UAW SOLIDARITY

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

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Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.
—Abraham Lincoln

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V BRANDENBURG
2 S GLENWOOD
1-2
SAS CITY 22 MO

SERIOUS SESSION at AFL-CIO council involves AFL-CIO President George Meany (center), Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler (left) and Walter P. Reuther.

Act Now on Jobs, UAW Urges Ike

The UAW has called upon President Eisenhower to set up a national conference to plan ways and means to stem the rising tide of unemployment.

In accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the special convention (Solidarity, Jan. 27) the union proposed that representatives of management, labor, state and local governments, welfare agencies, persons on fixed incomes and other groups be brought together to work out a sweeping anti-recession program.

In a letter to Eisenhower, UAW President Walter P. Reuther noted that unemployment would probably exceed five million this month, while millions more are on short time.

One Day Too Long

"Statistics alone cannot convey the hardship and deprivation being suffered," he said. The effects are felt in virtually every American institution and business, he went on; unless "vigorous action" is taken, the recession "could rapidly snowball into serious and dangerous proportions."

"Even one more day of recession is one day too many for America's hard-pressed unemployed and for the safety of our nation and the free world," Reuther declared.

"Only a massive injection of consumer purchasing-power into our economy in the days ahead can restore full employment and full production."

U.S. Must Act

The UAW's collective-bargaining program, he pointed out, was designed to achieve just this purpose.

"But neither labor nor management, together or sepa-

Continued on Page 8

Michigan Is Test-Tube Baby For AFL-CIO Cool Couples

MIAMI BEACH — Michigan will be the testing-ground for the AFL-CIO's authority to merge state and local affiliates which can't come to terms on their own.

This was indicated at the AFL-CIO executive meeting here when George Meany, president of the united labor movement, revoked the charters of the state AFL and CIO bodies, directed them to turn over their records and property to AFL-CIO agents and summoned a special convention to create a new, united organization.

The Michigan AFL has consistently balked at merger with the larger state CIO. This was true even before the expulsion of the Teamsters from AFL-CIO. Since then the resistance of the state AFL has stiffened, inasmuch as Teamsters—especially the ousted union's probationary president, James R. Hoffa—have for years dominated the organization.

Other Holdouts

Meany has made it clear that Teamsters cannot participate in AFL-CIO affairs at any level.

Although mergers have yet to be achieved in a number of states, including Ohio, Indi-

Continued on Page 8

Coming Up: Councils

Down-to-earth discussions of the UAW bargaining program will continue at the General Motors Council, Feb. 12-14; the Chrysler Council, Feb. 19-20, and the Ford Council, March 4-5, not to mention the skilled trades session Feb. 27-March 1. Solidarity will bring you the details.

Moguls Move In Mysterious Way Their Profit to Produce

WASHINGTON — No matter how much auto companies may make in profits, neither the UAW nor the U.S. government has any right to question them on the subject, spokesmen for the Big Three manufacturers told the Kefauver Senate committee here.

The big bosses said, in effect, that they would decide what was best for the country and the workers; the union was only an interference with management thinking.

For instance, Harlow H. Curtice, General Motors president, blandly admitted that back in 1945-46 he had refused to cooperate with a Presidential fact-finding committee during a 113-day strike.

"Ability to pay" is not a proper subject for negotiations, the head of the nation's most profitable company argued. He did admit, though, that in the depths of the depression (when GM made only a fraction over 1% profit) the workers' wages were slashed.

That, of course, was different.

Curtice came up with something called the "composite car" to justify GM's price policies. This "composite car" was clearly the loss-leader in the GM line because — according to Curtice — the company suffered every time it sold one.

Curtice argued that good old GM was soaking up most of the "increased costs" on the 1958 models, and was taking a thump in the pocketbook out of pure public spirit.

The UAW proposal for a $100 per car cut, he said, just didn't make sense because those greedy workers would insist on getting paid for making the vehicles anyway. By the time they drew their wages, he said, they had all they were entitled to get.

Much the same case was set forth by T. O. Yntema, a Ford vice president who pinch-hit for Henry Ford II. Henry, poor lad, was trapped somewhere in the sunshine of the Caribbean.

Profit-sharing, Yntema thundered, "would hurt a lot of innocent people . . . It would be difficult to contrive a plan more damaging to the preservation of competition in a free society . . ."

Yntema, of course, is the lad who became a millionaire by speculating in Ford stock with the company's money. It is innocent folks like him who might be hurt if the company's profits were shared with workers and consumers.

Bowlers Set Mark Again

Cartoon on Page 7

TOLEDO, O. — For the seventh consecutive year the UAW international bowling tournament has hung up a record number of entrants, according to Olga Madar, UAW recreation director and Bill Belanger, tournament director.

Approximately 4,000 keglers have registered for the tourney, which opens this Saturday (Feb. 15) at Hagerty Center here and runs through the weekend of May 4.

The union bowlers will split a prize melon of some $20,000—another record—as compared to the $17,000 divvied among the prize winners last year at Fort Wayne, Ind. This represents a 100% return of all fees.

2,800 Singles

Entries this year are divided among 605 men's and 95 women's five-member teams, 1,400 men's and women's doubles teams and 2,800 singles.

The aspiring maple-knockers come from 60 cities in nine states and the Canadian province of Ontario.

Last year the UAW bowling meet drew 540 men's and women's five-member teams, 1,100 doubles and 2,200 singles.

Chrysler's 'Chromium Curtain' Hit By Matthews as Pre-Talk Maneuver

From behind a "chromium curtain," officials of the Chrysler Corp. are conducting pre-negotiations "guerilla warfare" aimed at demoralizing and intimidating the workers, UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Chrysler department, charged this week.

Negotiations have been going on for weeks over serious workload disputes at the Dodge Main plant, with strike action already authorized by the international union. However, Matthews said, this is simply the outstanding example of a company-wide pattern.

"Plainly the Chrysler Corp. does not want or need production at this time," Matthews said. "Its dealers have reported an eight-week supply of unsold autos already on hand, with little likelihood of an upswing in sales until spring . . .

"Rather than admit it doesn't want or need production, the corporation has seized on this chance to force its workers (a) into striking or (b) into meeting new high production standards which it can enforce in the future. Or the corporation can continue sending its employes home every day, acting entirely innocent and inferring the workers are to blame for their plight."

Matthews noted that some 16,000 Dodge Main workers suffered six short workweeks and a three-week layoff in the last four months of 1957. The company has since used every pretext to send me: home.

Yet at the same time, Matthews continued, the company has sought to impose ever-higher workloads even when there has been no technological change to justify them.

No Justification

"An example: Just before the Christmas holidays, 1,649 workers in the Dodge Main trim department produced 736 bodies per day as scheduled," he charged. "On Jan. 9 the plant was closed until Jan. 20. Upon resumption of production only 1,225 workers were recalled to the same trim department; and with this 26% reduction, they produced 776 bodies a day.

"The corporation could show nothing in negotiations to substantiate its demand for this increase in production."

Two-Bit Tax Bit

Income tax time is getting close—and knowing how to file your return may save you money. The whole lowdown is contained in a 36-page booklet published by the Michigan CIO Council and available to Solidarity readers. Send 25c to Solidarity, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich. and we'll ship you the dope.

Inside Stuff

- **FREE EATS can be yours for a week; see our menu contest, Page 4.**
- **PRETTY PATTERNS for skillful fingers are yours for the asking (plus a stamped envelope); see Page 5.**
- **SOCIAL SECURITY can be a lot better if the Forand bill passes, as you'll find on Page 6.**

Contract Bargaining Has Started In Most UAW Aircraft Plants

LOS ANGELES—With all but two major aircraft plants in Southern California in contract negotiations, the 1958 round of collective bargaining in the industry was well underway last week, it was reported by Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and director of the aircraft department.

Close cooperation between UAW and the International Association of Machinists in working out contract demands and carrying out bargaining strategy gave the talks added significance.

The UAW-IAM cooperation was underlined by the joint, nation-wide distribution of a "unity" leaflet. In Southern California, some 200,000 of the leaflets were given out to UAW and IAM members.

Now in talks here are UAW negotiators with Douglas Aircraft Corp. and North American Aviation. UAW proposals prepared by the Douglas intra-corporation council will cover about 30,000 workers in four plants stretching from here to Charlotte, N.C. A national agree- with North American covers the Los Angeles and Columbus, O. plants.

Meantime, IAM opened negotiations with Douglas plants in Torrance, Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif., and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

Still awaiting their turn are two firms in San Diego, Calif.—Ryan, which will bargain with UAW, and Convair, an IAM plant.

The North American (UAW) and Lockheed (IAM) contracts expire March 5, while the Douglas Long Beach (UAW) termination date is March 15. The Douglas Santa Monica, El Segundo and Torrance (IAM) contracts run out April 1.

As set out in the "unity" leaflet, contract demands center around:

1. Family security — through a substantial wage increase, cost-of-living allowances, correction of wage inequities and wage plan abuses, and an improved, company-paid, comprehensive health, welfare and life insurance plan;

2. Job security — through severance and relocation pay and a jointly administered apprentice training program; and

3. Union security — through union shop protection for all aircraft and missile workers.

Woodcock and Roy Brown, IAM general vice president, are coordinating negotiations for their respective organizations.

You'll find UAW EYE OPENER

EVANSVILLE AREA
Tune in WJPS
1330k.c.-6:00-6:30a.m.

On your radio dial

Sparkman Hits GOP Program

DALLAS, Tex. — Rural power co-ops would be threatened with destruction, Sen. John Sparkman (D.-Ala.) said here, if legislation offered by the President is not defeated.

Charging that President Eisenhower has a "mad infatuation with the Wall Street money lenders," Sparkman said the White House bill would just about double the price (interest rate) rural co-ops would pay for their money.

The screen behind which this death dealing legislation would hide, the Senator said, would be the Republican insistence on private financing for such cooperatives.

This would make the banks and the private lending agencies richer. But it would tear down the rural power cooperatives.

Sen. Sparkman called this "a sort of wild devotion on the part of the President to high interest rates."

"Can you wait a minute, officer? They're playing my favorite tune on 'EYE OPENER'."

LISTEN to EYE OPENER with GUY NUNN
Featuring MUSIC • NEWS • WEATHER • SPORTS
presented as a public service by the UAW

Taft-Hartley Strikes Again

STRONGSVILLE, O. — The Taft-Hartley law's "love those scabs" provision has been used once again to bust a local union, this time in Ohio.

The Hertner Electric Co. here took full advantage of the clause which permits only the scabs to vote in a decertification election during an economic strike to oust IUE Local 752. The local lost its status as bargaining agent when the scabs voted 109 to 1 for decertification, while the IUE strikers stood by voteless and helpless to stop this theft of their jobs.

They have been on strike since July 1957 in support of demands for a new contract. The strikers were replaced by strikebreakers last year.

The technique used by Hertner Electric was the one used against the UAW in the Bryant Heater strike in Tyler, Tex. Bryant Heater is a division of Carrier Corp., maker of air conditioning equipment.

It was the one used by O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Winchester, Va., against the Rubber Workers.

It was the one used against the Steelworkers by the Armstrong Products Corp., Huntington, W. Va.

This is the technique which President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor James Mitchell denounced as union-busting and which they promised to eliminate from the Taft-Hartley Act. After six years of promises, however, it's still on the books.

Flood Victims Getting Help

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Labor has rolled up its sleeves to bring aid to the victims of the heavy crop-wrecking rains in West Tennessee.

Those most ruinously hit are those least able to afford any loss at all — share-croppers, tenant farmers, small farmers whose entire family resources are from the land immediately around them.

Such people have no reserves. Even a deep cut in their crops is a disaster. The recent torrents which have wiped out the crops of whole areas is devastation.

The Tenessee State Labor Council headed by Stratton E. Smith has begun a collection of food and money for these West Tennessee victims. In charge of the collection is Earl Crowder of Memphis.

Guatemala Labor Has 'Right'

One of our least popular exports is the "right to work" law Guatemala has copied from some of our state anti-union legislation.

Since Guatemala passed the law, wages of the underpaid workers have dropped an additional 35%, while the cost of living climbs remorselessly.

So says James M. Sinclair, an attorney, speaking before an Optimist Club group in Los Angeles.

Tracing the history of the law, Sinclair said that "after the overthrow of dictator Ubico, labor unions developed in Guatemala" much the same as they developed here.

"Wages reached the highest point in their history," he said.

In 1954 the administration passed the U.S.-type "right to work" laws, he said.

"Today, unskilled workers get 50c a day in spite of the fact that living costs are just as high as they are in the U.S.," Sinclair concluded.

Indiana Loses Millions With 'Right to Work'

Indiana is losing about $346 million a year because of its "right to work" law, according to Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

It costs Indiana about 3c an hour for each worker, Freeman said, and the loss tends to magnify itself. Workers lose, shop keepers lose, everybody eventually loses when payrolls are cut down by a third of a billion dollars every year.

The loss results because "right to work" weakens unions just as it is intended to do, and just as Taft and Hartley intended when they whipped their anti-union law through a whooping post-war Congress.

The precise measure of the general weakening of unions in a right to work state is the 3c an hour figure, which costs Indiana at least $346 million a year.

Where's Elmer?

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Union meeting attendance in Local 46, Insurance Workers of America, averages about 95%. It would be higher, if the members never got sick on meeting night.

If fewer than 21 members show up at a meeting, the sick committee goes visiting. They know something must be the matter.

There are only 21 members in Local 46.

Mower Shop Strike Is Solid

LAMAR, Mo.—Two hundred and seventy-seven of the 277 UAW members at Lawnboy Co. here are still available for picket duty on the strike against the lawnmower company that began here Jan. 4.

Sporadic meetings between the union and the company have been held, and will be again.

But the company still insists on an incentive system that would result in more work for less money, and no security at all.

A move is likely soon, however. The 80,000 lawnmower backlog stored in a Springfield, Mo., warehouse is down by more than 20,000 and shrinking by 2,000 a week, according to a local newspaper story.

Lawnboy can't afford to let inventories get much lower.

Maybe, when matters get serious, the company will try a back-to-work movement.

Asked by SOLIDARITY how many UAW members in this birthplace of Harry Truman the company could persuade to cross the picketline, a union officer here considered a minute, ran his mind over the list of his members, and then gravely gave his estimate:

"None."

JOBLESS JAM employment office in Minneapolis, a scene duplicated in many cities across the country as layoffs snowball. Things may even get worse in the Twin Cities if the federal arsenal closes, which would put another 12,000 workers on the street. Repeat this picture for every major industrial center and you have an idea of how GOP "hard money and hard times" is working out for the workers.

Pay Day . . .

. . . in an automated factory. Two cups of oil per worker.

Mainord Starts New Assignment

Rex Mainord, UAW international representative since 1945, has been transferred from the competitive shop staff, headed by Vice President Richard T. Gosser, to the recreation department, it was announced last week by Olga Madar, director.

Mainord will be assigned to regions five and six to coordinate recreation programs among locals and retired workers. He will be based in Los Angeles. Mainord worked in both regions on former assignments.

CATERPILLAR CRAWLED on the discharge of Joe Illif when an arbitrator handled the case of his improper discharge. Here is Russ McBride, chairman of the bargaining committee UAW Local 974 (Peoria, Ill.) handing Illif the results: a check for $1,341 in back pay. Caterpillar Tractor Co. was ordered to pay $2,384.88 less compensation benefits and temporary earnings. They did.

Happy Ending Negotiated At Runaway Missile Plant

TAMPA, Fla.—When the new contract is signed here this week for the 400 employes of Electronic Communications, Inc., it will write a happy ending to the story of a plant that changed its name, ran away and tried to hide from the UAW.

The workers will be spending an average of 10c an hour right away, or, in many cases, more, and will enjoy the first standard benefits since the plant got here.

The happy ending is a story, too, of team work among the workers themselves and the staff members directed by Vice President Leonard Woodcock's aircraft department, Region 9-A Director Charles H. Kerrigan and Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

That's what it took to do the job right, and that's what the UAW provided for the workers.

Ran Away

The story began in Teterboro, N. J., when Air Associates changed its name to Electronic Communications Inc. and took off for Tampa.

It hoped to avoid any union at all. But when the UAW followed and began a campaign, it gave up the forlorn hope that it could hide.

Even after the successful election, the company hoped to avoid New Jersey union rates, and save as much as $1.05 an hour in wages.

Now this dream has vanished, too.

The new contract provides wage increases averaging more than 30c an hour per worker over the life of the agreement. The night shift bonus is 10c second shift and 15c third shift.

Rates as high as $2.42 have been established by wiping out the companies random rates and establishing specific labor grades, each with an automatic upward progression of rates.

Vacations, Too

Beginning April 1, cost-of-living escalator protection goes into effect. Time-and-a-half for Saturday as such, and double time for Sunday as such, will be paid. And pay for jury duty up to three weeks is provided for.

The paid vacation plan (and in Tampa you're on vacation when you step outside the plant) calls for 40 hours for 1 year of service, 80 for 2 years, 100 for 5 and 120 for 10.

Sick and accident insurance and hospital and surgical coverage for the worker and his dependents, are provided, with the company paying the full cost of the hospital and surgical protection.

Modern union seniority and grievance machinery has been nailed down for the first time, and union security to the maximum permitted by Florida is written in.

Local Committee

The local union bargaining committee included Ralph South, chairman, Veronica Mulligan, Ernest Littlejohn, Eugene Bailey and Irvin Weinerman. They were assisted by everybody. Kerrigan sent a man who had serviced the company in Teterboro, to keep an eye on things. The air craft department was constantly in touch, with a top negotiator on the job in Tampa when the time came to clinch the contract. The region was on hand all the way through.

As Tampa-St. Petersburg area burgeons out with new missile and electronics plants, the successful conclusion of the runaway case makes new organizing here much more effective.

Directly as a result of the total victory at Electronic Communications, a new office has been opened here, to be shared by competitive shop, aircraft and the region to follow up on the organizing.

You'll find UAW
EYE OPENER
MUNCIE AREA
Tune in WLBC
1340k.c.-6:15-6:45 a.m.
On your radio dial

Spanish Sailors Await Decision

NEW YORK—Five anti-Franco sailors from a Spanish ship, who jumped ship in San Diego, Calif., escaped to Mexico where they were welcome, returned here at the insistence of the U.S. State Dept., and are now in danger of being shipped back to Spain, are waiting for a ruling from the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

A defense committee that includes Victor Reuther of the UAW Washington office, President James B. Carey of the IUE, Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the ILGWU, and other union leaders will take the case to the Supreme Court if the appeals court ruling is adverse.

Being anti-Franco, they feared for their lives if returned to their ship, and to Spain.

You'll find UAW
EYE OPENER
KANSAS CITY AREA
Tune in KCMO
810 k.c.-5:30-6 a.m.
On your radio dial

Charlie Says:

Stuff Those Chairs With GM Essays

LINDEN, N.J.—Charlie Montana isn't fooling.

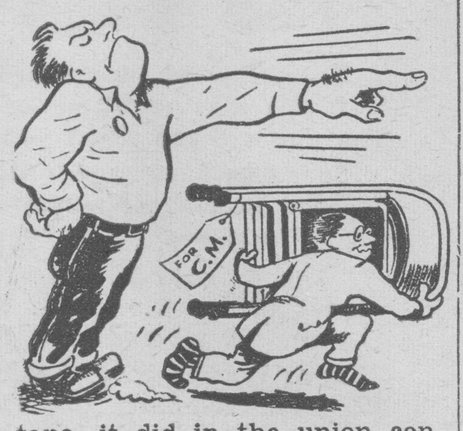
He wants to know what General Motors is going to do about the damage to his reputation.

GM is conducting a big essay contest. Lots of prizes. Lots of back patting for winners. The contest is one of those "What GM has done for me and mine" type thing.

So one day last week, in the big Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac plant here, down came some people and gave Charlie a couple of chairs. Big prize. They said he won the chairs with his essay.

Charlie was shocked. He was horrified.

Him write an essay about what GM had done for him? What GM did for Charlie Montana, it did in the union contract, usually after a lot of time-consuming talk and energy.



The workers gave Charlie the big rib.

Love letters to the boss, yet!

This is not the usual thing in Linden B-O-P, the plant where Region 9 Director Martin Gerber came from, and a lot of other union guys. Union roots go deep in Linden. Very few essay writers there, but a lot of good union fighters.

So, it turns out GM goofed.

The personnel director and another company guy came down and picked up the chairs and carried them off, after a lot of red faced apology.

But that doesn't straighten out Charlie's personnel problem. More guys heard he wrote an essay than heard the company goofed and apologized.

So, Charlie demands, what is GM going to do about his reputation?

We wonder, too.

Fight, Men, Fight!

A management efficiency expert has urged companies to have football-type skull sessions with the workers, just as coaches do between the halves.

We can just picture in a Ford or GM plant, or maybe Chrysler, a strawboss clambering up on a truck, stopping production, and giving a real old-fashioned pep talk to the men.

During the coffee break, we can picture it.

Half an hour before starting time, we can picture it.

On company time, we lose the picture as well as the audio.

Are Tire Ads Twisting Truth?

WASHINGTON—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is facing charges by the Federal Trade Commission that it misrepresented, in its advertising, second-line tires as first-line products used as original equipment by auto manufacturers.

The federal government's complaint cited as false Firestone ads saying, "Save on the tire designed for original equipment on eight million of America's finest cars—Firestone Super Champion," and "The tire that was original equipment on eight million new cars as they left the factory. Same tread design plus modern improvements, Firestone Deluxe Super Champions."

The truth is, according to the FTC, the two brands are second-line tires which never have been used as original equipment.

UAW-IAM Nearing Another Joint Plan

BUFFALO, N.Y. — First cautious steps toward IAM-UAW team contract talks with American Machine & Foundry have been taken here in the last few weeks.

Informal meetings, so far including only UAW and IAM, have been held, with invitations extended to spokesmen for AMF plants organized by Steelworkers and IUE.

Making these exchanges of information more regular and more effective in bringing some order out of the AMF contract chaos has long been a dream of Region 9-A Director Charles H. Kerrigan.

UAW has the largest plant, in Brooklyn, with 1,500 members. Another UAW plant in Boston is scheduled to close down in July.

IAM has plants in Glen Rock and Lancaster, Pa., Cleveland and Shelby, O., Princeton, Ind., Arcade, N. Y., and here.

The Arcade plant has been on strike for 19 weeks over a contract in which both money and union security are in dispute.

The sprawling corporation, with small plants scattered throughout the east, has been having a field day by playing one union off against the others, and group against group. Tentative steps toward union unity seem to be leading toward an end to this management picnic.

SCREEN STARS have a democratic union, too. They call it the Screen Actors Guild, AFL-CIO, and they have just elected a new board of directors. Chances are one of your favorite movie stars is on it. Here they are, left to right: (Standing) Wendell Corey, Philo McCullough, John Lund, Verne Smith, Craig Stevens, Harry Carey Jr., Jimmy Lydon, Frank Marlowe, Frank Faylen, John Litel, President Leon Ames, Ronald Reagan, Sally Blaine, Gilbert Perkins, Richard Crane, George Chandler. (Seated) Louise Beavers, Hillary Brooke, Chick Chandler, Ruth Hussey, Rosemary DeCamp, Ann Doran, Eva Novak, Louise Laureau, William Walker. (PAI photo)

D'you Freeze on the Phone, Too?

Although my daughters regard the telephone as a lifeline to the outside world, I view it with less enthusiasm. In a world already rich with confusion, the telephone is simply one peril too many.

JANE GOODSELL Says:

The telephone is a marvel of science, all right, but I am not. I am a simple soul, and my life on the telephone has been a series of humiliating, frustrating, irritating and wildly confusing experiences.

When two people who are unable to see each other are connected by a telephone wire, the possibilities for things to go wrong are unlimited.

To begin with, it is necessary to establish identities: Who is speaking to whom?

If you answer a telephone ring, and the voice at the other end asks to speak to another member of your family, you need only say, "Just a minute." But if the voice asks to speak to you, yourself, things become more complicated.

The person who wishes to speak to you is already doing so, but how are you to make this clear? There are several possibilities—all ridiculous. You can say, "This is I" or "This is me." Or "Speaking" or "This is so and so." Whichever choice you make, the conversation is off to a pretty poor start.

The next step is for the person who is calling to explain his identity by announcing, "This is so-and-so." (People always refer to themselves as "this" on the telephone.) At this juncture you can adjust your voice to the correct degree of cordiality, depending on whether you are connected with your Aunt Emma, the dry cleaner, the boss' wife or somebody who wants to sell you insurance.

Some impatient people skip the preliminaries, and simply assume that they are connected with the person they seek. A very dangerous practice.

I, on one occasion, dialed the home p
obstetrician and, when a male voice ans
a detailed and intimate description of m
I paused for breath, the voice at the o
lady, you sure are in terrible shape!"

Other people—a truly dreadful typ
their names, and insist coyly that you

**Ending a telephone conversation p
too. In a face-to-face encounter, yo
gestures to indicate that you must be
can rise to your feet or look at your
motor of your car.**

On the telephone, easing out must be
I have never mastered this graceful art
the telephone for hours simply becaus
finesse to murmur nonchalant wel
When truly desperate, I bleat that the ba
stairs or that something has boiled ove
these are emergency measures which I u
of hysteria.

**The telephone is a marvelous inven
might find it easier to communicate v**

UAW Magazine Section SOLIDARITY

Why Not Serve 'em P

If you're buying FRESH PORK, ge
Lean, fine-grained . . .
Grayish-pink in color, well-stre
with fat . . .
Rimmed with white fat . . .

When you get it home
Unwrap it from the store pape
Rewrap it loosely in wax paper
store it in the refrigerator .

***When you're* COOKING it**
Never broil it; you can't be
sure that will kill the parasi
Roast it in a 325 degree oven
grayish white, with no tinge
Chops should be either braised
fried in their own fat . . .

Here are some pork recipes you might like to try . . .

Sweet 'n Sour Pork

1½ pounds lean pork shoulder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
2 cups diced pineapple
¼ cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1½ cups pineapple juice and water
3 tablespoons vinegar
4 teaspoons soy sauce

Cut pork into ½ inch cubes, brown in hot skillet, add salt and boiling water. Cover and simmer about 20 minutes or until pork is tender. Add pineapple and cook about 10 minutes longer. Combine remaining ingredients and add to pork mixture. Cook until thickened. Serves six.

Sausage 'n Rice

½ pound sausage meat
½ to ¾ cup raw white rice, washed and drained
3 tablespoons minced onion
5 cups canned tomatoes
1½ teaspoons prepared mustard
1½ teaspoons chili powder
1½ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Brown sausage slightly in hot skillet, add rice and brown well. Pour off excess drippings. Add remaining ingredients. Cover and simmer 40 minutes. Serves six.

Wanna Win a W
Free Eats for

**True, few of us are professional di
D'you plan your menus a week ah
you don't, d'you think you could?**

**Solidarity's consumer department is
for the best week's menus for a fam
meals in all—sent in by a reader-me**

The judges will make three award
the cost for the entire week's menu
by the gal who submits them.

**Basis for the judges' selections will
(2) attractiveness, (3) variety and (**

**That means, of course, that you'll h
day's meals as a unit, if you're going
balance that goes into good diet.**

**After all, it's seldom possible for eac
to provide all the food elements. For
milk and vegetables or fruits appear a
meal, it'll be hard to work in the ent**

Here are a couple of tips. Keep the
Too, a predominance of protein—meat
and eggs—in the same meal not only
necessary food, it's also expensive.

**The judges will be four nutrition e
home demonstration agents from Michi
sity cooperative extension service. T
Bannister and Lucille Monark. The oth
State University's home economics dep
are Dr. Margaret Johnson and Mary Ja**

You have two weeks to enter your
must be postmarked not later than mi
Sorry, but UAW staff members or th
eligible.

**When the judges have decided on
entries, Solidarity'll publish the winni
We hope they'll be yours.**

Don't Get Stung on Bee Jelly

SEVERAL readers have forwarded us flamboyant circulars advertising Royal Jelly, a bee secretion.

One mail-order seller, Jenasol Co., talks about the "extraordinary virility" of the Queen Bee. They suggest Royal Jelly has "healing substances with dazzling possibilities for fighting many human ills" and "increases many's overall vitality and sex drive." Another mail-order advertiser, Eli Kahn Co., claims it's a "proven sex-stimulant."

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says

The Federal Trade Commission already is investigating these claims. The Food and Drug Administration also has moved, and Better Business Bureaus are warning people against swallowing high-pressure health claims for Royal Jelly.

Group Drug Service of New York reports it has received calls from union members who have seen such ads and want to buy Royal Jelly. It refuses to handle it.

Consultants report Royal Jelly is rich in pantothenic acid and B-complex vitamins and has some hormone substance. The B-vitamins and pantothenic acid, of course, are available in a number of inexpensive vitamin products for as little as $3.75 for 100 tablets compared to $15 and $20 for Royal Jelly capsules. Wheat germ and brewer's yeast are even cheaper sources.

You also get natural B-vitamins from ordinary foods such as bread, cereals, meat, fish, chicken, and milk. The need for pantothenic acid in human nutrition has not been fully established.

Most claims for longevity and virility from Royal Jelly are based on studies made in France and Italy, which consultants say are far from adequate. They add that the proper role of this substance cannot yet be evaluated.

Such big dealers as Macy's and Frances Denny are promoting facial creams with Royal Jelly. Macy's ads have claimed Royal Jelly cosmetics "contain the Queen Bee's own beauty secret . . . the nectar which makes her radiantly beautiful, keeps her young almost indefinitely."

But it's dubious that Royal Jelly can make a woman more beautiful, let alone as radiantly beautiful as a bee—which should be of interest only to other bees.

Vitamins, protein and minerals in Royal Jelly are less likely to be absorbed through the skin than if eaten.

the home phone number of my
e voice answered, launched into
ription of my symptoms. When
ce at the other end said, "Gee,
ole shape!"

readful type—refuse to reveal
ly that you "Guess who?"

versation presents difficulties,
counter, you can make little
ou must be on your way. You
ok at your watch or race the

out must be done verbally, and
graceful art. I have droned on
mply because I don't have the
halant well-I'll-be-seeing-you's.
t that the baby has fallen down-
s boiled over on the stove. But
es which I use only at the point

velous invention, but I think I
mmunicate with smoke signals.

n PORK?

SH PORK, get it
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lor, well-streaked

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e
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in wax paper and
efrigerator . . .

NG it
u can't be
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degree oven until it's
ith no tinge of pink . . .
ither braised or
n fat . . .

in a Week's for Four?

ofessional dietitians, but . . .
a week ahead of time? If
could?
epartment is offering prizes
us for a family of four—21
a reader-member.
three awards. Each will be
week's menus as estimated
hem.
ections will be (1) nutrition,
riety and (4) economy.
hat you'll have to think of a
you're going to achieve the
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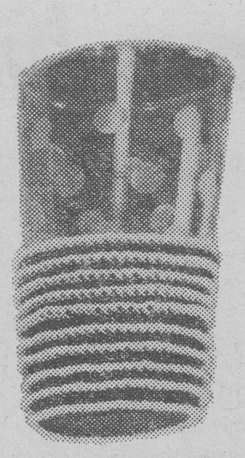
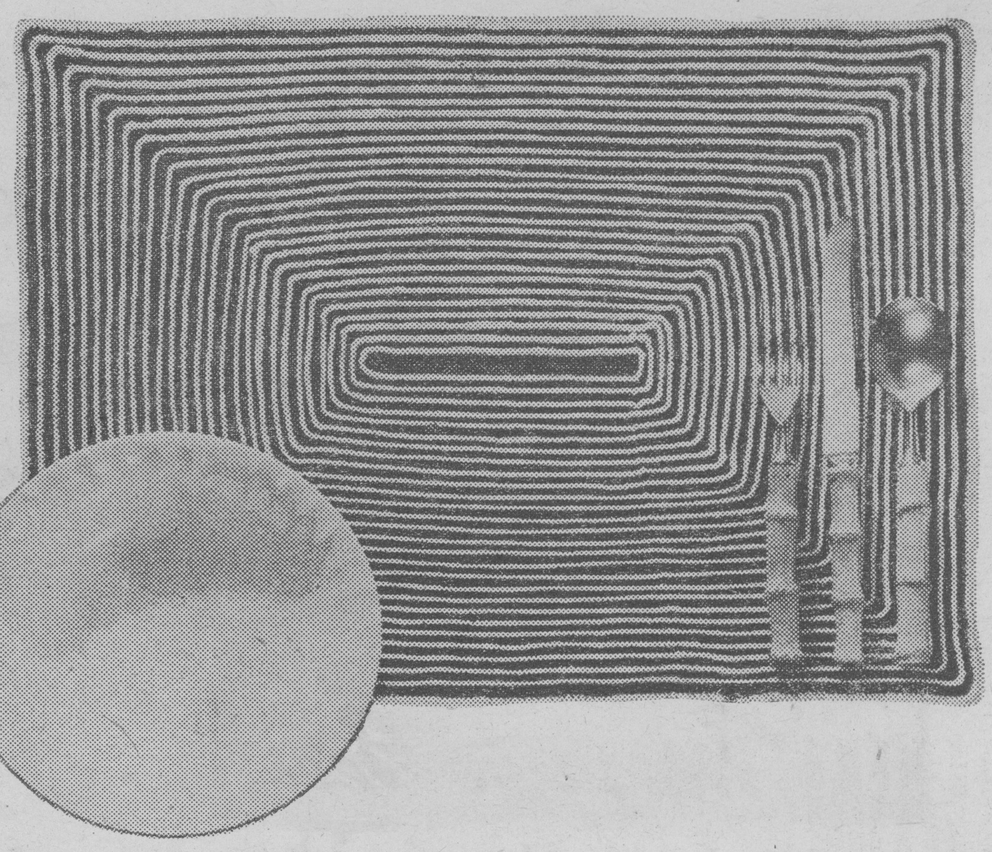
its appear at more than one
in the entire day's quota.
s. Keep the menus simple.
otein—meat, beans, cheese
eal not only displaces other
expensive.
nutrition experts. Two are
from Michigan State Univer-
service. They are Rosella
rk. The others, from Wayne
onomics department faculty,
nd Mary Jane Bostick.
enter your menus. Entries
ter than midnight Feb. 23.
mbers or their wives aren't

decided on the three best
the winning menus.
rs.



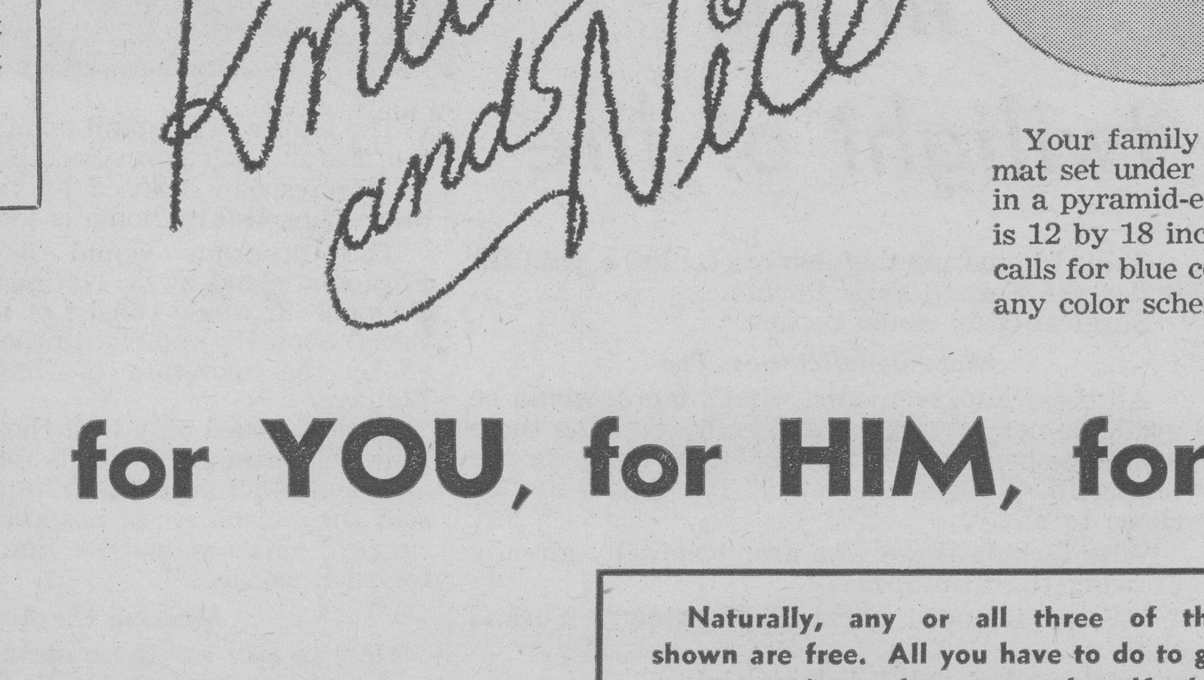
Knitted and Nice



Your family mealtimes can be made brighter with a colorful place mat set under each member's dish. The one shown here is crocheted in a pyramid-effect design and has a matching glass jacket. The size is 12 by 18 inches. This particular pattern, FREE LEAFLET S-402, calls for blue cotton with white trim. But, of course, you can do it in any color scheme that suits you and your room better.

for YOU, for HIM, for your HOUSE

Naturally, any or all three of the patterns shown are free. All you have to do to get the ones you want is send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Solidarity's consumer department, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.



Argyles are often called the sock Mrs. America likes to make and Mr. America likes to wear.

There are a lot of good reasons why.

For one thing, their vivid colors fit right in with the clothing color schemes of this era in which men seem to prefer bright sport shirts and slacks rather than a somber suit.

Some men, when they do wear a dark, solid-color suit, very often put on argyles and a flamboyant tie to break up the one-color mass.

Many women like to knit them because they are a useful article but, at the same time, not a long-term project that might become monotonous after a while.

The patterns provided in FREE LEAFLET 118.16 offer six different color combinations that ought to please any man's taste: (1) brown (the main color), green, sand, white and red or scarlet; (2) canary or amber (the main color), green, brown, red or scarlet and blue; (3) navy (the main color), sand, blue, red or scarlet and canary or amber; (4) gray (the main color), canary or amber, green, navy and red or scarlet; (5) red or scarlet (the main color), gray, canary or amber, green and brown, and (6) black (the main color), gray, white, green and red or scarlet.

Somewhere among those there ought to be a blend that your guy will like.

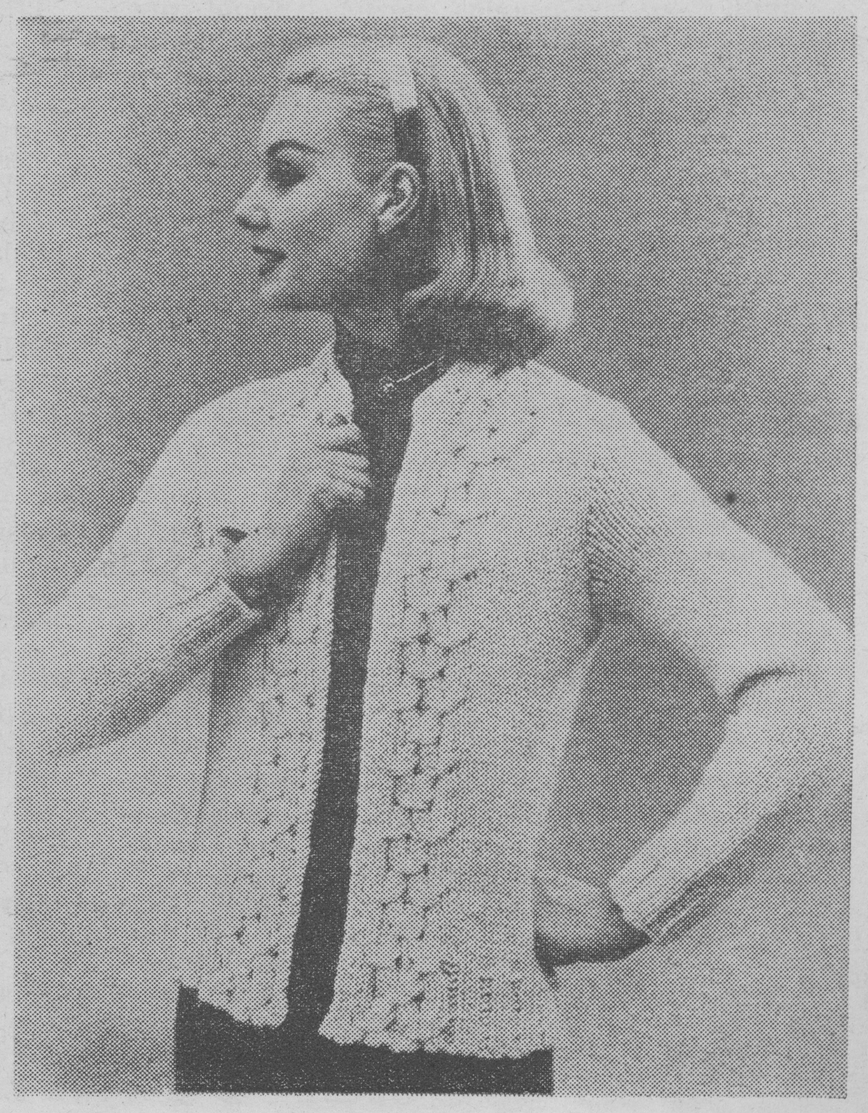
Get those needles to clicking.

And here's one for you, the lady of the house.

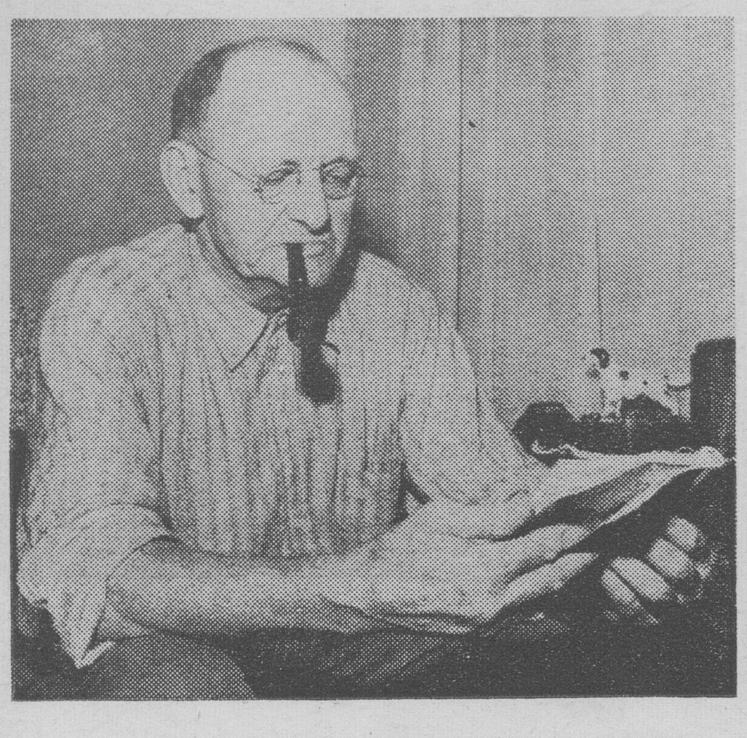
It's a pleasing-yet-practical jacket you can wear casually with either skirts and blouses or with more-tailored dresses.

It's a long-sleeved, knitted jacket with an especially-interesting border pattern along the front edges.

FREE LEAFLET PK-9022 gives complete directions along with measurements for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.



'Let our expanding economy bring a longer period of well-earned leisure in the twilight of life'



The twilight of a factory worker's life need not be followed by the dark of economic despair.

But sometimes it appears to.

Especially for those living on social security, caught in the vise of a fixed income—and not too well "fixed" at that, either, in this era of steadily-rising living costs.

A pound of meat costs just as much after you're 65. The grocer wouldn't lower the price on a sack of potatoes even if you told him you depended on social security. There is no cut rate for shoes, or hats, or an overcoat, or a pouch of smoking tobacco or a ball of knitting yarn after you get old.

Ease the Squeeze

But there's a bill before the House of Representatives that could ease the squeeze a little. It's HR 9467 sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D., R.I.). It would improve the benefits of the social security act. Those who are interested in our senior citizens' welfare—and that includes the UAW along with other organizations—are trying to pry it out of the House Ways and Means Committee's dossier for an early hearing.

The hope is for an airing of the bill in early April. That would help its passage this year.

Basically, the Forand bill—as its sponsor himself summarizes it—would increase the monthly cash benefit about 10% on the average.

This would come not only in the future. It would be an immediate helping hand for those already picking up their checks from the mailbox.

Monthly benefits would range as high as $151.80.

Primary benefit increases would range from $5 to as much as $10.30. For instance, those now getting $108.50 would draw $118.80.

The top amount which could be paid to one family from one person's earnings would range from $55 to $305. It's now confined between fences of from $50 to $200.

One of the spokes in Forand's wheel is to raise the earnings ceiling for contribution and benefits purposes from $4,200—which it is now—to $6,000.

"This," Forand says, "would partly offset the lag of benefits behind earnings levels and would help to finance other improvements."

Proposed changes in family benefits for future beneficiaries

Average monthly earnings	Aged couple or widow and 1 child		Widow and 2 children	
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
$50	$ 45.00	$ 52.50	$ 50.20	$ 55.20
$100	82.60	90.00	82.60	90.00
$150	102.80	112.20	120.00	120.00
$200	117.80	128.70	157.10	160.00
$250	132.80	145.20	177.20	193.60
$300	147.80	161.70	197.10	215.60
$350	162.80	178.20	200.00	237.60
$400	162.80	194.70	200.00	259.60
$450	162.80	211.20	200.00	281.60
$500	162.80	227.70	200.00	305.00

Among improvements that Forand wants—besides the higher cash benefits—are several health-protecting measures that the UAW is particularly interested in pushing for the betterment of its retired members.

For example, 60 days of semi-private hospitalization could be obtained in a year.

Skilled home nursing service could be paid for under the Forand amendments.

Surgical costs would be met.

More Beneficiaries, Too

All these improvements, what's more, would be available not only to those already receiving these insurance benefits. It would also be there for the taking for persons who would be eligible if they chose to apply.

Why include those who aren't actually already drawing the insurance?

"We've included them deliberately," Forand said.

"It's undesirable," in his opinion, "that aged persons should feel they have to stop working to receive the benefits of this program, since their services will still prove constructive and since retirement may bring undesirable consequences."

Furthermore, Forand said, "For the self-employed, retirement cannot be properly planned when illness has struck.

"So that a requirement that they retire before receiving these health benefits would involve great difficulties."

Contribution for employers and employes

Calendar years:	Contribution rate for each (percent)
1959 to 1960, inclusive	2¾
1961 to 1964, inclusive	3¼
1965 to 1969, inclusive	3¾
1970 to 1974, inclusive	4¼
1975 and after	4¾

The hospital services Forand says his amendments would provide—and pay for—include the services, drugs, appliances and medical care ordinarily furnished by the hospital.

The accommodations would be semi-private if available and unless others are required for medical reasons.

"In short," Forand said, "those services ordinarily provided in plans such as the Blue Cross."

Forand answered critics of his amendment by pointing out that "nothing in the provisions of the bill—or in agreements with hospitals, nursing homes or physicians—shall be construed to give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare supervision or control over (1) the practice of medicine or the manner in which medical services are provided, (2) the details of administration or operation of hospitals or nursing homes, or (3) the selection, tenure or compensation of hospital or nursing home personnel."

Forand also had an answer for the doctors' "union," the American Medical Association, which is also dreaming up some horrifying restrictions new welfare legislation might clamp on its duespayers, the physicians and surgeons.

"A person eligible for surgical service," Forand said, "could freely select the surgeon of his choice, provided his chosen one is certified by the American Board of Surgery or is a member of the American College of Surgeons."

The choice of hospital or nursing home is open, too, Forand said, provided the patient is referred by a physician licensed by the state he lives in or the hospital or home is located in.

The program would be governed, under Forand's plan, by a National Advisory Health Council. It would consist of the Commissioner of Social Security and eight other members appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Forand asked only that those appointed include four "outstanding in fields pertaining to hospital and health activities" and four who would "represent the consumers of hospital, nursing home and surgical services and be familiar with the need for such services."

Meeting the Expense

How to pay for these services?

Forand's amendment calls for increases in contribution rates which he estimates over a long period of time would equal about 1% of payrolls on an "intermediate cost assumption."

Starting in 1959, contributions would be upped ½% each year for both employers and employes. The increase scheduled for 1960, however, would be postponed one year.

Do Forand's amendments have backing?

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said "We congratulate Mr. Forand, who has once again demonstrated understanding of the problem and has proposed a sensible solution."

As for the higher contribution rates, "Organized labor is prepared to pay the additional costs, because we believe the new benefits are worth it."

The American Public Welfare Association's policy committee, backed up by its board of directors, said only last December:

"The contributory, old-age, survivors and disability insurance program . . . should be strengthened by making benefit payments more adequate; by providing benefits for disabled persons of any age and for their dependents; by extending coverage to earners still excluded . . ."

Monthly benefit amounts under present law and as proposed in H. R. 9467

Average monthly earnings	Primary insurance amount		Proposed primary insurance amount as percent of average monthly earnings
	Present	Proposed	
$50	$30.00	$35.00	70.0
Earnings Levels Affected Only by New Benefit Formula			
$100	$ 55.00	$60.00	60.0
$125	63.50	69.30	55.4
$150	68.50	74.80	49.9
$200	78.50	85.80	42.9
$250	88.50	96.80	38.7
$300	98.50	107.80	35.9
$350	108.50	118.80	33.9

At its 16th convention last April, the UAW's resolution said in part we must "allocate more of the fruits of our expanding economy to a longer period of well-earned leisure in the twilight of life . . ."

Have you told your Congressman how you feel about the Forand bill?

Our Social Security Act Needs Drastic Updating

Bog Views the News

By Bogdan Baynert

Cracks & Comment

Yxcept for Some Things It's an Yntimate Column

Considering the score in missiles, it's a good thing the Navy won the football game last November.

* * *

Probably it's neither fair nor accurate to describe our satellite as too little and too late. Let's settle for not very big and not very soon.

To the obvious distress of T. O. Yntema, Ford Motor Co. witness on prices and profits, Sen. Estes Kefauver had facts of his own to contradict Yntema's propaganda. It seems as though Kefauver, unlike the Big Three, actually listened to Walter P. Reuther. Subversive!

* * *

Yntema, yncidentally (ah, we just can't help it) suggested that the way to beat a depression was to wipe out yncome taxes. Now do you suppose he needs another yacht?

* * *

The only sport that can match pro basketball in complete absence of performance based on form is dog-racing. And who can dope 10 basketball players?

UAW SOLIDARITY

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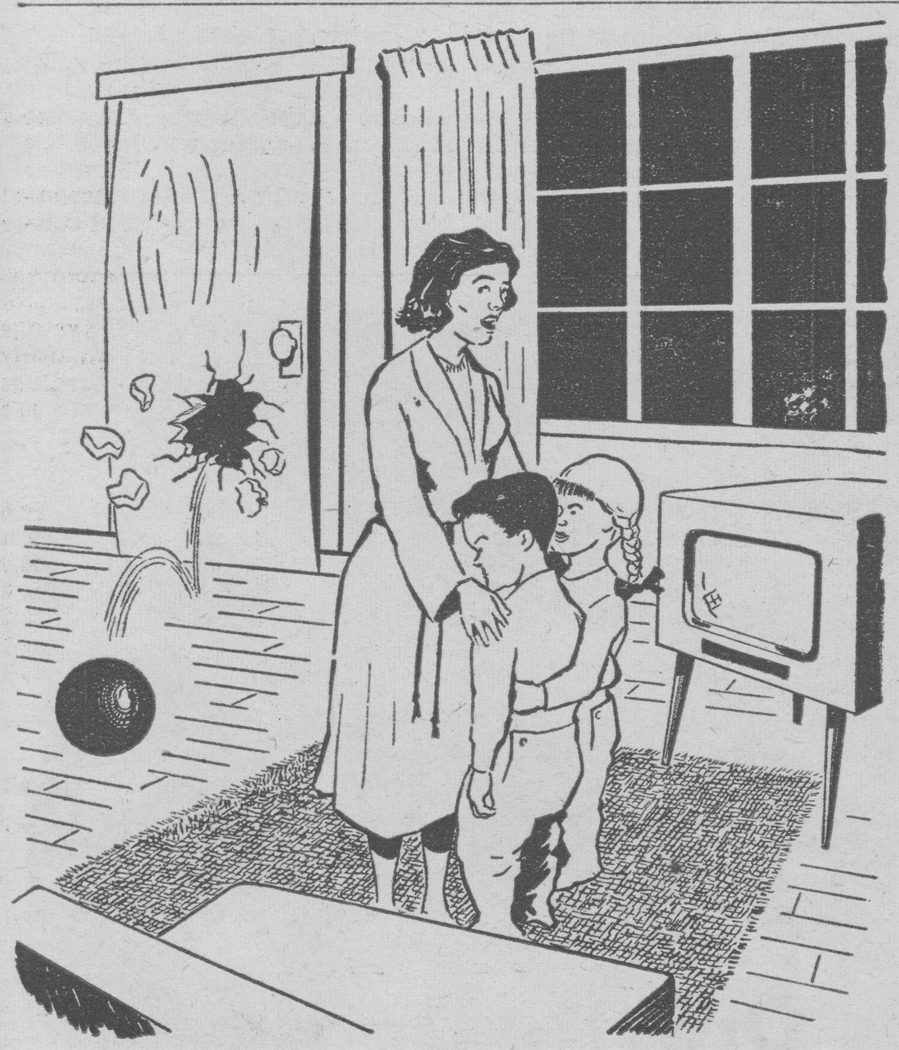


'Go to bed, children; Daddy had another bad score.'

Questions and Answers Help To Explain Bargaining Program

The UAW collective bargaining program covers a lot of ground. The details have been printed in previous issues of Solidarity, at great length. What follows is a series of questions and answers, covering some of the major points in everyday language.

* * *

Q.—How come we gave up on the shorter workweek?

A.—We didn't. The new program isn't against the shorter workweek. But the officers believed—and the convention agreed—that both the members' and the nation's interest required, above everything else, more purchasing-power to help stimulate full employment and full production.

Q.—How does the program do that any better than a shorter week?

A.—In the first place it provides that everybody will get a raise — but a raise geared to the general increase in productivity. That means a raise that won't put pressure on prices. That means a raise out of the higher manhour production the companies have been getting all along.

In the second place, the program provides that excess profits—over and above 10% return on investment—should be split up three ways. Half would be left with the companies for executive bonuses, expansion, etc.; a quarter would go to the workers and the other quarter (we suggest) could be used to give rebates to customers.

The second part, like the first part, would not be inflationary because it would be drawn from profits made under the present price structure. This way the workers would get more money, prices would stay put and business volume (including car sales) would go up.

Q.—It still sounds to me as though we aren't going for the shorter workweek.

A.—Look again. Our share of the excess profits can be used any way the local members decide. One possible way is to shorten the workweek. Besides, we've asked for a joint committee to study the whole problem of automation, especially as it affects full employment.

Q.—Maybe this program is all right for the guys who are working steady, but how about the ones on short weeks, or the ones whose plants move someplace else?

A.—There's a whole deal on that. To begin with, we're asking that SUB go on a daily instead of a weekly basis (and at a higher level of benefits.) This means that a worker on four days would get one day's SUB, and so on. We claim there's enough money in the SUB funds to pay for these improvements right now.

As for plant closings, we're asking for moving expenses for workers who want to follow the job, plus severance pay for those who don't or who can't. We say a worker ought to get as much consideration as a machine; and nobody expects a machine to pay its own moving costs.

Q.—Some of the company officials claim our program would wipe out all the auto companies except the Big Three. They say the customers would buy where the rebate chances were best. How about that?

A.—As usual, the company officials are seeing ghosts. The UAW program is aimed at selling a couple of million more cars a year. If that happened, the little companies, as well as the big ones, would make money. The record proves that a big sales year gets all the manufacturers into the black.

Q.—Most of the talk is about the auto companies. Where do the rest of us—like aircraft and agricultural implement workers—fit in? Are we the orphans in this deal?

A.—Not for a minute. The same basic program will be followed in the other industries, too, with whatever additions and changes their special problems require. The whole strength of the UAW will back up aircraft and ag implement workers, just like auto workers. This was definitely established at the convention.

Q.—How about us pensioners? We get a cost-of-living squeeze right along, and we're not able to get a raise.

A.—The UAW program asks an extra 50c a month per year of service on pensions, along with a regular, continuing escalator and a lot of other improvements. What's more, we're proposing that the money in these pension funds should be invested in projects that will help workers, not just in luxury apartments, fancy office-buildings and such.

Q.—That's a pretty stiff dues increase the convention voted—$5 a month. What happens to all that dough?

A.—Money goes mighty fast in a strike. The new strike benefit program means that a GM strike (for instance) would cost $8 million a week for the first 11 weeks, and even more thereafter. At that rate a $40 million fund wouldn't last long. If—as everybody hopes—there isn't any strike, the money above $25 million will be returned.

Labor History in Pictures—9

TO BE OLD at 16 . . . 15 . . . 14 . . . was the fate suffered by many coaltown boys. Often going to work in the mines before their 10th birthday (left), they were paid pitiably low wages which nevertheless were needed to help their families survive.

Meager wages and squalid, health-wrecking working conditions had led eastern Pennsylvania coal miners to organize a union which negotiated a contract with the owners.

But in 1874, the operators slashed wages below the agreed-to minimums. The miners walked out in protest, starting a seven-month strike which ended in their complete demoralization and defeat.

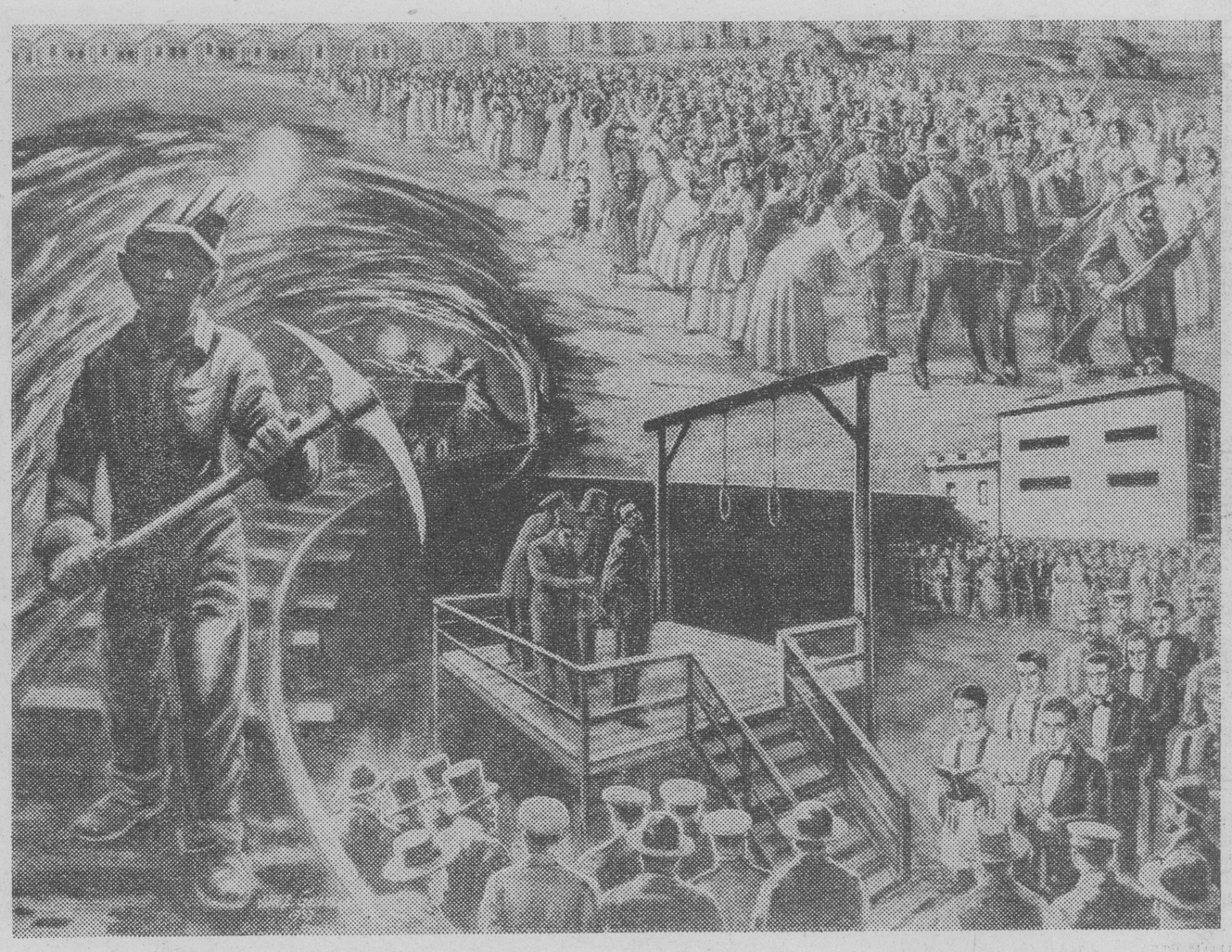
The mine-owners used troops and Pinkerton "detectives" to usher scabs into pits (upper right). The Pinkertons also wormed their way into the budding unions, reporting on their plans and spreading fear and insecurity.

A secret organization of miners soon appeared to combat the owners. It was the Ancient Order of Hibernians, more commonly known as the Molly McGuires. Its members spread violence and terror throughout the coal fields through the destruction of property and even the murder of lesser mine bosses.

The Mollies were broken up after a Pinkerton detective, hired by the bitterly anti-union boss of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, posed as a fugitive to win the confidence of some of their leaders. In this way he gathered evidence that led to the conviction of 24 of the group.

Ten were hanged for murder (lower right) and the remainder sent to prison for up to seven years.

Later it was disclosed that some of the violence had been promoted by owners, not only to put a stop to the Mollies but to unions generally.



Gas Guardian Is Guy Who Took Gay Trip

WASHINGTON — The $1 billion-a-year gas gouge bill is getting a helping hand from an Eisenhower administration scandal.

The bill is being backed by a coalition of oil-soaked Democrats and big-business Republicans brought together by the revelation that the Ike-appointed chairman of the Federal Communications Commission had been taking gifts from the very broadcasters he was supposed to be regulating.

Reports were that scandal-conscious Republicans were offering their votes to the oil lobby's vest-pocket Democrats if they, in return, would help soft-pedal the probe of the FCC's chairman, John C. Doerfer.

Left on Third?

Help was apparently necessary since Doerfer's testimony before a special House investigating committee wasn't doing his own cause any good.

Doerfer, in fact, got indignant with Dr. Bernard L. Schwartz, chief counsel of the committee, who suggested that perhaps the FCC head was "tripling up" on travel expenses.

That is, Schwartz claimed, Doerfer was having them paid not only by the government but by a couple of different radio-TV groups.

Petty Ain't Larceny?

Schwartz's questioning centered around a trip Doerfer and his wife made to Spokane, Wash., in 1954 when he addressed the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. Doerfer was paid $575.

"Hell," Doerfer angrily told the committee, "if I'd gone out to Spokane and accepted $10,000 there'd be something to investigate."

Doerfer said he had returned another $165.12 he also received in 1954 from an Oklahoma City station when he and his wife went out to dedicate a new TV tower. Doerfer admitted his return of the check "just about" coincided with his invitation to appear before the committee.

Poor Him

Still, "I had no guilty conscience," Doerfer said.

In fact, he accused Schwartz of conducting the hearing in a "highly improper" manner.

"I have been seriously maligned in the eyes of the public," he said.

The gas-gouge bill which the Democratic-Republican coalition is pushing would add an average of $40 a year to the gas bill of home consumers, it has been estimated by opponents of the measure (HR 8528).

It would soak the nation's 27 million natural gas consumers another 15c for each 1,000 cubic feet of gas burned.

Test-Tube Case

Continued from Page 1

ana, New York and New Jersey, Meany's crackdown applied only to Michigan. This was the only state, he told a press conference, where resistance was flagrantly open.

Meany ordered a special convention of all affiliated AFL-CIO locals to create a new central labor body for the state. The convention was set for Feb. 24 in Grand Rapids.

The state CIO immediately announced it would comply with Meany's directive. Leaders of the state AFL indicated they would defy the order, and in particular would try to hang on to the federation's cash assets.

Keenan to Preside

Two AFL-CIO vice presidents and two speical assistants to Meany have been seeking to resolve the dispute. They are Joseph D. Keenan of the building trades and L. S. Buckmaster of the rubber workers, and Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas of the staff. The first-named in each pair came from the old AFL.

Meany chose Keenan to be temporary chairman and Buckmaster temporary secretary of the merger convention. Herbert McCreedy, AFL-CIO regional director, was designated as recipient of pre-convention dues.

The AFL-CIO leader indicated he had moved first and hardest in Michigan because the AFL unit there was openly defiant.

Sh! Truth Is, Boys, It's Tough All Over

It's not a "recession" — not really — to Republican politicians and the peddlers of the Republican line in public, but when the big business boys talk to each other they admit the truth.

It's a recession, it's a slump, it's a sad state of affairs, and the Eisenhower administration better do something about it right now. That's what the businessmen say in the lodge.

A prime example is Elliot V. Bell, editor and publisher of Business Week magazine, perhaps the top publication of its kind in the country. Bell spoke last week before the Economic Club of Detroit.

No Steam

"We have all the symptoms of a classical business downtrend," he said. "Everything is according to pattern . . .

"All major sectors of the economy seem to have run out of steam at the same time."

Bell said the Eisenhower administration had better be ready with plans for a tax-cut and stepped-up spending not later than next April unless there's a sharp improvement by then. He also called for a national economic council, similar to the national security council, to cope with domestic economic problems. (This is not unlike Walter P. Reuther's proposal for a national conference on unemployment.)

In contrast to this realistic appraisal, spokesmen for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce told a joint Congressional committee that all was well and would be even better if the government spent less. A touch of unemployment now and then, said the chamber, was "normal."

Act Now on Jobs

Continued from Page 1

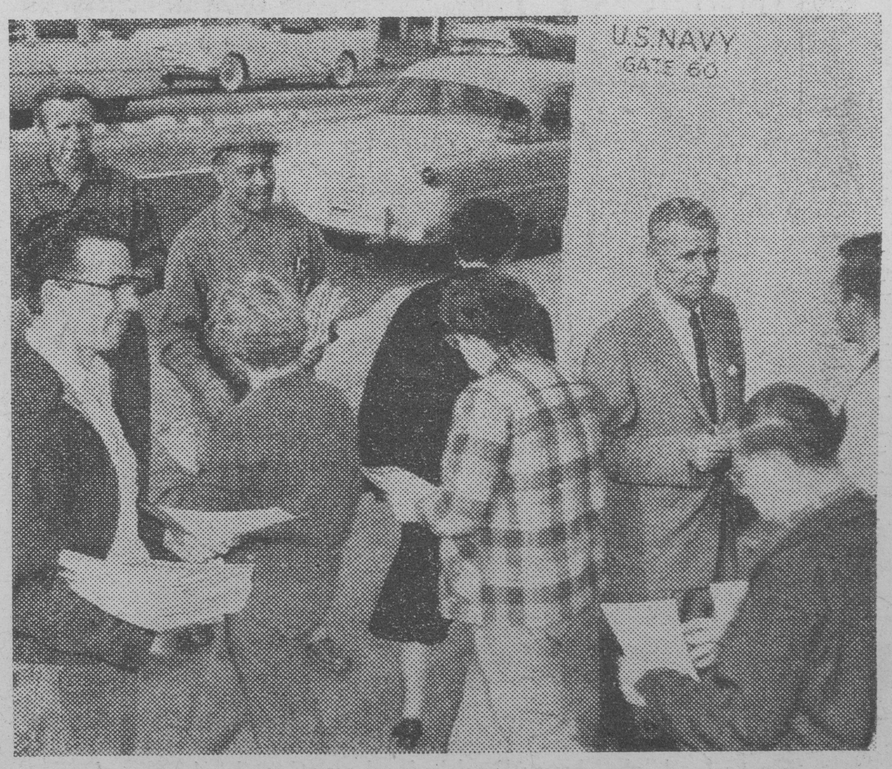
rately, can solve the current economic difficulties facing our nation without the vigorous and effective action of government," Reuther said.

The UAW president also wrote to members of Congress and to governors and mayors in areas of heavy unemployment, asking their support for the UAW plan. In addition, he called upon other AFL-CIO leaders to set up labor conferences on full employment.

(The first such session was convened by the New Jersey CIO Council as Solidarity went to press.)

"Neither business as usual nor government which recommends the unusual policy of slashing welfare expenditures in the midst of recession will meet the current emergency," Reuther told the President. "We earnestly request your prompt and constructive action."

HALF A MILLION aircraft workers like these received a special four-page, two-color leaflet on the joint bargaining aims of the International Association of Machinists and the UAW. At left is the scene outside the North American plant in Columbus, O., a UAW-organized unit; at right, an IAM team is at work at the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, Calif.

Gear-Axle Council

SYRACUSE, N Y. — The UAW gear, axle and transmission wage and hour council will meet in the Yates Hotel here this Saturday, Feb. 15, according to Vice President Richard T. Gosser, council director. Heinz Szeve, assistant director, will preside.