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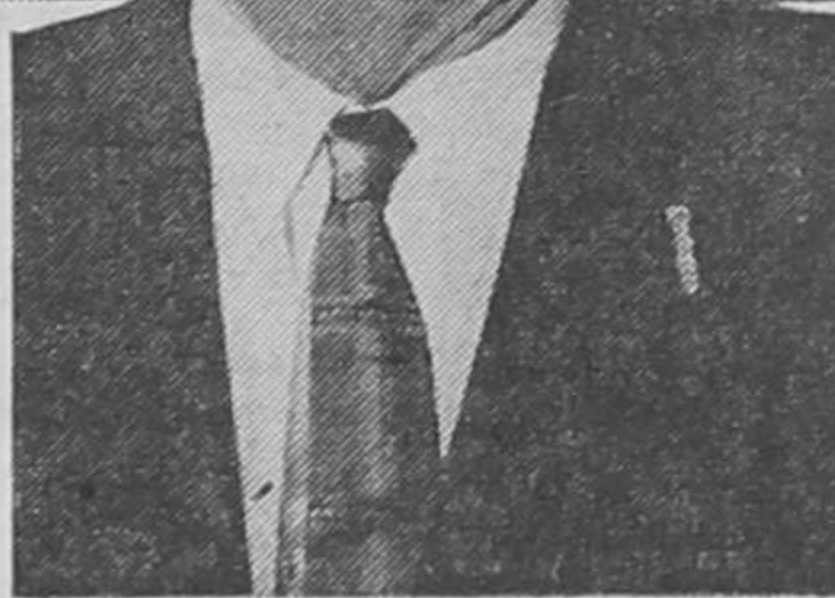


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Act Fast To End Slump, Labor Urges Congress



SENIOR SENATOR from Michigan, genial Pat McNamara (D), a staunch friend of the nation's senior citizens, made a strong plea for support of medical care for the aged under Social Security in a talk before the White House Conference on Problems of the Aging. The conference agreed.



White House Meet Okays Med Care

WASHINGTON — Overcoming the intense opposition of doctors representing the powerful American Medical Association, delegates to the national White House Conference on Aging this month voted a clear-cut endorsement of medical care for the elderly under the social security system.

The Conference support of the Forand-type social security principle for medical care was an acknowledged victory, coming as it did after the session's Health and Welfare Section yielded to its dominating AMA delegates to

vote down an endorsement in its section report.

Two-thirds of the 270 delegates to the Health and Welfare section of the Conference, attended by about 1,650 delegates in all, were doctors. Earlier in the four-day session, Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), a champion of the medical care measure and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee which conducted hearings on health care for the aged, castigated the AMA for opposing the Forand-type proposal.

"I hope that the delegates

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UAW Plan Would Reduce Layoff Loss

UAW has proposed to the automotive Big Three a plan of periodic one-week plant shutdowns in place of mass layoffs or short work weeks growing out of production cutbacks to meet the problem of excessive new car inventories and declining sales.

The shutdowns, because they would make it possible for workers to collect

unemployment compensation and Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB), would add substantially to the purchasing power of the workers involved as compared to layoffs or short work weeks, "minimize hardship for their families and

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What's
Happening
To Our
Democracy?



See Magazine Section

Job Loss at 20-Year Peak

WASHINGTON — While Republican campaign claims that "you never had it so good" still were ringing in the nation's ears, unemployment last month skyrocketed to its highest levels in 20 years.

The U.S. Labor Department reported:

- A total of 4,540,000 workers were unemployed in December. That's bigger than at any time since the tail end of the Great Depression.
- The number of workers unemployed and looking for jobs shot up by more than a half million, three times greater than the normal rise for the month.
- Some three million jobless workers collected unemployment compensation during the final week in December, the greatest number in U.S. history for that period. This was about a million workers more than the two million unemployed who had drawn jobless compensation during Christmas week the previous year.
- Jobs dropped sharply

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WASHINGTON — The labor movement has called upon the 87th Congress to give priority attention to eight key measures aimed at restoring the nation's economic health.

Union Wins Final Decision

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court this month brought the Piasecki Aircraft Co. to the end of the trail in its bitter, over-four-year battle against UAW Local 840.

The Court turned down the company's petition to review decisions of lower courts and the National Labor Relations Board ordering management to put the local's 137 members back to work with back pay and to recognize and bargain with UAW.

The top court's ruling means that Piasecki has exhausted all its appeals in trying to overturn the order and now must comply with it, Region 8 Director E. T. Michael said.

The company had locked out the workers in November, 1956, after purchasing the Bellanca Aircraft plant at Newcastle, Del., where UAW and Local 840 had a contract for the previous 16 years.

Piasecki sold the Newcastle plant in December, 1959, to an Episcopal Church religious order which then arrived at an agreement with UAW that the property would not be transferred unless the new purchaser first agreed to employ the union's members, subject to their ability to do the work.

A major missile and electronics manufacturer now is understood to be interested in buying the plant.

Meanwhile, Michael said, the union also will insist that the reinstatement order also covers Piasecki's Philadelphia plant, some 30 miles from Newcastle, since the company moved some of its operations there following the lockout.

The proposals were drawn up by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, of which UAW President Walter P. Reuther is chairman, and approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a special meeting, Jan. 5.

The eight measures were listed as needing immediate action in a letter to Congressional leaders of both parties by AFL-CIO President George Meany. The singling out of the measures was the first indication by the AFL-CIO of a "priority" choice among a 20-point legislative program announced earlier by the executive council.

Among the eight points were a cut in personal income taxes during periods

For list of the eight priority points, see Page 11

of high unemployment, emergency supplementary unemployment insurance, an immediate increase in social security benefits, tax relief for small business, easing of mortgage terms by FHA and VA and federal action to stimulate state and local public works projects.

Meantime, the U.S. Congress was hard at work getting ready for the big switch to President-elect John F. Kennedy's Democratic administration.

Its beginning activity held promise for passage of some vital legislation advocated by labor.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) predicted speedy action on a stepped-up area redevelopment bill to aid the economy.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) looked for Congressional approval of bills on housing, education, health care for the aged and a higher minimum wage as well as area redevelopment.

While the former Massachusetts senator will not take his Presidential oath of office until Jan. 20, Congress went into session Jan. 3. In the intervening time, Kennedy's supporters and oppo-

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Special Convention Called

Official call to the UAW special collective bargaining convention to be held in Detroit, April 27 through 29, was issued this month by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Copies of all resolutions to be considered by the convention must be received by the international secretary-treasurer by April 6.



UNION FIGHTERS FOR A FREE CUBA, who organized in exile as the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Workers' Front (CDRWF), appeal for support of the American labor movement at a meeting held in Washington sponsored by United States affiliates of the International Metal Workers Federation. Left to right: Victor Reuther, director of UAW International Affairs Department, who presided; Jose A. Hernandez, former head of the Cuban Metal Workers; Pascasio Lineras, CDRWF secretary general and former head of the Cuban Textile Workers; Antonio Collada, former Hotel and Restaurant Workers leader in Cuba and Mario Fontela, former leader of the Cuban Agricultural Workers. Hernandez fought against ex-Dictator Fulgencia Batista with Fidel Castro and then broke with him when his regime turned Communist. CDRWF is anti-Batista and anti-Castro and fights to return democratic, free trade unions to Cuba.

UAW Wins Another Round in Long Fight: Kohler Strikers To Get Tax Refunds

The UAW's fight for justice for the Kohler workers is far from ended, despite the union's recent legal victories. Here are the latest developments:

- A new decision by the Internal Revenue Service, following a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the Kaiser case, will result in income tax refunds for Kohler strikers amounting to half a million dollars.

- The UAW has made a new charge against the Kohler Co., again accusing the plumbing-ware firm of failing to comply with the orders of the National Labor Relations Board, and asking the NLRB to get an enforcement order from a federal court.

- The company's attempt to have its appeal of the NLRB decision finding Kohler guilty heard in a federal court in Chicago rather than in Washington failed, but Kohler now has that ruling on appeal also.

The Internal Revenue Service, in an announcement made earlier this month, said it was modifying its revenue rulings relating to union strike benefits in view of the Supreme Court decision in the Allen Kaiser case. (Solidarity, July, 1960).

The IRS had previously held that all strike benefits were taxable, but the UAW took the case of Kohler striker Allen Kaiser to court four years ago and, after a lengthy legal battle, won a favorable decision from the high court.

Now, seven months later, the IRS has announced that "in cases presenting facts substantially like those in the

Kaiser case, strike benefits would be regarded as gifts and, therefore, exempt from federal income tax."

Commented UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey:

"It has been a long road to win justice for Kaiser and other strikers as it relates to the income tax issue."

Regarding the issue of Kohler Company's non-compliance with NLRB orders, Kohler Local 833 made its latest complaint late last month after the plant was scheduled for a 12-day shutdown. The local said the shutdown violated the board's reinstatement order.

David Rabinovitz, Local 833 attorney, said the shutdown, coupled with the reduction of the normal work week down to 32 hours, "reaffirms the union's position that Kohler Co. is not in compliance with the order of the NLRB. . . ."

He pointed out that Kohler has not scheduled such shutdowns in 25 years. The company had claimed the layoff was due to "excessive inventories."

In a letter sent to the board by UAW attorneys last November, the union objected "to any approval or certification by the board at this time of respondent's (Kohler Co.) conduct to date as amounting to compliance with any part of the board's order."

The letter was sent after the UAW had learned that the company was seeking a certificate of partial compliance with the NLRB's orders from that agency.

The UAW told the board that Kohler had NOT complied with the board's directives because, among other things, it offered returning strikers a 32-hour work week, although the Kohler plant had never been on so short a work week since the '30s.

It is the union's contention that by putting the whole plant on 32 hours, Kohler sought to retain the scabs it had been ordered to hire, if necessary, to make room for returning strikers.

Kohler Co. has also failed to comply with the board's directives concerning back pay for strikers, the letter points out.

Moreover, the Kohler plant went on the 32-hour week just six days before the NLRB issued its order finding Kohler guilty of unfair labor practice charges, the letter states. This gives rise to speculation that somebody tipped the company off as to the date and con-

tents of the anticipated board order.

"For the board to countenance the retention of strike-breakers and the offer of only a 32-hour week to strikers entitled to reinstatement as compliance with its order would be a travesty upon administration," the union's letter continues.

Only a fraction of the 1,600 Kohler strikers are back on the job . . . Many have not been offered re-employment, not even on a 32-hour a week basis . . . Some of those who are back at work are forced to work for lower wages . . . Those evicted from their Kohler Company-owned homes have not been paid damages, as ordered by the board. These are some of the other complaints raised in the union's letter to the board.

This letter was followed by another communication to the board a few days later, in which UAW general counsel Harold Cranfield asked the board to get an enforcement order from the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington against the Kohler Co., to force it to comply with the board's directives.

In the meantime, the company's attempt to have its appeal from the NLRB order transferred from the Washington federal appellate court to the Chicago appellate court was turned down. The UAW had opposed the transfer. However, Kohler has appealed the court's refusal to transfer the case.



"IT'S BEEN a long road to win justice . . ." for UAW members in the fight against the bitterly anti-union Kohler Co., said UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Cuban Unionists Fighting Castro

WASHINGTON—Former leaders of the once-free labor movement of Cuba, organized in exile into the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Workers' Front (CDRWF) to carry on their fight against Fidel Castro and his pro-Communist dictatorship, voiced an appeal here for support of the American labor movement.

Victor Reuther, director of the UAW International Affairs Department, presided over the meeting sponsored by American affiliates of the International Metal Workers Federation (IMF).

The gathering heard a talk by Pascasio Lineras, secretary general of the CDRWF and former head of the Cuban Textile Workers.

Accompanying Lineras at the meeting was Jose A. Hernandez, secretary of organization of the CDRWF and former head of the Cuban Metal Workers, who fought with Castro in the revolution against ousted Dictator Fulgencia Batista and then broke with the bearded present dictator when his regime turned Communist.

Others in the group were Antonio Collada, CDRWF secretary of foreign relations and former Hotel and Restaurant Workers leader in Cuba, and Mario Fontela, CDRWF secretary of agriculture and former head of the Cuban Agricultural Workers.

Democratically-elected leaders of the once-free unions in Cuba have been ousted by Castro and replaced by Communists.

Representing other American affiliates of the IMF at the meeting were Rudy Faupl, IAM; Meyer Bernstein, United Steelworkers of America, and Ben Segal, International Union of Electrical Workers.

Lineras pointed out that a proclamation issued by the CDRWF when it was founded denounced both the Dictator-

ships of Batista and Castro.

"Our position is clear and concrete," the proclamation said. "We don't stand with the past of infamy, nor with the present of terror."

The proclamation also struck out at "the old leaders of the trade union organization, which to better serve the dictatorship (of Batista) sought to put the working class in the straightjacket of the 'exclusively economic concept of proletarian demands' (which) served as an efficient tool to maintain Batista, to suppress democratic struggle and to prevent the initial triumph of non-Communist forces that were fighting against the dictatorship."

"The CDRWF does not stand, nor can it ever stand," the proclamation continued, "with the present labor leaders, who in order to justify their submitting to the neo-Soviet tyranny that reigns in Cuba today, enclose itself and tries to enclose the working class in the concept of 'the political duties of the Cuban proletariat,' renouncing all economic and social demands in the present on the altars of a hypothetical happiness in the future."

This concept, the proclamation charged, "has served as the banner under whose protection could be committed, and would continue to be committed, the most despicable political crimes, the most repugnant trade union outrages, and the most flagrant practices of political terrorism and moral degradation."

Under the Castro regime, the CDRWF charged, "The Cuban worker has the choice of either becoming a part of the police force which is coercively integrated with the red militia, or of becoming an informer to denounce his own comrades confidentially."

Conference Okays Med Care

Continued from Page 1

here will not allow themselves to be hustled or stamped into action not in keeping with the purpose of the conference," McNamara said in an obvious reference to AMA efforts to defeat the endorsement.

Support of the health insurance principle by the conference came on a recommendation by the session's income maintenance group that this should be the "basic means of financing health care for the aged."

The measure also had drawn strong support during the election campaign from President-elect John F. Kennedy who sought to have it passed by Congress during last year's special "shirt-tail session" following the political conventions.

A minority report favoring the proposal in the Health and Welfare section where AMA votes went heavily against the measure, said:

"Health care should be made available without barriers and with preservation of the dignity of the individual. In order to achieve these objectives, we believe the individual should be enabled to pay during his working lifetime for the care he requires after retirement.

"It is distressing to be told by organized medicine that the quality of care that the individual physician renders will be influenced by the source of payment. We do not believe this is so."

When the conference as a whole, in effect, upheld this, observers viewed their endorsement as indicating heavy

grass-roots support of social security provision for medical care.

The conference also recommended:

COMMUNITIES—Local communities should immediately create committees on aging.

STATES—Each state should establish, by legislative action, a permanent unit on aging.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—A federal coordinating agency in the aging field should be given a statutory basis, appropriation and responsibility for formulating legislative proposals and periodic reviews of federal programs.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES—A central national voluntary coordinating body should be set up to assist in the program of service to older persons.

HOUSING—This group advocated "housing which the aged can afford, that meets the special needs of the aged, designed to avoid isolation from the regular community. This would mean including the aged in urban planning and revision of local zoning laws and building codes. The federal government should expand federal mortgage insurance, conduct a research program and extend the public housing program for the elderly."

INFLATION—Benefits for old age survivor and dependents should be adjusted to changes in prices, wages and productivity. It was recommended that the present \$4,800 base for computing taxes and benefits be increased periodically in proportion to the increase in the average wage level.

RESEARCH—Early establishment of a national institute of gerontology in the National Institutes of Health was advocated.

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EYE OPENER
Voice of the UAW

with **GUY NUNN**
News • Music • Sports
Weather • Shop Talk
Weekdays

Press Bias Against Labor Blasted

The overwhelming, steady anti-labor bias of daily newspapers was sharply and pointedly spelled out this month by UAW Radio and TV Department director Guy Nunn at a meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association's Detroit Chapter.

Nunn took part in the program as a panel member with Manton M. Cummins, labor relations administration director of the Ford Motor Co., and Frank Angelo, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press. Topic for the panel was the impact of the press on collective bargaining.

"In a process like collective bargaining," Cummins argued, "it is not always possible to report the news without including some of the propaganda."

"Growing power of the union to enforce, even to dictate, its demands poses a threat to the very existence of collective bar-

gaining," the auto corporation official asserted.

Neither Cummins nor Angelo directly answered the charges made by Nunn about the prejudice of the press against labor. Nunn charged:

- Many trade union demands are presented by newspapers to their readers as "new." Typically, newspapers level steady attacks against these demands long before they are formally presented at the bargaining table. The press typically describes them as radical, exorbitant in cost, unworkable and arbitrarily forced on the union membership by their elected leaders.

- "Whether putting Dr. Goebbels' 'big lie' formula to constant use actually influences collective bargaining is debatable but it certainly does grave disservice to general public understanding," Nunn said.

- No group is more entitled to be interested in the quality

of public schools than union members, Nunn said. Few others have worked harder than union members in school millage campaigns, and their children make up the overwhelming majority of school enrollments, he pointed out.

But attempts by unions to influence the make-up of the school board, even when this has meant no more than organized support of a public-minded businessman, have been treated by the press as a "labor plot" against the schools.

- So, too, in political activity, Nunn declared. When Ford, Chrysler or General Motors show an overt interest in elections, newspapers term that "good citizenship" and "an assumption of civic responsibilities."

But they describe the same interest as a "power grab" if a union shows it, he emphasized.

And where newspapers describe appointed corpora-

tion officers as "presidents," "industry spokesmen" and "leaders," democratically elected union officers are described by the press as "bosses," sometimes as "dictators."

- Workers who do things approved by the daily newspapers, like making record contributions to the United Foundation, saving dogs, or catching a holdup man, are described as "an employee" of whatever company he works for, Nunn continued.

But if the same workers accidentally hit a pedestrian, get arrested for drunk driving or shoot their wives, the newspapers patly refer to them as "union members."

And if they happen to be a shop steward or a local union officer, they likely as not are in for a sudden newspaper promotion to "Reuther aide."

- Pre-bargaining "dope" stories systematically stress the size of the union strike

fund. Looking into the size of the company's ability to pay, however, is considered by a publisher as far too intricate an assignment for a reporter who otherwise might be told to work up six or eight paragraphs quick on how to split the atom.

- If an employer rejects arbitration, a newspaper is likely to describe it as "sturdy independence"; if a union does so, then labor is showing "reckless irresponsibility."

- Newspapers start playing up a so-called "strike threat" in every negotiation about six months before bargaining even begins, Nunn noted. But the term "lockout," he added, has been all but dropped from newspaper language, even though its practice has increased.

Angelo's main rebuttal consisted of saying, "I am tired of the entire press being called malicious. It is not half as vicious as it was ten years ago."

City on Strikers' Side In Long, Bitter Dispute

QUINCY—People in this small, peaceful, usually bustling community believe Joseph Wibel really doesn't want to settle the bitter dispute that has kept some 120 members of UAW Local 1015 on strike now for five months.

Several times, the union's negotiators believed they had a tentative agreement ready for members to vote on as a strike settlement. In each case, the company suddenly and unexpectedly backed off.

As a result, many among the 1,500 residents in this conservative-to-the-core community make no secret of their sympathy for the union's members in their long strike at the General Processing Corp., of which Wibel is president.

"The union men are a good bunch of home-town boys," Dolphie Daniels, Chamber of Commerce chairman here has been quoted as saying. "They have tried to keep the strike clean. They were driven into their strike by Joe Wibel's dictatorial tactics."

The dispute that led to Daniels' pointed comment broke into the open last Aug. 12. That was when the local's members set up their picket lines in protest against management's continued contract violations.

These included moving operations out of the Quincy plant to another location without notification as required by the agreement, a string of charged unfair labor practices, and a

big list of unsettled grievances.

Before the strike, the union had made attempt after attempt to settle the issues reasonably, Ellsworth Carpenter, Local 1015 president, said. "We got nowhere," he added. "That was when the membership took the strike vote. It carried by about 97%."

Feeling over the dispute soon became bitter. Wibel was arrested on a charge of threatening pickets with a shotgun. He said he "didn't point the gun at anybody." He was bringing it in to a night watchman, he asserted, and "had it pointed in the air all the time."

Carpenter said he saw how Wibel had the gun pointed "and it wasn't in the air."

Shortly after the strike started, the company brought in strikebreakers. International Representative Thomas Flynn said the scabs were hired and recruited from cities such as Jackson and Chicago.

"In addition, pickets have been shot at by so-called 'plant protection police'; pickets also have been assaulted and hospitalized by professional strikebreakers while engaged in lawful picketing," Flynn reported.

The company, on its part, charged that members of the union had thrown rocks to break plant windows. The union denied this emphatically. It pointed out that no union member had been convicted of such charges.

On the other hand, a company charge that the union promoted production slowdowns was pitched out by the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB said the company came up with only insufficient evidence and refused to issue a complaint based on the company's assertions.

The union said the strike could be settled rapidly if the company would start bargaining in good faith, and spent the same time at the bargaining table "that they now expend in drafting propaganda."

Alley Up!

UAW Detroit area bowlers are rolling toward two top tournaments — Region 1's scheduled for Feb. 18 and 19, and Region 1A's set for Feb. 25 and 26. Both tournaments will be held at Log Cabin Recreation, 18050 Woodward ave., Detroit.

Exemption on Tax Possible For Some Vets

Certain disabled Michigan war veterans may be eligible for exemption on a portion of the tax-assessed valuation of their homes, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, director of the union's Veterans Department, reported this month.

Ex-servicemen receiving a 10% or more Veterans Administration pension for either a service-connected or non-service-connected disability may be eligible for tax exemption on the first \$2,000 assessed valuation of their dwellings, Mazey said, provided the property is not tax-assessed over \$7,500.

The UAW Secretary-Treasurer emphasized that the tax-assessed valuation is different from the purchase or sale valuation.

Since each county or township has a different tax review period, eligible veterans should apply for the exemption as soon as possible at their local tax assessor's office, Mazey added.

"They will have to present their discharge papers, their last pension check or a letter from the Veterans Administration certifying entitlement to a pension, and a contract, deed or other documents showing they are buying or own the home on which they want the exemption," he pointed out.



SOLIDARITY

REGIONAL NEWS—January, 1961

Members Sign In New Health Plan

About 9,000 members of two of UAW's General Motors local unions have the chance this month to sign up in Detroit's new, broad medical care program, the union-backed Community Health Association. Full CHA benefits will be available to those who do starting March 1.

The two groups are Local 235 which represents about 7,500 Chevrolet Gear and Axle workers and Local 262 whose 1,500 members work at the Chevrolet Forge plant. They can choose CHA or retain their current Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage.

Previously signed up was a group of Local 157 members who work at the Commonwealth Brass Corp. and their dependents. They've been entitled to CHA services since Dec. 1, Frederick D. Mott, M. D., CHA executive director, noted.

Similar enrollment efforts are under way among other workers. Employed groups in which enrollment is taking place typically have a choice between the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan and the CHA program.

Meanwhile, Blue Cross and

Blue Shield filed a rate increase request with the state insurance commissioner's office which demanded boosts that would cost policyholders \$1.36 to \$4 a month more.

Blue Cross said it wanted a 22.04% increase in current rates while Blue Shield asked for approval of a 13.5% rate boost. Blue Shield had been granted an 11.5% increase last summer.

CHA's program offers a broad range of benefits including office visits, home calls, immunization, X-rays, laboratory tests and 120 days of complete hospital service. Care is available initially through the group of physicians practicing at Metropolitan Hospital and Clinics.

Survey Shows Press Again On GOP Side

Detroit was one of 21 major U.S. cities in which the one-sided nature of America's newspapers was emphasized during the recent election, a compilation by Editor and Publisher, the newspaper industry's own magazine, has shown. Not one of the then-three Detroit dailies supported the candidacy of John F. Kennedy for the U.S. presidency.

Here is the list of the big metropolitan cities in which not a single newspaper supported Kennedy: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson and Tulsa.

The Associated Press previously had reported that none of its 39 member newspapers in Michigan supported the Democratic candidates.



X-RAYS at Metropolitan Hospital are part of her Community Health Association (CHA) coverage for Judith Allen, a member of Office Employees Local 42. The labor-supported health insurance program enrolled members of two UAW local unions at General Motors this month.

JUST IN MICHIGAN —

\$780 Million Loss To Jobless in '60

Michigan's unemployed workers lost an average of at least \$65 million a month in wages in the first ten months of 1960. That totals more than \$780 million in lost wages for the entire year.

In the Detroit area alone, lost purchasing power amounted to more than \$450 million or \$37 million a month for the same period.

The figures are the result of computations based mostly on data published by the Michigan Employment Security Commission. They show the terrific economic loss to the state and its communities, not only in individual purchases of needed goods and services but also in terms of tax income.

Meanwhile, the MESOC reported that Michigan's unemployment increased by mid-December to 7.9% of the state's labor force. The 227,000 jobless was up 35,000 from the previous month.

At the same time, Detroit's jobless total rose to 8.7% of its labor force, an increase of 21,000 unemployed during the month-long period to the mid-December total of 123,000.

The MESOC figures also showed that while Michigan unemployment was rising 35,000 between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, only 9,226 new job openings were listed with the state agency by employers and 8,643 workers were placed in jobs during the final month of the year.

Here is how heavy unemployment affected the state, the Detroit area, and the workers and their families:

1: Unemployment in the state averaged 200,000 a month from January through October during 1960. Straight-time wages in the same period averaged \$2.65 an hour in manufacturing. If each of the 200,000 jobless had worked 40 hours a week at that average wage during the ten-month period, their earnings would have totalled \$917 million.

Since they did not work, they drew \$122 million in unemployment compensation instead. Also deducting SUB payments, even though all unemployed workers do not come under UAW's SUB program, the total wage loss thus is reduced

to \$647 million for the ten-month period and a total of \$780 million for the entire year.

2: Unemployment in the Detroit area, including Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties, averaged 105,000 or 52.5% of the state's total for the period. Average straight time earnings amounted to \$2.82 an hour.

Thus, using the same computations as for the state, the minimum purchasing power loss in the Detroit area totalled at least \$450 million in the Detroit area alone.

3: The figures also show that the minimum wage loss for a Detroit area worker unable to find a job during 1960 amounted to \$4,146 while other Michigan unemployed workers lost at least \$3,900 in wages for the same period.

These figures are based on the wages a worker with a wife and two children would have received if he had been on a job at the average wage, minus the amount received in unemployment compensation and SUB.

4: Hours lost as the result of full-time unemployment totalled about 416 million in the state and 219 million in the Detroit area, assuming all unemployed workers could have worked 2,080 hours during the year if jobs were available.

The Michigan wage loss figures make no estimate of wages lost as the result of short work weeks or other partial employment. In addition, no figures are available to measure wage losses of persons who would be available for work if job opportunities existed but who are not considered part of the labor force any more because they have stopped looking for work.

At the same time, unemployment figures also necessarily include some workers out of work because they are seeking a different or a better job.



STEADY ACTION to bring Michigan through the current economic downturn and to keep expanding the state's economy was pledged by Gov. John B. Swainson after he was sworn into office this month by state Supreme Court Chief Justice John Dethmers (lower right). Photographers and newsmen swarmed around the ceremonial stands as a throng watched the event on the state capitol grounds at Lansing.

Firm Refuses Workers Shift In Move South

Workers whose seniority ranges from 17 to 37 years on the job will be left behind when the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Co. shuts the doors of its plant at 12640 Burt and moves the bulk of its operations there to Newport, Tenn., where production workers reportedly are being paid approximately \$1 an hour.

About 675 workers have been affected by the shutdown, expected to be completed by the end of March. A minor part of the operations are being shifted to the Marine City, Mich., plant, Region 1-A Co-Director Douglas Fraser said.

"The company proposed to consider some of its Detroit area workers for jobs at Marine City on a selective basis, but has absolutely refused to permit workers who have given it long and faithful service to move with their jobs to the Tennessee plant," Fraser said.

Medic's Heated Blast Brings Calm Reply

The president-elect of the Wayne County Medical Society was given a prescription this month for medical education progress.

The prescription came from UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock in answer to a bitter attack by Dr. D. W. McLean, the upcoming medical group chieftain.

Woodcock said medical educators have been giving serious attention to the possibility of serving health insurance plan members through medical schools.

Dr. McLean had castigated Woodcock for the union official's statements in a speech to the Association of American Medical Colleges last month concerning the relationship between medical education and practice.

In an editorial earlier this month in the Detroit Medical News, Dr. McLean charged that Woodcock's proposal amounted to a "conflict of interest" in view of his unpaid position as chairman of the Wayne State University Board of Governors and its relationship to the university's medical school.

Woodcock specifically denied this, saying "I couldn't if I wanted to and I wouldn't if I could."

"The problem about which I spoke got careful and thoughtful attention from the medical educators," Woodcock told Dr. McLean.

"Each of the papers given at the same institute has been passed around to all participants for comment and for publication later this year. I hope that when it becomes available you will review all this material.

"We need to encourage rather than inhibit discussion of these matters by people who are interested with a view to finding a way to meet the grave problems of medical education in which we all—physicians and laymen alike—are interested," Woodcock noted.

"Medical schools, in my judgment, should encourage and support experimentation in the organization and administration of medical care just as in clinical medicine," the UAW vice president said.

"The very salvation of the private practice of medicine and of voluntary health insurance system may lie in encouraging experimentation," he added.

"Nowhere did I propose to reorganize a great school of medicine on a trade union basis as you suggest. On the contrary, I was careful to point out that the furnishing of service . . . should not be allowed to interfere with the primary job of education," Woodcock said.

Full Series Of Classes Set By Region 1-C

FLINT — A large-scale series of classes has been scheduled for local unions as part of Region 1-C's broad 1961 education program, Regional Director E. S. Patterson reported here.

The series includes a five-week, five session series of classes starting Feb. 27 for day and night shift workers who are members of all Jackson area locals. Plans for weekend education conferences also are under way for locals at Adrian and Battle Creek, Region 1-C Education-Citizenship Representative Robert Frost noted.

A new, eight-weeks program of classes covering labor economics and automation also has been scheduled for stewards, committeemen and officers at Local 652 in Lansing, he added. These sessions are planned to start Feb. 21.

Education sessions for Flint area locals include year-round once-a-week collective bargaining classes at Local 326; six-weeks courses on bargaining and parliamentary procedure at Local 659, and a six-weeks program for day and night shift workers on labor history and bargaining techniques at Local 1292, Regional Education-Citizenship Representative Jack Holt said.

Collective bargaining classes also will start Feb. 23 at Howell for Locals 147, 219, 568 and 1156, and March 8 at Owosso for Locals 743 and 754.

UAW Wins Big At Denham Plant

GRAND RAPIDS — The National Labor Relations Board has certified UAW as bargaining representative for workers at the Denham Manufacturing Co., a hardware producing concern at Big Rapids, Region 1-D Director Kenneth Robinson reported.

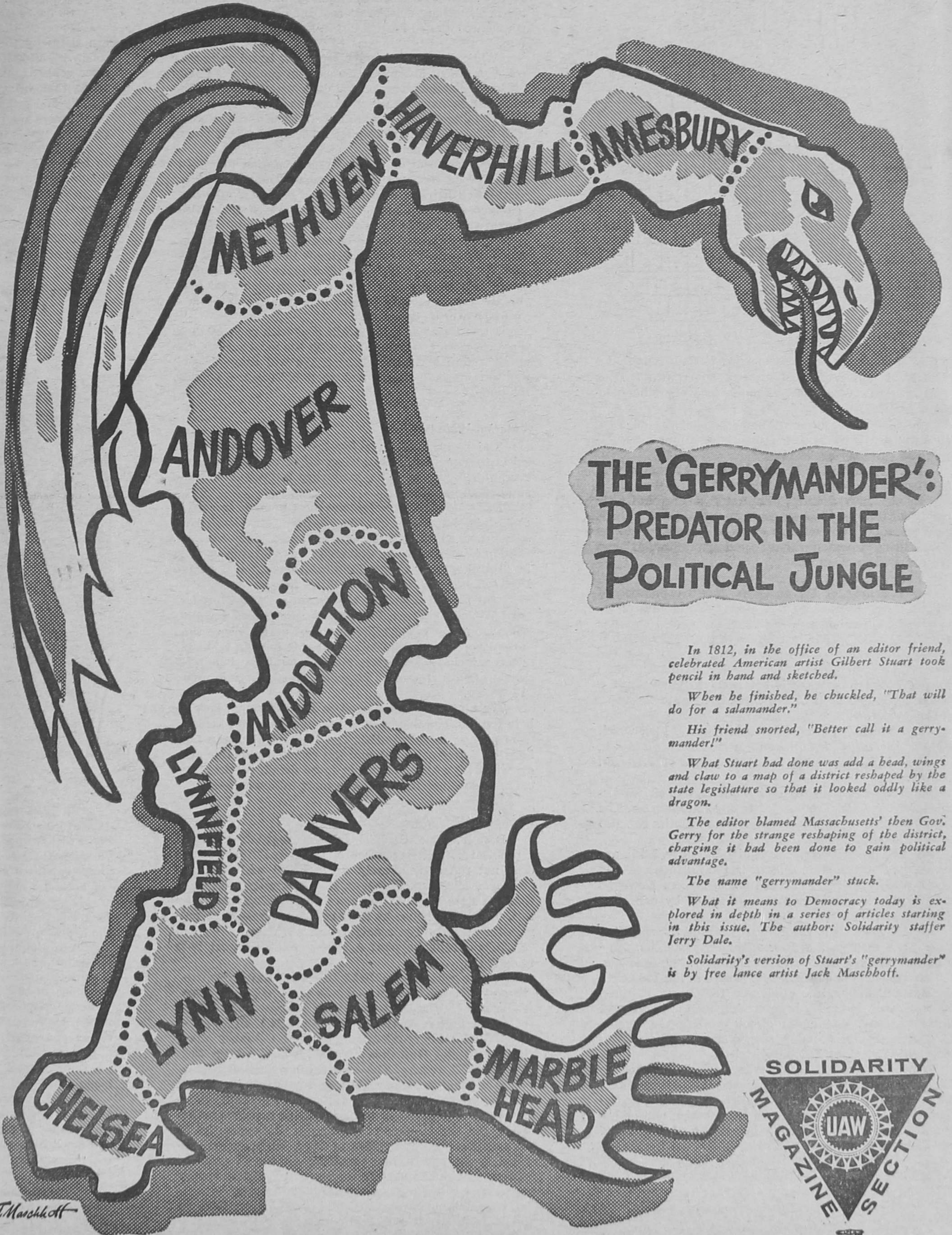
The NLRB certification followed a whopping union victory in a government-conducted secret ballot election. The workers gave UAW 72 votes against only 21 for no union.



TURNING NEWSBOY for a day, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (right) sold special issues of Detroit newspapers to help raise funds for needy Detroit area youngsters. The fund drive is an annual campaign conducted by the Goodfellows' "Old Newsboys" group. Mazey's newspaper sales brought in contributions of \$1,894.41, a total of \$783.73 more than the \$1,110.68 he raised last year. Above, Solidarity House staffers stop to buy their newspapers from Mazey.

What's Happening To U.S. Democracy?

(Story on Pages 6 through 8)



THE 'GERRYMANDER': PREDATOR IN THE POLITICAL JUNGLE

In 1812, in the office of an editor friend, celebrated American artist Gilbert Stuart took pencil in hand and sketched.

When he finished, he chuckled, "That will do for a salamander."

His friend snorted, "Better call it a gerry-mander!"

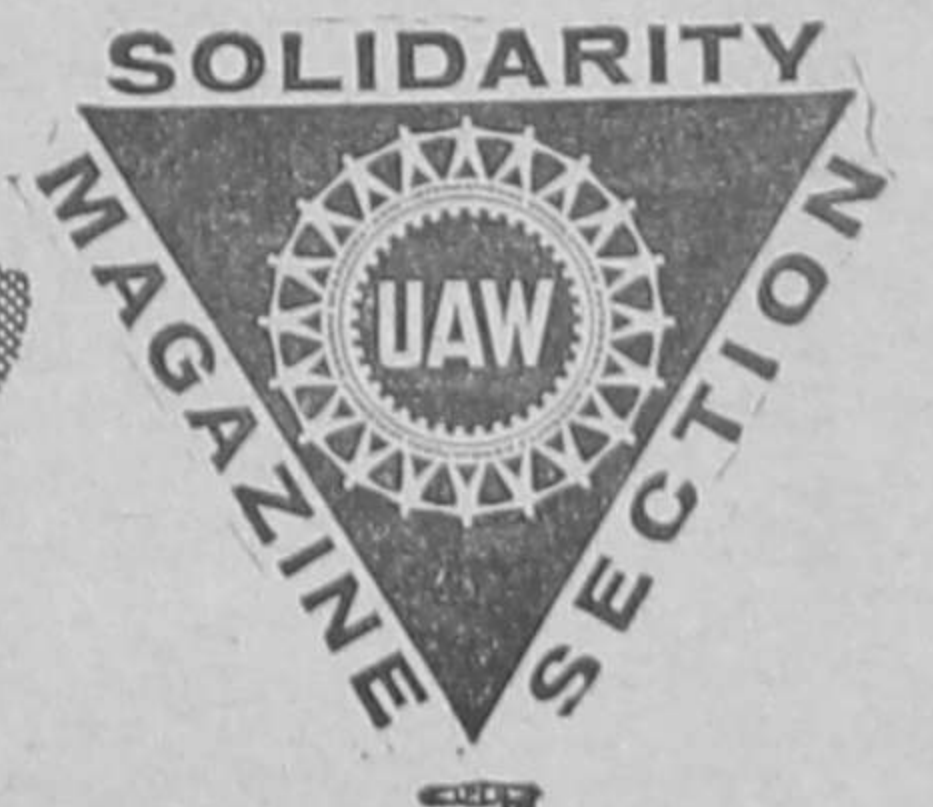
What Stuart had done was add a head, wings and claw to a map of a district reshaped by the state legislature so that it looked oddly like a dragon.

The editor blamed Massachusetts' then Gov. Gerry for the strange reshaping of the district, charging it had been done to gain political advantage.

The name "gerrymander" stuck.

What it means to Democracy today is explored in depth in a series of articles starting in this issue. The author: Solidarity staffer Jerry Dale.

Solidarity's version of Stuart's "gerrymander" is by free lance artist Jack Maschhoff.

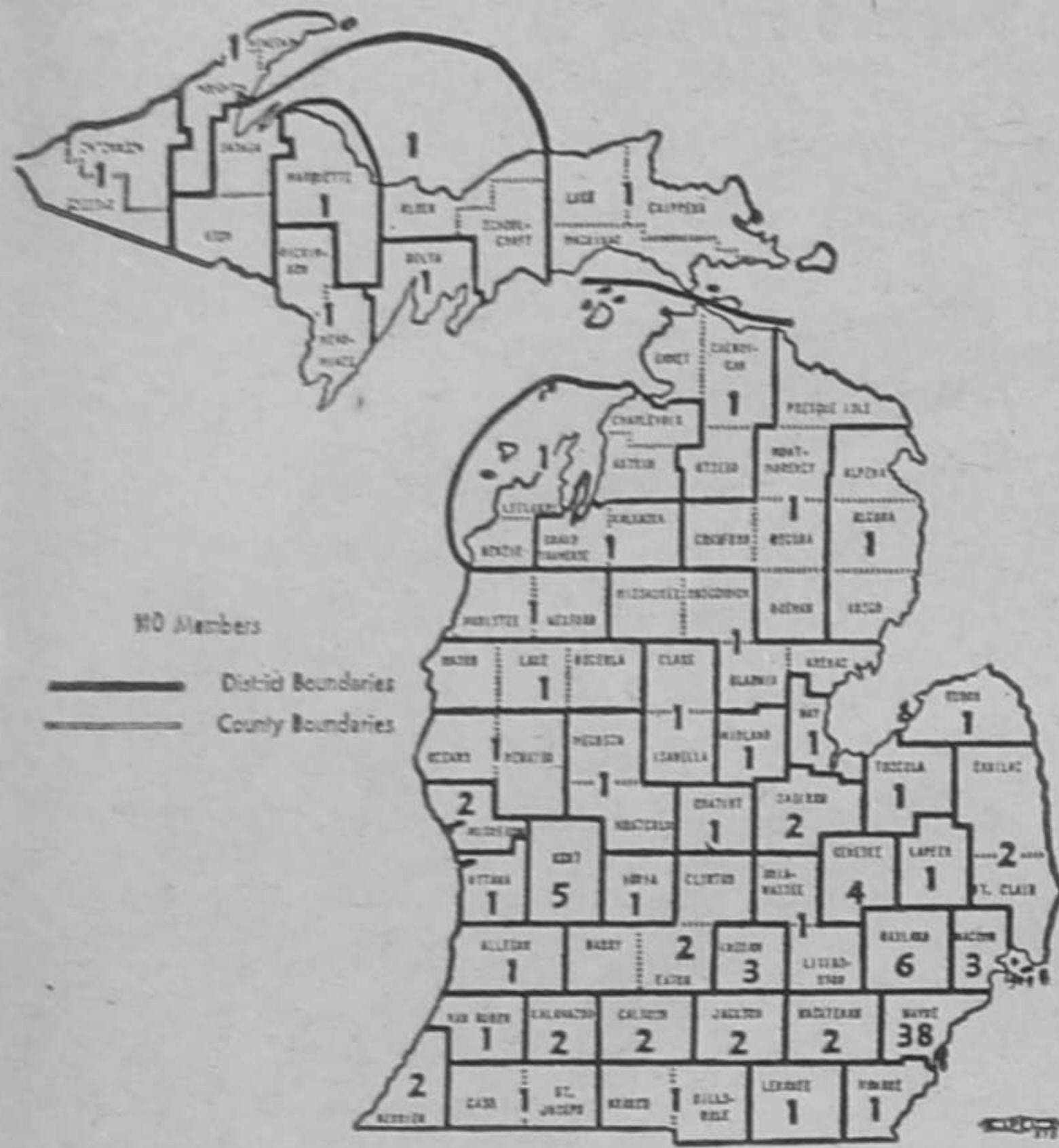


J. Maschhoff

What's Happening to Democracy

(Part One)

MICHIGAN REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS



(This is the first in a series of articles.—Ed.)

HOW democratic is our democracy? How representative is our republican form of government? Does every person's vote count as much as every other person's vote?

In theory, the government of the United States and its component parts is very democratic, truly representative and certainly egalitarian.

But in practice, it is not always democratic and it is often unrepresentative and unequal.

In the 18th century, the American revolutionists cried that they could no longer endure "taxation without representation," but millions of their descendants today are enduring "taxation without equal representation," and are doing little about it.

For example:

• The town of Union, Conn., has a population of 383. It is represented by two elected representatives in the state's lower house. The city of Hartford, Conn. has a population of 162,178, according to the 1960 census. It too is represented by two elected representatives in the lower house of the Connecticut state legislature. Thus, the vote of a Hartford voter is not equal to the vote of a Union voter. A vote in Union, Conn. is equal to 423 votes in Hartford.

• The 935,047 people of Dade County, Fla., which includes the city of Miami, can muster no more votes in the state legislature than the 9,543 people of Jefferson County.

• The more than six million inhabitants of Los Angeles County, Calif. are entitled to one state senator. The 14,294 people of Mono, Inyo and Alpine counties are also entitled to one state senator.

• The 690,259 people of Oakland County, Mich. are represented by one state senator in the Michigan senate. The 87,016 people of Lake, Manistee, Mason, Newaygo and Oceana counties are also represented by one state senator.

• New Jersey's rural Sussex County, population 49,255, and metropolitan Essex County, population 923,545, each send one senator to the New Jersey state senate.

• About 51% of Michigan's voters in the 1960 election favored Democratic candidates for Congress. These voters actually elected only seven Democrats to Congress. The Republican 49% of the electorate, however, elected 11 GOP candidates to Congress, due to the population inequalities of Congressional districts.

Are these examples "horror stories" designed to frighten and fool the gullible? Not at all. These examples reflect a nation-wide pattern of misrepresentation, underrepresentation and overrepresentation, which will be examined in detail by Solidarity in a series of articles, of which this is the first.

A Conspiracy of Silence

For some time, thoughtful observers of the political scene, students of government, union leaders, liberals and representatives of urban communities have watched with alarm the steady deterioration of the democratic process through continued inequalities in methods of representation.

While discrimination against voters based on race or color, prevalent in some sections of our country, is finally hitting the front pages of our daily newspapers, nationwide discrimination against voters based on geography is not even discussed, thanks to the efforts of those interests who have a stake in keeping millions of urban voters virtually disenfranchised.

The problem of unequal representation falls into three broad categories: unfair apportionment of state legislative districts, assuring almost perpetual minority party control of many of the country's state legislatures; variations in the size of Congressional districts, which are supposed to be of nearly equal population, and deliberate "gerrymandering," the practice of — and here we quote Webster's dictionary — "dividing a state into election districts . . . in an unnatural and unfair way, especially to give a political party an advantage over its opponent."

These series of articles will deal with each of these three categories, starting first with the most serious, the unfair state legislative district. We will examine each problem in some detail, and then offer some possible solutions.

A Nation-Wide Problem

The problem of state legislative malapportionment exists to some degree in almost all of our states. However, the degree of voter inequality is greater in some states than in others.

For example, city voters are most unfairly treated in California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey and Rhode Island, according to a study by Prof. Gordon E. Baker of the University of California, writing in "Rural versus Urban Political Power," one of the Doubleday Short Studies in Political Science.

On the other end of the scale are Massachusetts and Wisconsin, where, Prof. Baker asserts, country and city voters get equal representation. States where the urban population is underrepresented to only a slight degree include Arkansas, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The states not mentioned so far fall somewhere in between, with problems of underrepresentation ranging from serious to substantial. The state of Michigan falls into this latter category, and the remainder of this article will deal with Michigan in more detail, precisely because it does not represent the most extreme case.

Example: Michigan

Both houses of the Michigan state legislature present a problem of underrepresentation. The make-up of each does not reflect accurately the political wishes of the people of Michigan. However, it is generally recognized that the state senate is the more unrepresentative of the two. The lower house at least makes a pretense of representing people. The senate represents trees.

How did this happen? A little state history may help to explain.

Those who wrote Michigan's first state constitution — adopted in 1835 — made every effort to have the state legislature founded on a democratic basis of representation in BOTH HOUSES. This effort conformed with the requirements the U.S. Congress established in the Ordinance of 1787, which set up the Northwest Territory. The territory included Michigan.

It did not take our 19th century lawmakers long to recognize that population shifts might make it necessary to change the arbitrary geographic divisions set up earlier for the election of legislators. Consequently, at the constitutional convention of 1850, language was inserted in the constitution providing for the re-arrangement of senatorial and state representative districts every ten years, on the basis of the Michigan census.

(Such "re-arrangements" are today referred to as "reapportionment." Reapportionment simply means to re-divide districts in JUST proportion).

Michigan's second and third censuses, held in 1808, retained this method of reapportionment.

So far so good — on paper.

However, the state legislature followed the constitutional mandate after census figures showed a large increase, though legally and politically understandable: the reapportionment might favor the ruling politician who wants to legislate.

By 1950, the inequities were so intolerable — a few tens of hundreds of thousands in population by just one legislator — that reapportionment could no longer be a method of reapportionment instead of better.

"There's Some Danger in Democracy Going to the People"



In 1952, two proposals for state legislature were put forward by the labor movement to have equalized representation of both the house and the senate.

Even more important, the machinery for implementation of the legislature failed to act.

The other proposal, from the Michigan Manufacturers Association and the Farm Bureau by most of the state's organized "counter-proposal" designed to public. Masquerading under the name of "balanced legislature" is a permanent freezing of state geographic basis without removing inequities.

The same proposal also applied to the lower house, but only on a basis. The "gimmick" used here became known as the "moiety" clause. This clause is based on a French saying one-half.

The "moiety" provision of counties to be entitled to their own if they have a moiety of what is called the

Democracy in Our States?



Constitutional convention, except that it made the state census the basis for

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Radical Talk About Unbound Again



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word, "la moitie," mean-

mits a county or group
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of representation."

This ratio is simply the population of the state divided by 100.

If this sounds a little complicated, it is probably because the proponents of this plan meant to confuse the average voter as much as they meant to cheat the more populated areas. To dispel some of this confusion, let's use some up-to-date figures to show how this undemocratic clause works in actual practice.

According to final 1960 figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the current population of Michigan is 7,823,194. If you divide this figure by 100, you get 78,232. That's the "ratio of representation." This is the approximate number of people which each state representative district is supposed to have. But since "moiety" provides that any county or group of counties with just half that figure, or 39,116, is entitled to a state representative, it follows that great inequalities will be created. Thus, "moiety" actually prevents equal representation, allowing disparities of more than two to one.

Unfortunately for democracy, the "balanced legislature" concept — which froze state senate districts and provided "moiety" for house districts — was adopted by the voters, despite labor's best efforts.

What has been the result of the 1952 "reapportionment," which wasn't a reapportionment at all?

How Voters Get Cheated

The result has been the virtual disenfranchisement of thousands of Michigan voters. Let's look at some examples.

As a result of the 1958 elections, the lower house was evenly divided between the parties, with 55 Democrats and 55 Republicans. If the districts from which these state representatives were elected had been equal or nearly equal in population, the total number of people represented by each group should also have been nearly equal. Actually, the 55 Democrats represented a population of 3,435,659, (using conservative 1950 population figures), while the 55 Republicans represented a combined district population of only 2,936,107. Thus, about half a million Michigan voters went unrepresented in the house between 1958 and 1960.

(A similar breakdown for the 1961 Michigan state represented a population of 3,193,417, while the 22 Republican senators represented 3,178,349 people, or 15,000 less than the "minority" Democrats.)

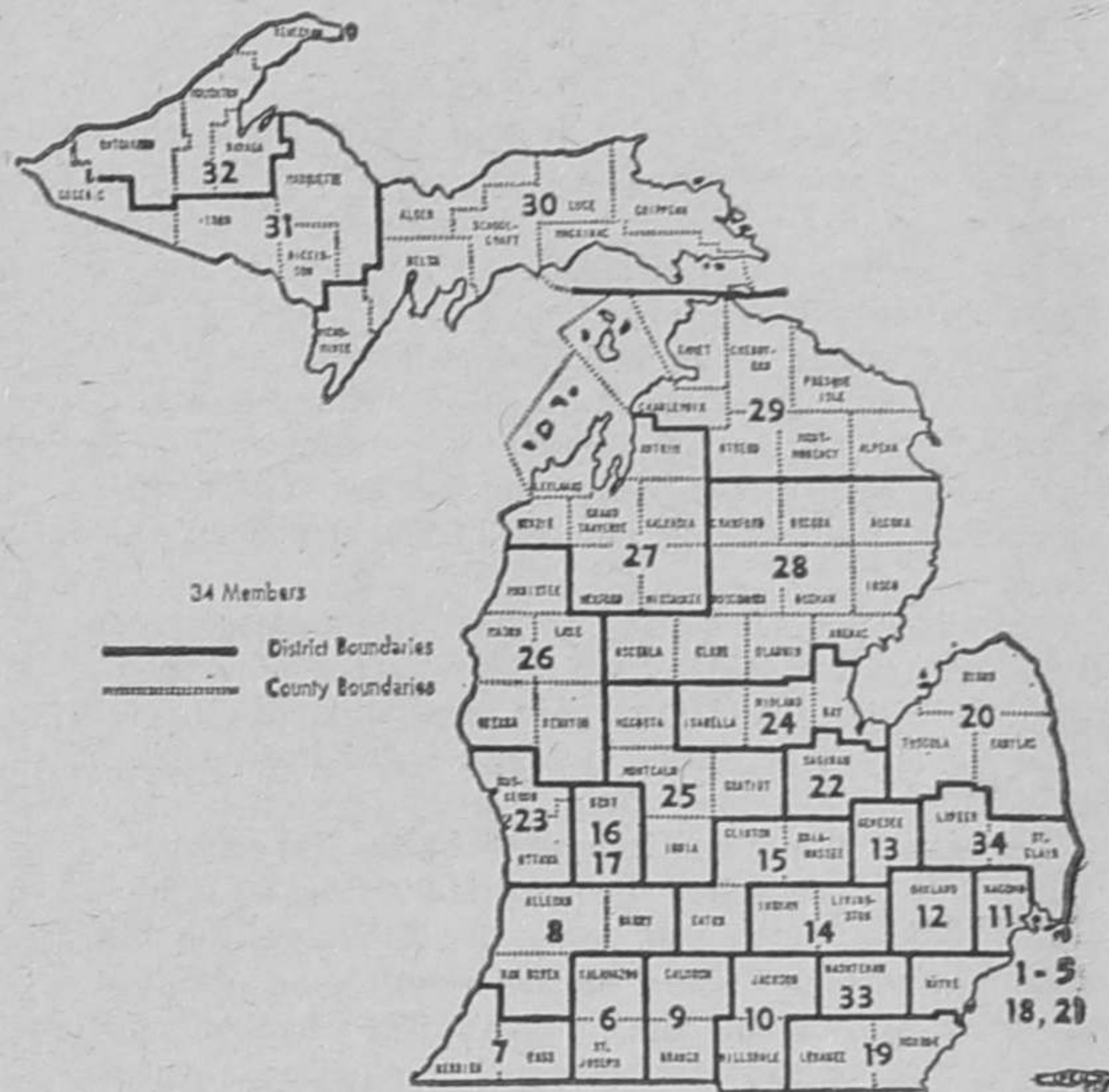
In the state senate elected in 1958, the 12 Democrat legislature, elected last November, was not yet available as this edition went to press. However, it is safe to assume that the 54 "minority" Democrats in the house still represent more people than the 56 "majority" Republicans.)

Let's look at it another way.



DEMOCRACY doesn't always win: This is a 1952 vintage picture of the Michigan Committee for Representative Government filing petitions with the state elections commission to get a reapportionment proposal on the ballot. The proposal, backed by labor, lost to a so-called "balanced legislature" plan backed by Big Business (see story). Pictured, from right to left, are Mayor Al Zak of Hamtramck, Mich., attorney Ted Sachs; Berniece Howell, committee chairman; Herbert McCreedy, who is now Michigan regional director for the National AFL-CIO, and an unidentified official of the elections commission. (Photo courtesy Michigan AFL-CIO News).

MICHIGAN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS



The 12th state senate district, with a population of 690,259, is entitled to one senator. The 27th state senate district, with a population of 90,650, is also entitled to one state senator. Thus, the people of Oakland County, who make up the 12th, are outvoted 7½ to 1 by the people of Antrim, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee and Wexford counties, who make up the 27th.

The 11th senate district, which covers Macomb County, has a population of 405,804. The 28th district, covering Alcona, Arenac, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties, has a population of 94,026. Macomb voters are thus outvoted more than 4 to 1.

Both Oakland and Macomb counties are part of the metropolitan Detroit area. The 27th and 28th district cover most of the northern part of Michigan's lower peninsula, a rural area.

The 13th state senate district, which covers Genesee County (including the city of Flint), has a population of 374,313. The 29th district, which covers the tip of the state's lower peninsula and includes the counties of Alpena, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Montmorency, Otsego and Presque Isle, has a population of 97,517.

The 55,806 people of the 32nd senate district, which covers the Upper Peninsula counties of Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon, are entitled to one senator. The 2,666,297 people of Wayne County (Detroit and some suburbs) are entitled to only seven senators. Detroiters are thus outvoted 7 to 1.

The picture is not much brighter when it comes to house districts. Mid-Michigan's Gratiot County, population 37,012, is entitled to one state representative. Metropolitan Oakland County, population 690,259, gets only six state representatives, or about 115,000 residents per representative.

Delta County's 34,298 people get one representative, and Bay County's 107,042 people get one representative. Huron County, population 34,006, gets one representative, as does Monroe County, population 101,120. The counties of Arenac, Gladwin, Missaukee and Roscommon, population 34,613, get one representative, and Ottawa County, population 98,719, gets one representative. Cheboygan, Emmet and Otsego counties with 37,999 people get one representative, but Saginaw County, with 190,752 people, gets only two representatives.

Grand Traverse and Kalkaska counties, population 37,872, are entitled to one state representative, but Washtenaw County, population 172,440, is entitled to only two. Houghton and Keweenaw counties, with 38,071 people, get one house member, but metropolitan Wayne County, with more than two and a half million

What's Happening To Democracy . . . ?

Continued from Page 7

people, gets only 38 house members. No wonder Detroit is listed as being among the ten most underrepresented cities in the United States in Prof. Baker's study.

These examples — many more could be mentioned — tell the story of what the 1952 "reapportionment" has meant to the voters of Michigan. This is not a case of minor ballot pilfering. This is the equivalent of wholesale theft, leaving the state's urban voters frustrated, their political will denied.

Cause and Effect

The "rotten borough" system by which Michigan Republicans retain control of the state legislature and cheat the state's voters has had some rather frightening results in terms of good legislation stymied during past legislative sessions.

For example, an amendment calling for state funds to finance free polio shots for needy children was defeated when 19 Senate Republicans, representing less than 2,850,000 people, voted against it, although 12 Democrats, representing almost 3,200,000 people, voted for it.

Similarly, a senate bill to liberalize unemployment compensation for laid-off workers was defeated by the same 19-12 margin. Here again, the "minority" Democrats actually represented a majority of the people of Michigan.

The same thing has happened in the lower house. When a Republican house committee bottled up a mine safety bill, a move was made to discharge the bill from committee. Such a motion requires an absolute majority vote of 56. The motion failed when only 55 representatives (53 Democrats, 2 Republicans) voted for it and 48 Republicans voted against it. But the 55 represented almost 3,500,000 people, while the 48 represented only slightly more than 2,500,000 people.

As a matter of fact, a case can be made which proves that much less than 1% of Michigan's population has life-or-death control over all legislation introduced in the state legislature.

It goes like this (according to the Michigan State AFL-News):

The state senate has what amounts to a veto power. No bill can be passed without the consent of the majority of the state senate. That body is controlled by a top-heavy GOP majority of 22, as opposed to 12 Democrats, thanks to the "frozen" district lines. The 22 Republicans are in turn controlled by a caucus of 12 ultra-conservatives who come from districts where winning the GOP primary is tantamount to winning in the general election. Those 12 received a combined vote of only 56,695 in the 1958 primary. The current population figure for Michigan is 7,823,194. Even if we grant that the population in 1958 was slightly lower, those 56,695 voters still represented much less than one per cent of the total population.

This minute segment, through its representatives in the state senate, is thus able to determine many facets of your daily life — how much and what kind of taxes you pay, how much you should get, if anything, in workmen's or unemployment compensation, your safety on the job, what kind of roads you'll travel on, whether your state parks should charge you admission, whether you may or may not be discriminated against because of your race, color or creed on the job or in public places, etc.

Of course a good governor can veto bad legislation and a more equally divided house can also slow the senate down, but neither can create good legislation unless the senate consents. Thus, these 12 ultra-conservatives representing such a small part of the people have a virtual veto power over desirable legislation sought by the vast majority of the voters of the state.

That is the end result of the 1952 proposal which established the "rotten borough" system in Michigan, a system which would put to shame even the original rotten boroughs of merrie olde England.

Small wonder that the big business, special interest groups and the Republican-Party of Michigan, for all their talk about constitutional revision, are not interested in true reapportionment. As we've said before, no politician wants to legislate himself out of a job, and no special interest lobbyist wants to let go of "a good thing." What does it matter to them that democracy goes down the drain in the process?

In future articles we will discuss the situation existing in other states, the related problem of Congressional re-districting and the solutions which have been offered to make our state and federal governments more representative.

Tax Concessions?

The Game's Not Worth the Candle

NEW YORK—Is it an economically sound policy for states to offer tax concessions in order to attract new investment and encourage new industry? Are such concessions worth the revenues foregone? Do they really help to stimulate the local economy?

These questions are explored by Dr. Kenyon Poole, professor of economics at Northwestern University and one of the nation's leading tax experts, in an article titled "Is The Game Worth The Candle" in the January issue of Challenge magazine, a monthly publication of New York University's Institute of Economic Affairs. It is Dr. Poole's conclusion that the game definitely is not worth the candle.

It cannot be proved that tax concessions or other subsidies achieve their intended goal, states Dr. Poole. "Unless there is some way to estimate fairly accurately the direct and indirect benefits and costs of an industrial development program," he warns, "there may be a tendency for the program to snowball excessively."

Dr. Poole believes that the economic structure of a state or municipality is not necessarily improved by adding new industries blindly. "If the same consideration is given to all new firms," he says, "without consideration of their need for tax remission or of the region's need for the industries represented by the new firms, it is likely that the program will be highly inefficient."

"Firms that do not need subsidies may be willing to accept them, thereby wasting tax money. Other firms, classified as 'fly-by-nights,' may remain only long enough to use up the tax subsidy, and then move on." Therefore, reasons Dr. Poole, the tax-exemption program should not be allowed to continue year after year without regard to changing economic circumstances.

The taxpayer, whose burden has increased greatly in recent years, does not want industrial property kept off the tax rolls, even for a few years, unless very clear economic benefits follow, says Dr. Poole. Also, the taxpayer wants to be reassured that industrial immigration does not so increase public expenditures that the additional tax revenues associated with new industries will be eaten up in higher budgets.

Dr. Poole points out that those areas fighting the emigration of industry are not likely to find tax concessions successful in stimulating new industry. "Their task," he says, "is to try to offset the disadvantage that causes the emigration in the first place."

He asserts that a firm re-

locates for many reasons, only one of which may be a tax subsidy. Many more important considerations exist such as markets, availability of skilled labor, satisfactory sites and access to raw materials. "A number of able investigators have reached the conclusion that the tax factor ranks very low among considerations leading to industrial relocation," says Dr. Poole. "They have decided that state and local money was unwisely spent."

Indiana and New Jersey are cited as examples of two states that have refused to confer tax exemptions on new industry.

Indiana stresses its freedom from state debt as an encouragement to industry and New Jersey emphasizes its natural advantages as well as its concentrated efforts toward developing a balanced economy.

In conclusion, Dr. Poole suggests broader and long-range planning, coordinated from the top, that takes into account different regional economic situations. "A healthy national economy requires that limits be set to the extent to which the states act independently and against each other's interests," he declares.

Retail Clerks Continue National Sears Boycott

CHICAGO—The National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, has voted to "reaffirm and intensify" the union's nationwide boycott of Sears Roebuck and Co.

At a special meeting here, more than 100 leaders of the RCIA from throughout the nation approved plans for stepping up the boycott of the giant chain.

James A. Suffridge, RCIA president, announced the union's objectives at the opening of the session. Three conditions must be met by Sears before the boycott will be lifted:

1. End "Shefferman-type" coercion and corruption in company relations.
2. Bargain in good faith once the RCIA has used the democratic process to win representation of employees in Sears stores. This includes no less than the form of union security provisions found in RCIA agreements with Mont-

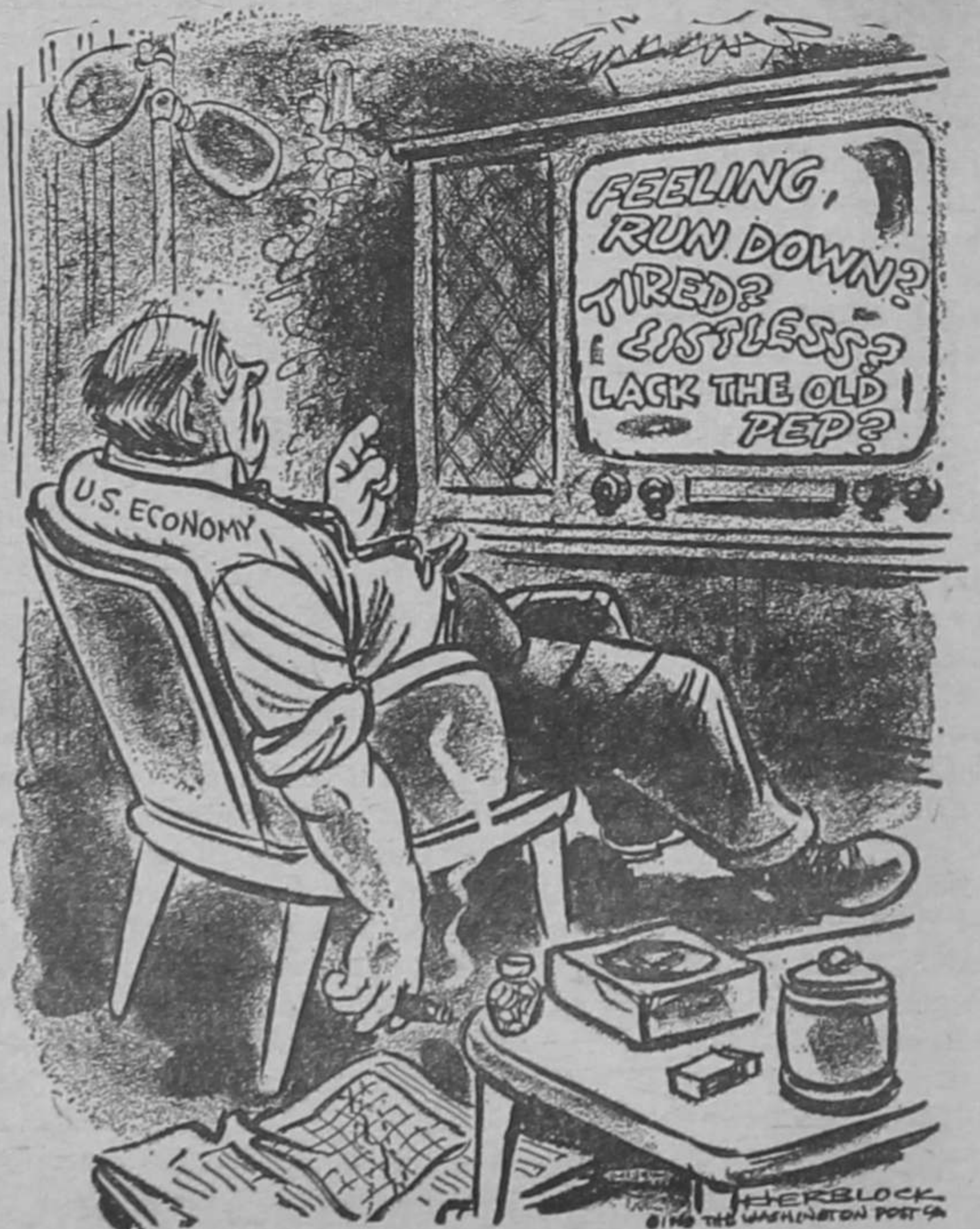
gomery Ward, Sears' largest competitor.

3. Clean up the San Francisco problem stemming from the improper firing of Sears' employees for honoring a legal picket line. This includes restoration of jobs, rights and seniority to all who were discharged. Almost all have been rehired, but the question of other rights and lost pay remains.

The resolution adopted by the committee included notification of President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, with which the RCIA is affiliated. The AFL-CIO is supporting the Sears boycott.

The representatives of the more than 350,000 members of the RCIA said their organization would continue to picket Sears stores on an informational basis, advise members of organized labor and the public at large of Sears' anti-labor policies, and step up demonstrations in various cities aimed at cutting patronage of the giant chain.

"In a Word, Yes"



SOLIDARITY
MAGAZINE
SECTION
UAW



VOICES RING OUT in stirring harmony as New World Chorus director Richard A. Huebner (right) guides the 80-member community group during a performance.

UAW Brings 'New World' of Music

A chorus of "ordinary" people has been setting Detroit on its ear, musically.

The group, comprised of some 80 voices, is UAW's New World Chorus which draws its talent — and there's plenty of it — from all walks of life throughout the Detroit area.

Its members are as young as university students and as old as retired workers. One member listed her occupation as "Grandmother and baby sitter," Olga Madar, director of the union's recreation department, said.

Others are stock handlers, auto assemblers, office machine operators, an auto body and parts inspector, auditor, tool designer, tool and die maker, library clerk, bank cashier, typists, housewives, pharmacist, teacher, engineer, drill press operator, music teacher—and an unemployed worker.

"We make it a point to not

be restrictive by age, ethnic group, or other ways; other choruses are, but we have faith in the ordinary person and the union wants this to be a community effort," said Richard A. Huebner, the chorus' professional director, who studied music both here and in Germany.

"We believe the men and women who make up the great part of the community can appreciate good music, and that there is inherent good taste in everyone," added Huebner, also a member of the Michigan Cultural Commission.

"Whether this relates to a person as a singer or a listener, we feel we are doing something very important in uplifting the community's cultural levels."

Response to the group has been enthusiastic. Its members travel from such widespread sections of the Detroit metropolitan area as Wayne, River Rouge, Inkster, Warren, and Centerline to take part in its rehearsals and programs.

And more than 400 persons crowded into the Solidarity House auditorium last month to attend a concert. Emergency seating had to be provided behind the choral platform.

The group usually presents about five concerts a year. In addition, the New Worlders have sung at veterans hospitals and some members have given programs at the UAW Michigan summer schools.

"Last year, we had seven engagements we were forced to turn down," said Stephen J. Moschina, chorus president. A tenor soloist who "started singing when I was a kid," Moschina is a machinist and a member of UAW Local 155.

Open to anyone in the community, whether a union member or not, the chorus now numbers approximately 80 members. Invitations now are open to competent singers to fill its few vacancies.

Before each musical season starts, any singer can sign up as a chorus member, Huebner said. "We charge no registration fee and we supply the music for them," he explained.

But once the season gets under way, anyone wishing to join the group must audition, he pointed out. Reason for this is to maintain the group's high standards, Huebner said.

Right now, the group hopes to gain at least one representative from each UAW local in the Detroit area among its members.



FORMER TENNIS CHAMP Florence Royal, who won top place in the U. S. Girls' National Tennis matches a few years ago, sings (center) alto with the chorus.



A TOOL DESIGNER by day, Clarence Cima (center) is a chorus baritone. He also is a member of a community symphony orchestra.



SINGING from his wheelchair is Steve Florescu, who works as a theme reader in his regular job.



JUST ABOUT TOTALLY BLIND is bass baritone Charles Lott (center). He's also learning to play the flute.



Local 900 Member Stars on Records

Cornell Blakely is a hot baseball player who also became a sweet singer. A member of UAW Local 900, Blakely is starred on two rhythm-and-blues and ballad phonograph records—and he hopes that's just the beginning.



CORNELL BLAKELY

A body shop tinner at the Wayne, Mich., Mercury plant, Blakely has been striving for a singing career since his high school years at Greensboro, S. C. He's been concentrating on semi-classical music.

"It's a tough road to the top," he said, "but I'm going to keep plugging away at it."

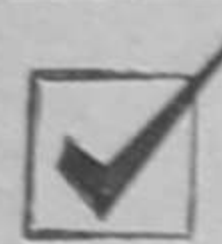
Although concentrating on his singing—he's a tenor—the Local 900 member was a hot-enough baseball prospect to be given a Brooklyn Dodgers try-out in 1951 after he had batted .555 with a semi-pro team.

Currently, however, his records are musical—"Promise to be True" and "Tell Me More."



ON CAMERA—The chorus was singing during a television appearance when this photo was taken.

Education CHECK LIST



Achieving community understanding of the UAW's aims and efforts isn't any simpler a task than any other the union is undertaking—and accomplishing. But UAW local unions are finding ways.

As long ago as 1955 the Education Committee

recommended to the convention that "invitations be issued to teachers, students, religious and civic leaders to visit union meetings, education classes, institutes and other special events to become more fully acquainted with the union and its members.

The latest to follow the Education Committee's lead is a Detroit local that has invited the city's board of education to allow high school students to attend union education classes held during the students' school hours.

"Acquainting them with the democratic processes of our society can be broadened to include those used to resolve the everyday problems of our workers," said the local's invitation. It went even further to include invitations to membership, executive board and stewards' meetings.

"It would be difficult to find a better way for the youth of our nation to become acquainted with our union," said Carroll Hutton, UAW education director, "and it would be equally difficult to find a better way for the union to make its goals and methods understandable to a generation that it will one day work with in the community."



The local union, looking for material to present a portrait and history of the UAW along with a record of its impact on our society, can find good use for two new pamphlets now available through the union's education department.

One is titled "Here We Are . . . 1,300,000 UAW Members . . . And Proud of It!" Here, in four pages, is given a panoramic view of the union in terms of the variety of its membership, the range of its accomplishments and the democracy of its methods.

The second pamphlet bears the title "The World Looks at the UAW." In it are numerous

testimonials by leading figures in government and religious groups in this country and leaders in other nations. In it also are editorial comments by various leading newspapers appraising the work of the union for its members.

Either or both can be used effectively in community public relations and in organizing. They can be obtained simply by writing to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich. The price for each is \$1 for 100 or \$8.50 for 1,000.



Those who have never worked on an assembly line very often cannot understand the passion with which a UAW member values the union which protects that part of his life spent in the factory. Now, they can know.

The reason has been put into fiction form for them by a young author, Harvey Swados, in a novel *On the Line*. Once an auto worker himself, Swados has sharply described life on the production line.

He has taken a crisis out of the life of each of eight men working on assembly. The emergencies vary: For instance, one deals with the fear of an older man competing with youth; another tells of a youngster's fumbling for emotional maturity; a third with a man's ambition. But the background for each is the same—the ruggedness of mass production work.

None who reads *On the Line* can close it without realizing vividly why the UAW was born—to bring some measure of security and dignity to industrial workers.

The UAW Education Department is able to make *On the Line* available to members for 30 cents a copy of a paperback edition. For copies, write to the department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Staffer To Study U.S. Policy, Labor

Joseph C. Berry, a member of the International Union's auditing staff, is on leave from his regular duties to attend



Joseph Berry

the School of International Service of American University at Washington, D.C.

He is one of four trade unionists who received AFL-CIO scholarships to attend the school, part of a program for international labor studies for American union members.

The program consists of nine months of classroom work and three months of in-service apprenticeship. The students study a foreign language, the international labor movement U.S. policies in foreign affairs, among other topics.

Those who complete the course are expected to be assigned to appropriate posts in the international labor field, either in government or in the international trade union movement.

Berry, a member of Ford Local 600, hopes to be assigned to the Middle East after graduation next fall.

Insight Into FDR the Man

Out of the maze of myths that has grown up around Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the human being has sometimes been hidden by the political legend. His passionate admirers have almost made him a demi-god. His enemies have painted a portrait of a modern day Machiavelli. But what of the man himself?

One of the better ways to sift out the essential man is to assay his metal in a real, personal, close-to-home crisis. Jean Gould has done just this in *A Good Fight* (Dodd, Mead & Co., 308 pages, \$4), a biography centered around FDR's struggle against polio, the disease that crippled but never conquered the smiling squire from Dutchess County, N. Y.

Some of this was dramatized in the play and motion picture *Sunrise at Campobello*, but Miss Gould's book goes further in that it pursues this personal struggle through the years FDR served as our nation's thirty-second President.

If you saw the play or movie, you're asked by Miss Gould to tramp over some of the same ground twice, but the effort is worth it. Many of the same people appear in both narratives, but the virtue of Miss Gould's book is the day-to-day detail given to FDR's physical, mental and emotional struggle that could only be suggested and sketched in the play.

Another plus factor for Miss Gould's book is that there you get the bonus of following also the medical profession's struggle against the virus. FDR not only beat polio himself, but he became a living example that awakened the public support that undoubtedly hastened the day when Jonas Salk was to be able to hand the world a vaccine and say "this will save your children."

In her clear and crisp prose, Miss Gould has fashioned a story that should fascinate a wide audience. Those who seek sentiment will get their lump-in-the-throat.

Those who are interested in this triumph of science over disease but haven't felt like wading through more scientific accounts of the battle, will be able to understand the struggle and the triumph in everyday terms.

But most important of all, those who have wondered what manner of man Franklin Delano Roosevelt was will come to a closer understanding of this fellow who could grit his teeth, rise on the painful braces that supported his withered legs, smile and tell a scared nation, "we have nothing to fear but fear itself."

Here is proof that FDR meant it when he said, "I'm an old campaigner, and I love a good fight." Here is a man.

CU To Probe Diet Fallout

MT. VERNON, N.Y.—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has awarded Consumers Union a \$20,000 research contract to help finance CU's research into the presence of strontium-90 and other radioactive elements in typical daily diets in 25 cities across the country.

Announcement of the AEC research contract came from Dexter W. Masters, director of Consumers Union. Consumers Union (often called CU) is the non-profit, non-commercial consumer organization—largest of its kind in the world—which publishes the monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports*.

According to Masters, the principal financial support for the new research project will be CU's own funds. Study was to begin in January, under the direction of Irving Michelson, director of public service projects at CU. Dr. Cyril L. Comar, director of the Laboratory of Radiation Biology and head of the Department of Physical Biology at Cornell University, will be co-principal investigator.

The new work will represent a greatly expanded follow-up to CU's pioneering studies of strontium-90 in milk and in the total diet, conducted without Government support and reported in *Consumer Reports* during the past two years.

In addition to strontium-90, seven other radioactive elements—some naturally occurring, some man-made—will be included in CU's new study: cerium 14, cesium 137, lead 210, plutonium 239, potassium 40, radium 226 and zinc 65.

To obtain samples of foods normally eaten in typical daily diets, home economists in the 25 test cities will prepare representative meals, package them in special containers and ship them to CU's consultant radiochemistry laboratories.

Like CU's earlier total-diet test samples, these will consist of the total food and water intake, including snacks, of teenagers. This age level is used, Masters said, because of the wide variety of foods included in teen-ager diets, making the samples fairly representative of the diet of somewhat younger children and of older persons who drink milk.

Additional samples, representing various age and economic levels, will be prepared in three of the 25 test cities.

Keep an Eye on EYE OPENER



INTERESTING people, saying interesting things are heard often on Eye Opener. Above, Dexter Masters of the Consumers Union is interviewed by Guy Nunn.

The 1960 presidential election is over for everyone except Guy Nunn and the EYE OPENER staff. According to eye witnesses, even Dick Nixon smiled while reading off the official electoral tally in the Senate. But for Guy and Company the issue still remains unresolved; that is, the exact, official number of popular votes President-elect Kennedy received.

It all stems from the pre-election EYE OPENER contest wherein ten war bond prizes were offered to those listeners closest to the new president's final, popular vote tally, by way of postcard-predictions.

Because of the closeness of the vote and such late-date changes as in Hawaii, Guy will ruefully testify there have been more so-called final vote totals than one could shake several sticks at. So, rather than choose arbitrarily and risk doing wrong to any of the contest-enterers, Guy is determined to hold out until a completely official, 100% accurate figure is available.

Once that figure is available and double and triple-checked the names of the ten winners will be announced on EYE OPENER and in SOLIDARITY and the bonds will be on their way.

Meanwhile, back at the EYE OPENER ranch, Guy and staff continue to roll with the daily mail, which never fails to include a number of queries as to the names of the contest-winners . . . If some official government figure isn't forthcoming soon to get him off the hook, says Guy, he's apt to petition Washington for abolishment of all future elections, or, at least, election contests!

. . . Say, have you heard EYE OPENER lately?

UAW SOLIDARITY

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DEPRESSED AREAS will get quick attention from his Administration, President-elect John F. Kennedy (left) pledges to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) after he had received a report calling for action on the problem submitted by a special task force headed by Douglass.

MONTHLY STRIKE REPORT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR DECEMBER, 1960

The following is a summary of Strike Fund Income and Expenditures for the month of December, 1960.

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS	
NOVEMBER 30, 1960	\$ 31,922,623.27
INCOME FOR DECEMBER, 1960	1,523,968.80
TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR	\$ 33,466,592.07
DISBURSEMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1960	472,036.90
TOTAL RESOURCES, DECEMBER 31, 1960	\$ 32,974,555.17

There are 10 strikes in effect at the present time involving 2,100 members of the UAW.

Local Dedicates Hall To Sitdown Strikers

FLINT, Mich.—Here in Flint, where the auto workers became the first workers in the industry to engage in a sit-down strike, they're not forgetting it.

Chevrolet Local 659 has dedicated its new hall to the 1937 sit-downers and other early union leaders.

"We must remain strong and united and if we do, the efforts of those who fought for a union in 1937 will not have been in vain," Carl Bramlet, local president, declared in a dedication speech.

Special messages of congratulations were received from UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Michigan Governor-elect John Swainson, and others.

Reuther said that the building denotes the progress and fighting spirit of Local 659.

"In 1937 a group of unionists in Flint made a move that changed American history," Bramlet said. "They won the right to bargain with General Motors in that historic 'Battle of Bull Run'."

Bramlet compared conditions in Chevrolet, prior to the union, to the early feudal system. He said that General Motors is no longer regarded as the enemy of labor but rather as a worthy opponent. The youthful 659 president lashed out at James Hoffa and Harry Bridges, saying that their actions bring discredit on all labor unions.

Bramlet paid tribute to members of the Local 659 Joint Council, the governing body of the local, saying that they were courageous enough to do their own thinking.

He pointed out that the local had been in the forefront of a number of campaigns citing the local's opposition to the increased water and sewer rates, opposition to increased Blue Cross rates and the endorsement of candidates in the primary election.

Atomic Plant Accidents Hit

WASHINGTON — A study of 40 reactor accidents prepared by the atomic energy technical committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department confirms the "validity of the trade union opposition to the construction of the untested fast breeder reactor near Detroit," UAW President Walter P. Reuther has charged.

Reuther, who also serves as president of the IUD, released the study two days after an accidental atomic explosion near Idaho Falls, Idaho, Jan. 3.

Many workers were injured and hundreds of citizens exposed to dangerous radiation in the accidents cited in the report, Reuther said.

"The Detroit plant, built in spite of an appeal by intervening unions, is 300 times larger than an experimental model which exploded at the National Reactor Testing Station, Nov. 9, 1955," Reuther said.

"In the face of this difficulty and the continuing inability to build fuel elements which would not 'bow' and thereby cause a reactor accident, the AEC permitted the Detroit Edison Company to proceed with the construction while delaying decision of the intervening unions' appeal against the construction permit.

"A study of reactor accidents released by the Industrial Union Department reveals for the first time the serious nature of reactor experimentation.

"It is clear from the reactor accident in Idaho that thousands of people would have been over-exposed to radiation if the stationary low-power reactor had been built in a populated area, just as the fast breeder reactor is being built in its first commercial size in the Toledo-Detroit metropolitan area.



INCREASING IMPORTANCE of women in the union movement was underlined with the appointment by President-elect John F. Kennedy of Mrs. Esther Peterson (right), legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, to be an assistant to Labor Secretary-designate Arthur J. Goldberg and director of the Department's women's bureau. Mrs. Peterson is shown here in a recent picture with two other union women active in leadership positions: Mrs. Caroline Davis (left), director of the UAW women's department, and Mrs. Agda Roissel, permanent delegate to the United Nations from Sweden, who was a union leader there before becoming the first woman to occupy the high UN post she now holds.

Top 'Team' Named For Labor Dep't.

WASHINGTON—Selection of the top echelon which will serve under Secretary-designate Arthur J. Goldberg in the Labor Department has been completed by President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Included in the list were a lawyer, a business executive, the president of a state central body, and three union staff representatives.

Kennedy's Labor Department appointments included:

• W. Willard Wirtz, 48, a Chicago law partner of Adlai Stevenson, to serve as Under Secretary of Labor. Wirtz served

as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board in 1946 during the Truman Administration.

• James J. Reynolds, 54, a Schenectady, N.Y. management consultant and recently a vice president of ALCO Products, Inc., to be Assistant Secretary. Reynolds served on the National Labor Relations Board from 1946 through 1951.

• Jerry R. Holleman, 41, of Austin, Tex., a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as Assistant Secretary. Holleman had served as president of the Texas State AFL-CIO since its creation in 1957, and for four years prior to that was executive secretary of the Texas State Federation.

• George L-P Weaver, 48, assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as a special assistant to the secretary. Weaver, an adviser at two International Organization conventions, worked nearly three years in Asia for the AFL-CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He is slated to become Assistant Secretary for International Affairs upon the completion of George Lodge's term of service in June.

• Mrs. Esther Peterson, 54, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, to be an assistant to the secretary and director of the Women's Bureau. A former assistant education director and later legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, Mrs. Peterson has served on the Labor Department's advisory committee on the Women's Bureau.

• Charles Donahue, 48, research director for the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, to be Labor Department solicitor. A lawyer, Donahue served previously as an assistant solicitor in the department from 1939 until 1953, with the exception of three years of military duty and a year's service as labor counsel to the Democratic Policy Committee on Capitol Hill during the unsuccessful Taft-Hartley repealer fight in 1949.



WILLIAM W. WIRTZ, Chicago lawyer and member of the UAW's Public Review Board, has been named undersecretary of labor in the incoming Kennedy administration. He is expected to resign his PRB position upon Senate confirmation of his new post. Wirtz had been on the PRB only a few months (Solidarity, Nov. 18, 1960).

Carrier Corp. Boycott Asked

Support for a "Don't Buy" campaign against Carrier Corp. because of bitter anti-union activity which forced a strike by a United Steelworkers local at Syracuse, N. Y., has been urged by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

In his capacity as head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, Reuther asked all IUD affiliates to inform their members of the strike.

"When an employer declares all-out war on a union," Reuther wrote, "it is necessary for the entire labor movement to do what it can to help in the struggle."

Reuther said the Steelworkers fight against Carrier was similar to the UAW's struggle against Kohler Co., the United Rubber Workers' fight against O'Sullivan Rubber Co., and the Textile Workers' battle against Harriett-Henderson Mills.

Eight Key Proposals Listed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has presented an eight-point 'priority' legislative program to Congressional leaders of both House and Senate. The eight points follow. (For story see Page 1.)

• Presidential authority to invoke a \$10-a-week cut in personal incomes taxes for 10 weeks when unemployment, which would cost approximately \$205 million, exceeds 7%.

• Emergency supplementary unemployment insurance, which would cost approximately \$205 million a month, including payments to jobless persons with substantial earnings records who are not now insured.

• An immediate 10% increase in social security benefits, amounting to \$100 million a month. The AFL-CIO said no increase in social security taxes would be required before 1962.

• Federal incentive grants of \$300 million to stimulate action on state and local public works projects already engineered and approved but temporarily shelved.

• Tax relief for small business by reversing the corporate tax structure so that firms would pay a 22% normal tax and a 30% surtax, instead of the present 30% basic tax and 22% surtax.

• Easing of terms on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration to stimulate home building.

• Accelerated placement of government contracts both for construction and the purchase of supplies.

• Revision of Federal Reserve Board policy to provide for purchase of securities of varying maturities, with a view toward lowering long-term interest rates.

The latter two steps require "executive action and leadership," the AFL-CIO statement noted.

The eight-point program, the council said, would "stimulate sufficient economic activity, with enough speed, to reverse the present decline and set the stage for the long-range and structural programs that are necessary to sustain a balanced and growing full-employment economy, with reasonable price stability."

Ford Locals Support 991

DES MOINES, Iowa—UAW Ford locals throughout the country have pledged strong support to Local 991, on strike here against a Ford Motor Co. farm implement plant since Nov. 17.

The pledge came at a meeting early this month of representatives of Ford locals called by Ken Bannon, director of the National Ford Department.

Some 230 members of Local 991 struck the plant over a company imposed work standard in the welding department which the union charges is "unfair and impossible to meet."

"This is the longest strike against Ford since we gained bargaining rights in 1941," Bannon said. "It is important to all of us — so important, this is only the second time we've had such a nationwide gathering of all locals over a strike."

Bannon charged the company was not bargaining in good faith, and was taking advantage of its high inventory of farm implements and the fact that the market for its products was down.

"If Ford succeeds in establishing an abnormal work standard here," Bannon said, "there is no reason to believe the pattern won't succeed in other plants."

Bannon said the representatives of the 57 Ford locals attending the meeting expressed determination to back the strike and agreed "not only to give financial support to Local 991, but to help in every way open under our contract with Ford and under the union constitution."

Bannon called the strike "unfortunate," pointing out that the company's adamant position which forced the walkout was undermining the "good relations" the union and company had constructed in the past.



Ask Congress Action On 8 Priority Bills

Continued from Page 1

nents in the House of Representatives and the Senate have been maneuvering for the most favorable political advantage in both rules and committees.

Within a week after the new Congress convened, influence of the new, liberal Democratic administration appeared to have helped shape an important victory in putting a stop to the roadblocks the House Rules Committee had been accustomed to throwing up against much needed legislation.

The Committee, comprised of eight Democrats and four Republicans, had been able to do this because the Republicans habitually have joined by two Dixiecrats, re-

sulting in a blockading six-to-six vote.

The committee is specially important because it screens major bills before they reach the House floor. Thus, its tie votes have blocked, delayed or modified much of the legislation backed by liberals and labor.

However, House Speaker Sam Rayburn now is reported ready to insist on addition to the committee of two more Democrats and one Republican. This would give the regular Democrats their needed voting majority on the group, so necessary to the fate of Kennedy-proposed-or-supported bills.

At about the same time, the Senate — by a heart-breaking margin of only four votes — put off its expected showdown on ending the filibuster. The decision came in a 50-to-46 vote on a test question of sending to committee two proposals to make it easier to end filibusters on such matters as civil rights.

But Mansfield pledged that the Senate Rules Committee, which he heads, would send back one of the bills for Senate consideration at a later date. This is expected to be a measure backed by many liberals to limit debate through a three-fifths vote. The current rule calls for a vote of two-thirds plus one.

Big 3 Gets UAW Plan

Continued from Page 1

communities and reduce damage to the national economy that would otherwise result," UAW President Walter P. Reuther said in a statement released Jan. 7.

Reuther cited as an example: "If reduced sales face a plant with the necessity to reduce employment by 20%, the UAW's proposal calls for shutting down the plant completely one week out of five instead of effecting the same reduction of manhours either by working four days a week or laying off 20% of the workers."

In event of a 20% cutback in the industry as a whole, the UAW proposal would directly add in excess of \$22 million per month to the total purchasing power of the workers involved, compared with four-day work weeks.

"Indirectly it would add much more to the nation's purchasing power at a time when this is the key to reversing the forces of recession, since these millions of dollars spent by auto workers would provide employment for other workers throughout the economy," Reuther said.

The UAW proposal was submitted orally to the managements of the Big Three in separate meetings early this month. It has been taken under consideration by the various corporate managements.



APPOINTED director of the Illinois Department of Labor, UAW Region 4 Director Robert Johnston will take a leave of absence from his union post until he completes the temporary term he has accepted as the head of the state agency. Johnston was appointed by newly-elected Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

2 Sub-Councils Set Meetings

Two Ford sub-councils will hold meetings in Solidarity House the latter part of January, with discussion of recommendations on contract demands to top the agenda, it was announced by Ken Bannon, director of UAW National Ford Department.

Sub-council No. 7, composed of delegates representing members who work in Ford parts depots, will meet Jan. 23 and 24, and sub-council No. 8, made up of representatives of skilled trades workers in Ford plants, Jan. 25, 26 and 27.

UAW Vice President Norman Matthews and Reg. 1A co-director Joe McCusker, both members of the IEB skilled trades committee, will address delegates to sub-council No. 8.

In addition, the skilled trades sub-council will hear talks by Robert Mills, chairman of the National Skilled Trades Advisory Committee and president of Local 155, and from a representative from the UAW Aircraft Department.

Both sub-councils will elect a negotiator to represent each group, while sub-council No. 8 also will elect a member to the National Skilled Trades Advisory Committee and a member to serve on the Ford National Council resolutions committee.

Both meetings also will consider resolutions on various matters of interest to the members they represent.

Plans are being made to have representatives from other skilled trades sub-councils participate in future meetings of Ford sub-council No. 8, Bannon said, in order to achieve "positive coordination."



UAW President Walter P. Reuther (left) addresses Women's National Democratic Club in Washington.

Nation's Biggest Job is Jobs, Reuther Tells Dem Women

WASHINGTON — Top item on America's "agenda of unfinished business" which must be faced by the incoming Kennedy Administration is "getting America back to work," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the Women's National Democratic Club at a meeting here.

Reuther predicted the country will face a jobless rate of 8% in February, "unless we have some drastic action . . . to commit this nation to full employment and full production."

"Our basic problem is we don't know how to manage an economy of abundance,"

Reuther told the luncheon meeting.

"In 1960, the United States had a greater steel capacity lying idle than the Soviet Union has in its whole economy."

"In 1959, we wasted over 200 million tons of steel — more than all underdeveloped countries in the world could use for the next three years."

"This economic waste is the key to where we're going at home and in the world," Reuther said. "We must learn to manage it by sharing it in a way to create economic growth and development."

Turning to international problems, Reuther charged,

"we are losing in Africa, we are losing in Asia, we are losing at our back doorstep of Latin America . . . We are identified with the status quo in parts of the world where the status quo isn't good enough and denies people even minimum standards of decency and self-respect."

Among several other key items Reuther listed as "unfinished business" were education, civil rights and medical care for the aged.

"No industrialized nation in the world has done so little to provide for its senior citizens," Reuther said in urging support for medical care for the aged through Social Security.

Job Losses Hit 20-Year Peak

Continued from Page 1

in each of the 21 manufacturing industry groups covered by the Labor Department computations, including auto, aircraft and missiles, and farm equipment.

The heavy unemployment increase pulled the national jobless rate up to 6.8%. Any figure over 5% is considered by economists to show a serious weakness in the economy.

Here are some of the bleak effects of the recession on the economy:

1. Many UAW members, in the auto, aircraft and agricultural implement industries particularly, have been hit hard by recession layoffs. Heavy numbers of assembly, parts, and supplier plant workers have been laid off in the auto industry; many others are on short weeks.

Aircraft and missile workers have been hurt by unemployment at plants such as Douglas (both on the West Coast and at Tulsa, Okla.); Chance-Vought, Fairchild, Bell and Niagara Frontier.

In the farm implement industry, thousands of workers have been laid off at Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester and some Caterpillar Tractor plants.

2. In industry as a whole, a noticeable dropoff in production was coupled with the disclosure that the average factory worker at year's end had less purchasing power in his paycheck than he had at its beginning.

3. While some economists predict only a "mild downturn," labor researchers foresee an additional unemployment rise, possibly to a

six million total, in the next few months.

4. Industrial production now is 6% below January, 1960, levels and still falling.

5. About 25% of industry's plants and machines are idle.

6. Inventories of new, unsold automobiles in dealers' hands now are more than a million. This is about 40% greater than the previous high at this time of year. Moreover, a

considerable number of these unsold new cars are 1960 models, and inventories of new, unsold 1961 cars have been rising at about 50,000 a month.

7. The nation's basic steel industry production has hovered at about half its productive capacity for the past six months. There are no signs of a substantial pickup.

8. Business failures rose 10% to 15,400 last year, a postwar peak.



'Guess What — We Ain't Imaginary Characters After All'

Swainson Gives Priority To Fight for More Jobs

LANSING, Mich.—Top priority has been assigned by Michigan Governor John Swainson to easing the state's critical unemployment problem.

Swainson said, in his inaugural address on New Year's day, that the crushing problems of the unemployed was one of "four broad, major areas to which we must address our energies with vision and thoughtful concern".

THE OTHER THREE major areas listed by Swainson were the field of human rights, health and welfare problems, and conservation, recreation and the tourist industry.

"On the economic front, the challenges are very great, indeed, because of the crucial need for more job opportunities in our state," Swainson said.

We must concern ourselves both with the very immediate need of re-employment of our jobless citizens and with stimulating the creation of still more jobs to keep pace with our growth in population.

"I shall strive vigorously to put into effect a program to strengthen Michigan's economy during the 1960's—a program to provide more jobs by attracting new industries—by diversifying our industrial base and by strengthening existing business and industry.

"The nation must be made even more aware of Michigan's unsurpassed assets for industry, of our great force of highly skilled workers, of our unmatched industrial know-how."

SWAINSON ALSO STRESSED the need to improve programs for the young as well as the aged. He said that the quality of education must be constantly improved "if we are to enable our children to keep pace with the tremendous technological advances of our times."

He pinpointed the need for equal access to schooling and equality of opportunity to all children.

Swainson expressed equal concern for the state's growing aged population. "Shall our senior citizens, who have contributed so much to our collective progress and well-being, now be cast aside and relegated to second class citizenship or shall they be permitted to rightfully share in the fruits of their toil and effort?" Swainson asked.

"We must develop and act on new concepts and approaches in this very important field of aging and the aged so that these citizens, too, may enjoy full measure of dignity and security," Swainson added.

Swainson took the oath of office at noon Inaugural ceremonies held on the steps of the Capitol Building. Taking the oath of office with Swainson were Lieutenant Governor T. John Lesinski, Attorney General Paul Adams, Secretary of State James Hare, Auditor General Otis Smith and Treasurer Sanford Brown.

SWAINSON HAD HIGH praise for retiring Governor G. Mennen Williams in remarks he made before a record turnout at the Inaugural luncheon.

"It is for each of us to make certain integrity of government is maintained at the high level

of the last dozen years," Swainson said at the luncheon.

"To Governor Williams I wish to express, for myself and all our people, our deep appreciation for the high example he set for us, for the goals he established, and for the goals he established, and for the achievements that he has accomplished."

"We wish him Godspeed on his new assignment with full confidence that the nation and the world will benefit enormously through the wisdom and dedication that he will bring to his very vital part in the State Department.

"The legacy of good, honest, clean government he leaves us is a great gift, indeed."

MITCHELL URGES

Higher Jobless Pay for Longer Time To Cope With Present Day Needs

Washington—The nation faces "a problem of growing unemployment" in 1961 and action must be taken to insure that unemployment compensation payments are "of sufficient duration and amount to meet the needs of the times," outgoing Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has declared.

In his final year-end statement, Mitchell said the jobless problem is complicated by the fact that much of the current unemployment involves "experienced men and women, 1 million of whom have been out of work for over 15 weeks."

The secretary said that when

Automation Cuts Down on Employment

DETROIT—The impact of automation on employment in the auto industry was revealed in some startling statistics released this week by Max M. Horton, director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Despite a 21% increase in auto production during 1960, auto employment showed an increase of only 2.6% over the 1959 figure.

In 1960 6.7 million cars were produced as compared to the 5.6 million in 1959. Yet only 7600 employees, counted on a monthly average, were added to the work force which produced 1,100,000 more units than in 1959.

In the over-all state employment record, 2,535,000 persons were employed, a mere 11,000 more than the 1959 average.

the nation begins recovering from the current slump, the first thing that will happen will be that the hours of workers on short work week will be lengthened before laid-off employees are returned to pay-rolls.

"In such a situation," he declared, "unemployment insurance is a first line of defense for individuals and for the economy."

Reviewing the labor-management picture in 1960, Mitchell said it was a year of "highly significant" industrial relations, with the fewest work stoppages since 1942

Auto Negotiations Highlight This Year's Bargaining Schedule

Negotiations between the Auto Workers and the automobile industry's "Big Three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—will highlight the nation's collective bargaining picture during 1961.

The automobile industry contracts, covering more than 600,000 UAW members, expire in August. Also up for negotiations late in the year will be the Auto Workers' pacts with the smaller companies in the automobile field and the union's agreements with the agricultural implement industry. An additional 200,000 unionists will be affected by these negotiations.

All told, 1961 will see contract negotiations covering more than 2 million workers. In addition, according to Labor Dept. estimates, some 3 million workers will receive deferred wage increases this year as the result of contracts negotiated in 1959 and 1960.

Not included in these compilations—but still of major importance because of their total effect on the collective bargaining picture—are the thousands of contracts which will be negotiated in 1961 by building trades unions, other crafts and industrial unions at the local or regional level.

IN ADDITION TO THE automobile and farm implement contracts, 1961's negotiations will center on the Rubber Workers' pacts with Firestone, Goodyear and U.S. Rubber—which expire in April and May; the con-

tract of 35,000 Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers members with the electrical division of General Motors; Packinghouse Workers and Meat Cutters contracts with Armour, Swift and Wilson, covering 25,000 workers; the pacts between the Ladies' Garment Workers and the dress manufacturers' associations, involving 84,000 unionists; and the Maritime Union's agreements with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers, affecting 37,000 seamen.

The 1961 collective bargaining picture could also include negotiations, in the aircraft, telephone and railroad industries, where contracts permit wage reopeners during the year. Another 1 million workers potentially could be involved in any reopener talks.

The automatic wage increases which take effect in a number of key industries this year range from 14.3 cents an hour in the construction industry downward to 6.4 cents an hour in the clothing industry.

Disabled Veterans May Be Eligible For Tax Exemption

All veterans who are receiving a pension from the Veterans Administration of 10% or more for either a service connected or non-service connected disability, may be eligible for tax exemption on the first \$2,000 assessed valuation of their homes provided their property is not tax assessed for more than \$7,500 (tax assessed valuation is not to be interpreted as purchase or sale valuation).

These veterans should make application for this tax exemption at their local tax assessor's office as soon after January 1, 1961, as possible, inasmuch as each county or township has a different tax review period.

They will have to present their discharge papers, their last pension check or a letter from the Veterans Administration, certifying entitlement to a pension, and a contract, deed or other documents showing they are buying or own the home on which they are requesting tax exemption.

Widows of any wartime service veteran may be entitled to this \$2,000 tax exemption also.

City of Detroit residents should apply at the City Tax Assessor's Office, Room 810, City-County Building, corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, before March 22, 1961. This tax office is open from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

If any further information is desired, please contact the UAW Veterans' Department.

SUB Taxable

It has been ruled that SUB payments are earnings and subject to Federal Income Tax.

If you have not kept a record of the amount you received last year in SUB benefits, we suggest that you request this information from your employer.

New Leadership!



West Side Local 174



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THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

We Must Make Democracy Work at Home If We Hope To Sell It to the World

By HARRY SOUTHWELL

In the "Cold War" between Communism and Democracy the United States of America is a symbol of Democracy. We are the wealthiest nation in the world. Our scientific and industrial know how has enabled us to produce goods and agricultural products beyond our ability to consume.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS of our great wealth are being donated to most of the "free" countries of the world to build their economic, industrial and social structures which are considered a prerequisite for bolstering a democratic form of government and an effective deterrent against any form of nationalistic dictatorship.



HARRY SOUTHWELL

We are encouraging these "have not" countries to establish a system which will give them more food than they can consume, more goods than they can purchase, automation which will give them an army of unemployed, scientific health knowledge that will prevent disease and prolong life (if they can pay the price).

In other words, we are helping other countries to build our own outworn system which if allowed to continue will destroy the high standard of living which it helped to create in America, and in doing so could endanger our democratic form of government at home while we are spending or donating billions of dollars in an effort to bolster democracy in other countries.

IT IS A GREAT TRAGEDY that the leadership of American big business and the professions who during the last twenty years have shown such initiative in developing productivity are refusing to accept any responsibility or exert any initiative to correct the serious economic results of this industrial revolution.

Democratic freedom is a wonderful thing, but in order to protect these freedoms they must be applied so that they do not destroy the freedom of other segments of our society. When free enterprise through automation, administered pricing and collusion creates any army of unemployed workers, it is taking away the freedoms that those workers have a right to expect and freedom of enterprise must be regulated either voluntarily or by governmental action, otherwise those affected will ultimately destroy free enterprise and indirectly our democracy.

6 1/2% or nearly five million American workers are presently totally unemployed. This does not take into account the great number working short work weeks and this number will increase steadily during the next few months.

WE CAN ONLY HOPE that the new administration in Washington can, through positive leadership inspire a feeling of responsibility in leaders of industry, labor and civic groups which will activate the initiative and know how that has accomplished so much in the productive field in the solution of the problems it has created.

MANY UNPROTECTED

The state health department estimate 57 per cent of the children in Michigan of the ages 1 through 4 years haven't had three shots of polio vaccine. Paralytic polio strikes hardest and most often in these youngsters. They need the protection of polio vaccine more than any other age group. Is your child protected?

STRIKES HARD

Young adults between the ages of 25 and 29 have a special need for protection against paralytic polio. These young adults have one of the highest death rates from polio. All young adults, as well as all youngsters, need to be immunized against paralytic polio.

FIRESTONE FAX

Firestone Company and Workers Proud of Winning a Safety Award

By OREN HUBBARD

The company's recent safety award was well earned, and a source of pride to them — and rightly so.

It was a fine tribute. In this award, your Editor wishes to congratulate you—the hourly-rated employees, for you, almost single-handedly, have made it possible.

There have been obstacles, such as faulty machinery, anti-safety attitudes on the part of some foremen, etc., and it has been only through your long experience and proven ability that you have been able to avoid many serious accidents. As Jake said, "There have been many 'near-misses' that could have been 'hits.'" We cannot always depend on that.

IF THE COMPANY now will entertain the thought that, in the future, Safety will also encompass the over-all Health Welfare, and Well Being of its employees, then we will progress to bigger and better awards.

After all, we, like Firestone, are intensely proud of its name, its records, and its products.

And, we want Firestone to like us, and believe that they do.

And, incidentally, Firestone, old boy, if you do like us, how about giving us a Real Christmas Party next year.

Spend a little—you'll get it back two-fold—I promise you.

Reward your good, safety-minded, hard-working, sincere workers with a few of the "good things in life."

Make Mary Kujat a "believer" again.

Come on—it won't hurt—give some turkeys—about 500 of them—give the kiddies nice gifts that will last and that they can, in turn, show their kiddies and say, "See how much my daddy's plant thought of him."

Let everyone come—there are some, like Cliff Zanley, who have never attended a Firestone Party because their children were too old, and they couldn't bring their grandchildren.

Make it a big get-together. It won't cost you a cent, and you know it.

You are in the enviable position of being able and capable of being just the best "little ole Santa Claus ever." How about it?

Incidentally, some who want to, cannot make those parties—why should it be compulsory to attend in order to win?

WHAT'S NEW? As we again enter the new and leave the old, it brings to mind the old question: "What will you do about it?"

Will you strive to make new friends? Will you try to strengthen the friendship of the old ones?

Do you believe you can do a better job for your country, your state, your family, Firestone and yourself this coming year of 1961?

And will you try?

Will you endeavor to obey the teachings of the Almighty,

and "Love Thy Neighbor" just a little bit more?

If you can answer "Yes" — then you will be a better friend and a better citizen tomorrow.

SUGGESTIONS: There are, at least, two Department heads, who do nothing but knock our suggestion program and, worse, ridicule those who write them. This is unfair and shows a complete lack of co-operation and understanding of the idea behind the entire set-up.

Do we get the full benefit or not, under these conditions? Perhaps some foremen need a little education along these lines.

Some are curious as to why no picture was taken of the plugged blower pipes, which caused the fire in the machine shop. This is one of the examples of "over-all" safety.

SILHOUETTES: Congrats to Phil Patterson on his retirement—many happy years for you.

What has Dolinsky got on Ed Reno? He's the only recipient of a Christmas cigar from Ed.

Why is Brock called the "dirtiest" foreman? Sure, and it's that shop-coat you're a-wearing, Brock.

Webster doesn't list any "Francie," Red, you're still a bunch of "O.K." gals.

Leimback says, holidays agree with Osack, he smiles on the first day back.

CHRISTMAS CAN HAVE its touch of sadness too: Notably, to the McHatties who lost his wife's mother—Chuck Lokuta, a brother; Jake Matter's father, and Dominic's mother-in-law. Our sincere regrets. Also to the family of Pete Fisher—we will

Relocated Company Agrees to Pay Former Employees Share of Profits

NEW YORK—A unique agreement, in which a relocated company will pay severance pay to former employees out of future earnings, has been signed by Local 422 of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the Horsman Doll Co.

The company closed down its Trenton, N. J., plant in June, 1960, and moved to Columbia, S. C. Under the agreement, the company will pay 2.5 per cent of its profits, before taxes, for the years 1961 through 1963 into a fund which will be distributed to the former employees on a scale based on seniority.

Clergyman Says We Should Stop Importing Farm Labor

St. Louis—A leading expert on farm labor has strongly appealed for the repeal or "radical" overhaul of the program of importing Mexican workers, as the vital first step toward relieving the "miserable plight" of American farm workers and their families.

Unionization is the best hope of ultimate solution, Msgr. George G. Higgins told the Catholic Economic Association at its annual meeting. Higgins is director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Higgins urged extension of the federal minimum wage, noting that average farm worker earnings total less than \$1,000 a year and for child labor protection, noting the "ugly" fact that 457,004 children from 10 to 15 years of age worked for pay on factory farms during 1957.

BUT, HIGGINS WARNED:

miss this guy. Nice to see Archie again—he's always welcome. Where's "Pappy?"

Don't you ever get sick of those "Flounders," Rosy?

Don't forget Joe Osack for your tax returns, service with a smile—no extra charge.

Is it true—"Mike" Erdody is to give up his American citizenship? Bring her over here, Mike. And—why are you always in a hurry?

Have you read Wentzel's latest book, "How to Handle Your Car—on Ice." Careful, it could cost another transmission and another vacation.

BUMPING: While we are always in favor of seniority, we think it should work for everyone. We, nevertheless, feel a little sad when we see single men and those with wives working, men with few responsibilities, continually "dumping" family men and fellow workers off jobs. Some of these boys have rough going, and need a little extra money. Let's show a little more "milk of human kindness."

LET'S DREAM: As many of you know, inspection now demands a better product than has ever been produced before — at Firestone. They sit back and demand it—but they don't say HOW.

All this they want from equipment which has been used for 23 years—without change or even improvement.

All the blueprints, the theory, the education, or the wishful thinking won't replace worn and obsolete equipment. No use crying or making threats—a man can do what he can do—no more. If you want a better product, spend some money and we'll give it to you. And production, too.

Don't forget—the incentive, with its high rate of production and production with "Reckless Abandon" is your idea, naturally you will have an occasional failure—don't blame us.

And to Engineering: Don't give us token assistance or evasion or "malarkey," give us constructive, concrete help.

We promise this does not include Fraternizing.

EBBTIDE:

Did you waste the day or lose it; was it well or poorly spent? Did you leave a trail of kindness or a scar of discontent?

As you close your eyes in slumber, do you think that God would say

You have earned one more tomorrow by the work you did today? Asta La Vista

TIME STUDY



"What's a girl like you doing in a joint like this?"

Ask Congress Action On 8 Priority Bills

Continued from Page 1

nents in the House of Representatives and the Senate have been maneuvering for the most favorable political advantage in both rules and committees.

Within a week after the new Congress convened, influence of the new, liberal Democratic administration appeared to have helped shape an important victory in putting a stop to the roadblocks the House Rules Committee had been accustomed to throwing up against much needed legislation.

The Committee, comprised of eight Democrats and four Republicans, had been able to do this because the Republicans habitually have joined by two Dixiecrats, re-

sulting in a blockading six-to-six vote.

The committee is specially important because it screens major bills before they reach the House floor. Thus, its tie votes have blocked, delayed or modified much of the legislation backed by liberals and labor.

However, House Speaker Sam Rayburn now is reported ready to insist on addition to the committee of two more Democrats and one Republican. This would give the regular Democrats their needed voting majority on the group, so necessary to the fate of Kennedy-proposed-or-supported bills.

At about the same time, the Senate — by a heart-breaking margin of only four votes — put off its expected showdown on ending the filibuster. The decision came in a 50-to-46 vote on a test question of sending to committee two proposals to make it easier to end filibusters on such matters as civil rights.

But Mansfield pledged that the Senate Rules Committee, which he heads, would send back one of the bills for Senate consideration at a later date. This is expected to be a measure backed by many liberals to limit debate through a three-fifths vote. The current rule calls for a vote of two-thirds plus one.

Big 3 Gets UAW Plan

Continued from Page 1

communities and reduce damage to the national economy that would otherwise result," UAW President Walter P. Reuther said in a statement released Jan. 7.

Reuther cited as an example: "If reduced sales face a plant with the necessity to reduce employment by 20%, the UAW's proposal calls for shutting down the plant completely one week out of five instead of effecting the same reduction of manhours either by working four days a week or laying off 20% of the workers."

In event of a 20% cutback in the industry as a whole, the UAW proposal would directly add in excess of \$22 million per month to the total purchasing power of the workers involved, compared with four-day work weeks.

"Indirectly it would add much more to the nation's purchasing power at a time when this is the key to reversing the forces of recession, since these millions of dollars spent by auto workers would provide employment for other workers throughout the economy," Reuther said.

The UAW proposal was submitted orally to the managements of the Big Three in separate meetings early this month. It has been taken under consideration by the various corporate managements.



APPOINTED director of the Illinois Department of Labor, UAW Region 4 Director Robert Johnston will take a leave of absence from his union post until he completes the temporary term he has accepted as the head of the state agency. Johnston was appointed by newly-elected Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

2 Sub-Councils Set Meetings

Two Ford sub-councils will hold meetings in Solidarity House the latter part of January, with discussion of recommendations on contract demands to top the agenda, it was announced by Ken Bannon, director of UAW National Ford Department.

Sub-council No. 7, composed of delegates representing members who work in Ford parts depots, will meet Jan. 23 and 24, and sub-council No. 8, made up of representatives of skilled trades workers in Ford plants, Jan. 25, 26 and 27.

UAW Vice President Norman Matthews and Reg. 1A co-director Joe McCusker, both members of the IEB skilled trades committee, will address delegates to sub-council No. 8.

In addition, the skilled trades sub-council will hear talks by Robert Mills, chairman of the National Skilled Trades Advisory Committee and president of Local 155, and from a representative from the UAW Aircraft Department.

Both sub-councils will elect a negotiator to represent each group, while sub-council No. 8 also will elect a member to the National Skilled Trades Advisory Committee and a member to serve on the Ford National Council resolutions committee.

Both meetings also will consider resolutions on various matters of interest to the members they represent.

Plans are being made to have representatives from other skilled trades sub-councils participate in future meetings of Ford sub-council No. 8, Bannon said, in order to achieve "positive coordination."



UAW President Walter P. Reuther (left) addresses Women's National Democratic Club in Washington.

Nation's Biggest Job is Jobs, Reuther Tells Dem Women

WASHINGTON — Top item on America's "agenda of unfinished business" which must be faced by the incoming Kennedy Administration is "getting America back to work," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the Women's National Democratic Club at a meeting here.

Reuther predicted the country will face a jobless rate of 8% in February, "unless we have some drastic action . . . to commit this nation to full employment and full production."

"Our basic problem is we don't know how to manage an economy of abundance,"

Reuther told the luncheon meeting.

"In 1960, the United States had a greater steel capacity lying idle than the Soviet Union has in its whole economy."

"In 1959, we wasted over 200 million tons of steel — more than all underdeveloped countries in the world could use for the next three years."

"This economic waste is the key to where we're going at home and in the world," Reuther said. "We must learn to manage it by sharing it in a way to create economic growth and development."

Turning to international problems, Reuther charged,

"we are losing in Africa, we are losing in Asia, we are losing at our back doorstep of Latin America . . . We are identified with the status quo in parts of the world where the status quo isn't good enough and denies people even minimum standards of decency and self-respect."

Among several other key items Reuther listed as "unfinished business" were education, civil rights and medical care for the aged.

"No industrialized nation in the world has done so little to provide for its senior citizens," Reuther said in urging support for medical care for the aged through Social Security.

Job Losses Hit 20-Year Peak

Continued from Page 1

in each of the 21 manufacturing industry groups covered by the Labor Department computations, including auto, aircraft and missiles, and farm equipment.

The heavy unemployment increase pulled the national jobless rate up to 6.8%. Any figure over 5% is considered by economists to show a serious weakness in the economy.

Here are some of the bleak effects of the recession on the economy:

1. Many UAW members, in the auto, aircraft and agricultural implement industries particularly, have been hit hard by recession layoffs. Heavy numbers of assembly, parts, and supplier plant workers have been laid off in the auto industry; many others are on short weeks.

Aircraft and missile workers have been hurt by unemployment at plants such as Douglas (both on the West Coast and at Tulsa, Okla.); Chance-Vought, Fairchild, Bell and Niagara Frontier.

In the farm implement industry, thousands of workers have been laid off at Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester and some Caterpillar Tractor plants.

2. In industry as a whole, a noticeable dropoff in production was coupled with the disclosure that the average factory worker at year's end had less purchasing power in his paycheck than he had at its beginning.

3. While some economists predict only a "mild downturn," labor researchers foresee an additional unemployment rise, possibly to a

six million total, in the next few months.

4. Industrial production now is 6% below January, 1960, levels and still falling.

5. About 25% of industry's plants and machines are idle.

6. Inventories of new, unsold automobiles in dealers' hands now are more than a million. This is about 40% greater than the previous high at this time of year. Moreover, a

considerable number of these unsold new cars are 1960 models, and inventories of new, unsold 1961 cars have been rising at about 50,000 a month.

7. The nation's basic steel industry production has hovered at about half its productive capacity for the past six months. There are no signs of a substantial pickup.

8. Business failures rose 10% to 15,400 last year, a postwar peak.



'Guess What — We Ain't Imaginary Characters After All'



DETROIT UNIVERSAL

Universal Workers Enjoy Holiday Festivities and Christmas Spirit

By PAULINE MAYNARD

Now that the traditional holiday festivities are practically over, we may do well to concentrate our efforts with a strong will and determination to make the coming year a progressive and prosperous one.

New Year resolutions are generally made and kept but for a short time and then completely forgotten until next year.

Let us endeavor, this year, to dedicate our lives to worthwhile deeds and let the good in us predominate over the bad. Try to be considerate of others' feelings, and at the same time, be helpful whenever possible. If you follow this course, I'm certain you can proudly glance back a year from now and take inventory on yourself and realize life is not so bitter after all.

Will you give it a try? I know you won't regret it.

OPERATIONS IN OUR plant have been curtailed with a mere skeleton crew of employees working during the holiday weeks, thereby making this article without news and activities throughout the shop.

I do, however, want to inform you about a special Christmas gift that was presented to George Petersen, general foreman of the Assembly Department.

It's a gift that he will cherish for the rest of his wash days—a diamond studded belly button brush with full instruction on its usage. This brush was highly recommended by the Naval Space Reserve.

Another comical gift was given to a fellow worker (no name for this one, of course) that was beautifully boxed and wrapped. Upon opening it a pair of size 40 men's shorts revealed themselves and were monogrammed "Dead End."

I WAS INFORMED that this man is quite a braggart and and perhaps this will keep him quiet for a while. This gift created quite a few good laughs to those

Discount Cards For Drug Supplies

A plan worked out with UAW Local Unions which provide from 10 to 15 percent discounts on medicine and drugs in gaining widespread popularity in the light of high medical cost today.

Arrangements have been made with the Regal Drug Centers and Local 174, UAW to offer this discount to their members.

All members are entitled to a 10 1/2 percent discount and retired members a 15 percent discount.

See your Steward or Committeeman for discount cards.

who inspected it more closely.

I would again like to remind you of our Credit Union Meeting set for Saturday, January 28, 1961, at 8:00 p.m. Try to be there promptly. The meeting will be held at Local 174 Hall, 6495 West Warren Avenue as usual.

The tension to many, created by Mary Jane Chandler's, Ball Grinding Department, expectancy to motherhood has finally been eased and we can all breathe freely again. It's a boy. He tipped the scale at 7 lbs. 15 ozs.

Mary Jane pulled out of this ordeal (Caesarean section) with flying colors. We're all happy for you two. It's the first baby for them, you know.

Jerry (the daddy) is a Corporation Attorney for a large trucking firm. Congratulations to you both. Also to Grandma Wolff,

Edna, that is, from Transportation Department.

ROY PASTULA'S MOTHER passed away after a prolonged illness.

Mr. James Murphy, father of Norman Murphy, general foreman of Transportation Department, passed away at the ripe old age of 94 years.

Condolences and heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved. May the Lord comfort you in your sorrow.

Wisconsin Unionists Pay Fines For Crossing Picket Lines

Wisconsin Supreme Court has upheld the right of a union to levy fines against members who cross the union's picket lines.

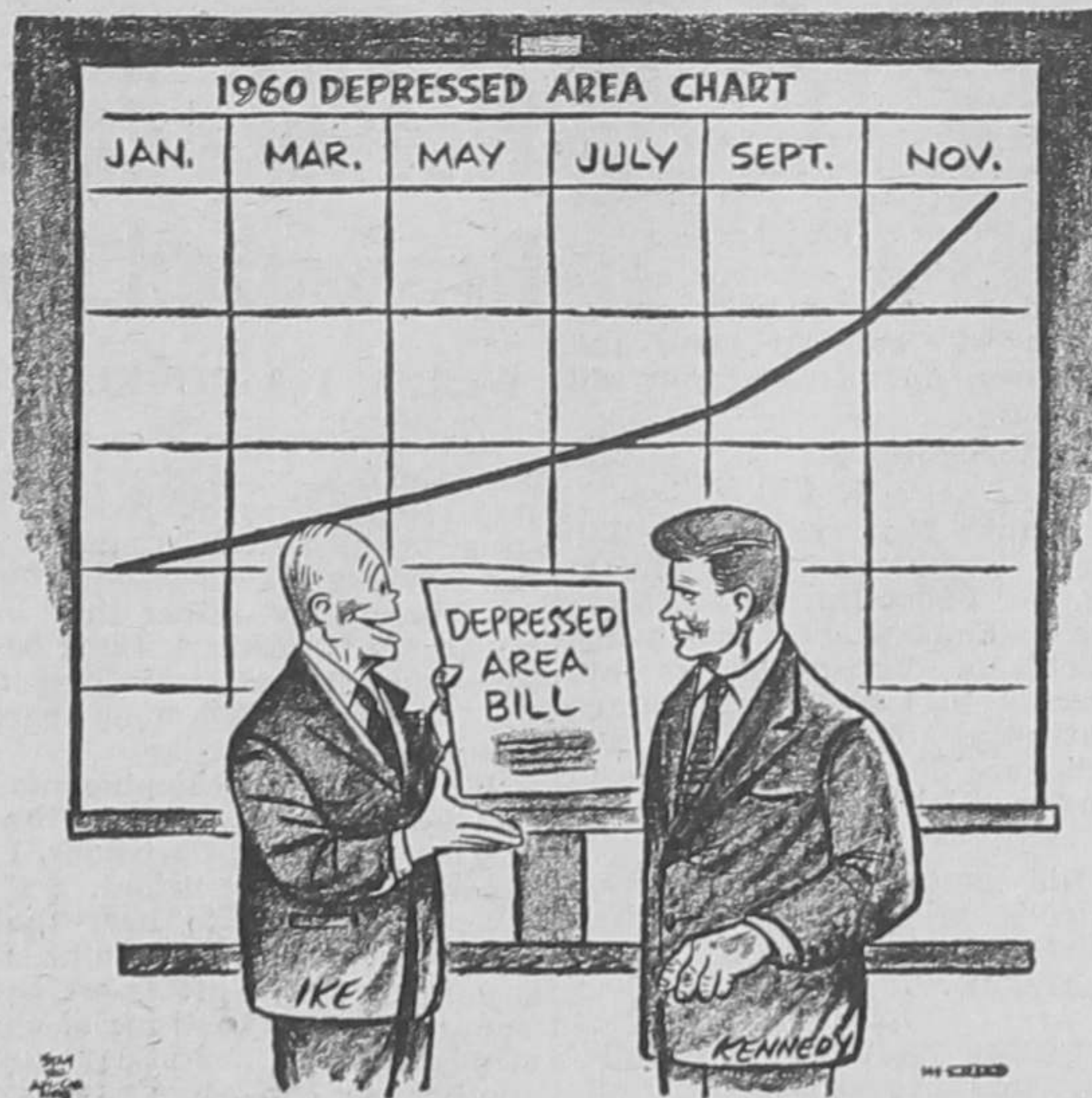
Unanimous decision, written by Justice George Currie, set aside rulings by Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and by Circuit Court Judge Elmer Roller. Although WERB has ruled that the fines were "unfair labor practices" and ordered unions not to collect them, the Court held that only NLRB could assert jurisdiction.

It added, "A union without power to enforce solidarity among its members when it resorts to a strike . . . is a much less effective instrument of collective bargaining than a union which possesses such power."

Decision came in similar cases involving International Association of Machinists and United Auto Workers.



Here's One I Vetted Twice



Special Committee named by Pres.-elect Kennedy to work out depressed area program for the new session of Congress is shown at its first meeting in Charleston, W. Va. Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D.-Ill.) is shown at center rear; to his right is Myer Feldman, slated to be associate special counsel to Kennedy in the White House, who is top staff officer of the group. West Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley is a member of the committee.

FEDERAL SCREW WORKS

Norm Meloche Was Delegate At Skilled Trades Confab

By NORMAN J. MELOCHE

Hi, folks, here it is 1961 and we haven't as yet settled all of our scores for 1960. It seems that the Internal Revenue Department has a slight claim on our earnings for the past twelve months.

A few years back the average American citizen used to fear the idea of March, then our benevolent rulers decided that they would graciously extend it to the 15th of April. This, in our own humble opinion, is just a case of prolonging the agony.

We always have and still do claim that to house, feed, clothe, care for and educate a dependent on \$600 a year is the next thing to impossible. As the father of seven hale and hearty children we class ourself as somewhat of an expert on the subject.

LOOKING BACK on the past 12 months insofar as our own employment has been concerned one has to admit that earning wise, the employees of Federal Screw Works have fared quite well.

True, it tapered off in the last quarter, but the nine months preceding that were quite lucrative.

Our only wish is that we could say as much for the immediate future but frankly we are not too optimistic.

AS MOST OF YOU KNOW your editor was elected as a delegate to the skilled trades conference held in Chicago this past month. During the course of the conference some twenty

resolutions were presented, discussed, debated, and acted on. Nineteen of these resolutions dealt directly with language we hope to have included in the next contract negotiations. While some of these were utopian in character the most of them dealt with good sound basic points which can and should be included in the new contracts. These varied in character from standardization of the apprenticeship requirements and abolishment of some orphan classifications to the insertion of some teeth in a moonlighting clause. One resolution asked that funds be made available for the publication and circulation of some type of news-letter among the members of the skilled trades group. In this manner the groups from all parts of the country could keep in closer contact and work in unison for the accomplishment of our aims.

Taken all in all it was an excellent conference with some very good addresses by some of the best speakers in the union today. While we are not glib enough to believe that all of the things acted on will reach the final stages, we are hopeful of seeing at least some of them become part and parcel of the new contracts.

Well, folks, that about covers it for this month, as of this writing we can't extend much hope to you laid-off members. While the picture has not brightened much, by the same token neither has it gotten any darker, so keep your spirits up and we may see you back on the job in the near future.

(Editor's note: Our typesetters seem to make a habit of getting our good friend Norm Meloche in the doghouse by lousing up his copy.

In the last issue an article should have read: "Henry Olaszewski should resolve to get to work a little later, he is always waiting for someone to open the gate for him." The "to get to" was left out of the sentence, completely changing the meaning and getting Norm in a hassle with one of his good friends.

We are sorry, Norm. Will try to do better this year. The Editor.)

NOT CHOOSY

Pollo strikes the unimmunized no matter where they live, what they do or how much money they have. Protect yourself and members of your family from the unnecessary tragedy of paralytic polio. Make your every member of your family is immunized.

Disability Pension Benefits Non-Taxable

Disability pensions payable under the Company Pension Plans are not subject to Federal Income Tax, and are excluded from gross income under Section 105 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code which provides:

"Gross income does not include . . . wages or payment in lieu of wages for a period during a which the employee is absent from work on account of personal injuries or sickness."

The exclusion of disability provisions from gross income Section 105 (d) is specifically covered by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service issued on April 11, 1956 (T.D. 6169), Section 1.105-4 (a) (3) (i) of such regulations provides:

"If a plan provides that an employee, who is absent from work on account of a

personal injury or sickness, will receive a disability pension as long as he is disabled, Section 105 (d) is applicable to any payments which such an employee receives under this plan before he reaches retirement age, but section 105 (d) does not apply to the payments which such an employee receives after he reaches retirement age."

Further recognition by the Internal Revenue Service of the exclusion of disability pensions from gross income is found in a recent ruling of Internal Revenue (Rev. Rul. 57-76, I.R.B. 1957-9, p. 10) defining the term "retirement age" for the specific purpose of determining until what age a disability pension may be excluded under Section 105 (d). Such ruling defines "retirement age" as:

"(1) The lowest age specified in the appropriate written employees' pension or annuity plan at which the employee, had he not been disabled and had he continued in such employment, would have had the right to retire without the consent of the employer and receive retirement benefits based on service to date of retirement computed at the full rate set forth in the plan, i.e., without actuarial or similar reduction because of retirement before some later specified age, provided, however, that such retirement age corresponds with the employer's actual practice and is reasonable in view of all the pertinent facts and circumstances; or . . ."

On the basis of the above reference it is clear that disability

pensions payable under the Company Pension Plans are excluded from gross income until the recipient reaches the age of 65—the earliest age under the Pension Plan at which he would have the right to retire without consent of the employer and at the full benefit set forth in the plan for normal retirement.

Individuals who are receiving a disability pension and who have not yet reached the age of 65 should be advised that the disability pension need not be included in gross income. If any office of the Internal Revenue Service questions such action they should be referred to the provisions of the regulations noted above and should be advised to refer any question which they may have to the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D. C.



Workers in Plant 18 of Ternstedt Division held a holiday dinner party in the plant and raised \$110 for the St. Mary Home for the Aging. Shown above presenting the check are L to R: Virginia Strzalka, Vera Klauza, Sister Mary Richard from the Home and Helen Taras.

(West Side Courier Photo)

TERNSTEDT FLASH

Kennedy's Distressed Area Program Should Aid Economy in Near Future

By ALEX PENMAN

It's going to be a tough winter and spring, but by mid 1961 a recovery may begin in jobs and production. These are the views of noted economists regarding this nation's economic welfare as we are barely started into 1961.

These same views could well be applied to Ternstedt and to the entire auto industry. In a frantic endeavor to make Nixon and the GOP look good, the auto industry deliberately overproduced in 1960. This resulted in an all-time record stockpile of over a million cars at the year's end.

AS A RESULT of this overproduction we now are faced with short work weeks and layoffs until this stockpile is diminished. This applies not only to automobiles but also too electric appliances and many other lines of industry.

Fourteen of the country's leading economists recently met in New York and suggested that a recovery will begin by mid-year.

The main reasons they cited are:

1. Continued strong spending by consumers.
2. Buying by business.
3. Strong government buying.

The last is expected to play the strongest part. The new administration will take strong and positive action to get our nation's economy back on the right track and stronger government spending aimed at helping our distressed areas will be one of its primary objectives. Incidentally, Detroit and Michigan will benefit both directly and indirectly from the Distressed Area's Economic Aid Bill now in Congress.

WE TOO CAN HELP in the nation's economic recovery. When you are in the market to buy anything—no matter how small or how large—before you buy look and see if the product is made in America. Let's buy American. If you can't see where the product is made just ask a salesman. It may cost you a few more dollars but by buying American we are giving work to an American workman receiving good American dollars at union rates and union hours.

We in the auto industry get fairly good wages but we cannot expect to continue im-

proving our economic position unless we patronize our fellow American worker whom we expect to buy the product we produce.

When the balance of foreign trade was in our favor, we did not follow this line of reasoning. Things were different then—the dollar was king and many foreign countries needed assistance on the road to recovery. Now these countries by and large have recovered and are taking business away from us.

BY THE USE OF THE latest type of automated machinery in modern factories, paid for by American dollars, and paying substandard wages they are stealing our markets at home and abroad. We can do something about the home market. "Charity begins at home" is an old saying. Let's remember it and start buying American or we might find our auto industry in the same position as the sewing machine industry.

Do you know that you can't even buy an American built sewing machine anymore. Recently a friend of ours went out and tried to buy one and found it couldn't be done. She even called the Better Business Bureau and they assured her there is no such animal as a 100% built-in-American sewing machine.

But let's get to a totally different subject, but one of vital importance to us all. Brother Bill Nation, formerly of inspection in Department 7 writes from Maybury Sanatorium, Northville, regarding the importance of getting a chest x-ray regularly.

"Dear Friends,

"I am writing this from my bed in Maybury Sanatorium where I have been since last March. My name is Bill Nation and many of you know me and are good friends of mine.

"I was shortwinded and didn't feel good for some time but neglected to get regular x-rays which were available to me free at the Mobile X-

Ray Unit or at Herman Kiefer. This, I neglected to do, and as a result here I am flat on my back. That's where I will remain for some time to come.

"The only time I leave my bed is to go to the bathroom. Here is my average day: For breakfast—a shot of streptomycin and five pills followed by more of the same for lunch and supper. Then if you are improving after ninety days, they stop the shots and give you thirty-three pills per day for the next 190 days.

'So, friends, take my advice and get your chest x-ray or you will end up here, and heaven knows when you will get out.

"Your friend,
"s/ Bill Nation."

Thanks for your advice, Bill. Here is his address: William Nation, Room Inf. 1105-1, Maybury Sanatorium, Northville, Michigan. Visiting hours are from 3 to 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. If you folks are out that way, drop in and visit with him or drop him a card.

Bill wants to thank his many friends in Plant 18 for their kindness to him since he entered Northville.

THERE WERE MANY wonderful Christmas parties in the different departments of Ternstedt recently and it's too bad the spirit of these parties cannot be continued throughout the year.

At least one of the parties made the local press when the West Side Courier printed a nice story and a picture on the party held in Department 7. The participants in this fine party donated a nice sum to the St. Mary Home for the Aged plus some tasty holiday food.

Sisters Virginia Strzalka, Verne Klauza and Helen Taras of Department 7 are to be congratulated on the organizing and cooking of the food for this worthwhile party in which 150 participated. Many other sisters and brothers helped to make this party a huge success. Not forgetting management who also cooperated.

If I have neglected anyone who aided in the success of this party, please pardon me since we only have so much space in the paper.

See you next month, folks.

**ATTEND
YOUR UNION
MEETINGS**

DETROIT BRASS AND MALLEABLE

Fumes from Lift Trucks Health Hazard in Plant

By ERNEST J. GRAMLICH

Now that the holidays have passed we can all settle down and readjust ourselves to our normal way of living. Seems it takes a couple of months of buying and preparing things for Christmas, and then when it does finally arrive, it is over before you know it. Even the headaches. I hope everyone had an enjoyable holiday. I did.

Getting away from the holidays and back to the shop news, we have been receiving numerous complaints from our people about the gasoline driven lift trucks operating in the buildings, especially in the cutting room.

I am not blaming the driver, because, after all, he is only doing his job as he is told to do it, but I am blaming the Company for not taking protective measures to correct this stinky situation. I'm talking about the exhaust fumes in case you didn't know.

If you've ever been in the cutting room while one of these trucks are in there, you would know what I was talking about. There is so much blue smoke you can't see from one end to the other end of the room. This is not a very healthy condition and if some of management would leave their nice clean offices and stand around and get their lungs full of monoxide, maybe they would do something about it. Think of the people who are breathing these fumes every time these trucks come in.

Several months ago the Engineer inquired about this condition, but when he found out it probably cost money, he forgot about it. It has been suggested

that the exhaust be piped into the offices to get immediate action. Let's all work on this and see if the situation can't be remedied.

Even the foremen run for cover when they see these trucks blowing out their smoke.

DID YOU EVER SEE Ben Wawhowiak chomping on the tid bits after the union meetings? Well, believe it or not, he had his jaws working pretty well a couple of weeks ago, so well in fact he chomped his choppers right through his tongue for a few stitches. Take it easy, Ben, don't try to eat it all at once. Stretch it out a little.

Jack Joiner of the Foundry was in the hospital to have his tonsils out. Jack is back to work now.

Our able committeeman, Gus Rohloff, entered the hospital for surgery. After five days in the hospital, Gus is now recuperating at home. We all wish you a speedy recovery and return to work soon. We miss you.

Chester Choinski and James Mabry are still on sick leave. Hurry back folks.

BROWNIE HUNT of the cutting room was beaming again the other day. Brownie is the proud father of a baby girl. That's a boy and a girl for the Hunts now.

Next month, I think I will have further news on the Blood Bank which hasn't progressed so well lately. Ray Love has taken over the chairmanship and promises action for the next meeting.

See you all next month.

AVON TUBE

Workers Enjoy Gift Turkeys Presented By The Company

By JUANITA STICKLER

Hi Folks. We had a very safe and sane Christmas here. In fact Jack Klein thought having a sprig of mistletoe hanging by the coffee tables would be living too dangerously. Either that, or he figured it wasn't working because no one had kissed him in the two days that it hung there—before he tore it down.

We heard many compliments on the turkeys given us by the Company for Christmas. I know mine was delicious.

We were sorry to hear that some of our members think it is a joke to take notes off the time cards. This cost one of our members eight hours pay and another one two hours pay. The notes were to tell them to report for a different time than usual. One of our boys had no phone so he missed eight hours. Someone called the other one and he missed two hours. This is definitely not a joke.

The Company again has asked us to tell you to leave the time

cards alone. And to be very blunt: "somebody's gonna get clobbered if they don't."

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK everyone for their consideration in the use of the parking lot. Their not parking across the end of the lot has cleared up all our problems. Thanks again.

Two Benders were asked in the office after Jim Hammond had been timekeeping in the department for two weeks.

We would like to make it very clear that we don't accept his figures as accurate, regardless of how much the Company assures us that they have to be correct. We also feel that if the Company is losing money all they have to do is to take a good look around to see where the waste really lies.

As far as disciplinary action, they will look pretty ridiculous trying to explain to an arbitrator that the people don't really have to go to the rest room, that it is all in their mind.

IT WAS A VERY NICE gesture on the part of the afternoon shift to invite the Committee to their Christmas Party December 22nd. Some of the girls who were laid off came in and got the tables ready, served the food and stayed to clean up afterwards. It was potluck and everything looked to pretty and tasted delicious. We really enjoyed it.

I know everyone missed Ruth Bradbury. She has been the Guiding Light of the Christmas parties for the afternoon shift ever since I can remember. She is on the sick list at this writing, but we hope she will be back soon.

Hope this will be a very Happy and Prosperous Year for every-



"He's going a little bit too far!"