman (D., Tex.) to investigate the Eisenhower-Humphrey hard money policies that, together with administered price increases, turned prosperity into recession and rising unemployment in the fourth quarter of 1957 and the first weeks of 1958.

Party alignment: Democrats, 172 right, 38 wrong; Republicans, 2 right, 187 wrong.

On July 10, the House defeated, 225 to 183, Clare Hoffman's (R., Mich.) motion to kill a bill to strip the veil of secrecy from government advisory committees, heavily stacked with business men. Bill passed, now in Senate.

Party alignment: Democrats, 218 right, none wrong; Republicans, 7 right, 183 wrong.

Water & Power

House Votes 13, 18

Senate Votes 10, 14

House vote 13. On June 18 the House voted 218 to 186 to kill the new flood insurance program by defeating the Boland (D., Mass.) motion to provide \$14 million needed to start it.

Party alignment: Democrats, 127 right, 89 wrong; Republicans, 59 right, 129 wrong.

Senate vote 10. On June 21 the Senate voted 45 to 38 for the Morse (D., Ore.) Hells Canyon bill. (Later it was put on ice in the House interstate and foreign commerce committee; may be thawed out in 1958.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 40 right, 5 wrong; Republicans, 5 right, 33 wrong.

House vote 18. On Aug. 7 the House defeated 244 to 158 the Taber (R., N.Y.) motion to cut TVA funds by \$9,784,000.

Party alignment: Democrats, 219 right, 2 wrong; Republicans, 25 right, 156 wrong.

Senate vote 14. On Aug. 9 the Senate defeated, 63 to 22, the Goldwater (R., Ariz.) motion to kill TVA bond issues needed to build more power plants. Bill passed; now before the House.

Party alignment: Democrats, 41 right, 1 wrong; Republicans, 22 right, 21 wrong.

Pay Hikes Vetoed

House Vote 20

Senate Vote 18

House vote 20. On Aug. 9 the House defeated the Rees (R., Kan.) motion to kill an 11% pay raise bill for 950,000 federal civil servants. (Passed but killed by President Eisenhower's veto.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 193 right, 20 wrong; Republicans, 126 right, 50 wrong.

Senate vote 18. On Aug. 27 the Senate voted 64 to 22 the 11% pay increase for federal civil servants. (This bill, and a similar bill to increase postal workers' pay by \$546 a year, were vetoed by President Eisenhower.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 40 right, 5 wrong; Republicans, 24 right, 17 wrong.

Hooverized Jobs

House Vote 14

On July 10 the House voted 230 to 183 against Arends (R., Ill.) amendment to permit Defense Department to shut down U.S. operated supply shops and jobs without first notifying Congress. But this victory was washed out when Senate armed services committee killed notice requirement.

Party alignment: Democrats, 207 right, 16 wrong; Republicans, 23 right, 167 wrong.

Voting Rights

House Vote 12

Senate Votes 9, 11, 12, 13, 19

House vote 12. On June 18 the House defeated, 251 to 158, the Poff (R., Va.) motion to gut the civil rights bill requiring jury trials in criminal contempt cases under the proposed law. (The bill itself passed, 286 to 126.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 112 right, 113 wrong; Republicans, 139 right, 45 wrong.

Senate vote 9. On June 20 the Senate defeated, 45 to 39, the Russell (D., Ga.) point of order against the Knowland-Douglas objections to sending the House-passed civil rights bill to Senator Eastland's Judiciary Committee.

Party alignment: Democrats, 111 right, 34 wrong; Republicans, 34 right, 5 wrong.

Senate vote 11. On July 16 the Senate defeated, 54 to 35, the Morse (D., Ore.) motion to send the bill to the judiciary committee for one week.

Party alignment: Democrats, 16 right, 31 wrong; Republicans 38 right, 4 wrong.

Senate vote 12. On July 24 the Senate cut the civil rights bill down to a voting rights bill, plus a two-year commission, by voting 52 to 38 for the Anderson (D., N.M.)-Aiken (R., Vt.) amendment killing Part III, which would have protected all civil rights including school integration ordered by the Supreme Court. Faubus was listening; Little Rock followed.

Party alignment: Democrats, 13 right, 34 wrong; Republicans, 25 right, 18 wrong.

Senate vote 13. On Aug. 1 the Senate voted 51 to 42 for the O'Mahoney-Kefauver-Church amendment that would have required jury trials in all criminal contempt cases.

Party alignment: Democrats, 9 right, 39 wrong; Republicans, 33 right, 12 wrong.

Senate vote 19. On Aug. 29 the Senate voted 60 to 15 for the Johnson (D., Tex.) motion to pass the bill with a House amendment limiting jury trial requirement to criminal contempt cases involving voting rights only if penalty is more than 45 days or \$300 fine, thereby lessening effect of Senate vote 13.

Party alignment: Democrats, 23 right, 15 wrong; Republicans, 37 right, none wrong.

Bad Choices

Senate Vote 15, 16

Senate vote 15. On Aug. 15, the Senate voted 50 to 25 to approve the reappointment for a second term of Federal Power Commission Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, despite his secret collaboration in drafting the new \$900 million a year gas gouge bill, in the Dixon-Yates scandal and in trying to block the Hells Canyon high dam.

Party alignment: Democrats, 23 right, 14 wrong; Republicans, 2 right, 36 wrong.

Senate vote 16. On Aug. 15, the Senate voted 16. On Aug. 15 the promotion of Don Paarlberg to be assistant secretary of agriculture. Paarlberg was shown to favor even more of a scorched earth policy against American farmers than that used by Benson to drive 100,000 farm families a year off their own land.

Party alignment: Democrats, 193 right, 20 wrong; Republicans, 126 right, 50 wrong.

Unsafe A-Plant

House Vote 19

Senate Vote 17

House vote 19. On Aug. 9 the House voted 213 to 185 for the Cole (R., N.Y.) amendment authorizing an unsafe atomic fast breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich. despite a pending action by UAW, IUE and the Paperworkers to halt its construction until AEC's own safety committee lifts its ruling that the plant's process has not been found safe.

Party alignment: Democrats, 166 right, 50 wrong; Republicans, 19 right, 163 wrong.

Senate vote 17. On Aug. 16 the Senate defeated, 42 to 34, the Hickenlooper amendment (similar to the Arends amendment.)

Party alignment: Democrats, 37 right, 2 wrong; Republicans, 5 right, 32 wrong.

How Your Senators Voted

Michigan

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
McNamara (D)	R	r	r	R	r	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Potter (R)	r	R	W	W	W	r	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R

* Terms ends Jan. 1959; citizens vote Nov. 4, 1958.

How Your Representative Voted

Michigan

Wayne County	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13 Diggs (D)	R	O	O	O	O	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	O	R	R	R	R
15 Dingell (D)	O	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
17 Griffiths (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	O	R	R	R	R
16 Lesinski (D)	O	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Machrowicz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	r	R	R	R	R	R	r	r
14 Rabaut (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Out-State

12 Bennett (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
8 Bentley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	O	w	W	W	W	W	w	W	W
18 Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
10 Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
5 Ford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
9 Griffin (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Johansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11 Knox (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	O	W	W	R
7 McIntosh (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	O	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
2 Meader (R)	O	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R

VOTING KEY: R—RIGHT VOTE; r—paired or announced RIGHT. W—WRONG vote; w—paired or announced WRONG. O—ABSENT, PRESENT or GENERAL PAIR, and with no stand announced

Social Security Boost On Way If You Help

UAW and the rest of AFL-CIO are strongly supporting the Forand bill (HR 9467) to increase social security payments and extend coverage to include medical care for beneficiaries. It is important to ask your Congressman to use his influence to have the House Ways and Means Committee hold hearings early this year.

The bill, introduced last Aug. 30, would:

1. Increase maximum old-age benefits by about 10%, from \$108.50 to \$118.50, minimums from \$30 to \$35. (The cost-of-living index has risen from 114.7 to 121.0 since benefits were last increased in September 1954.)

2. Provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home and surgical care for persons eligible to receive old-age and survivors insurance benefits (thereby assuring adequate medical care to that group of our people who need it most and who are uninsurable or insurable only at exorbitant rates by private insurance companies.)

3. Increase the maximum amount of annual earnings counted under old age and survivors insurance for contribution and benefit purposes from \$4,200 to \$6,000, and the contribution rate for employers and employees one-half of one per cent each (thereby providing a more realistic basis for contributions, which would serve to increase maximum benefits to an even higher level.)

Jobs Off

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (PAI) — More than 1,000 of the larger firms in Pittsburgh area report that they expect job reductions will continue through the first quarter of 1958. It is estimated that there are 54,000 unemployed in the area as compared with 35,900 in September with unemployment compensation claims up about 40%.

Power Tycoons Plot New Raid

The nation's private electric power interests, hep to new economies in large-scale generation, distribution and sale of power through inter-connected generating stations and regional grids, will try this year to blitz through Congress an amendment to the Holding Company act authorizing them to combine in giant generating and transmitting groups, contrary to the purpose of the present law.

Municipal power plan's, rural electric co-operatives, other non-profit groups and consumers will fight this raid and may propose instead a system of pooling power that will bring to small non-profit generating and distributing plants and systems — and small independent businesses — the savings of regional grids.

Sen. James F. Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of the Senate interior committee, gave this issue high priority Jan. 1, when he published a report that the Soviet dictatorship is pushing natural resource development, including power and irrigation, even harder than its satellite and missile programs and may overtake us unless we work out and quickly implement a massive program of integrated resources development.

For Aid and Trade: SUNFED Needs Us

Four years after the UAW, the CIO, AFL and ICFTU urged support of SUNFED (Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development) the Eisenhower administration has finally recognized the value of supplementing technical assistance and loans to economically underdeveloped countries by more aid through the United Nations. It ap-

proved UN preparation of plans for public works after technical assistance and before public and private investment will move in. The principle of increased use of UN agencies has been adopted.

But the practical urgency of grants as well as loans to build the foundations for economic development is still avoided, on the plea that the U. S., with a yearly gross national product of \$435 billion, cannot afford \$80 million, its share of the initial \$250 million needed to get SUNFED under way.

Senate committee studies last year showed that the U. S. can and should invest from \$2 billion to a peak of \$5 billion a year in the rapid economic development of those areas of the world where per capita incomes are less than \$100 a year and where communist imperialism is making its strongest and most effective bids for power.

This year the Eisenhower administration is going to ask for more money for economic aid—but not enough.

With the U. S. exporting 50% more than it imports—10 times more cars, parts and accessories are exported than imported—other nations are anxious to increase trade so as to earn more dollars with which to buy more U. S. goods and pay interest on old and new U. S. loans.

Box-Score Can't Tell Full Story

In presenting the voting records in this issue the UAW realizes that what is "right" or "wrong" is a matter of opinion — and there can be honest differences. The judgments applied are based entirely upon policies adopted by the UAW convention, and thus express the free, democratically-determined view of the union membership. Also, no effort has been made to indicate the relative importance of the votes recorded. It is entirely possible that an excellent Senator or Representative may have been "wrong" on one or more votes according to this list, but still would merit the support and confidence of union members.

How Sputnik Caught Us With Plants Down

Continued from Page 1

men's home states and districts. On March 12, as shown by House Vote 2 of the UAW record, the House voted to request President Eisenhower to end the confusion inside his official family by giving Congress firm budget figures.

The attempt failed. The President gave some figures but the organized anarchy continued, led by Secretaries Humphrey, Wilson, Benson and Weeks, with Budget Director Brundage stepping in at decisive moments to pull the rug from under the President, bringing not rebuke or repudiation but Presidential consent.

Ignoring President Eisenhower's own figures, Housing and Home Finance Administrator Cole said he would ask Congress to cut his 1958 budget \$125 million. The first economy victims were the housing industry and the housing consumer; housing starts, already sagging, fell to less than half the needed two million a year.

On March 15, Agriculture Secretary Benson said he would recommend cuts in his budget if Congress asked him to.

On March 17, Commerce Secretary Weeks publicly said his budget could be cut \$50 million; later he made Congressmen furious when he came to testify before the House appropriations committee, failed to specify which \$50 million, and asked for more money.

On March 27, Eisenhower told a press conference he did not think a \$5 billion cut could be made without giving up essential domestic programs. He said that no expenditures being made were as wise as those for mutual aid abroad.

On April 3 he told the press lower federal spending would be better but established programs had to be paid for.

On April 11, he said the soil bank program could be cut \$254 million (from \$1.2 billion).

On May 21, when Eisenhower made his TV address to the nation in defense of his budget, Congress had cut \$4 billion from the various appropriation requests and was not through. Eisenhower was defending his mutual security program—which by this time he himself had cut down to \$3,865 billion from the \$4.4 billion he asked for in January.

The day before the May 21 speech, 30 associations had met in Chicago under the leadership of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to fight for budget cuts. Included were the National Association of Real Estate Boards, American Medical Association, American Bar Association, Life Insurance Association of America, Investment Bankers Association of America, Association of Stock Exchange Firms, and various retail, farm commodity and other business groups.

On May 21 and 22, practically while Eisenhower was speaking, Defense Secretary Wilson issued orders aimed at holding down the spending in his department, which unexpected costs of the

missile program had forced up to an annual \$42 billion from \$38 billion.

On May 28 the House voted Wilson's department \$2.6 billion less than the President asked for.

Even then, the administration did not ask the Senate to restore the entire sum cut by the House. Instead, the President said that at least \$1.2 billion must be restored, less than half the cut. The Senate voted July 2 to restore \$972 million, and the bill went to Senate-House conference.

Normally, in a situation of this sort, any administration would advocate the version of the bill that came closer to its own request. Instead, Wilson and Brundage sent letters to the effect that only half the sum restored by the Senate would be needed. The administration action brought about the obvious reaction—the conference voted out an appropriation of \$33.76 billion, \$197.1 million more than the House figure but \$774.4 million below the Senate figure.

On Oct. 5, two months and four days later, Americans reading morning paper headlines about a new Soviet earth satellite called sputnik knew that somewhere, sometime, something went wrong.

Let's Get Everybody To Report on Funds

Full disclosure of facts about all welfare and pension plans, whether operated by unions, employers or jointly,

is supported by the UAW and the rest of the AFL-CIO—and is opposed by employers, insurance companies and banks.

A Senate labor subcommittee has favorably reported to the full committee a bill requiring such full disclosure. He was introduced by Senators Douglas (D., Ill.), Kennedy (D., Mass.), Ives (R., N.Y.), Murray (D., Mont.) and McNamara (D., Mich.), and sponsored in the House by Representative Thompson (D., N.J.) and others.

The bill:

1. Applies to all private employee welfare and pension benefit plans covering 100 or more employees.

2. Requires the registration of such plans with the Department of Labor.

3. Requires annual reports revealing the financial details involved in the operation of the plans.

4. Requires disclosure of these details to the public and to the beneficiaries of the plans.

5. Provides fines and imprisonment for failure to register, misrepresentation, embezzlement, acceptance of kickbacks, etc.

Enactment of this bill is essential to protect the equity which workers have in those plans. It is important that plans administered solely by management, as well as joint or union-administered plans be covered. As Douglas says, no group involved in welfare funds—"unions, management, insurance companies, or banks"—is exempt from criticism for abuses or carelessness.

Putter to Sputter

"The experience with the Vanguard missile at Cape Canaveral, Fla., on Friday, Dec. 6, proves that Putter versus Sputnik equals Sputter." —Sen. Robert S. Kerr.

Folksy Charlie Didn't Care If Reds Beat Us to Moon

By MARTIN AGRONSKY
From NBC News, Oct. 11

A special White House meeting of the President, his military, diplomatic and scientific advisers, followed by a full dress Cabinet meeting, provided evidence today the Eisenhower administration is finally getting around to try to do something about Russia's space and missile lead over our country. These are welcome signs that our responsible officials aren't really swallowing their own face-saving propaganda about Russia's space victory.

It was not always thus. There have been all sorts of reasons advanced for the Russian scientific licking administered to this country and symbolized by sputnik. This reporter dug up one today that seems to go pretty directly to the heart of the question of what has been wrong with our missile program. It consists of an excerpt from a news conference held by the just-retired Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, nearly three years ago—on Nov. 16, 1954, to be exact. Mr. Wilson made quite a mark in this town as a no-nonsense, folksy fellow who ran the defense department like a good corporation executive should, not wasting his own time or the public's money on unworldly projects. In this 1954 conference, Mr. Wilson was at his humorous down-to-earth best. The questions and answers went like this. I quote:

A Reporter: Mr. Wilson, what progress has the defense department made since 1948 when the defense secretary of that period said they were studying earth satellites and space ships?

Mr. Wilson: I like to get my feet on—you know, down to earth. I have enough problems on earth.

Reporter: We thank you for that answer.

Another Reporter: Is there such a study under way at present?

Mr. Wilson: In this space ship business? Oh, no.

A Reporter: Forrestal wrote about it. There was a study in 1948. Has it been discontinued or is it still under way?

Mr. Wilson: You are going back too far for me. I don't know of any such study.

Reporter: Well, there have been recent published reports that the Russians have given priority to the establishment of a space satellite. Are you concerned that they will beat us in the air with it?

Mr. Wilson: I wouldn't care if they did.

Reporter: You really wouldn't? You mean you don't care if they get to the moon first?

Mr. Wilson: I would rather they go to the moon or some other place than come over here.

'58 Worksheet for Survival

Continued from Page 1

12. Defeat of the \$900 million a year gas gouge bill.
13. Passage of the Douglas-Thompson bill requiring full disclosure of facts about all health and pension plans; defeat of such anti-labor bills as proposals to outlaw the union shop, prohibit picketing or further restrict the right to boycott scab goods.

II DEFENSE, COOPERATION AND PEACE

14. Intensified efforts to negotiate fair political and economic settlements wherever possible, opening the way to progress toward disarmament.
15. Stepped-up expenditures for research development and rapid production of operational missiles, rockets, satellites, A-subs and planes.
16. At the same time, strengthening our ability to fight limited wars, instead of submitting to communist nibbling acts of aggression or blackmail threats of limited or total nuclear war.
17. Starting at once, bold, large-scale aid to the one-half of the world's peoples whose per capita incomes are less than \$100 a year and who are determined, as they break out of colonial status, to achieve rapid economic development and a higher standard of living. Such a program should be channeled increasingly through the United Nations, challenging the communist powers to do the same, to match the free nations' contributions in money, men, machines and know-how, with no colonial strings attached.

III REVALIDATE OUR MORAL CREDENTIALS

18. Elimination of the injustices and abuses in our loyalty, security and immigration laws, regulations and day-to-day administration which cripple our strength at home and our standing among the peoples of the world.
19. Atonement for the shame of Little Rock by administrative and legislative actions to implement the Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation.

IV. WE CAN AFFORD SURVIVAL AND FREEDOM

20. The U.S.A., the richest nation in the history of man, can afford to pay the cost of survival in money, in brains, in skills, in know-how. The budget can be increased, not the mere \$3 or \$4 billion now reported, but three or four times that much without increasing present tax rates. This added revenue will come from the larger tax yield of an expanding economy of full production and from closing present tax loopholes through which \$11 billion now escape. After that, if and as necessary, additional taxes can be levied on the basis of ability to pay.

Douglas Bill Is Vital For 'Blighted' Areas

Major industrial communities in the United States, like many older mining and other areas, are now showing up on the government's list of "distressed areas." Sometimes this is due to obsolescent products or plants. Workers with many years of seniority and experience are finding themselves without jobs.

Community facilities worth billions of dollars—ranging from homes and schools to roads and water supply systems—are being abandoned in these communities. They are being duplicated in new locations, adding to the tax bills of all of us.

Damage to the people in the distressed areas is great; the loss of buying power in these areas threatens the jobs of workers everywhere.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and others have introduced a bill (S 964) which provides:

1. Loans for people interested in bringing jobs and industry back into these areas.
2. Loans and small grants for the cities to help revamp out-of-date industrial areas.

3. Federal government help to pay for retraining workers for new jobs that become available, and to assist the states pay these workers unemployment compensation while they are being retrained.
4. Same kind of help for rural areas in an amount equal to funds for urban areas.

The issue is now before the banking and currency committees in each house of Congress.

In the Senate, hearings were held by a subcommittee chaired by Senator Douglas. The bill needs the support of every Senator to get the bill moving as soon as possible after the next session starts.

In the House, hearings will be held by the committee of which Rep. Brent Spence (D. Ky.) is chairman.

All members of the House, especially those on the committee, need to be informed of the urgency of the situation, in terms of conditions in their own districts and states, so that they may work with Spence to expedite hearings and action on the House floor.

Local 157 Grooms Future Hockey Stars

If American youths in any numbers break into major league hockey in the next few years, the fellow who'll be wearing the biggest grin will be Roy Smith, recreation director of Local 157, and a full time worker at Huppover division of Hupp Corp.

Roy's Local 157 team in the Detroit Pee Wee hockey league ended its season last week at Detroit's Olympia where it dropped a 1-0 decision to the John F. Ivory state champion team.

"I don't know if we've got any future Red Wings on our team or not, but hockey among youngsters is certainly increasing in popularity—and we're trying all we can to encourage the trend," Roy stated.

The 1-0 loss dropped his team out of the running for the season in league hockey but already he is looking to build a team for the season next fall. In addition to his many other duties as recreation leader for his local, which has units all over greater Detroit, Roy is now spending his Saturdays at the Riverside Arena in Riverside, Ont., watching youngsters try out for the team.

Any Detroit youngster interested in trying out for the Local 157 team is welcome to join the tryout sessions on Saturday mornings through April.

The local supplies jerseys and other minor equipment. The team plays in an eight-team league, meeting the other teams on Saturday mornings at the Olympia. Between games, the team holds practice sessions at various rinks around the city.

Club Scout Aid
In addition to shepherding the local's hockey team, Roy has the man-size job of coordinating the recreational activities of the local, which has 11,000 members in 135 different shops around the metropolitan area. Assistant to him are Johnny Fairbairn and Frank Murphy.

When it's not hockey, he's busy with golf, bowling, softball and any of a dozen other sports. One of the projects he has undertaken during the past few years has been the supplying of balls and bats to club scouts in the Livonia area, thus enabling the youngsters to undertake inter-pack competition.

But right now Roy's got his eye on the Olympia, and maybe one day when one of his Pee Wee's will be wearing the red jersey with the winged wheel symbol.

Cops Ticketed And Pay Fines

Detroit cops began to get parking tickets, and began paying a \$10 fine.

Ordinary people complained that when they were summoned to police headquarters there was no place to park. All the meter spots were full of private cars belonging to policemen.

So the Detroit traffic director, J. Berg, did two things. He provided an off-the-street parking lot for cops provided they got a parking lot sticker and displayed it; and he began issuing regular parking violation tickets on the cars parked overtime on the street.

Then the city lot began to get crammed.

Cops were using it without stickers. There was an overflow and a lot more street-side parking tickets.

So now the police are towing unstickered cars from the city lot.

Fun, huh? It's happening to cops just like to people.

To Control Guard

WASHINGTON — Rep. John Dingell (D. Mich.) has introduced a bill to prevent using the National Guard as Gov. Orval Faubus, of Arkansas, did last fall in Little Rock.



FIGHT FOR PUCK between Local 157 player and John F. Ivory youngster symbolized hard-played contest in Pee Wee League playoffs.

UAW Diagnostic Program An 'Outstanding Success'

In a progress report to local union presidents, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey this week reported that the UAW diagnostic medical program at Metropolitan hospital and clinics is proving an outstanding success. Participating in the program are 167 locals representing 366,637 UAW members.

An arrangement was made in April 1955 to move the UAW health institute program to the hospital where local union members can receive diagnostic physical and psychiatric attention by competent physicians using modern equipment.

Since then, 23,000 UAW members have had extensive diagnostic examinations. These members received 35,000 medical consultations, 96,500 laboratory tests and over 45,000 X-rays.

In addition, over 3,000 UAW workers and family members chose to be hospitalized at Metropolitan.

Proud of Record
"The union takes pride," Mazey reported, "in the fact that in helping to develop Metropolitan hospital and clinics as a community institution it has made a very substantial contribution to the development of a modern group practice medical organization in which the various medical specialists work together as an integrated cooperating whole."

The vital importance of the diagnostic program was noted in the report statement that for a substantial number of UAW workers the program made available to him and his doctor lifesaving knowledge on which treatment could be based.

Cost of the diagnostic program is borne by the international union, the member's local and the individual himself. The member pays only 5% of the cost of the entire examination.

In addition to the physical diagnostic program, during the period of the report 4,300 workers visited the UAW mental hygiene clinic, which is also in the Metropolitan hospital.

Metropolitan hospital and clinics is located at 1800 Tuxedo avenue in Detroit.

Dailies Urged to Work For Better Child Aid

Detroit's three daily newspapers were urged to join with the UAW in an attempt to make Detroit's Aid to Dependent Children Program more adequately meet the needs of families compelled to turn to the plan for help.

In a letter to the newspapers' editors, Andrew W. L. Brown, assistant director of the UAW's community services department, criticized broad, sweeping attacks on the program as injurious only to the 28,000 unfortunate children on ADC's rolls.

To meet the real needs of ADC-helped families, said the UAW, more state funds should be made available and ADC's staff salaries should be increased to attract more of the most qualified social workers.

"The Bureau of Social Aid," Brown stated, "tells us that about 10% of the families have serious social problems which demand careful attention. This is a far cry from saying that 10% of the families are chiselers. It is even a farther cry from the impression given by the charges currently publicized that the needs of these 28,619 Wayne County children on ADC are not being met by their mothers."

"May we suggest, therefore, that we develop a program based on light rather than heat; on fact rather than propaganda, and give the kids and their mothers a break. May we suggest further that you join us in asking the appropriate group in the community to study this program carefully from a long-range standpoint."

"We recommend also that you call upon the state legislature to make funds available to raise

Outlawing of Unions Is Aim of GOP Bill

LANSING—A bill which would have the effect of ruling all unions just plain illegal and all union members as law violators subject to being put in jail has been introduced in the state legislature by Republican senators Robert E. Faulkner (Coloma) and Clyde H. Geerlings (Holland).

Without bothering to make the usual pretext that they are really trying to "protect" union members from their big bad leaders, the way most union-busting bills are presented, the Geerlings-Faulkner bill makes it clear that union members aren't worthy of becoming better than jailbirds—and just for becoming union members.

The Geerlings-Faulkner-Republican bill would produce wholesale jailings of union officers and members, raid union treasuries and force members into bankruptcy.

Clear Attack
A clear attack on the state's entire union membership, the bill requires all unions to incorporate (this would mean each separate local). And:

If you join an unincorporated union you can go to jail.

If you try to form a union and hold a meeting you can go to jail.

If you suggest to anyone not to buy Kohler or other scab-made products you can go to jail, and not as a misdemeanor either. These guys aren't fooling. They'd send you up on a felony for three years and a \$5,000 fine.

Then, as a stinger, just in case everyone isn't in jail and the treasury empty, the law would provide that any union and the members themselves who violate any law pertaining to strikes, picketing, boycotts, injunctions or mediation and, finally, "in addition to any

other penalties provided by law, can be fined for three times the damages.

The bill is now in committee. To date, the Republican leadership hasn't disclaimed the Geerlings-Faulkner bill as its baby.

Wayne CIO Endorses 24

Endorsements of candidates in three municipal primary elections have been made by delegates to the Wayne County CIO council after a meeting marked by spirited debate.

Meeting on Feb. 11, the council endorsed candidates seeking posts in Livonia, Hamtramck and Highland Park.

Receiving the council's endorsement are:

- LIVONIA:**
Mayor: William Brashear.
City Clerk: John V. O'Brien.
City Council: John T. Dougherty, Ronald Mardiros and Jack Salvadore.
Municipal Judge: Robert Lorton.

Constables: Stanley Rudnicki, Milton R. Holley.

- HAMTRAMCK:**
Mayor: Al Zak
Treasurer: Walter Bielski.
City Clerk: Walter Gajewski.
City Council: Walter Paruk, Julia Rooks, Stephen Wrobel, William Kozerski, Frank Matulewicz.

Constables: John Demski, Edward Borucki.

HIGHLAND PARK:
Mayor: Paul V. Winkler.

City Council: Harold Truax, Charles White, Kalem Garian, Milton Downes, Patrick Duthie.

Detroit Recreation Council Elects

The greater Detroit UAW recreation council has elected officials for 1958 and begun plans for local and regional recreational activities.

Reelected chairman is Joe Witkowski, of Local 306. Other officers are Nick Sculian, Local 163, Jennie Doman, Local 189, and Bruce Markowicz, Local 51.

The council meets regularly to plan and promote recreation programs for locals and members throughout the city. The committee invites questions or inquiries from members and locals.

Here's where you'll find **EYE OPENER**

On your early morning dial!

WCFL	1000 KC	Chicago, Illinois	5:45-6:15 A.M.
WATZ	1450 KC	Alpena, Michigan	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WATT	1240 KC	Cadillac, Michigan	6:15-6:45 A.M.
CKLW	800 KC	Detroit, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WATC	900 KC	Gaylord, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WMAX	1480 KC	Gd. Rapids, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WKBZ	850 KC	Muskegon, Mich.	6:00-6:30 A.M.
WSGW	790 KC	Saginaw, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WMBN	1340 KC	Petoskey, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WHAK	960 KC	Rogers City, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.
WTM	1400 KC	Trav. City, Mich.	6:15-6:45 A.M.

ALSO, Tune in to the UAW Shiftbreak shows:

- Over WBBC, 1330 kc, Flint, daily, 2:45-4:00 p.m.
- Over CKLW, 800 kc, Detroit, daily, 2:35-3:15 p.m.

DEPRESSION ripped through the country in the 1870s. It brought with it unemployment and insecurity which disrupted workers and their families and gnawed at their unions.

One result was a growing demand for a national labor organization. Gradually the trade unions turned to the Knights of Labor, organized in 1869 but little-known until 1873.

Insisting on the union of all trades, the Knights also bitterly attacked inequalities between wealth and wage-earners. They set out to organize "every department of productive industry."

Heading them in the period of their growth were (upper left) Frank J. Farrell, Terence V. Powderly and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

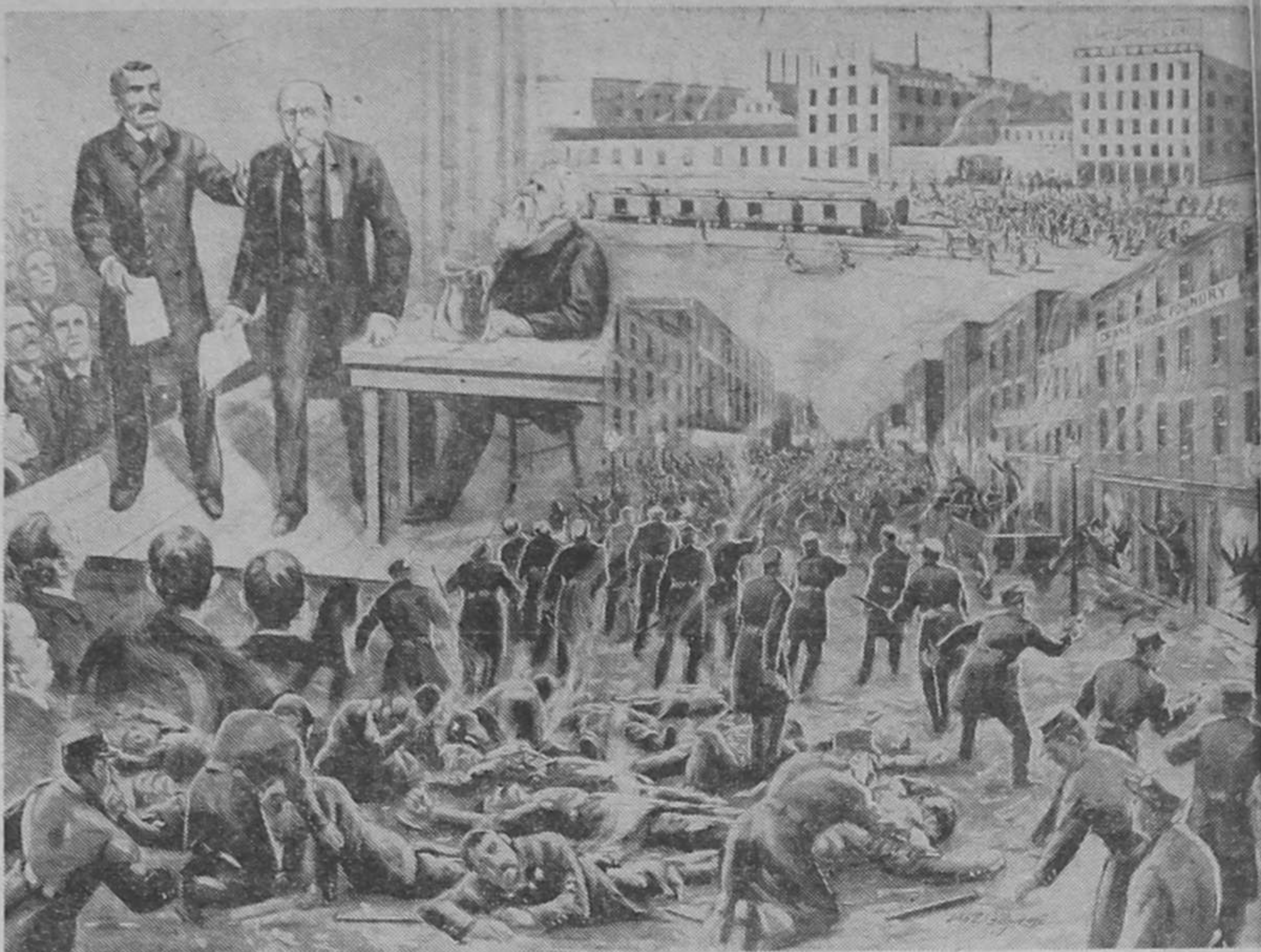
As the Knights and other unions became stronger and as the nation's economy bettered, they pressed harder for gains and reforms. In Chicago, for example, demands became widespread for an eight-hour day.

A lockout at the McCormick Harvester Works there had been under way for several months in 1886; on May 3, other striking workers meeting near the plant got into a battle with McCormick srikebreakers. Rushed to the scene, police fired into the crowd (upper right). They killed four and wounded many others.

Angered by the shooting, 3,000 workers held a protest meeting in Haymarket Square the next day. Shortly, however, a threatening rainstorm dwindled the crowd to about 200. Nevertheless a police squad of about 180 moved in to break up the rally, ignoring pleas that the meeting was peaceful.

From somewhere, a bomb was hurled. It killed one policeman. The police opened fire (lower right).

Newspapers seized on a bombing to whip up public hysteria against the workers. Of those put on trial, four were hanged,



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

three were imprisoned (two for life) and one committed suicide.

But Illinois Gov. John P. Altgeld publicly condemned the trial. He said in effect that the jury had been packed, that no

evidence ever had been uncovered as to who threw the bomb, and that Judge Joseph E. Gary had been unfair and biased.

But the incident sped the decline of the Knights of Labor.

Romney Testimony Suggests Little Car Has Loud Exhaust

George Romney took an axe, Gave General Motors 40 whacks; When he saw what he had done He gave the union 41.

WASHINGTON — George Romney, who makes smaller and fewer cars, outdid the Big Three in verbal volume before the Kefauver Senate committee.

Among many other things, the president of American Motors proposed a law limiting the percentage of the market any company could control in any basic industry (this would mean breaking up General Motors and chipping away at Ford). He also urged, in effect, that unions dealing with big companies (including his) should be strictly company unions. It would be okay, he said, for national unions to tackle the little fellows.

Romney's performance staggered the pro-industry members of the Kefauver group. They thought it was a fine idea to break up the UAW, but muttered that a curb on corporations would "undermine the free enterprise system."

He Switches Again

Romney — who complained that the UAW had used the hearings as a "sounding-board" for its collective bargaining pro-

gram — devoted much of his two-day appearance to selling Rambler cars. He said he had "outflanked" the Big Three by reviving the smaller model he abandoned some years ago, and was making money with it.

The American Motors head

GM Council

Continued from Page 1

representing approximately 350,000 GM workers. They formalized the union's demands to be presented to the corporation.

We Nicked 'Em

Woodcock noted that whether economic conditions were good or bad, GM's pricing policies "are tied to 15 weeks of unemployment for its work-force each year."

Referring to the industry's attacks on UAW's collective bargaining program, he said it is "obvious from the anguished screams of industry that they understand we are trying to get through to the American people the economic facts both of this industry and of big business."

He told the delegates that between December 1952 and June 1957, profits after all deductions went up 48%, interest skyrocketed by 52%, dividends rose 38.9% while all salaries and wages went up only 30.2%.

also reversed himself again on the issue of industry-wide bargaining. Back in 1955 he bitterly opposed it. Last September he came out in favor of it. Last week he opposed it again.

"Things have changed" since September, Romney said. (One thing that has changed is that his company is making money.)

Colbert Sees Plot

Like the GM and Ford spokesmen (Solidarity, Feb. 10), Romney denounced the UAW's collective bargaining program. He went even further in his estimate of the UAW's power; "even General Motors" is no match for the union, he claimed.

Earlier, L. L. Colbert, president of Chrysler Corp., testified that a price cut (as proposed by UAW) would not stimulate auto sales. He charged that the whole idea was another item in a long-range UAW program "to force management to abdicate important parts of its responsibility" in favor of government or union controls.

Unlike other auto executives, Colbert declined to discuss the UAW collective bargaining program. The Senate, he said, is no place to carry on negotiations.

His Party Line Is Like a Pretzel

"Which George Romney can we believe?" was the gist of UAW President Walter P. Reuther's reaction to the Senate testimony of the American Motors head (see story at left).

"On Jan. 28, 1957 he emphatically opposed industry-wide bargaining," Reuther said.

"On Sept. 20, 1957 he asserted himself in favor of industry-wide bargaining, just as emphatically.

"On Feb. 7, 1958 he declared he would oppose industry-wide bargaining with all his strength."

That's not all, Reuther noted.

On Sept. 14, Romney proposed a consumer rebate to AMC buyers if sales topped 180,000. (This was the start of the UAW's own rebate plan.)

On Feb. 10, 1958, Romney opposed consumer rebates.

Gas Stinks, No Gouge?

Continued from Page 1

been a friend of Texas, especially of the oil and gas producing industries," he wrote. "He mustered two-thirds of the Republican votes in the House each time the gas bill passed . . . As Speaker of the 83rd Congress he led the fight for adoption of the tidelands ownership bill.

"It will be up to Joe Martin to muster at least 65% of the Republican votes in order to pass the gas bill this year . . . He has to put Republican members from the northern and eastern consuming areas on the spot because the bill is not popular . . ."

Reuther, Too

The letter, which Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) called "just about the limit in political ineptitude," also gave the back of its hand to President Eisenhower and aimed a crack at UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

"Walter Reuther is the dominant figure in the Democratic party," the letter said, "and will pick the Democratic nominee for President in 1960 . . . Even though we may not approve of everything Eisenhower has done . . . the Republican party is the party of private enterprise and free economy."

Commented the Post in an editorial:

"The affair seems to have been a sellout. It now remains to be seen whether there will also be a Republican sellout to the gas lobby." The paper also called upon Martin to repudiate his "appreciators."

Republican politicians scrambled frantically to escape from the current scandal. Party leaders said they would not accept the \$100,000 raised by the dinner.

\$500,000 Cost For Senate Day?

WASHINGTON—If Chrysler Corp. really spent \$500,000 to make its presentation before the Kefauver Senate committee then it is not operating efficiently, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) commented after L. L. Colbert, Chrysler president, had claimed that outlay before the committee. (George Romney agreed; he only spent about \$25,000 of American Motors money, he said.)

Colbert included such items as salaries for two dozen or so corporation executives. The executives sat behind Colbert while he testified.



THERE ARE GALS in General Motors, too. Here are Geraldine Vento, Local 438, Milwaukee; Lu Anna Florence, Local 292, Kokomo, Ind. and Sarah Campbell, Local 969, Columbus, O. with Vice President Leonard Woodcock during recess at GM conference.

Confused About Menu Contest?

Some of you menu-makers are confused about our contest for the best economy meals for a family of four (Solidarity, Feb. 10).

First of all, send your entries to the same address you'd use for free patterns and such—Solidarity, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Second, don't forget your estimate of what the week's eats would cost. Some of you did forget.

Because of all this we've extended the deadline to midnight Feb. 28. We want you all to have a fair chance.