The Real Story of Kohler Strike: Inhumanity

WASHINGTON — The almost-forgotten side of the long battle between the Kohler Co. and its workers — the issues which brought about the strike in the first place — was finally aired before the McClellan committee here.

UAW Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey, last week's principal witness, described in detail the "inhuman and unsafe" conditions to escape which the workers organized.

Even so, the story got little farther than the committee records. This was not what the packed press-table was looking for. Newspapers generally gave scant attention to this side of Mazey's testimony, concentrating instead upon the more dramatic, perhaps, but less significant exchange of insults between the UAW officer and Lyman Conger, company attorney.

More Than Money

Yet Mazey unfolded a story reminiscent of the long years before industrial unions existed. It was the sort of story which most Americans assume had ended a generation ago.

"While Kohler workers were denied their equity in terms of wages, pensions, hospital-medical protection and other areas related to economics, their most serious grievances related to the inhuman, unsafe and dangerous working conditions which existed in the plant, particularly in the

Continued on Page 7

UAW SOLIDARITY

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

Vol. 1, No. 14 — **3-5-8 Edition** — March 17, 1958

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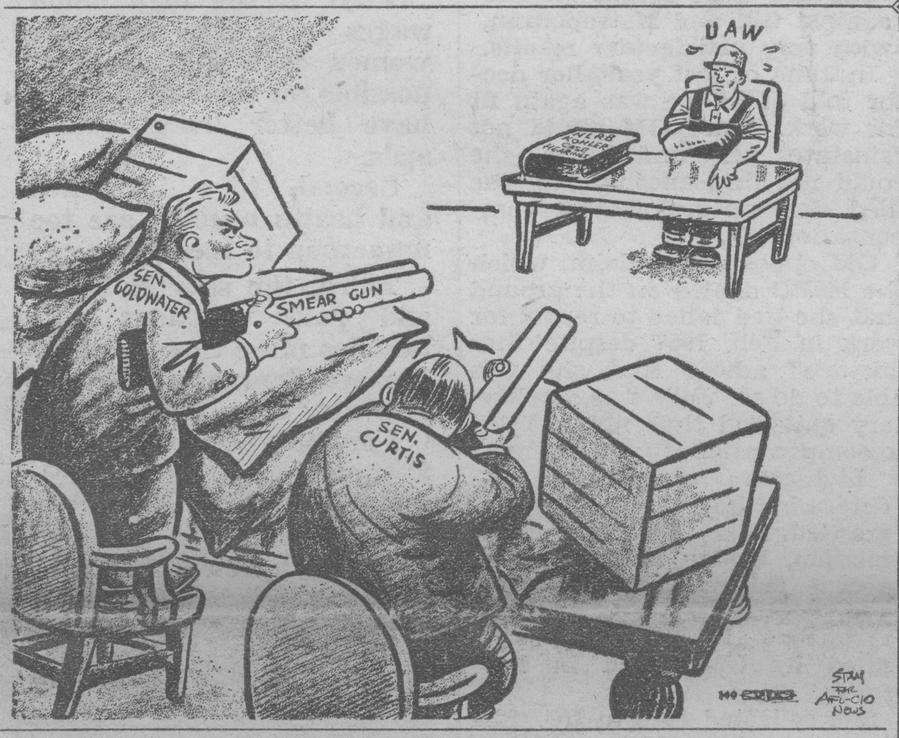
AFL-CIO Urges Action on Slump



WASHINGTON — An AFL-CIO committee including UAW President Walter P. Reuther was meeting with President Eisenhower on the economic crisis as this issue of Solidarity went to press.

The meeting stemmed from an AFL-CIO emer-gency conference here which was itself brought about by a UAW proposal (Solidarity, Feb. 17). More than 1,000 union leaders, including many from the UAW, assembled in the capital for three days of discussion, debate and visits to members of Congress.

Not since the great depression almost a generation ago had there been a major inter-union gathering devoted wholly to the problem of unemployment. And even as the delegates assembled, the Eisenhower administration for the first time acknowledged that the slump could no longer be brushed off as a "readjustment."

Seven Pointer

However, a deep gulf clearly remained between the AFL-CIO and the Eisenhower approach to the crisis. While Secretary of

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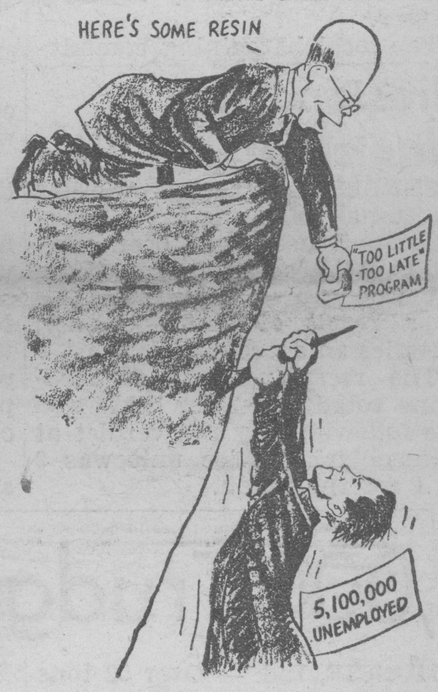

GOP Fights SUB

COLUMBUS, O. — Despite the united opposition of the UAW and major employers under UAW contract, the Republican governor of Ohio, C. William O'Neill, is appealing a court decision which would have permitted supplementary insurance benefits to be paid to workers in that state.

Harvester Council Preps for Talks

OTTAWA, Ill.—The UAW's 19-man International Harvester negotiating committee will meet in Chicago next Thursday, March 20, to draft contract demands to be served on the giant agricultural implement firm when 1958 bargaining begins on June 1.

The committee and two sub-committees — one for skilled tradesmen and one for office and technical workers —were given an official stamp of approval by the I-H council which met at the Region 4 center here over the weekend.

More than 150 delegates from most of the 54 Harvester locals —including all seven parts depots—attended what was described by UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse as "the largest Harvester council meeting ever held." He is director of the union's I-H department.

Greathouse Hits 'Myth'

Stanley Shelton, Local 402, Springfield, O., council chairman, is also head of the 19-man committee, which is made up of one delegate from each major I-H local, plus one liaison representative from each of the two sub-committees. During actual negotiations, all three committees meet simultaneously with their management counterparts.

Charles Kelly, the council's financial secretary and president of McCormick Local 1308, Chicago, resigned both posts because of his appointment as an international representative in the UAW's skilled trades department. He was replaced by Ed Barnard, president of Local 98, Indianapolis.

Greathouse reminded the council of the "community of interest" between Harvester workers and farmers, who are the firm's sole customers.

Dispelling the "myth that wage increases are to blame for price boosts of farm implements," he pointed out that the cost of labor is only a small fraction of the total cost of the product.

Continued on Page 8

Just Wait, Menu Verdict's Coming

You menu contest entrants —all 575 of you—can just sit back and gnaw your lips now.

The week's menus sent in from all over the U. S. and Canada have been bundled up and forwarded to the judges, experts in home economics at Michigan State University and Wayne State University.

As soon as they've come to a decision on the three best entries, Solidarity will publish them in a series, one set a week for three weeks along with a picture of the winner and some of her ideas on home-making.

Unfortunately, Solidarity —for space reasons alone— can't comply with one request sent in by a reader-member. She didn't want to enter the contest. She just wanted to be able to read all the menus sent in. She figured she might pick up a pointer or two.

STRATEGY SESSIONS like this one are frequent as Big Three bargaining nears. Vice President Leonard Woodcock, left, director of the General Motors department; Art Hughes, administrative assistant to the still-ailing Vice President Norman Matthews, Chrysler director; Nat Weinberg, special projects director, and Ken Bannon, Ford director, get together in President Walter P. Reuther's office.

273's New Pact 'One of the Best'

NORFOLK, Va. — A two-year contract hailed by the members as "one of the best" has been negotiated by UAW Local 273 with New Car Carriers, Inc., it was reported by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

The contract covers some 150 drivers and 50 shop workers, Michael said. Drivers, paid by mileage, won an immediate ¾c per loaded mile increase, with an additional ½c effective March 1, 1959 and ¼c, Sept. 1, 1959.

Other increases for drivers include loading rates up 20c to $1.80 an hour, with another jump to $2.00 coming March 1, 1959, a 16% across-the-board hike for short hauls and breakdown time hourly rates going up from $2.07 to $2.20 and then to $2.30, March 1, 1959. Additional improvements were won in skid drops (split loads).

In the shop, body men and spray painters won a 35c increase spread over two years while the rest of the shop workers gained 30c for the same period. For the first group, increases are 15c as of March 1, 5c more due Sept. 1, another 10c March 1, 1959, and a nickel more Sept. 1, 1959. Other shop men won 10c and 5c to take effect on the same dates.

A cost-of-living clause, dropped a few years ago, was replaced and substantial improvements made on insurance, vacations and holiday elgibility clauses.

The local bargaining committee, headed by Howard Holmes, president, and assisted by regional staff members, took about one week "actual time" in reaching the agreement.

Firestone, Cat Plants Enter UAW

SHREVEPORT, La. — Another Firestone and another Caterpillar unit here have been added to UAW's roster for those two tire and tractor companies as a result of NLRB election victories on successive days.

The recap workers at Firestone voted 6 to 3 for UAW and the following day the verdict at Caterpillar's service unit was 9 to 1 for the union.

All Five In Fold

DALLAS, Tex. — The last holdout General Motors plant in this area has finally entered UAW's ranks with the union's winning of a consent election, 17-5, at GMC truck and coach division's service unit.

Only three ballots were challenged in the poll at this fifth GM unit.

You Sick or Pregnant? You Will Annoy GM

General Motors not only doesn't like its female office workers to get pregnant, it doesn't want anybody getting sick either.

After all, what comes first, GM office rules or the laws of nature?

Take the case of Julie Olarin, a Zerox operator at the GM Technical Center just outside Detroit. Here's what GM did to her:

- She was fired while on sick leave.
- Her disability insurance checks were cut off.
- Her unemployment checks were stopped later.
- She was never reinstated.

Great big GM did all this to one defenseless woman because the office she worked in is not unionized.

Julie was rescued when her plight was discovered by UAW Local 160 during an organizing drive. The local referred her, without charge, to its attorney, Winston Livingston, who:

- Got her disability insurance checks reinstated.
- Got her unemployment compensation benefits after she was well again.

In all, Julie received $1,408.25 through the union's efforts.

Julie, who had worked for GM five years, became seriously ill with asthma in the fall of 1956 and got a sick leave. Under the terms of GM's insurance policy with Metropolitan Life — a policy for which Julie herself paid in part — she began receiving disability checks.

After a few checks, they stopped coming, and GM told her to submit to examination by a GM doctor. Her checks were held up for about two months at the end of the year, then resumed until Feb. 5, 1957.

Though very ill, she was again summoned to the GM office, this time to the personnel section, where she was kept waiting and then told to see another company doctor. She saw the second doctor on Feb. 8, but before she could do that, GM fired her — as of Feb. 5.

At this point, the UAW local's attorney entered the field and went to bat for her against GM and Metropolitan, with very satisfactory results.

In June of last year, her doctor told Julie she was again fit for work. Since GM would not reinstate her and since she could not find another job, she filed for unemployment compensation.

GM opposed her claim, which the MESC denied on the ground that she had failed to report for work in Feb. 1957 despite "her doctor's" advice that she was able to do so. Julie was a voluntary quit and thus not entitled to compensation, the MESC held.

Livingston asked for a redetermination, which was granted. This time the commission, basing its ruling on actual evidence from Julie's own doctor and ignoring the erroneous information supplied by GM, ruled in her favor.

She collected $480 in UC. She also received $928.25 from Metropolitan — all thanks to UAW Local 160 and its attorney.

1,000 Trudge on Muncie Breadline

MUNCIE, Ind. — Over 52 tons of surplus food was sacked up and handed out to 1,000 families during a four-day distribution held at Eastern Indiana Labor Center here for the unemployed workers of the area.

UAW Region 3 Director Ray Berndt estimated that some 6,000 persons would benefit from the distribution of dried milk, rice, cheese, corn meal and flour distributed by 150 volunteer workers from UAW Local 287, which also supplied trucks to haul the foodstuffs.

Delaware county's industrial union council sponsored the project with the help of the Red Cross which provided secretarial help to process the applications.

The food, which was obtained from the U.S. surplus food depot here, was valued at $12,000 wholesale but was obtained by township trustees for an outlay of only $600, most of that spent to meet storage charges.

For the time being, Berndt added, the distribution center will remain at the hall.

MUNCIE BREADLINE — Food packages are handed out to part of 1,000 unemployed workers who filed through Eastern Indiana Labor Center. Leland Stiff, Delaware county industrial union council president, standing second from right, supervised distribution with assistance of John Wells, far left, and Don Garrett, far right. Volunteer workers at the table are Red Cross members.

Essay Authors at K. C. Really Know the UAW

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mildred F. Ellison, Louise Davis and Patricia McLallen were awarded the prizes offered by UAW Amalgamated Local 249 here for the best 100-word essays on the subject "what the UAW means to me and my family."

Mrs. Ellison received a prize of $50. Second prize of $25 went to Mrs. Davis and the third prize, $15, was given to Mrs. McLallen.

Don Ellison, Local 249 president, and Carl D. McWilliams, education and recreation committee chairman, announced the decision made by the contest judges: John Lodwick Jr., Clay county magistrate; Arthur W. Rogers, 40th Judicial Circuit judge; Harry S. Davis, Kansas City council member; Harry C. Clark, attorney, and Mary M. Francis, UAW international women's department representative.

The winning essays and their authors were:

First Prize

A good clean union run by decent people is the pinnacle of the American way of life.

First, is the high union wages that the men or women earn that make it possible for their families to have better living standards.

Second, the insurance and health benefits are too numerous to mention.

Third, the shorter hours and paid vacations give families more time to enjoy the wonders of nature in any way they see fit.

Fourth and real important, of course, is the retirement benefits for those who are in the golden years of life.

All in all we can't do without them ever. God bless them.

Mildred Ellison

Louise Davis

Second Prize

It could be expressed in a million words the gratitude which my family and I have toward the economic and emotional stability which the union with its provisions for security and happiness has provided us. When the head of the household is given wholesome working conditions, such as the regard for physical considerations, the assurance of employment after a lay off according to seniority, a paid vacation which is enjoyed by the entire family and the knowledge that security for the future is his through the union's provided pension plan, his morale is such a powerful influence on the happiness and security of his family.

Patricia McLallen

Third Prize

The UAW means to my family and myself a family protection combined insurance plan insuring our security of a job tomorrow and for the future. For shorter working hours and more pay, better working condition contributing to more free hours in which to spend in the home with the family and longer years added to our loved one's life expectancy as the result of better working conditions. In favor of safety and health. It is one of the working man's and his family constitution protecting his rights. A man working as a member of the UAW is a much happier, contented man to have around the house and makes a much better husband and father.

LARGEST I-H council meeting ever brought delegation from Dixie (above) to Ottawa, Ill. From left are: Steve Sims and Bill Davis, Memphis (Tenn.) Amalgamated Local 988; Carl Moore, UAW staffer, and Region 8 Director E. T. Michael. Below, Michael has his say on a policy point while Fred Noel, Fort Wayne (Ind.) Local 305 president and council secretary, keeps minutes on conclave attended by 150 Internationl Harvester workers (see story Page 1).

738's Education Parley Draws 100

BALTIMORE — Close to 100 leaders of Local 738 turned out for a pre-negotiations weekend education conference here for the kickoff of a six-weeks long program, it was announced by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

The institute, designed around the Heart of the Union program, was put on through the cooperation of the UAW's aircraft and education departments and Region 8 staff, Michael said.

An important part of the conference was devoted to discussion on the economics of the aircraft industry in preparation for the local's negotiations with the Glenn L. Martin plant here.

Better Bargaining

"The officers and members of Local 738 are to be congratulated for putting on this worthwhile weekend institute," said Michael. "I am sure that through the knowledge gained in this institute our union's collective bargaining program will be strengthened and advanced."

Michael added his appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of the aircraft and education departments.

The conference was one of a series of joint conferences worked out by aircraft-education and regional cooperation planned to be held in aircraft locals. Following the two day opener local leaders will return for a session each week for six weeks.

Among the discussion leaders were John Alden, local president, and Bill Barnette, chairman of the bargaining committee. A similar conference was held in February for UAW members at the Martin plant in Florida.

Board Orders Air-Mod Poll

DOVER, Del. — An election within 30 days has been ordered by the NLRB at the Air-Mod plant located in the air base here, it was reported by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

Michael credited aircraft workers who held UAW membership while employed in areas under two other UAW directors for starting the organizing drive leading to the election order.

Bulk of the workers in this Delaware plant shifted to the east coast as the result of cutbacks in aircraft plants on the west coast (under UAW Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti) and the southwest (under UAW Region 5 Director Russell Letner), Michael said.

They Stalled

Michael charged the Air-Mod company attempted to stall the election by claiming its industrial relations were under the Air Force, for which it does aircraft modification, but was overruled by the NLRB.

Regional staff members are being assisted in the campaign by members of the competitive shop department directed by Richard T. Gosser, UAW vice president.

UAW Wins; Only Three Vote 'No'

WILMINGTON, Del.—UAW scored a thumping victory at Fort Pitt Co. here in an NLRB election in which only three "no" votes were cast, it was reported by Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

The victory climaxed a five-week, whirl-wind campaign in which staff members of the UAW competitive shop department, directed by Richard T. Gosser, vice president, worked with members of the regional staff, Michael said. About 50 workers were involved.

The company reconditions and ships components for military aircraft under contract with the government.

New Pact at Battery Will Prop Up Tampa

TAMPA, Fla.—Wage increases won in a one-year agreement at the Contract Battery Co. unit of amalgamated UAW Local 1202 are certain to bring economic benefits to the entire community here, it was announced by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

The new contract calls for basic wage increases averaging 8½c an hour and adjustment of inequities ranging from 5c to 15c, Michael said. Improvements in insurance and holiday eligibility were also won.

"This settlement in an area that has been bitterly resistant to wage improvement efforts typifies the economic progress our union is bringing to the Tampa - St. Petersburg area," Michael said.

Everybody Benefits

"It follows on the heels of the settlement made last month by our Local 298 in St. Petersburg. UAW action in this area promises steadily increasing purchasing power from which the whole community will benefit," he added.

Settlement came two days after a strike authorization vote. When the company was informed Michael was prepared to enter negotiations and grant strike authorization it agreed to round - the - clock negotiations, changed its "no wage increase" position and reached a settlement. About 60 workers are covered by the contract.

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Carlstrom Talks At Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Government mediation of labor-management disputes is not a substitute for collective bargaining but an aid to it, Joseph F. Finnegan, director of federal mediation and conciliation, told the sixth annual union-management conference of the University of Notre Dame.

More than 500 labor and industry leaders heard panel discussions and talks by Finnegan and Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, at the conference.

Lawrence Carlstrom, GM representative of the UAW, participated in a panel discussion of "Issues with a long range consequence."

Hayes charged a small group of "economic recalcitrants" was trying to "destroy the faith of the general public and of the rank and file union members in the leadership of the American labor movement."

"By creating an atmosphere of distrust for unions," Hayes said, "they can also create an atmosphere for repressive legislation."

More Than $5,000 Donated:

Tennessee Labor Rolls Up Sleeves, Aids Flood Victims

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee labor has rolled up its sleeves and gone to work to help destitute farm families in western Tennessee who have lost their crops as a result of heavy rains and floods on the Mississippi.

Lunches Kept Up

Already united labor has contributed more than $5,000, much of it donated by individual workers at factory gates, to help the destitute and above all to keep the hot school luncheon program going so that children will not suffer.

Tenant farmers along the lowland areas of the Mississippi normally have plenty of trouble. They have big families and they struggle along in two-room frame houses trying to make both ends meet. Last year disaster struck them. Heavy rains and backwater floods wiped out their crops and as winter came families began to run out of food and clothing.

Many merchants who had carried them as long as they could were forced to cut off credit, some even had to shut down their businesses. Reports that trickled in from the stricken area aroused labor sympathy.

Heartbreaking Poverty

One family of nine was reported living in a two-room home. One of the children — a seven-year old girl — was stricken with polio. The bed upon which she was found had no sheet on the mattress, no pillowcase on the pillow, and was furnished with only one thin blanket.

Members of another family were without shoes. A 14-year old girl was found in the yard seeking fuel for the stove, barefooted, while other sisters were barefooted, also.

It was found that many families had as little as $300 to $400 income over the past 12 or 14 months. Many children had been forced to give up eating hot lunches at school because they were unable to pay the few cents required.

At the January meeting of the Tennessee state labor council, president Stanton Smith, who once had served as a schoolteacher, reported the situation and suggested that the council open a drive to provide money and clothing for the needy families. The council immediately donated $500 and the drive was on.

TENNESSEE UNIONISTS aid flood-stricken farm families. Members of IAM at Aero in Nashville collect contributions outside factory gates to furnish food and other necessities to the storm-stricken farmers in western Tennessee. Heavy rains and floods ruined crops. Throughout the state trade unionists stepped in to alleviate the condition of the farm families many of whose children were found ill and without enough clothes.

How Would You Make Chit-Chat

We were invited to a small gathering in honor of an eminent artist, and we accepted with pleasure. The date was two weeks away, and we would probably have accepted an invitation to climb Mt. Everest. Two weeks in the future is too far away to worry about.

JANE GOODSELL Says:

But on the day of the party, I began to worry. Meeting important people makes me nervous and, although I had never heard of the eminent artist, he sounded alarmingly distinguished.

I made a last ditch effort to escape by announcing that I thought maybe I was coming down with a cold. My husband told me not to be a dope, and assured me that there was nothing to be afraid of.

He promised to stay close by my side all evening. Five minutes after we arrived at the party, he abandoned me.

The room was filled with people clustered in tight little knots, holding energetic conversations. I stood in a corner until my hostess steered me into a small group of people who were listening to an intense young man.

He acknowledged my introduction with a nod and then made an effort to draw me into the group.

He said in my direction, "I was just saying that it is Sorbleau's handling of grays and blacks which gives his work its impact. His paintings combine sophistication with a spiritual quality. They give one a sense of the ineluctable modality of the infinite, don't you agree?"

It took me a minute to answer. I tried to look thoughtful. Then I said, "Yes."

Immediately another intense young man spun on me. "But what of his yellow period?" he demanded. "Surely you can't think his 'Highball in Three Tenses' is spiritual or sophisticated." The young man seemed very excited. " 'Highball' is ingenuous, childlike, almost primitive," he shouted. "It has a charming naivete, a flaunting disregard of perspective and a sensual use of color!"

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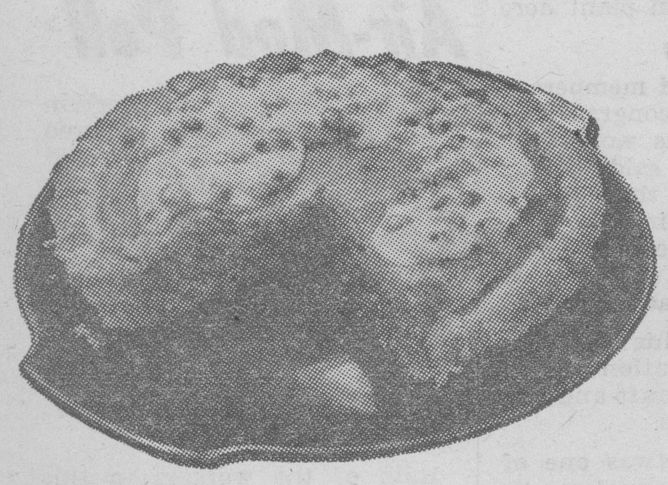

Salmon Cheese Pie

2¼ cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1/3 cup shortening
2 eggs
¼-½ cup milk
1 1-lb. can salmon
1 tablespoon grated onion
2 tablespoons salmon juice
1/3 lb. sharp cheese

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse meal. Combine eggs and milk and beat well. Add to dry ingredients and mix only until flour is moistened. Roll out two-thirds dough on well-floured pastry board to 11-inch circle. Fit into 9-inch pie pan or layer cake pan. Drain salmon and flake into bowl, removing skin and bones. Add grated onion and salmon juice. Turn into crust-lined pan and cover with cheese, thinly sliced. Roll out remaining dough into 7-inch circle. Place on top of cheese. Bake in moderate oven at 375 degrees for 20-30 minutes. Serve hot with creamed peas, with 1 teaspoon prepared mustard added to the white sauce. Makes six servings.

(Margaret Meissner, administrative secretary for UAW's research department, tried this casserole recipe and liked it. A certain Solidarity staff member can testify it tasted good.)

Margaret (left) and Cleo were glad to test these recipes for Solidarity, and Solidarity's consumer editor, George Ryder, was only too happy to taste the results. Everybody seemed satisfied all the way around. Hope you will be, too, if you try 'em.

FRANCES *offers you:*

Tuna-Rice Casserole

1 package (1 1/3 cups) precooked rice
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1 7-oz. can tuna
1½ cups green peas, drained
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup chopped stuffed olives
1 cup grated sharp cheese

Cook rice according to directions on package. Melt butter in saucepan. Blend in flour and salt. Then stir in milk quickly. Cook until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Drain juice from tuna fish. Cook peas and drain. Mix lemon juice and stuffed olives together in a 1½-quart casserole. Stir in tuna fish, peas and rice. Sprinkle cheese over top. Pour thickened sauce over top. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees for 20 minutes or until top is slightly browned. Makes four servings.

(The recipe tester here was Frances MacLean, technical aide in the engineering section of UAW's research department.)

SONNY *offers you:*

Vegetable and Bacon

2 cups lima beans (#303 can)
1½ cups diced bacon (about 1 lb.)
2 cups diced carrots
3 tablespoons chopped onions
1 tablespoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 cups tomatoes

Brown bacon, carrots and onions. Add to the lima beans with the salt and pepper. Cook on surface burner for about 15 minutes. Pour in greased bean pot or casserole. Place tomatoes on top. Cover and bake at 350 degrees about one hour. Remove cover the last 30 minutes to brown. Makes six servings.

(This recipe was tried out on the stove of Sonia (Sonny) Dash, Research Bulletin clerk.)

Why Not Try a Casserole Just for a Change?

He glared at me, waiting for an answer. "I-I'd forgotten about his yellow period," I stammered. I didn't even know whose paintings we were arguing about. "Excuse me, will you?" I added, fleeing toward a tray of hors d'oeuvres.

A distinguished gray-haired man was helping himself to some smoked salmon. "Interesting contrast of color and texture," he murmured. "The fleshy pink of the salmon against the granular quality of the cracker."

"Yes, isn't it?" I agreed dazedly.

I looked in a panic for my husband. Instead I found my hostess with her eminent artist in tow, standing beside me. She introduced us and drifted off, leaving me wondering wildly what to say.

With a Genius?

I lifted the tray of hors d'oeuvres from the table. "Won't you have some, please?" I said inanely.

"Thank you," said the eminent artist.

"Thank you," I said. And then, since something more seemed to be required in the way of conversation, I added, "The fleshy pink of the salmon is an interesting contrast against the granular quality of the crackers, don't you think?"

The eminent artist nodded courteously. "It tastes good, too."

"I suppose so," I agreed, "if you like smoked salmon."

I was beginning to feel on familiar ground for the first time. But just then we were interrupted by someone who wanted to ask the artist's opinion on post-impressionism. I once again set about finding my husband.

When I did he introduced me to a young man who informed me that he was in a most grievous dilemma. He knew everything about art, but he didn't know what he liked.

I informed my husband that it was time to go home.

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OLGA *offers you:*

Noodle Creole Casserole

1½ pounds ground beef
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1½ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons chopped onion
¼ cup chopped olives
¼ cup chopped green pepper
1½ tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups tomatoes
½ pound noodles
1 3/4 cups cold water
3/4 teaspoon salt

Combine beef with one tablespoon onion and 1½ teaspoons salt, Form into 18 balls and brown in fat in hot skillet. Remove meat balls and cook onion, olives and green pepper in skillet about five minutes. Add flour, salt, pepper and sugar. Blend well. Add tomatoes and cook until thickened, about 10 minutes. Cook noodles in boiling salted water according to directions on package. Drain and combine noodles with creole sauce. Pour into two-quart casserole and place meat balls on top. Bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes. Makes six to eight servings.

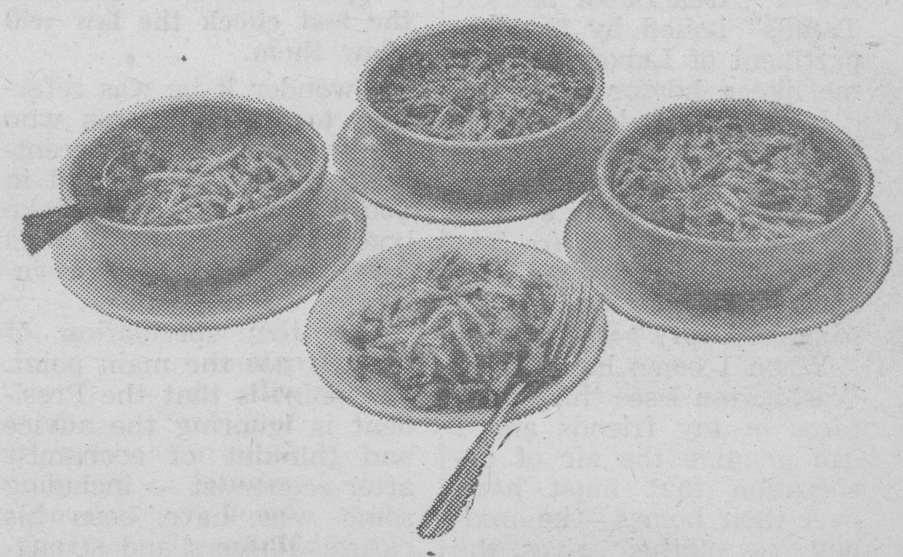
(This recipe was kitchen-tested by Olga Clem, secretary to the publications department.)

Tuna Cashew Casserole

1 3-oz. jar chow mein noodles
1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup (undiluted)
¼ cup water
1 7-oz. can tuna fish
¼ lb. cashew nuts, salted or not
1 cup finely diced celery
¼ cup minced onions
Salt and pepper

Set aside ½ cup of chow mein noodles. In a 1½-quart casserole combine rest of noodles with remaining ingredients. Add salt only if nuts are unsalted. Sprinkle reserved noodles over top. Bake at 325 degrees for 40 minutes. If preferred, bake in six individual casseroles for 25 minutes. Makes six servings.

(Cleo Taylor, UAW librarian, tried this one out in her oven. Solidarity's staff casserole-taster asked for seconds.)



Why Pay Too Much Taxes?

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says:

Not only are the tax laws obviously rigged against them, but working people themselves tend to give in to the squeeze play. A wage-earner's tax is deducted weekly. It is calculated on the basis of a 10% allowance for deductions. He is then given a punch-card short form which makes it easy to file his return, but doesn't allow him all potential deductions.

This year, before you sign that simple but sometimes self-fooling Form 1040A, make sure you aren't entitled to more deductions than it allows.

Here's a checklist of potential tax-savers wage-earners sometimes overlook.

Deductions from Gross Income

● Sick pay: Whether or not you itemize deductions, you can subtract from gross income (on page 1 of Form 1040) up to $100 a week of sick pay received after the first week of an illness. You can subtract the first week's pay too, if you were hospitalized at least one day, or your illness was due to an injury whether on the job or not.

● Sideline losses: You can deduct from your gross income any losses incurred in a sideline business, as a farm or other venture as long as you do operate it with the aim of earning profit.

● Bad debts: Any unpaid debts, even loans to relatives, are deductible from gross income as long as you did make diligent efforts to collect.

Take All Dependency Exemptions

You, your wife and dependent children are $600 exemptions. But also take exemptions for any elderly dependents for whom you pay more than half support, even if they get social security, rail retirement or similar non-taxable income. Actually it is not even required that a dependent use his social security or other income for his own support. When you calculate how much support you provide, include the fair rental value of the room in your home the dependent occupies, and costs of board, medical care, entertainment, transportation and similar necessities. Married children or grandchildren for whom you provide more than half the support also are legitimate exemptions.

Deductible If You Itemize

If you itemize instead of taking the 10% allowance, here are potential deductions:

● Interest payments: Deduct mortgage interest, discount, mortgage broker's fees; penalties for prepaying a mortgage; your share of mortgage interest if a tenant-stockholder in a co-op; interest or carrying charges on debts and installment purchases.

● Other taxes: You can deduct other taxes you pay, including property taxes; state and city income and sales taxes and special local taxes on radio and TV sets, cosmetics, theater-admissions, telephone and utilities (but not federal excise taxes); also car and driver license fees, auto "use" taxes, state and city gas taxes and state cigarette taxes if shown separately but not if included in purchase price.

● Medical expenses: These include payments to doctors, dentists, hospitals; nurses' fees and board; costs of drugs and medicines, including patent medicines, headache and cold remedies; costs and maintenance of appliances such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, braces, trusses, arch supports, orthopedic shoes, wheel chairs, crutches; costs of air conditioning, bed board or oxygen equipment advised by a doctor to alleviate a specific illness; costs of special dietary foods and vitamin preparations advised by a doctor if they don't merely replace regular foods; transportation costs to doctors' and dentists' offices and hospitals, including use of your car; premiums for hospital and medical insurance; cost of staying in a sanitarium or convalescent home to get medical care; costs of special training in speech and lip reading; transportation and board expenses while going to another place to get treatment for a specific illness, but not just to improve general health.

(This is the first in a series of two articles dealing with income tax returns. Next week: work expenses you can deduct.)

Tax Cut Right Away Could Ease Job Slump

By Thaddeus M. Machrowicz

EACH DAY'S newspaper headlines seem to me to be printed in darker and darker ink, so gloomy is the news.

Not only from Detroit and my home, Hamtramck, but from every corner of our country comes distressing news of ever-larger numbers of people without work, facing bleakness and uncertainty for themselves and their families.

Government publications echo this dirge. The last issue of "Area Labor Market Trends" issued by the Department of Labor reads to me like a horror story.

I am disturbed, I suppose, because as I told President Eisenhower in a letter to him recently, "unemployd workers are people—not statistics. The statistics can be translated into seemingly endless lines of people with empty pockets . . ."

When I come home from Washington I see this in the faces of my friends and I can imagine the air of desperation that must hang over their homes—the anxious eyes of their wives, the puzzled stares of their children.

I can see it simply by walking the streets of Detroit and Hamtramck. I did not count them but I would bet that at least one store building out of 10 in Detroit, that not too long ago housed a going concern, is now dark and empty, its grimy glass window hung with a "for rent" sign.

That is why I wrote to President Eisenhower, begging him — in a sense — to throw his support behind my bill, H.R. 772, introduced in the opening session of this Congress in January 1957, which would raise the individual, personal income tax exemption from $600 to $800.

I tried to point out to the President that passage of the bill would give every taxpayer a refund on his 1957 taxes of $40 for himself and each dependent.

I tried to explain to the President that this would pour some $4 or $5 billion dollars in purchasing power into the bloodstream of industry and business — right now when it is so desperately needed!

I tried to show the President that such a jolt of spending money — and let us face it, those in the lower income brackets must spend their money, not hoard it—such a thrust of spending would be a tremendous stopgap antidote until his administration works out some sort of program to derrick this nation out of the recession.

For my trouble in writing to the President I received a stock reply written by one of his assistants. For my hopes I received nothing. Just before writing this, I read that the President had told a press conference that "millions of citizens," not the federal government, will bring an end to our economic slump.

I wonder if he was referring to the millions of citizens showing up at the factory gate only to find a blue slip stuck in their time-card slot.

I wonder if he was referring to the millions of citizens standing glumly in line at the employment security office.

I wonder if he was referring to the millions more who can no longer sign for compensation, having cashed the last check the law will allow them.

I wonder if he was referring to those citizens who line up—as they did recently at your Local 5 hall in South Bend, Ind. — to take home sacks of surplus food doled out by the government.

But this speculation of mine is not the main point. The point is that the President is ignoring the advice and thinking of economist after economist — including some who have been his closest advisers and strongest supporters, as well as some of his critics.

Arthur F. Burns once was the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers — President Eisenhower's personal broker, so to speak. He says the recession "will not be ended by a revival of business investment, of export demand or any other economic development, but only by massive government intervention."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as anti-Republican or against the Eisenhower administration. But the president of the chamber, Philip M. Talbott, described President Eisenhower's economic forecast is "possibly a little over-exuberant as to timing."

If there is any private publication in this nation which could be called openly cold-blooded in its business appraisals it is Fortune magazine. Yet Fortune's business roundup for February was hardly as cheery as the President is.

"Contrary to many forecasts," Fortune reported, "the unemployment problem may continue to grow for a while even if business activity picks up again soon."

Again, in the same report, Fortune said, "all in all, the chances are that unemployment will be greater one year hence than it is now."

Another voice you'd normally expect to hear on the side of the President is that of the National City Bank of New York. Yet on the same day that President Eisenhower was saying he didn't believe "just spending federal money was the answer," National City economists were quoted in quite a different vein.

The bank's economists said "the chance for a spontaneous increase in consumer spending appears slim until there is evidence the bottom has been reached or until some dramatic stimulus to spending makes its appearance."

That "dramatic stimulus" is exactly what I have in mind in proposing a higher personal income tax exemption. And if the President isn't willing to use the power of his office to reduce the financial calamity facing our low and middle-income citizens, Congress may have to do the job by itself.

I suppose as a Representative, elected by only one district out of the whole great state of Michigan, I am suspected of having a narrow, limited viewpoint. Yet I feel that the effect of my bill would bring an immense, immediate upward thrust in spending not only in Detroit and Hamtramck but in many other cities now beleaguered by unemployment.

Cities like Muskegon, Mich. and Erie, Pa., where almost 12% of the workforce has no job to go to tomorrow morning; cities like Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn. . . . South Bend, Ind. . . . Louisville, Ky. . . . New Bedford, Mass. . . . Battle Creek, Mich. . . . Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo. . . . Newark, Paterson, and Trenton, N.J. . . . the Utica-Rome, N.Y. area . . . Canton, Lorain-Elyria and Youngstown, O. . . . Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . Wheeling, W. Va. . . . all towns where between 6% and 9% of the men and women who depend upon a paycheck for existence no longer have anything to depend upon.

I believe the president of the UAW, Walter P. Reuther, recently proposed a stop-gap act similar to mine by asking President Eisenhower to push for a temporary suspension of withholding taxes until some purchasing-power could be pumped into the tills of our neighborhood stores and our car lots and our factories.

For those who are worried at the government giving up this income, even temporarily, let me remind them that our tax laws are shot with loopholes that cost us more than $10 billion in revenue a year. If we closed only a few of these gifts to the privileged it would compensate in great measure for any assistance lent to low-income taxpayers.

I reminded the President of that. I still await his answer. My secretary opens a mound of mail every morning, but there is none from the White House offering me hope that people such as you or I are being considered.

And when I read the newspaper reports of the President's opinions, I wonder if the letter will ever come.

Like many of his constituents, Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (pronounced Ma-CROW-vitch) was born in Poland. However, he was raised in the inimitable atmosphere of Hamtramck, where the new and old worlds meet and blend together. (Non-residents of Detroit should understand that Hamtramck, though totally surrounded by the city, is still second only to Warsaw as the largest Polish city in the world.)

Machrowicz was elected to Congress in 1950. Previously he had held various state and municipal offices. Among his distinctions is a 100% "right" voting record on the UAW score-sheet.

Democracy? To Kohler It's Just 'Pie in Sky'

The Kohler Co.'s press agent believes that democracy is nothing more than an "emotional" appeal based on the promise of "pie in the sky" and that it represents a challenge to management.

These views were expressed by James P. Selvage, head of a New York public relations firm which has a long list of corporate clients including not only Kohler but Perfect Circle Corp.

Speaking before the Economic Club of Detroit back in January, Selvage said management has had to face three big challenges during the last 25 years. He listed these as:

Three 'Challenges'

1. President Roosevelt's "political democracy."

2. "Industrial democracy" led by politicians and labor leaders "inviting employes to arise, flex their muscles and share the wealth—and this is still going on."

3. "Corporate democracy" in which the stockholder too is "being urged and bribed with promises to become a more militant force in the economic life in this country."

Selvage described all three as emotional appeals based on the promise of "pie in the sky."

Stole His Thunder?

Selvage told his audience he had rewritten his speech at the last minute because recent developments had made some of his original remarks out of date. Apparently he was going to say a few kind words about profit-sharing. Instead, he said:

"How was I to know that the problems of community relations and sharing of profits had already been solved for us by Mr. Reuther?"

Another Duck By Goldwater

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) has refused to "put up or shut up."

Challenged to prove his statement that "Walter Reuther and the UAW are a more dangerous menace than the sputniks or anything Russia might do," the Phoenix department store owner "chickened out."

The challenge came in a letter Reuther had sent the Senator, in which the UAW president offered to resign as president of the union and as vice president of the AFL-CIO and to leave the labor movement entirely if Goldwater could convince a panel of nationally - known clergymen that the charges were true.

"If they decide you have not substantiated your charge," Reuther wrote, "I would leave it up to your own conscience as to whether you would consider yourself fit to continue to play a role in American public life."

Emergency Benefits

Just like weekly strike benefits, emergency strike funds are available only to participating strikers, Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey stressed last week. The $1 to $3 weekly allowance to locals (depending on the strike's duration) will be figured on the number of participating members, not the total number on strike.

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HIS TURN CAME LATER: Emil Mazey, left, UAW secretary-treasurer, is holding hard to his temper while Lyman Conger, right, Kohler Co. attorney, looses a typical anti-union blast.

Mazey Tells Real Kohler Story

Continued from Page 1

enamel shop, the foundry and the pottery department," Mazey said.

"Work in the enamel shop is extraordinarily difficult and demanding. Persons working in that shop are in close proximity to furnaces, the temperatures of which range from 1640 to 1780 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The temperature in the work area ranges from 100 degrees to 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Enamelers have to wear protective clothing to protect them from this intense heat. This includes asbestos gloves and aprons, aluminum shields with glass eye pieces over their faces and an asbestos sleeve over their arm facing the piece to be enameled, in addition to the heavy winter underwear, overalls and sweatshirts, which had to be worn under the protective clothing even in the hottest summer weather. Workers have to work with wet sponges in their mouths to keep from breathing in the intense heat which would do irreparable damage to their respiratory systems.

"The normal danger and discomforts of an enamel shop operation were further intensified by the fact that the Kohler Company's machinery and equipment were antiquated and in a state of bad repair.

Remedy: Quit

"Despite the intense heat and injurious dust and fumes, ventilation was wholly inadequate with only a few fans in the ceiling and windows.

"The many requests made by Kohler workers for improved working conditions and better ventilation, which are standard for Kohler competitors, met with the stock company reply, 'If you don't want to work here, quit.'

"In industries where the very nature of the work and the production processes are hot, heavy and dangerous, special arrangements are always made to provide relief, fatigue allowances and other considerations so that a worker can periodically during the work day get relief from the strain of these hazardous and continuous working processes. This was not the case at Kohler in the most dangerous department, the enamel shop.

"There were no provisions in the piece work rate allowing for fatigue or personal time off the job, no provision for a rest or lunch period, and workers were required to eat their lunch on the fly while continuing their normal work . . .

"The efforts of the workers to seek redress of these serious grievances were rejected by the company.

"During one of the disputes concerning excessive heat and hazardous working conditions in the enameling department, some of the workers pinned thermometers on their asbestos aprons in order to attempt to accurately measure the heat. The thermometers melted."

The UAW recognizes that some industrial jobs inevitably involve some danger of silicosis, Mazey went on.

'Kohler Disease'

"One of the most gratifying things the UAW has been able to do, in cooperation with most companies who are motivated by sincere good-will and interest in the health of their employees, is to minimize the health dangers on the job," he said. "Modern ventilating systems, utilization of materials with low silica content and many other methods are available to minimize the danger.

"Work at Kohler involves a high percentage of the employes in foundries, enameling shops, and grinding rooms, which are uniquely dangerous to the lungs of employes. Over the years, silicosis has been such a persistent and common danger at the Kohler Co. that most of the old time workers refer to it as "Kohler disease."

"Of all the aggravations and complaints of the Kohler workers in the early 1950's, this constant and common silicosis danger, which the company so callously ignored, was perhaps the strongest motivation of the workers in seeking greater protection . . .

"Kohler's competitors, where the operations are substantially the same and the potential danger just as great, have made substantial progress in reducing that danger. We in the UAW are very happy that we have played a large part in this vital improvement. At the Universal-Rundle plant in Milwaukee, for example, doing comparable work, there has been only one silicosis case in the last three years while at Kohler during the same period, at least 36 cases have become known . . .

"The county Rocky Knoll Sanitorium in the year 1953-1954 had 18 known Kohler employes as silicosis in-patients. There are presently four silicosis patients at Rocky Knoll. All were employed by Kohler prior to being institutionalized. For the years of 1956 and 1957 there were 27 cases of silicosis treated at Rocky Knoll. All of these were from Kohler. In the last four years, eight former Kohler employes who were in-patients at Rocky Knoll due to silicosis, have died. Unfortunately, perhaps due to Kohler Co. pressure, Rocky Knoll records prior to 1953 are of no value since silicosis was not then diagnosed as a separate condition but was lumped under the general category of 'tuberculosis.'

Blackboard Dust?

"Despite the high incidence of silicosis, there were very few workmen's compensation claims processed against the company. As a self-insurer, the Kohler Co. through its medical and legal departments cynically fought those few claims which workers were courageous enough to file.

"On one occasion, Lyman Conger, general counsel for the company, personally testifying against an employe at a workmen's compensation hearing, swore that the worker's lung difficulty was not connected with his constant years of exposure to extremely heavy concentration of silica dust but rather dated back to his grade school days when, according to Conger, he ruined his lungs by inhaling dust while cleaning blackboard erasers."

On top of this, Mazey noted, the company added its refusal to agree to such widely-accepted terms as maternity leave, arbitration of grievances, social insurance and virtually every other standard contract provision.

WASHINGTON — During 1957, approximately 40 million man-days were lost as result of disabling injuries. Adding future effects of deaths and permanent impairments, total man-day attributable to 1957 injuries will amount to approximately 174 million, according to BLS.

No Union, 97c Less For Kohler Workers

WASHINGTON — The myth that Kohler Co. wages have "always been high" was among the many company claims shattered by the facts brought out during the McClellan committee hearings.

Joseph Rauh, UAW Washington counsel, entered a wage analysis into the record which showed a differential of up to 97c an hour between the straight-time hourly rate paid by Kohler and the rates paid by its principal competitors.

Rauh offered the information in response to a request for such data from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.).

Goldwater, in questioning UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, was particularly interested in the wage rates for employes in enamel shops—the area in the Kohler plant where testimony has pin-pointed particularly hazardous working conditions, including silicosis and searing heat.

Rauh pointed out that Kohler enamelers on large ware receive $2.64 an hour, while those at American Standard are paid $3.25 and those at Universal Rundle receive $3.60 —from 61c to 95c an hour more. In the case of enamelers on small ware, Kohler employes are paid $2.63 an hour, while those at American Standard receive $3.00 and those at Universal Rundle are paid $3.60.

Comparing working conditions, Rauh pointed out that while Kohler workers are required to work eight hours a day before flesh-searing ovens without using mechanized equipment, its competitors work their enamel-shop employes only six hours a day in air-conditioned quarters and employ modern labor-saving devices to ease the work.

'Fatal Beating' Proved Phony

WASHINGTON — Kohler Co. attempts to make it appear as if a Kohler scab had been "murdered" during the course of the strike at the Wisconsin plumbingware plant were nailed to the wall by the UAW.

Answering innuendoes and allegations with facts, a spokesman for the union pointed out that in the case involving the alleged beating of scab William Bersch Sr.:

- The man died 15½ months after the alleged beating took place, not four months after, as the company claimed.
- The death certificate—now part of the McClellan committee's record—states that Bersch died of a chronic heart conditioning, hardening of the arteries and other natural causes, and not as a result of injuries sustained in the alleged beating.
- John Gunaca, a former UAW member, is charged with assault and not with Bersch's "murder" or "fatal beating."
- William Bersch Jr., testifying before the committee, failed to identify Gunaca as the man who beat his father.

Ford Pension Fund

Assets of the UAW-Ford retirement plan reached a new high of $219,200,499.35 as of Dec. 31, it was revealed by trustees of the pension fund in a letter to Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's national Ford department.

The pension plan for retired workers was established by the UAW and the Ford Motor Company in 1949.

Keep Politics Out, We Ask

"Discuss the Kohler situation on its merits and on the basis of the facts, unrelated to the political differences between us, no matter how deeply you or we may feel about these differences."

That was the plea directed to the Republican members of the McClellan committee in a letter from UAW President Walter P. Reuther to Sen. Barry M. Goldwater.

Reuther described his proposal as an "appeal for sanity and for responsibility."

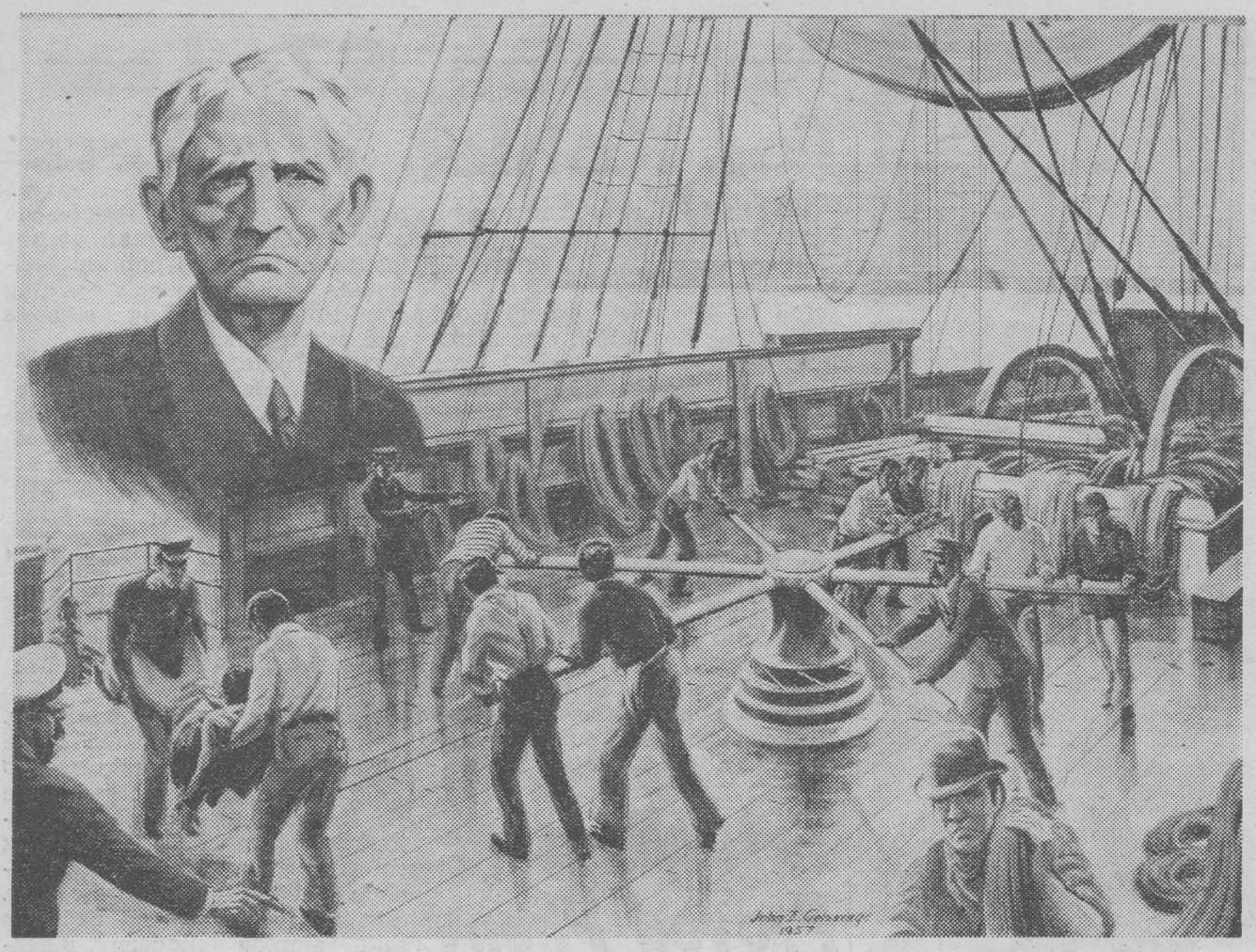
Diverts Attention

In a democracy, resort to acrimonious name-calling does not lead to the solution of differences, he noted. Instead it plays into the hands of the communists who contend that opposing pressure groups make democracy unworkable.

The kind of vituperative exchange that has been going on between Goldwater and himself—initiated by the Senator—for the last two years diverts attention and energy from the important domestic and international problems that confront our country, Reuther wrote.

"I sincerely urge sanity in the Kohler investigation so that this hearing does not continue to degenerate into a political brawl and a name-calling contest," the UAW president said.

TEAR GAS gun from Kohler arsenal draws interest of Sen. John McClellan, probe chairman. Waldemar Capelle, Kohler police chief, is holding the weapon, one of many stocked by the company after the UAW won bargaining rights.



Labor History in Pictures—14

JUST AS factory owners used fear and oppression against their workers who tried to organize unions, so did the nation's ship owners. Although American workmen had battled back to build militant unions in the late 1800s, seamen remained unorganized.

For them a strike was classed as mutiny or desertion. In those years seamen had small hope. Large numbers of them, moreover, had been recruited by being shanghaied.

By 1878, however, the Lake Seamen's Union was organized; it was the first important union for the men on the ships. Others followed; by 1895, all united under the AFL to form the International Seamen's Union.

Against the hard opposition of the owners, ISU strength dwindled. But its president, Andrew Furuseth (upper left) kept up the battle.

"They can't put me in a smaller room than I've always lived in," he said when threatened with arrest during a strike. "They can't give me plainer food than I've always eaten.

"They can't make me lonelier than I've always been." The statement symbolized not only the lot of seamen but also of the men who worked as organizers.

By 1915, with Furuseth gaining the support of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, the Seamen's Act was passed by Congress. Known as the "Magna Carta of the Sea," the new law ripped away most of the bonds which had straitjacketed the men.

It limited most seamen's working hours to 56 a week, guaranteed minimum living quarters, abolished imprisonment for desertion, gave the men the right to draw half their wages in a port of call and made it harder for shipping firms to avoid their workers' damage suits by claiming negligence on the part of other seamen.

The seamen were making headway. But like factory workers, they had to build their union against the toughest of opposition—and it took bitter, belt-tightening strikes rather than bargaining-table logic to win most of their gains.

HARVESTER SESSION is addressed by Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the I-H department. Fred Noel, president of Local 305, Fort Wayne, Ind., and I-H council secretary, takes notes, while Stanley Shelton of Local 402, Springfield, O., the council chairman, seems to be peeking over his shoulder.

Harvester Sights Set

Continued from Page 1

"If farmers are earning less and paying more, it's because America has become a nation of middlemen, and that's where the money is going," he declared.

2½-Step

Settlement of grievances on the central level and the so-called "2½-step' 'have resulted in cutting the grievance backlog from 4,000 to 500, Art Shy, assistant director of the I-H department, reported.

"Management has also agreed to another top-level meeting in Chicago, where efforts will be made to clean up the remaining backlog," Shy said.

Delegates representing the parts depots met separately following the council meeting and voted unanimously to demand that the depots be included in the I-H master contract this year, according to Greathouse.

The seven-man skilled trades sub-committee is headed by Mike Mousel of McCormick Works Local 1101, Chicago. The seven-man office and technical sub-committee is chaired by Fred Noel, president of Local 305, Fort Wayne, Ind., who is also council secretary.

Both groups met in advance of the council session and selected their delegates to serve on the main committee.

Joint Action For 'Big 4'

CHICAGO—Workers from the Big Four in the farm implement industry wil meet here next Friday, March 21, at the Hamilton Hotel.

A maximum of four delegates from each of the top bargaining committees of the four chains will be accredited to the meeting, according to UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's agricultural implement department.

In addition, all regional directors, service representatives and staff members from the national departments involved will attend, he said.

Purpose of the meeting, the first such ever held, is to coordinate 1958 bargaining activities in all four chains.

The Big Four in the industry are International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, Caterpillar Tractor and John Deere.

AFL-CIO Demands 7-Point Job Program

Continued from Page 1

Labor James P. Mitchell told the conference that unemployment now topped 5.1 million, he added that this was "no time for ill-advised action." But action was what the delegates wanted.

AFL-CIO President George Meany struck the keynote by outlining a seven-point program which, he said, represented the minimum that organized labor expected of the federal government. The points included:

1. An increase in personal income tax exemption from $600 to at least $700 (see Page 6) and reduction or elimination of federal excise taxes, such as the auto tax.

2. Enactment of the Kennedy-McCarthy bill establishing minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation.

3. More defense spending.

4. A public works program, with emphasis on schools, housing and highways.

5. An increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.25, with extended coverage.

6. A stronger social security program such as provided in the Forand bill.

7. Passage of the long-delayed Douglas bill for area redevelopment.

Democrats Warned

While Meany reserved most of his fire for the Republicans, he also warned Congressional Democrats not to defer action in the hope of taking political advantage of the slump.

"We must put America back to work," he said. "That is the only possible answer to the crisis which faces this nation today."

"If anyone on Capitol Hill says to you that the government cannot afford a reduction in its income," he went on, "just remind them that the most important problem is getting people back to work.

"It is better to have a deficit this year and prosperity next year than to have a balanced budget this year and even more unemployment next year."

What labor asks, Meany said, is simply for the administration and Congress to do their duty under the Employment Act of 1946, which commits the federal government to maintain a high level of economic activity.

Reuther, who addressed the concluding session of the conference, welcomed the administration's tardy recognition of the unemployment problem but sharply assailed its "wait and see" attitude. He noted that in February, Eisenhower promised to take action if there was no improvement in March; while in March, the administration promises action in April.

Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director, told the conference that in the last 40 years there had been only three worse depressions than the present one—in 1920, 1929 and 1937. Hours worked today, he said, were the lowest since World War II, and 25% of the nation's productive capacity was idle.

All speakers placed a major share of the blame for unemployment on the Eisenhower tax cut of 1953-54, which promoted an increase in productive capacity without a corresponding rise in consumer purchasing-power.

Strike Over; ILGWU Wins

NEW YORK—After six days on the picket line, some 105,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in seven states are back at work with almost all their demands safely written in a new three-year agreement.

The three-year package provides a 33.5% increase including 8% annually, an unprecedented severance pay fund, paid holidays for piece workers after one year and overtime for piece-workers after a seven-hour day.

The agreement brings into the hands of the workers an estimated $78 million annually, money which David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, says will provide purchasing power to help stem the economic recession.

Ford Employment Still Dropping

Employment at plants of the Ford Motor Co. is continuing its downward skid, according to Ken Bannon, director of the UAW national Ford department.

As of Feb. 25, Ford employment in all U.S. plants amounted to 109,693. This represents a drop of approximately 40,000 from last year's high of 149,646 in August.

Jobless Pay? It's Only 'Now and Then' to Ike

When President Eisenhower suggested a limited, short-term extension of unemployment compensation through federal aid to the states, he made his second switch in three weeks on this issue.

First, in his letter to UAW President Walter P. Reuther dated Feb. 12, Eisenhower said "No matter in the whole range of domestic affairs is occupying more of my time than the current falling-off in economic activity. I know how serious its impact is for the individuals directly hit by unemployment, for their families and for others affected."

Many recommendations, "including those of your union which you enclosed," are being carefully considered, Eisenhower said.

Exactly two weeks later, at a Presidential news conference, John Herling of Editors Syndicate raised one of the specific issues in the UAW proposal. What, he said, does the administration plan to do about federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation, in view of the fact that not a single state has responded to the appeal for "voluntary" action issued by the Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell?

Said Eisenhower: "Now that matter has not been brought to my attention recently, and I would want to talk to Secretary Mitchell before I go into it again."

Herling: "Do you plan to do that soon, sir?"

Eisenhower: "Well, you suggest it to him, will you? He'll see me, and then I won't have to remember."