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

Vol. 1, No. 31 | 3-5-8 Edition | September 22, 1958

This agreement is consistent with the public welfare; we are happy the company has joined us in seeking this goal.
—*Walter P. Reuther*

3-5-8 3-51
SILVEY NAT'L CIO
PHILIP MURRAY BLDG.
26 16TH ST N W
SHINGTON 6 D C

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FORD-UAW PACT
KEY TO UPSWING

READY, WILLING AND ABLE to strike for justice were nearly 100,000 Ford workers, some of whom — at the giant River Rouge plant in Detroit—are shown above as they walked out in a blinding rainstorm. But their effort had a happy ending; insert depicts handshake between John S. Bugas, chief Ford negotiator, and UAW President Walter P. Reuther which ended walkout soon after it began (story on Page 3).

GOP's New Voice: Fascist Joe Kamp

Substantial elements in the Republican party have endorsed as their spokesman a pro-fascist, anti-semitic, anti-union propagandist, Joseph P. Kamp, whose activities once brought him a jail sentence for contempt of Congress.

Until this year Kamp had been repudiated by official Republican spokesmen and by "respectable" elements generally. The feeling was mutual; Kamp has assailed President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren and other Republican liberals almost as bitterly as he has attacked Democrats and trade unionists.

But with the growing probability of a Republican rout in the coming elections, some Republicans and their industrial backers have become less fastidious. The industrialists are buying — and the Republicans are distributing — vast numbers of a Kamp pamphlet, "Meet the Man Who Plans to Rule America".

The "man" in the title is UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

GOP Chief Cheers

These facts were exposed a week ago by the New York Times. The Times story especially concerned the use of the pamphlets in Sen. William F. Knowland's campaign for governor of California. But there is no doubt that Kamp's outpourings have a much wider acceptance and circulation among Republicans.

To cite only one example, Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R., Pa.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, wrote to an associate of Kamp's concerning his work:

"Your booklet was brought to my attention some time ago and I think it is excellent. I am encouraged that so many of our finance people are ordering copies for distribution. In my opinion it deserves the widest possible dissemination. You may be assured that I will do what I can along this line."

No wonder Kamp wrote to a supporter:

"The Republican party isn't so choosy about getting help from Joe Kamp these days." He reported an "avalanche" of orders.

The pamphlet presently under discussion differs little from earlier Kamp efforts, except that its attacks on Reuther are somewhat more concentrated. Slander, in a frothing - at-the-mouth style, has been typical of Kamp since he first attracted a degree of public attention in 1933.

His "Best Seller"

In that year Kamp became executive editor of a semi-monthly sheet called "The Awakener". Along with Lawrence Dennis, another notorious pro-fascist, and others of the same stripe, Kamp beat the drums for Adolf Hitler's new regime in Germany and Mussolini's older one in Italy. The venture lasted three years.

Kamp's next major project was a 64-page booklet entitled "Join the CIO and Help Build a Soviet America." This was published in 1937 by the Constitutional Educational League, a once reputable but by then inactive organization. Kamp's pamphlet sold so profitably among anti-union employers that he took over the league as executive vice chairman and converted it into its present status as an anti-labor, anti - liberal, extreme right wing propaganda agency.

Kamp boasts that more than two million of the anti-CIO tract were sold. Certainly thousands appeared during organizing campaigns for the next several years, especially in the south. While the booklet concentrates on pinning a "red" label on John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, Clinton Golden, Adolph Germer and even Philip Murray, it also devotes a page to Walter and Victor Reuther.

Obstructed Defense

In the several following years Kamp, operating as the Constitutional Educational League, divided his energies between pro-fascism and anti-unionism. He made common cause with isolationist and pro-fascist organizations and with the Ku Klux Klan. He attacked the defense effort on the one hand and the NLRB on the other; he charged that the Roosevelt administration was honeycombed with "red spies and traitors".

His anti-American activities ultimately caused the Constitutional Educational League to be indicted by two successive federal grand juries (July 1942 and January 1943) as part of a conspiracy to break down morale in the armed forces and "obstruct and defeat the war effort".

Subsequently Kamp was called before a House committee on campaign expenditures to explain who financed his operations. He refused to tell, and was twice cited for contempt. It was not until six years later, in 1950, that he finally served a four-month sentence imposed when he was convicted on that charge.

Meanwhile, his war having been lost, Kamp resumed his assaults against labor. Two 1946 pamphlets, "Communist Carpetbaggers in Operation Dixie" and "The Jewish Gestapo and the Semite Smear Bund," were popular with southern textile employers. He continued his association with Merwin K. Hart, Gerald L. K. Smith, the Klan and others on the right-wing lunatic fringe.

More recently Kamp published "Behind the Lace Curtains of the YWCA," which charges that organization with communism. He has also taken up the cudgels against civil rights legislation (his only Democratic friends are southern racists). He has attacked Eisenhower for internationalism, and has even blasted Knowland on the civil rights issue.

Kamp has always had a measure of support from anti-union industrialists and extreme right-wing Republicans. Among the better-known of his long-time backers are Charles M. White, board chairman of Republic Steel (they have been on a first-name basis for nearly a decade) and Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.). But until recently he was catagorically denounced even by his own favorites — one being the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Signs that a change was taking place had come to the UAW's attention even before the New York Times revelations. The union received from friendly informants a number of circulars praising Kamp's writings, which had been distributed among industrialists by other industrialists of some repute.

They Like It

Kamp's more recent pamphlets, published from his New York address under his name but ostensibly sponsored by an organization called "Headlines", include "Behind the Plot to Sovietize the South," a scattershot blast at the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the Fund for the Republic, the American Civil Liberties Union, the ILGWU, A. Philip Randolph, the National Urban League, George Meany, Emil Mazey and (of course) all the Reuthers. Another, "Trickery, Treachery, Tyranny and Treason in Washington," also belabors the civil rights effort. A third, "About the Man Who Will Win the 1956 Election," is wholly devoted to the UAW president.

This is the sort of thing that Donaldson Brown, a former vice chairman of the General Motors board; Pierre S. duPont 3d and others — including the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee—regard as useful material.

Let it be noted that their opinion is not unanimous. For example, when the Times story broke, John S. Bugas, chief Ford negotiator, called Kamp "one of the worst men in America."

Knowland Dodges

As Solidarity went to press the strongest statement issued by Sen. William F. Knowland about the Joe Kamp pamphlet was that he "doesn't know" the author.

The pamphlets admittedly were sought by his wife, who praised them highly.

. . . But Kamp Insists

Joe Kamp in a letter to a friend:

"The anti-semitic smear just isn't working any more. The trouble is now that Knowland is converted (Mrs. Knowland surely isn't doing all this without his knowledge and approval) he will no longer be in Washington where he could do our cause some good."

Big Oil Opens Vote Wildcatting

Stung by thumping defeats of Republicans in primary elections across the country as well as this month's drubbing in Maine, big business—and especially big oil—is throwing aside all pretense of non-political action as it seeks to bolster sagging GOP fortunes.

After years of bankrolling Republicans to the tune of millions of dollars, giant corporations are now seeking to use executives, shareholders and dealers as a means of promoting their candidates.

One of the more outspoken is Gulf Oil Co., which last week (with a straight face) told its 161,000 stockholders, employes and dealers that the company is going to take an active part in politics to "oppose the political power of organized labor."

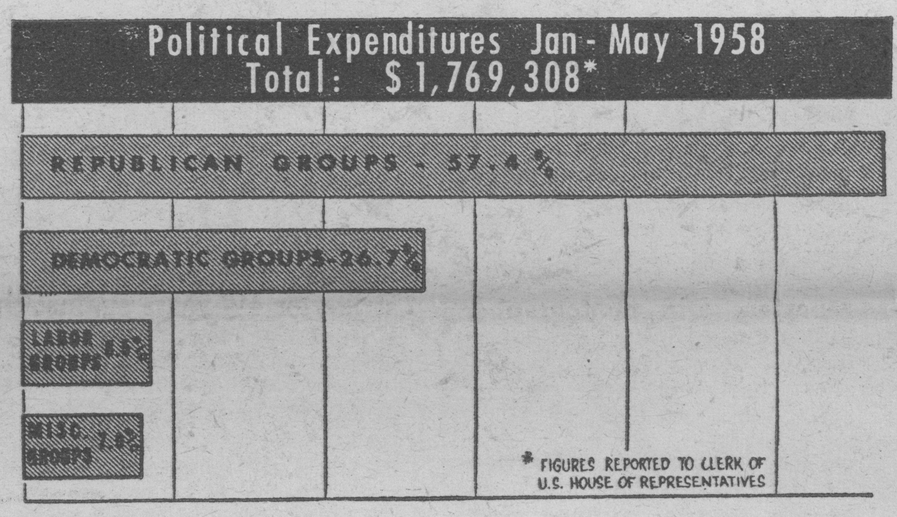
Gulf's announcement brought a "ho-hum" from James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, who noted that Gulf's executives are already veterans of politics.

New, They Say

With 40% of the Gulf stock owned by the multi-millionaire Mellon family, there is no secret of the directive's origin. It was the Mellon family which in the 1956 campaign gave Republicans $100,150, and have contributed heavily to Republican political wars for years.

Despite a record of political contributions exceeded by only three other families, the employe directive noted that "for many years Gulf, together with most other American corporations has been so busily engaged in business activities that politics has been ignored."

Another corporation which has "ignored" politics is Standard Oil, which in 1956—through the Rockefeller family—gave $152,604 to the Republican party. Another oil family to give a few bucks in 1956 is the Pew clan, to the tune of $216,800, all to the Republicans.



Nine Outgave Labor

The Mellons, Rockefellers and Pews, along with the DuPonts, Fords, Harrimans (not Ave), Olins, Vanderbilts and Whitneys gave over $1 million to the Republican party in 1956.

These nine families alone gave more to the Republicans than the entire AFL-CIO with its 15 million members raised for COPE.

Gulf Oil's directive served notice that the company will send out reports on views, attendance records and voting records of Senators and Representatives.

". . . Gulf and every other American corporation is in politics up to its ears and we must either start swimming or drown," the letter said. It should be noted that the company's new political program is too broad to be put in full operation this year.

You Expect More . . .

Not to be outdone, the office of the regional manager for Standard Oil in Wayne county (Detroit) has become a mail drop for contributions to the Republican party.

In a letter to businessmen in southeastern Michigan, Standard Oil regional manager Albert V. Fraser called for heavy political contributions to "elect the right people to office."

He urged that money be sent to his Standard Oil office to finance Republicans seeking county, state and national office.

"This year above all years, we must have Republican victories in Michigan," the oil executive exhorted.

The heavy contributions that come through the big corporations to the Republican party attest to the success of letters from campaign corporation executives, such as Frazer.

UAW Proposal

The U. S. Senate subcommittee on privileges and elections reported that in 1956, Republicans spent nearly twice as much as Democrats, most of it from persons affiliated with big business.

The UAW, in an appearance before the committee, proposed legislation to limit individual campaign contributions to $5 for a Presidential campaign, $5 for a Senatorial campaign, $5 for a Congressional campaign and $5 to any political committee for a total maximum contribution of $20 in a presidential election year.

Big Auto, Too

COLORADO SPRINGS— A Ford Motor Co. executive urged a businessmen's conference here to plunge into politics to combat labor's similar efforts, which he conceded have been doing well and "without violating any existing federal statutes." The speaker was Thomas R. Reid, director of Ford's office of civic affairs.

Kamp's Oily Hand?

The president of Gulf Oil (see story above), W. K. Whiteford, was among those besought by Joe Kamp to help distribute 10 or 12 million of his anti - Reuther tracts "to turn the tide" of the coming Congressional elections. Will this be part of the "information" the company will distribute?

Ford Pact Seen as Spur To Sagging U.S. Economy

In negotiations which went six hours beyond the strike deadline, and thus briefly idled more than 100,000 workers from coast to coast, the UAW and Ford Motor Co. reached agreement on a contract which fulfilled in large measure the union's goal of a "fair deal for the unemployed, those on short workweeks, pensioners—all workers, skilled and production" without adding in any way to inflation.

Though talks continued past the deadline of 10 a.m. Wednesday (see Page 4), it had been apparent for hours that agreement was imminent. Even as the workers left their jobs, they felt confident that a settlement was at hand.

What, No Scoop?

From early Wednesday the chief negotiators, UAW President Walter P. Reuther — who took charge of the Ford talks as soon as the target and deadline had been set — and John S. Bugas, Ford vice president for industrial relations, gave every evidence that they expected to come to terms promptly.

Widespread fear had been expressed by business groups that an auto strike would bar economic recovery.

For a time there was doubt whether this optimism was justified. Reporters and cameramen jammed the narrow corridors of the Detroit-Leland Hotel at 10:30 a.m., at noon, at 3 p.m.; each time the word came out, "at least an hour yet."

Finally, shortly after 4, the terms were announced. It was clear that both the union and the company hoped and expected that the example they had set would start the long-sagging American economy on the upward path again.

Price Boost—Maybe

Reuther was generous in his praise of the company for "meeting its responsibilities . . . consistent with the public good and the public welfare." He said the settlement was in the best tradition of free labor and free management aware of the public interest.

Since Bugas is not in the price-setting department he fenced away reporters' questions on the possible prices of 1959 Ford products. He did concede, though, that the agreed terms were "practi-

Continued on Page 8

REAL WARMTH appears evident as John S. Bugas, chief Ford negotiator, and UAW President Walter P. Reuther share a battery of microphones in post-agreement news conference.

Contract Gains:

SUB, Pensions Rise, Severance Pay Won

These are the terms agreed to by the UAW's national Ford negotiating committee last week.

In addition to an 8c an hour increase for workers in the skilled trades, the annual improvement factor and the quarterly cost-of-living escalator will be continued.

At the same time, 15c an hour formerly paid as a cost-of-living float will be made a part of the base rate.

The annual improvement factor of 2½% or 6c—whichever is greater—plus a 2c increase in the cost-of-living allowance were made retroactive to July 1. Still another 1c in cost-of-living allowance was made retroactive to Sept. 1, to be paid after contract ratification.

Other Hikes, Too

Other improvements in the wage category were boosts in late shift premiums, jury duty pay and time and a half for Saturday as such.

Fringe benefits improvements included jacked up SUB payments, higher pension allowances, wider hospital coverage with the company paying a greater share of the cost and better group insurance protection.

The principal SUB improvement was to maintain it at a straight 65% of take-home pay, wiping out the drop to 60% after the fourth week the previous plan called for.

The maximum went up to $30 a week, with the duration patterned after the individual state law covering the worker in point. Under the new clause, 39 weeks of pay is possible.

New SUB Formula

In those states which have turned their backs on SUB, a formula was devised to give the worker more protection. One week, the worker can draw his 65% SUB. The next, his unemployment compensation. The third, his SUB, the fourth his UC.

This need not be consecutive, however.

SUB eligibility requirements and procedures also were liberalized.

The short work week problem was met by offering 65% of take home pay up to a $30 maximum. This was included particularly for those not eligible for UC.

At the same time, the new agreement allows the worker on short weeks to continue to accumulate credit units. If he gets in any part of the week, he gets ½ credit.

Another severe problem — that of the worker stranded by

Continued on Page 8

It Was a Long, Weary Night for Newsmen Too

When Ford-UAW negotiations adjourned to the Detroit-Leland Hotel from the company's sumptuous headquarters in Dearborn, the nation's press suddenly became aware of a crisis.

Reporters gathered from near and far—so much so that the "near" group, which had followed the proceedings from the start, sometimes felt they were being elbowed away from the story.

Perhaps this was the day that TV news came of age. No running story—and it ran for a fortnight — has had such prompt, thorough and intelligent coverage on the flicker-box.

* * *

Boys will be boys, including $150-a-week reporters (with time and a half for overtime). The one poker game (10c limit) became two (elastic limit). These occupied that part of the seventh floor not filled by earnest lads writing overnight leads between deals. There were even a few non-players, non-chicken-sandwich-eaters and non-beer drinkers.

Very few.

* * *

Vignettes from life: A once-slender newshawk, now turned 190 or so, stretched on the seventh floor hall carpet Tuesday night awaiting a call to (a) an inside straight or (b) a Reuther press-conference. He got neither, but he did get a nap.

* * *

A score or more of newsmen kept all-night vigil Tuesday, downing uncounted gallons of coffee and other beverages both in the seventh-floor press-room, outside the fourth-floor meeting rooms and in hotel bedrooms. A good many scraggly beards were in evidence Wednesday morning on those who had expected the news to break earlier than it did.

The same was true of UAW technicians who had worked with negotiators through the night. As usual, the one who showed least signs of wear and tear was Walter P. Reuther. At about 2 in the morning the UAW president dropped into the UAW clerical center on the 21st floor, up under the roof, and suggested cheerfully that by 11 a.m. he'd be ready for a haircut and the Chrysler Corp. Weary aides managed glassy-eyed grins.

* * *

Rumors of an impending announcement kept newsmen on edge throughout Wednesday. Shortly after 10 a.m. Reuther led the union bargainers back into session with the prediction that this would be the "last trip." Several times before noon the narrow corridors outside the hotel's Tropical room were jammed tight with reporters and photographers; microphones were set up, lights were turned on—and each time word emerged, "another hour at least."

Reporters with afternoon deadlines fretted as one after another slipped past; unconfirmed stories of which points were holding up final agreement were almost as numerous as the newsmen themselves. But impatience and irritation were forgotten when the double doors finally swung open and the waiting throng crowded into the narrow conference-room.

Hoffa Challenged By Kohler Local

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. — The president of UAW Local 833, on strike for 4½ years against the Kohler Co. here, bared another side of Jimmy Hoffa-type unionism when he challenged the Teamster president to stop his members' continuous violation of the UAW picket-lines.

Hoffa, asked to comment on the threatened auto strike, told reporters he "wouldn't support Reuther" but would not cross the picket-lines—we never have."

On the contrary, said Allan Graskamp, Teamsters have broken the Kohler strike lines since the dispute started. He challenged Hoffa to back up his stand by action.

'Lookit—It's Sam!'

At least three members of UAW's General Motors negotiating committee have made their debut on cross-country television, according to a letter received this week from Springfield, Ill.

They are Sam Seirmarco, Leon Ham and Emery Driscal. Seirmarco, a paint sprayer at the Fisher Body plant in Flint, has been a UAW top negotiator at GM since 1949. Ham, an assembly inspector, is shop chairman of Local 668, and Driscal, a tool and gauge grinder, is shop chairman for Local 167.

"They were in camera range most of the time too," the Springfield correspondent wrote after viewing a network news program. The telecast involved a UAW news conference at the GM bargaining site.

Views—and News:

Recession's Over, Says GOP Chief

CHICAGO, Aug. 28. — (AP) — Meade Alcorn, Republican National Committee chairman, said yesterday feeling in the Eisenhower administration is that "the recession is over."

WASHINGTON—Unemployment in August rose to a postwar high of 7.6%, according to a joint report by the Departments of Labor and Commerce. Though the actual number of jobless declined by 600,000, nearly all the drop represented younger workers and students leaving the job market. The unemployment percentage, adjusted for seasonal factors, was 0.4 higher than the previous month. Unemployment as a percentage of the workforce is up more than 75% from last year.

After 5½ Months' Waiting...a C

This is the story of the UAW's achievement of a 1958 contract with Ford Motor Co.

It's a story that took 5½ months to unfold.

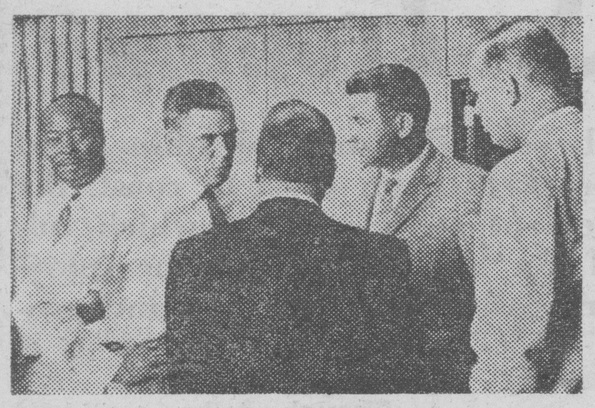
It has the happy ending everyone wanted, but like the dramatic struggle it was, it had everyone on the edge of his seat until the very end.

It's a story of determination—the determination of UAW members to win what was justly and honorably due them.

It's a story of good faith—the good faith of men who sat down in collective bargaining remembering their obligations to workers, management, stockholders and, last but not least, the consumer.

For in this contract the best interests of all concerned have been served.

(For details of the settlement see Page 3)



SERIOUSNESS of setting a strike deadline is only too evident in these faces at the UAW executive board meeting.

In the five months or more since the UAW began bargaining with the Big Three of the auto industry, the union had insisted there were 11 "pressing human problems" that had to be solved in the 1958 contracts.

"These cannot be swept under the rug; they cannot be put on ice," UAW President Walter P. Reuther said grimly.

The 11 problems were:

1. More purchasing power for unemployed and short-time workers through SUB improvements.

2. A cost-of-living adjustment in pension payments.

3. Protection for workers and their families when plants are abandoned or work is shifted to another community.

4. A wage increase that accurately reflects the increase in productivity.

5. Correction of wage inequities.

6. Factoring the cost-of-living allowance into the basic wage structure.

7. Adjustment of insurance costs so that benefits are more uniformly in proportion to premiums, regardless of geographical area.

8. Revised vacation eligibility to protect workers in a period of extended layoffs.

9. Investment of a part of the pension funds in projects that will benefit the workers and the communities in which they live.

10. Sensible and necessary contract improvements.

11. Local union demands.

That Reuther spoke for the men and women who make the nation's automobiles there was no doubt.

They Were Ready

That those men and women were prepared to go all out—to strike, if necessary—to see that those problems were solved in at least some measure, there was no doubt.

They had shown that most impressively in the secret-ballot strike votes that had been taken among all the UAW members working for the Big Three.

From 91% to 95% voted to strike if need be. Company by company, the percentages were:

General Motors, 115,973 yes, 10,410 no, 91.8%.

Ford, 56,482 yes, 2,603 no, 95.6%.

Chrysler, 40,221 yes, 2,233 no, 94.6%.

With that ringing vote of confidence behind them, the union resumed its efforts to bargain. Last March the UAW's proposals had been laid before the companies, first General Motors, then Ford Motor Co., then Chrysler Corp.

The answer was disheartening.

The Same Answer

With minor variations, the answer from each employer was to demand merely an extension of the old contract for another two years.

They persisted in that answer until the contracts had expired. They refused the UAW's offer of an extension until September. They refused a UAW offer to put the matter to arbitration.

Then, early in August, the union's GM, Ford and Chrysler councils met. They remembered the 11 problems. They remembered the strike votes. They remembered—with no little bitterness—the deaf ear of the companies in negotiations.

Unanimously, the councils asked the UAW executive board for strike authorization. The tone of their requests could be summed up in four words: The sooner the better.

But the executive board weighed the reports of the committees that had been bargaining with the companies and decided to defer action for the time being "in the hope that further efforts at the bargaining table will result in a fair and satisfactory agreement."

A Warning, Too

But at the same time the board issued a warning:

"The day of decision is fast approaching when action will have to replace patience if the corporations continue to refuse to bargain."

How long—or how short—would the time be before the UAW would have to act?

Reuther was asked by reporters if the decision would be made by the regularly scheduled meeting of the board in late September.

"I doubt it will keep that long," Reuther snapped.

And it didn't.

On Wednesday, Sept. 10, as a result of the companies' continued refusal to bargain, the executive board was called into session at Solidarity House and the decision was made:

If there was no offer from the companies that provided the basis for a fair and honorable settlement, there would be a strike.

Where? The Ford Motor Co.

When? Sept. 17.

Why strike?

No Choice for Workers

A few days earlier, in his Labor Day address in downtown Detroit, Reuther had informed the public "there hasn't been 30 minutes of good faith bargaining on management's part in five months."

Once again he reviewed the union's demands and added that if the companies continued to refuse to bargain "workers will have no choice but to withhold their labor and take action on the picketline."

That was also the reluctant conclusion of the executive board when it met to authorize strike action which it considered "a moral commitment . . . if satisfactory agreements were not forthcoming in a reasonably short time.

"We met today," their statement said, "to fulfill that commitment."

The board made its decision after hearing reports again from the national bargaining committees that had been meeting with the Big Three.

"While the committees did report that the atmosphere of negotiations has improved somewhat during the past few days, the board recognizes realistically that this improvement is only relative in the light of five months of fruitless negotiations during which t
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DECISION made, Reuther and Mazey thresh out details with their assistants.

Contract at Ford

EVER-PRESENT PRESS gets negotiations recess report from Reuther and Bannon (below), Bugas and other Ford officials (above). Detroit newspaper headlines tell of day-to-day progress of talks.

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With the deadline set, the union lived up to its promise: It continued to bargain. The companies continued their tactics of the previous five months—until . . .

Two days before the strike deadline, offers came from all of the Big Three. None of the firms made their offers public at that time. But they were virtually identical.

Reuther, speaking for the bargaining committees, said it was obvious the Big Three were working in concert, what he labeled "industry-wide bargaining by remote control." But as it had committed itself, the union continued to bargain with Ford.

The offer came the afternoon of Sept. 15. It was discussed until 8:30 p.m. by the union, which then met again with the company for three hours.

A New Approach

Reuther was questioned by the press but refused to discuss the terms offered by Ford, other than to admit "the union made certain counter-proposals in some areas and indicated where it would be willing to take a new approach."

The next day, less than 24 hours from the strike deadline, the committee met again with the Ford bargaining team headed by John S. Bugas, the firm's vice president for industrial relations.

With the 11 problems as their guide, the committee demanded improvements in the Ford offer. They were forthcoming, for now the collective bargaining the UAW had hoped for had begun in earnest. Issues were being met, problems were being considered, solutions were being earnestly hunted.

As Reuther put it when he led the committee in to a night session of the by-now around-the-clock negotiations, "we're going back in to bargain, as you can see."

During brief recesses, the committee would gather in its rooms in the hotel to consider the company's proposals. Bugas, in turn, would take the union's counter-suggestions to the Ford board of directors in nearby Dearborn.

Deadline Arrives

Wednesday, Sept. 17, the strike deadline, arrived.

Another session began, at 2:30 a.m., only 7½ hours before the Ford Motor Co.'s 100,000 workers were prepared to leave their machines.

Already telegrams had been prepared to go out, over the signature of Ken Bannon, the UAW's Ford department director, ordering 54 locals to leave the factories.

The deadline arrived. The workers went out on strike. Ford Motor Co. was shut down. But bargaining continued in the downtown Detroit hotel.

Outside, in the corridors of the hotel, the tension mounted. Newspaper reporters lounged and smoked, played cards or fidgeted. Photographers checked their cameras, fingered their filmholders. Radio announcers consulted with their technicians. Newsreel and TV camerament got their equipment in readiness.

Then, early in the afternoon, came the information that the negotiations room could be readied for the press. Lights could be installed to film the agreement that the nation — not to mention the UAW members—were patiently waiting for.

At 4:05 p.m. agreement was reached.

At 4:10 p.m. it was signed.

Eagerly, relentlessly, the newspaper reporters barked questions at Reuther and Bugas. Microphones were shoved in their faces. Flashbulbs blinked. Cameras clicked and ground.

Again and again the terms of the contract were repeated and explained. But in the mind and words of Reuther was uppermost the realization that some measure of progress had been made toward the solution of the 11 problems that had led the UAW into the negotiating room.

"What is most important of all, I think," said Reuther, "is that once again we have demonstrated that free labor and free management, working within the framework of free collective bargaining, can resolve their differences.

"We have reached an agreement. It is fair and equitable to all sides, to the workers, to management, to the consumer. It is realistic. It is non-inflationary. It is in the best interests of all."

Slowly the negotiating teams drifted away. The hotel corridors emptied. The paraphernalia of the press was packed up and carted away. Janitors began to filter in, to empty wastebaskets, shake out ashtrays, remove tables and chairs.

Five and a half months of waiting by 100,000 Ford workers was over.

IT'S ALL OVER, so hotel janitor begins to clear away the table.

Women Workers Meet In Denver, Indianapolis

The women's department of the UAW, in conjunction with the respective regional offices involved, sponsored weekend conferences for women in Denver and in Indianapolis.

The Region 3 women's conference, held at the Severin Hotel in Indianapolis, was attended by about 65 UAW women members from Indiana and Kentucky. Speakers included Region 3 Director Ray Berndt and Caroline Davis, director of the women's department.

A workshop on "politics and the woman worker" was conducted by Dan Bedell and Dave Hutchinson, regional citizenship-education representatives. Other workshops dealt with the problem of setting up women's committees and area councils.

The Denver meeting was held in cooperation with the UAW Region 5 sub-regional office and the Denver Area Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. About 60 women, some of them from other unions, attended.

Speakers included U.S. Reps. Leonor Sullivan (D., Mo.) and Bryon Rogers (D., Colo.); Mary Francis of the UAW women's department, and Ted Hawks, assistant regional director of Region 5.

Colorado amendment no. 5, which will be placed before the voters in November, was one of the main topics under discussion. Both Congressmen expressed their opposition to it.

Couldn't Face Public

INDIANAPOLIS — Frank Edwards, Bloomington, Ind., television news commentator, offered an hour's free time to both Senatorial candidates to debate election issues. Democrat Vance Hartke accepted; his Republican opponent, fearful of putting his foot in his mouth, refused the offer.

TAKING ANOTHER look at the program are Region 3 Director Ray Berndt and Caroline Davis, director of the women's department. Both spoke at the regional women's conference in Indianapolis. (Story at left).

He Found the Right to Work

He had the Right to Work.
He told this to the Grocer,
When the grocer wanted cash.
He told it to the butcher
For a bit of meat for hash.
He told it to the banker
And the landlord and the clerk.
He said: "I have no money,
But I have the Right to Work.
And all of them admitted
They were for the open shop
But nobody would deal with him—
Except a friendly cop
Who took him in for vagrancy
And with an ironic smirk,
Landed him on the rock pile
Where he found—his Right to Work.

—Colorado Labor Advocate

Resume Talks At CAT Plant

YORK, Pa.—Negotiations between the Caterpillar Tractor Company's local plant management and UAW Local 786 here were about to be resumed as this edition went to press. The latest session was scheduled with the aid of G. Harry Young, the federal mediator, reports Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

Young was asked by the local to re-enter the talks because negotiations are "hopelessly deadlocked." The deadlock was reported by B. W. Bothe, assistant regional director, after a fruitless session early this month.

Double Standard

Members of Local 786 are incensed because management not only granted wage increases late last month to supervisors and clerical and technical personnel not covered by the UAW contract, but reportedly also promised to continue the cost-of-living escalator clause for such employes. At the same time it refused to grant either to the production and maintenance workers represented by the local because such increases to the workers would be "inflationary and unjustified," in the firm's words. (Solidarity, Sept. 8).

In Baltimore, Michael called the company's action "clearly discriminatory and anti-union in character."

The only company proposal now "on the table" is for a three-year renewal of the present contract without wage increases and without the escalator clause.

Meanwhile, Caterpillar's York management has refused a UAW offer to debate the wage issue over a local TV station, at the union's expense. The refusal has surprised Local 786 members and the public here. Speculation is that management knows it has a weak case and is afraid to parade it in public.

The company, in replying to the union's charge of discrimination, said in effect that the out-of-unit pay boosts were none of the union's business.

ANDERSON, Ind. — James D. Priest, chairman of the skilled trades unit of UAW Local 662, has been elected president of the Anderson City Planning Commission.

PRETTY UNION MAID Kay Coppens of Moline, Ill. models complete union-made ensemble to remind UAW members to be union label conscious all year round. (Photo courtesy UAW Local 865).

They Don't Like It, Either

TOPEKA, Kan. — Democratic and Republican candidates for governor of Kansas have expressed their opposition to the proposed state "right-to-work" amendment.

Gov. George Docking (D) declared the philosophy behind the proposal for a "work" law was "control of the many by the few," an extension of the Republican tax philosophy of "taxing of the many for the benefit of the few."

Clyde M. Reed, Jr., GOP candidate for governor, said it was not a partisan issue and that he had always opposed the legislation in his newspaper, the Parsons Sun. His editorials have been highly critical of proposed "work" laws, which were placed on the ballot by a predominately Republican state legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (PAI)—The Kentucky Department of Economic Security has just reported that employment in the state during 1957-58 fiscal year was lower than at any time in the past 19 years. The spiral of unemployment actually started in 1956 with the most serious job cutbacks occurring in the first half of 1958.

UAW Local's Scholarship To Kans. Gal

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—A $300 scholarship, provided jointly by UAW Local 31 and the Emporia (Kans.) State Teachers College, has been awarded to Nancy Coulter, a 1958 graduate of Rosedale High School. She is the daughter of the late Joe Coulter, a member of the local which represents workers in the General Motors B-O-P plant here.

The local also gave Nancy an additional $100 toward living expenses during her first college year.

The scholarship is one of many provided by Kansas unions to help future teachers. During the last school year, 33 Emporia State Teachers College students held such awards.

Nancy, who maintained a high scholastic average in high school, plans a career as either a librarian or high school English teacher. At Rosedale she was president of several school clubs and active in dramtics groups and the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

Her father, a veteran trade unionist, died earlier this year.

Nancy Coulter

Hats Off to Miller

CORSICANA, Tex. (PAI)—The Hatters union has signed a contract with the Texas-Miller Company—first major southern hat factory to become unionized. The agreement, covering 600 workers, calls for a general pay boost of 6c an hour, five paid holidays, two weeks paid vacation, a cost-of-living bonus and continuation of a profit-sharing plan.

Kansas Back-to-the-Farm Union Trek Big Success

WICHITA, Kans.—Thousands of Kansas unionists participated in a spectacular Labor Day "Back to the Farm" movement as the first step toward building a strong farmer-labor coalition to defeat the state's right to work" proposal.

Representing the 250,000 members of more than 450 local unions in the state, these unionists—all of them former farm people now working in urban jobs—fanned out into every rural community in Kansas to visit old friends, neighbors and relatives (Solidarity, Aug. 25).

Reports to the merged state federation here, which sponsored the project, indicated a friendly reception and substantial pledges of farmer support in the fight against the proposed "right to work" amendment which will appear on the ballot in November.

William S. Holly, state AFL-CIO president, hailed the results as "a dramatic demonstration that the farmers and ranchers of today are as interested in the working problems of their friends and relatives in the towns and cities as they were from the beginning of the labor movement in Kansas back before the turn of the century."

Typical of the reactions of Kansas farmers to the appeal for support against the "right to work" referendum was that of T. E. Rupp of Halstead, who has lived on the same farm in that rural community since 1898.

He said: "I certainly do not think Kansas needs a 'right to work' law of any kind. Farmers and laborers in Kansas have gotten along without any such law for over 44 years, I think we will continue to get along in our usual cooperative manner."

Rupp had been visited by Jake Flickinger, a former farm neighbor who is now a member of Lodge 733, IAM.

Participating in farm chores ranging from milking cows to pitching hay was the order of the day for the thousands of unionists who returned to the farm for person-to-person campaigning for a clearer understanding of labor's opposition to the proposal to force a compulsory open shop in the state.

AS PART of Kansas Federation of Labor's "back-to-the-farm" movement, veteran unionist M. C. Eatman (kneeling) helps father-in-law Leonard Bailey inspect bumper pumpkin crop on latter's farm (See story above).

Region 5 School To Open Oct. 12

NORMAN, Okla.—Region 5's 12th annual summer school will open on the University of Oklahoma extension division campus here Oct. 12, it has been announced by Regional Director Russell Letner.

He reminded locals sending delegates that fees and credentials must be sent to the regional office in St. Louis no later than Oct. 3.

The school's program will consist of "Spotlight," the UAW education department's national educational effort which deals with basic economics, as well as workshops on workmen's compensation, fair employment practices and unemployment compensation, to cite just a few.

In addition, students may also choose one of the "elective" workshops on union administration, recreation, press and education for retirement preparation.

This college town is 17 miles south of Oklahoma City on highway 77, and may also be reached by train, bus or air via Oklahoma City.

Cost of the one-week school, including lodging, meals and tuition, is $35 for each delegate-student. Those who wish may bring their spouse for an additional $35. However, there are no accommodations for children.

Students should bring light clothing or sportswear, cameras and musical instruments.

Further information about the summer school may be obtained from the area education representative or the international representative servicing your local, Letner said.

THOMAS D'ALESANDRO (second from right), Maryland's Democratic candidate for U.S. Senator, meets with a group of Baltimore UAW local COPE chairmen to give his position on legislative issues. From the left, John Daniels, American Standard Local 344; Frank Warczynski, GM Fisher Body Local 239; John Alden, president of Martin Local 738; D'Alesandro, and Paul A. Wagner, Region 8 citizenship representative. D'Alesandro is currently mayor of Baltimore.

WESTERN MARYLAND UAW LEADERS meet with John R. Foley (center), Democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th district, to discuss campaign issues. From the left, seated, Stan Sweeney, COPE chairman, UAW Local 842, Hagerstown; George Smith, Local 842 president; Foley; Region 8 Director E. T. Michael, and Ralph Wagaman, the local's financial secretary. Standing at left is William H. Baker, Region 8 representative. (See story below).

Senator Needs More Than 'Pleasant Smile'

CUMBERLAND, Md. — Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, Maryland's Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, got a bit of help earlier this month from Paul M. Butler, national chairman of the Democratic party.

Butler, in a speech here, referred to D'Alesandro's Republican opponent as "an amiable person" with "a fine reputation for answering his mail" and a "good fellow with a friendly smile.

"But being a good letter-writer or having a pleasant smile is no more adequate qualification for the U. S. Senate than a good golf score and a grin are qualifications for the White House," Butler declared.

He also accused the GOP candidate of accepting campaign contributions from Texas oil millionaires. Those contributions were made "to get favors which take money out of your pockets," Butler charged.

Hits RTW, Too

Symington Cites the Facts On Wage-Price Relationship

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The "right to work" drive and detractors of organized labor were scored by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) before a crowd of 1,200 at the third annual convention of the Missouri State Labor Council.

PRESIDENT of the newly-merged AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Marion county (Indianapolis) is Edward T. Windham (above), who is also president of UAW Local 933, which represents workers at GM's Allison division. He is a veteran trade unionist and active in many community activities.

Symington noted that a vote was impending on the compulsory open-shop proposal in Kansas, which he said, was outside his province.

"But I will work my heart out," he declared, "to see there is no 'right to work' law in Missouri, or in the United States either. I say that as an ex-businessman, not as a politician."

The senator derided those who claim that organized labor is some way at fault in what he described as the "worst economic recession since the 1930s." He said that the key to success of the American economy is purchasing power at the base and cited figures to show it was not wage costs which were causing increased prices during a period of declining business volume.

"For every dollar of wage increase in the steel industry since 1947, steel prices rose $3.23. The Wall Street Journal pointed out that there was only $320 of direct and indirect labor cost involved in the retail price of $2,586 for the three largest volume automobiles sold during 1957," Symington said.

The merger of AFL and CIO in Missouri in 1956 was one of the first in the nation, and the 800 delegates heard many reports proving the soundness of that action. Particularly on the political front, the merger, which was preceded by a close working relationship, has proved profitable.

John I. Rollings, president of the state body, pointed with particular pride to Missouri's representation in Congress which has only one Congressman with a particularly bad record and two outstanding Senators in Symington and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D). The composition of the Missouri legislature is such that "right to work" exponents have had no success in planting their proposals there.

One of the causes for such success, it was pointed out, is labor's contacts with rural communities and farm leaders through Rollings, James A. Davis, vice president and Frank Murphy, secretary-treasurer. The convention urged even greater efforts in this direction.

William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, told the convention the national organization was proud of the way the Missouri council had been operating. He told the convention that despite the troubled times workers were proving that they want union organization as shown by the continued growth of most AFL-CIO unions.

Other speakers included John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, and W. Don Ellinger, area director. Over $1,000 in contributions were made to COPE from the floor of the convention.

Labor Backs Foley In Maryland's 6th

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — John R. Foley thinks we need more Democrats in Congress. That's why he is running for Maryland's 6th district Congressional seat on the Democratic ticket.

A lot of working people think he should be elected, and Foley has received the all-out support of organized labor in these parts. Members of UAW Local 842 are among his most enthusiastic backers.

Foley, an attorney, is judge of orphan's court of Montgomery county and is a veteran of World War II.

He also ran for Congress in 1956 and, though not elected, compiled more votes than any previous winning candidate in the district.

Like Mayor D'Alesandro, Foley is a progressive-minded citizen who deserves the support of all thinking voters, according to Local 842's COPE chairman, Stan Sweeney.

Betz and Johnson Winners in Colo.

DENVER — Incumbent U. S. Rep. Byron Rogers has been nominated to run for re-election by 1st district Democrats. He was unopposed. Other primary winners include Byron Johnson of Arapahoe county, 2nd district; Fred Betz Sr. of Lamar, 3rd, and incumbent Wayne Aspinall of Palisade, 4th district, who was also unopposed.

Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols was nominated for re-election without opposition. Robert Knous received the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

All of the Democratic candidates have expressed their opposition to amendment No. 5, an employer-backed measure to cripple collective bargaining, to reduce the income of workers and to provoke strikes.

NEW UNION HALL is the pride of UAW Local 1155, Birmingham, Ala., which represents Hayes Aircraft Corp. workers. (Photo courtesy C. A. Hollingsworth, Local 1155 president).

And only a beginning

Ike 'Do It Yourself' Bit Buries Blight Relief Bill

WASHINGTON — After nearly six years, one action of the Eisenhower administration can be laid squarely in the lap of President Eisenhower himself—the death of long-sought legislation to revive depressed industrial areas.

The measure, originally fathered by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and twice passed by the Senate, survived the adjournment rush and was finally approved by the House as well. But Eisenhower, to the dismay of his own Secretary of Labor, vetoed the bill.

The President's action was said to be a factor in the defeat of Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R. Me.), a co-sponsor, by Gov. Edmund S. Muskie this month.

'Cruel' Outlook

The bill would have provided loans and grants to areas affected by industrial obsolescence, migration and the like. The local areas would have been required to meet part of the cost—but Eisenhower wanted them to meet more of it.

Such an attitude, said Soloman Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union and chief labor spokesman for the measure, is "actually cruel."

The redevelopment plan was first conceived during the period of "Eisenhower prosperity" when textile, mining and a few other areas were islands of blight. It attracted wider support as the recession deepened and the same sort of decay appeared in such cities as Detroit.

GOP Admits Slump-Deficit

Republican attempts to blame this year's record peacetime budget deficit on "extravagance" by the Democratic - controlled Congress have been refuted by the Republican administration itself.

The federal budget director, an Eisenhower appointee, acknowledged that the real culprit is the economic slump —which, in turn, was to a great extent created and prolonged by the administration's own policies.

This fact was first brought out by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) when Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson appeared before the Senate Finance Committee. Douglas forced Anderson to admit that of the $15 billion deficit estimated for this year and next, $10 billion, or two-thirds, was due to the recession.

Answer: Act

A month later the budget director, Maurice H. Stans, set the recession's share of this year's red ink at 60%.

Thus—as the labor movement has asserted—a vigorous program to stimulate economic growth, not "government economy," is the key to a balanced budget as well as prosperity and full employment.

SUB and Pensions Rise, Severance Added at Ford

Continued from Page 3

a plant closing—was met by working out a severance pay plan.

Memphis Protected

Depending upon his length of service, a worker can draw up to 1,200 hours' pay in a lump sum. This particular provision was made retroactive to June 1 to cover workers abandoned by the closing of Memphis, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill. plants.

In the field of pensions, a number of improvements were negotiated, including a boost in normal retirement benefits.

The benefit for past service was hiked up to $2.40 a month for each year of service before 1958 and $2.43 for this year. In the future, it will be figured at $2.50 a month.

Besides that, the pensions drawn by nearly 14,000 already retired Ford workers were upped to $2.35 a month for each year of service.

A worker past 60 but not yet 65 will be allowed to retire on double the normal pension for the time until he is eligible for social security. This is left up to the company's option or can be negotiated by the worker himself.

Pile Up Credits

The system for gaining credits toward a pension was eased considerably — being dropped from 1,800 hours a year to 1,700. At the same time, workers off on workmen's compensation or on sick leave can continue to pile up pension credits.

Previously, it was impossible to draw a pension unless the worker was actively on the pay roll.

For those workers choosing to retire early, company-paid life insurance will now be made available.

Permanent total disability benefits were hiked, along with increases in the deferred vested pension benefits given to workers who ended employment Sept. 1 or later.

Incorporated in the agreement was a new Blue Shield plan providing full payment for surgical services for families of workers with annual incomes up to $7,500. The company agreed to pay half the cost.

Simultaneously, Ford agreed to pay 50% of Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage for workers in any state, not just in Michigan as formerly. This of course, opens the door to better coverage.

Life insurance protection also was improved, to the point that policies ranging up to $7,600 are now possible. At the same time, accidental death and dismemberment benefits were bettered, and the weekly sick-accident coverage upped to as high as $91.20.

Mazey Hails Broader UC for All Veterans

Once-neglected peacetime members of the armed forces now have unemployment compensation to fall back upon as a result of new legislation passed by the recent 85th Congress.

UAW Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey, the union's veterans department director, said the act which will go into effect Oct. 27 is a "step in the right direction."

Mazey said UAW local union officers will be informed about provisions of the law along with interpretations of regulations as they are handed down by the labor departmente.

State Rules

Benefits will go to veterans who spent 90 days or more continuous days in active service since Jan. 31, 1955, he said.

The amount and length of benefits will be determined by the state in which the veteran lives and applies for coverage. Even though the veteran is in effect being considered a federal employe, state regulations will govern him, Mazey said.

The basic minimum earnings set by the government are $214 a month, an arbitrary figure based on the salary and the cost of clothing, feeding and housing the lowest ranking soldier, sailor or airman.

Social Security: Not Enough Yet

Not what it should be, but better than it used to be — that's the social security law as a result of the amendments recently passed by the 85th Congress.

Increases in benefits will average about 7% more for some, less for others. But the increase in any worker's benefits (except for women whose benefit before age 65 will be no less than $3. It'll be added to the January check.

For the first time Congress inserted benefits for the dependents of disabled workers. But these are not automatic like the other boosts. They must be applied for. In fact, those who are eligible can—and should—apply this month.

Congress also sliced off a requirement once imposed upon disabled workers. The law no longer requires that a year and a half of their work under social security coverage must have been during the last three years before they became disabled.

Now they need have worked only five of the 10 years before they became disabled.

Another change was that next year, social security tax will be based on the first $4,800 of income. Before the figure was $4,200.

Of course, the worker's—and the employer's—contribution to social security fund were boosted.

At the same time, Congress decided to increase the amount that could be earned in any one month without loss of benefits. Before it was $80. Now it's $100. However, the maximum for the year is still $1,200. But any month in which a worker doesn't earn $100, he's still entiled to his benefits.

Another improvement spliced into the new law allows a person to draw disability payments on top of workmen's compensation payments or a veteran's disability allowance. They couldn't before.

The bill also throws in an increase of $197 million in federal aid to state old age and disability relief program.

Yet even with the improvements, the law is far from the badly needed legislation AFL-CIO pleaded for.

The greatest loss imposed by Congress was the provision pushed by Rep. Aime Forand (D., R.I.) to give hospital, surgical and nursing home insurance to those on social security.

As is so often the case, the bitterest and loudest — and most effective—foe of this provision was the American Medunion.

Following is a table comparing the new scale of social security benefits approved by Congress with those now in effect:

Old-Age Benefits

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Worker (1)		Man and Wife (2)	
	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill
$50	$30	$33	$45	$49.50
100	55	59	82.50	88.50
150	68.50	73	102.50	109.50
200	78.50	84	117.80	126.00
250	88.50	95	132.80	142.50
300	98.50	105	147.80	157.50
350	108.50	116	162.80	174.00
400	(3)	127.00	(3)	190.50

Survivors' Benefits

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Widow, Widower, Child or Parent		Widow and Two Children	
	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill
$50	$ 30	$33	$50.20	$53.10
100	41.30	44.30	82.60	88.60
150	51.40	54.80	120.00	120.00
200	58.90	63	157.10	161.60
250	66.40	71.30	177.20	190.10
300	73.90	78.80	197.10	210.20
350	81.40	87	200.00	232.00
400	(3)	95.30	(3)	254.10

(1) Worker aged 65 or over at time of retirement.

(2. Combined benefits of worker and wife who goes on the rolls at age 65. Wife who goes on rolls before 65 (lowest possible is age 62) would draw lesser amount. Survivor benefits for a widow and one child, or for two surviving parents, would be the same as for man and wife.

(3) Not applicable since maximum average monthly earnings amount possible is $350.

Here is a table showing the percentage increases in social security contributions as scheduled by the new amendments to the law.

	Employes	Employers	Self-Employed
1959	2½	2½	3¾
1960 - 1962	3	3	4½
1963 - 65	3½	3½	5¼
1965 - 68	4	4	6
1969 and thereafter	4½	4½	6¾

Ford Terms

Continued from Page 3

cally non-inflationary."

Reuther stressed that the UAW's primary aim had been to settle — or at least ameliorate — certain "pressing human problems." The agreement, he said, represented "substantial progress' in that direction.

In a later statement the UAW leader pointed out that the union had not sought to make full use of the "tactical advantage" it had gained by delaying the issue until 1959 auto models were about to be produced.

Instead, he noted, the UAW had considered the welfare of the community as a whole, and thus had reached "as nearly an equitable agreement as possible through the practical give-and-take of good faith collective bargaining."

Though he had earlier charged collusion among the Big Three auto companies in resisting the UAW program, Reuther praised the "courage and independence" of Ford in arriving at a settlement against the wishes of "other powerful industrial and financial interests."

The UAW president refused to say the Ford terms would be an industry pattern, though newspaper stories insisted they would. There would be "no mechanical bargaining," he said.