

'Big Debate' Sharpens Issues; Campaign Rolls Toward Climax

Primed by the second face-to-face encounter between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, the sharply-fought national election campaign has moved into its final decisive weeks.

The encounter was marked by two underscored points—Kennedy's repeated corrections of Nixon inaccuracies and Nixon's "blooper" when, in answer to a reporter's question, he said in effect

that "people aren't important."

With two more "debates" between the candidates scheduled for Oct. 13 and Oct. 21, the influential New York Times said the encounter "put clearly into

focus the fundamental question on which the outcome of the election hinges":

"Which man would provide the best leadership in a period of heavy pressure in the cold war?"

Sharply attacking the Eisenhower-Nixon administration's policies of "stagnation," Kennedy again spelled out that Republican blunders abroad and opposition to progress—Continued on Page 12

UAW

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

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Auto Workers Fear Layoffs As Production Drops Loom

BE CERTAIN YOU VOTE Nov. 8

New Officers Elected By Foundry Council

CHICAGO — William Troestler, president of Local 553, Racine, Wis., has been re-elected president of the UAW's International Foundry Wage and Hour Council. The action was taken at the council's 15th annual conference here late last month.

The other two incumbents, Robert Routson, Local 975, Lima, O., council vice president, and James Alexander, Budd Local 306, Detroit, secretary-treasurer, were also re-named to their posts by the 152 delegates representing foundry workers in 85 UAW locals.

The three-day conference attracted close to 25 observers, guests and speakers, including UAW Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse and Leonard Woodcock, Regional Directors Robert Johnston, Harvey Kitzman, Mike Michael and Ray Ross; Vic Reuther, director of the UAW's Washington office, and Jim Brindle, director of the social security department.

The delegates passed a resolution concurring in the endorsement of the Ken-

edy-Johnson ticket by the AFL-CIO after hearing Woodcock and others call for a change in the political climate in Washington.

Woodcock accused the General Motors Corp., of

Continued on Page 3

Now, Next Step: Get-Out-Vote

With more voters than ever before now registered in many states, a new goal has been targeted between now and election day — to get every voter possible to the polls Nov. 8.

"All the efforts put into the registration drive will be wasted if those registered do not vote," UAW President Walter P. Reuther said last week in a letter to all local union presidents and citizenship chairmen.

Reuther's letter was accompanied by a pamphlet listing suggestions for cooperative community "get out the vote" efforts. "Plan now to get out the biggest vote ever seen in your community," it urged.

Success of the nationwide drive to register voters has been hailed by national, state and civic leaders as well as union officers.

Sen. Henry Jackson, Democratic National Chairman, for example, predicted that the new registration would help the Democrats. He said advance samplings had indicated that seven out of every 10 unregistered voters were Democrats.

Indications grew this month that auto workers will be hit with heavy layoffs after the election because auto corporations rigged pre-election production schedules too high for political reasons.

UAW predictions made last June that the industry would push production schedules to artificially high levels in order to aid the GOP "you never had it so good" campaign line were being borne out as signs increased that dealers already were overburdened with record inventories.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther forecast in a letter June 21 to the Big Three that the industry would face sharp production cutbacks and drastic layoffs because of the politically-motivated schedules.

Rapidly mounting dealer inventories and increasing evidence that a third Eisenhower-Nixon recession already was underway now are making it apparent the auto corporations are being forced to trim their schedules even sooner than expected.

Continued on Page 12

Rubber Workers, UAW Renew Old Friendship

The traditional friendship and close relationship of collective bargaining interests of the United Rubber Workers and UAW was underlined this month when newly-elected officers of the URW met with President Walter P. Reuther.

Led by George Burdon, newly-chosen president, the URW officers and Reuther discussed at length the economic problems facing all workers in the nation, with particular emphasis on conditions in the auto and rubber industries.

The union leaders expressed special concern over the threat of a sharp drop in auto production. (See story, center column.)

A drop in production in the auto industry would be sure to affect the rubber industry, it was pointed out.

The closely-related economic problems of the two in-

ternationals has not only strengthened their cooperation and friendship over the years, but has led to similar patterns of collective bargaining gains.

Burdon, organizational director of the URW since 1959, succeeded L. S. Buckmaster, who retired after 15 years as head of the URW.

The election held at the URW convention in St. Louis brought a slate of new, young leaders to the helm, besides Burdon.

Peter Bommarito, president of Local 101 in Detroit, was elected vice president in succession to the late Joseph Childs. Bommarito defeated Jack Moye, president of Akron Local 5.

Ike Gold, president of Akron Local 7, was elected secretary-treasurer, defeating Desmond Walker, who had held the office for the past 11 years.



TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP of the UAW and United Rubber Workers was underlined in a recent visit by the newly-elected officers of the URW with UAW President Walter P. Reuther. Above, (left to right) Ike Gold, URW secretary-treasurer; Reuther; George Burdon, URW president, and Peter Bommarito, URW vice president.



NYC Labor Offers 5-Point Blue Cross Reform Program

NEW YORK—A five-point program, the first step in a series of moves aimed at maintaining hospital services, controlling costs and improving the lot of union members and their families has been made public by the hospital and medical care committee of the New York City Central Labor Council.

The plan came on the heels of approval by the state superintendent of insurance of a 33.4 percent increase in Blue Cross rates, which the committee declared "has deepened the crisis created by rising medical cost for the people of New York." It is offered on the basis that "our interests are identical with those of the whole community."

The program proposes a number of steps including these:

- Establishment of a committee of outstanding representatives of interested sectors of the community, including labor, industry and consumers, to examine hospital books and management practices, with authority to engage two auditing firms to study financial records.

- Separation of the Blue Cross board of directors from hospital management and its reconstitution to give major representation to "the people who pay hospital bills and who require improved care and greater control over costs."

- Reorganization of hospital boards of trustees on the ground that as self-perpetuating bodies, they are "isolated from the people who use the hospitals" and there is no representation for "those who pay."

- Legislation giving the state greater authority to control hospital practices and costs. The committee urged Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to use some of the "sizeable surplus" in the state treasury to start a hospital review and planning commission which was authorized by the last legislature but for which no appropriation was voted.

The committee pointed out that the approved boost in

Blue Cross rates has endangered many union welfare funds, adding that they will not be able to meet the increase out of current income.

"Many unions will now be forced to demand reopening of their agreements," the committee went on, "so that increases may be secured from the employers to maintain existing hospital coverage."

Jersey Labor Hits Blue Cross Costs

TRENTON, N.J. — The New Jersey State CIO says that "soaring costs" for Blue Cross hospitalization insurance could be attributed to: (1) the irresponsibility of doctors; (2) the poor planning of hospitals; (3) administrative inefficiency of Blue Cross and (4) the faulty statute under which Blue Cross operates in New Jersey.

The State CIO's viewpoint was expressed at a public hearing of a legislative commission headed by State Senator Wayne Dumont.

Unionist Runs For State Senate In 20th NY District

NEW YORK—A 29-year-old union member, John Westergaard, is the Democratic candidate for state senator in the 20th district of New York, which covers a part of Manhattan.

Westergaard, a financial writer and analyst, is a member of the New York Newspaper Guild who belongs to the reform wing of the Democratic Party here. He is a graduate of Williams College and a veteran.

The young liberal Democrat has set his sights on unseating the Republican incumbent, MacNeil Mitchell, although the 20th state senatorial district is usually referred to as a "silk stocking district."

Westergaard favors the Metcalf-Baker bill which would bar discrimination in housing anywhere in the state; is working to establish a special state employment service for young people aimed at putting them in useful jobs rather than just "taking them off the streets," and is in favor of a more equitable formula for state aid for New York City.



DELEGATES to UAW's National Foundry Conference in Chicago included (l. to r.) L. C. Roberts, an officer of Local 344, Baltimore, Md.; Tom Cubellis, recording secretary of Local 69, New Castle, Pa., and secretary of the Foundry Council's credentials committee, and George Reynolds, who is also an officer of Local 69.

Lehman Assails Bigots' Attacks on Sen. Kennedy

NEW YORK (PAI)—Current attacks on Senator John F. Kennedy, Democratic Presidential nominee, based on his religion, brought sharp criticism from former Senator Herbert H. Lehman at the 50th anniversary of the famous "Cloakmakers' Revolt" of 1910.

Speaking at a celebration by the International Ladies Garment Workers in Carnegie Hall, Lehman had high praise for the union because of its achievement in bringing together members of all races and religions. He contrasted this "with the current outcroppings of religious bigotry in a way that has not been equalled since 1928" when Al Smith was the Democratic nominee.

"I trust and hope," Lehman said, "that the American people will respond to this bigotry in the best and finest American tradition—by repudiating it, by rejecting it so overwhelmingly that it will never again raise its ugly shape on the national scene, whether in the form of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism or anti-Quakerism."

Lehman declared that it was not enough merely to say that religious affiliation "should not be an issue in this campaign."

"It has become an issue," he said. "It is the fact and practice of bigotry that must be repudiated and in no uncertain terms. Religious as well as racial bigotry must be repudiated and counteracted at the highest national levels."

AFL-CIO President George Meany had high praise for the Cloakmakers and the ILGWU in an address before a crowded hall.

"It is to the great credit of the cloakmakers who came to our land as immigrants to escape despotism and to enjoy the benefits of democracy that they owed a debt to the community," Meany said.

"They fought not only to better their own conditions but to serve the community and the nation as a whole. They recognized the importance of

political consciousness as well as their economic strength. In 1912, they sent the first labor Congressman to Washington. I am sure they will do as much and even better in November 1960.

"The cloakmakers' organization has grown through struggle, through courage, through the spirit of dedication and sacrifice without which no real progress is possible and no great cause can ever triumph. Indeed, the story of the cloakmakers—their progress from sweatshop to union shop—is among the very finest demonstrations of what can be done and must be done in our country to keep it free and prosperous and enable it to meet its great world responsibilities."



TO GET VOTERS registered in Erie, Pa., Adam Rosiak (right), UAW Local 618 COPE chairman, provides door-to-door transportation service, as he is doing here for Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Davis. The Davises' son, Jim, looks on in the background. Davis, also a member of Local 618, works at the Swanson Erie Corp. plant.

News Capsule

Notes from here and there on the UAW's voter registration drive and similar efforts:

ERIE, Pa.—UAW locals here conducted an all-out voter registration drive last month, with emphasis on house-to-house calls. So successful were these efforts that for only the second time since Civil War days, more Democrats than Republicans registered in Erie county, according to a report by UAW Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley. The number of Democrats registered by the deadline exceeded Republicans by 1,052.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—More than 90 per cent of the UAW membership in this area registered to vote by deadline time, reports Region 2A Director Ray Ross. The UAW's Western Pennsylvania Citizenship Council also conducted a registration campaign among other prospective voters.

NEW YORK—The New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, has formed a women's division to spur voter registration on the part of union members. The council also called on its affiliated locals to mail cards and letters to members and wives, urging them to register.

The council also endorsed a call to register one million new Negro voters. The call, issued by the Non-Partisan Crusade to Register One Million New Negro Voters, was also endorsed by the New York branch of the Negro American Labor Council.

The Crusade is headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL-CIO Sleeping Car Porters, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

More Regional News On Page 11



CAMPAIGN LITERATURE passed out by Robert Peacock (center), Democratic candidate for Congress in New Jersey's 12th District, is studied by students at the Region 9 summer school. The 12th covers south Newark and surrounding towns.



HEAVY SCHEDULE at the Region 9 summer school at Camp Tamiment, Pa., is studied by Regional Director Martin Gerber (fourth from right), Brendan Sexton (fourth from left), UAW organizational director, Bill Abner (second from right), UAW Citizenship Department staffer, and a group of students. The "summer" school was held last month.

Last Chance!

If you are a resident of New York State or Connecticut and are qualified to vote but are not registered, then you have very little time left to register.

Registration Deadline

for these two states is

Oct. 15.

Don't lose your right to vote on Nov. 8. Register today!

UAW Charges:

Kohler Drags Feet On Board Order

MILWAUKEE—The UAW has advised the National Labor Relations Board that the Kohler Company has failed to comply with the government board's order of August 26.

Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and UAW Local 833 officials met with heads of the NLRB's compliance division in Chicago to advise them of the company's failure.

The NLRB had found Kohler guilty of unfair labor practices which served to prolong settlement of the strike.

The UAW contends that Kohler is not obeying the NLRB's order because:

• Reinstatement was not offered to more than 300 strikers who were included in the board's job reinstatement order.

Reinstatement has not been offered on a uniform basis to all strikers. The company established an Oct. 3, 1960 deadline for reinstatement which many of the strikers were unable to meet because they had obtained jobs elsewhere and had moved their families from the Sheboygan area.

The UAW further contends that some of the strikers, upon presenting themselves for reinstatement, were not provided with all the details concerning:

1. Whether they would get their old jobs back or whether they would receive a substantially equivalent job if they were not offered their old jobs. Some were only placed on a preferential hiring list.

2. A complete description of the rates of pay.

3. The new incentive system established during the course of the strike, because the Kohler Co. representatives conducting the interviews were not familiar with the system.

4. How many hours a week they would be working. (Reinstatement was offered to some employes on a 32-hour basis only to permit Kohler to retain strike breakers—the first time the company has scheduled a work week less than 40 hours since the depression.) By creating a less than full work week, the company offers less than full employment opportunities to those the government ordered must be given full employment, Kitzman asserted. This company maneuver has discouraged many workers from returning to their jobs as ordered by the board.

The Kohler Co. has also, in response to communications from the UAW, indicated it would:

1. In addition to offering reinstatement to some Local 833 UAW members, offer occupancy in the same or similar Kohler-owned premises from which they had been evicted during the course of the strike. But no attempt has been made to reimburse those evicted for losses incurred as a result of their improper eviction.

2. Reinstatement of the shell department employes who were illegally discharged during the strike.

4. Provide the union with wage data requested by the union as directed by the board.

It is the union's position that the company is liable for all back pay from Sept. 6, 1960, to those employes to whom it has not offered reinstatement and for whom reinstatement was requested.

The union had also requested, on repeated occasions since the NLRB order of Aug. 6, that the company enter into negotiations on a new contract. The union sought a meeting with the company to discuss the reinstatement of its members to assure the members they were

being treated properly under the law and to avoid further litigation. The Union also requested current wage data from the company for the purposes of formulating contract terms and adequately representing its members who need the knowledge of current wage and hour information.

The company has refused, up to now, to meet with the union to discuss any of these matters, making it necessary for the UAW to contact the NLRB's compliance division.

The union has urged the NLRB to proceed immediately under Section 10 (e) of the Taft-Hartley Act, to seek an injunction ordering Kohler to comply immediately with the NLRB order under pain of contempt of court.

The union was assured by the NLRB representatives that its charges would be thoroughly investigated.

"Our position still is that the strike should be settled without further litigation through the process of collective bargaining, but in view of the company's conduct, we have no choice but to pursue all legal remedies," Kitzman said.

Participating in the meeting were Harold Crane, chief counsel for the International Union; Donald Rand, administrative assistant to Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey; Raymond Majerus, Region 10 staffer; Arthur Bauer, vice-president of Local 833; Leo Breirather, chief steward of Local 833; Max Raskin, Region 10 attorney, and Kitzman.

GE Forces IUE Strike

NEW YORK—Some 70,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers went on strike Oct. 2 at about 60 General Electric plants across the nation after G. E. turned down efforts by the union to gain an acceptable new contract.

The strike was approved overwhelmingly by the union's G. E. Conference Board which acted on a recommendation by the IUE negotiating committee for a flat rejection of the company's proposal.

The union said the company had not made any significant change during negotiations in the only proposal made by management. IUE President James B. Carey bitterly assailed the "arrogant take-it-or-leave-it" company attitude.

Carey pointed out that the IUE last spring sought an early start in negotiations, hoping a settlement could be reached well in advance of expiration of the old five-year contract.

The union's proposals first were given the company June 13. These were rejected by G.E. which did not present its own proposals until Aug. 30, just a month before the contract's end.

Mazey Convalesces After Operation

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey is convalescing at home following an operation for removal of his right kidney. The surgery, a common operation which will not restrict Mazey's activities, was performed at University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich., following diagnosis of a benign tumor on the kidney. Mazey is expected to be away from his office about two weeks.



Members of host locals in Region 2-B stopped by during the regional conference in Fremont, O., to chat with UAW Vice Presidents Norman Matthews and Richard Gosser, seated, and with Region 2-B Director Charles Ballard, standing left. With Ballard, from left, are Clive Hawk and Mrs. Rebecca Price of Local 959, and Harold Knudsen, president of Local 914.



SWEARING IN of the newly re-elected officers of the Foundry Council is conducted by Paul Russo (right), assistant director of the Foundry Department. From the left: William Troestler, Local 553 president, Racine, Wis., council president; Jim Alexander, Budd Local 306 chief steward, Detroit, council secretary-treasurer, and Robert Routson, Local 975, Lima, O., council vice president.

Foundry Council Elects New Officers

Continued from Page 1

"playing politics with jobs" and cited current production figures to prove his case.

"Production schedules for September and October call for the production of 1,135,400 cars," the UAW vice president pointed out, "but the average production for these months during the last five years has been only 66,000 cars."

"The average Nov. 1 inventory over the past five years has been 464,000 cars, but this year it will be close to one million by Nov. 1," Woodcock, who is director of the union's GM Department, continued.

Paul Russo, assistant director of the Foundry Department, pointed to the problems of the steelworkers and the railroad unions as examples of what was in store for UAW members next year.

Russo also assailed management who install automation machinery, lay off workers and tell them "not to worry" because "ours is a self-adjusting economy."

William Humphreys of the Foundry Department staff reviewed conditions in the foundry industry and said that there had been a 3.4% decline in employment despite increased production during the past four years.

"In 1956, there were 276,000 workers in the foundry industry. Today there are 241,000," he said.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation of two Southern student sit-in leaders, Catherine Peppers, president of the student body of South Carolina State Col-

lege, Orangeburg, S.C., and Joseph McNeil, Jr., a student at North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, N.C.

After hearing the two students, who had been introduced by William Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, the delegates voted to send two sets of "UAW bookshelves" to the two schools. They also contributed funds for the sit-in efforts.

Greathouse asserted that the U.S. economy was already in the middle of another recession.

"The number of unemployed

Hear This, Kentucky Vets

Kentucky veterans are now regardless where they live, it was pointed out by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

An amendment to the state's veteran's bonus bill by the Kentucky legislature eliminated a previous restriction that the bonus would be paid only to veterans living in the state.

Among those eligible would be veterans of the Spanish American, World War I, World War II and Korean conflict.

Veterans, or their next of kin, may obtain application forms from Veterans Division, Department of Military Affairs, P. O. Box 600, Frankfort, Ky.

The UAW Veterans Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, will supply any additional information needed, Mazey said.

has risen since '53 from two to four million, or about six per cent of the work force," he said.

"There are now one and a half million less workers employed in manufacturing, 400,000 less in railroading and 200,000 less in mining than there were in 1953, and three and a half million people have been forced off their farms during that same period.

"Half of the nation's steel producing capacity sits idle, and there have been heavy layoffs in the farm implement and road construction industry," Greathouse pointed out. He is director of the union's agricultural implement department as well as the foundry department.

He cited the following layoff figures as examples:

• 27,000 jobless at International Harvester.

• 4,500 laid off by Caterpillar Tractor Co., with more layoffs expected.

• 2,500 out of 4,000 laid off at just one Allis-Chalmers plant alone.

The delegates sent telegrams to UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, wishing them a speedy recovery. Both were hospitalized at the time of the conference.

Among the resolutions passed by the conference was one on improved health insurance for foundry workers, paid sick leave and the contracting out of work to non-union shops.

The delegates also toured the Chicago plant of the Griffin Wheel Co., with Local 453 acting as host at an open house at the local's headquarters.

NOW LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD

Kennedy Right 92%; Nixon 13%

"Let's look at the record" is a familiar expression in American politics which will ring truer in 1960 than ever before.

The reason: for the first time both presidential candidates have extensive voting records by which the people might judge how well they have served the public interest.

Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon both are "on the record" as a result of their experience in Congress.

Both men launched their public service when they were elected to the House in 1946. Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950 and Kennedy moved to the upper chamber in 1952. Nixon became vice-president in 1953 and, in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate, has voted only a case of a tie.

Against this background, the Committee on Political Education has selected 155 key votes on such issues as civil rights, education, consumer welfare, taxes, housing, labor, foreign policy and so on. The candidates were judged by labor's position.

Kennedy, on these key votes, was shown to have voted "right" a total of 120 times and "wrong" just twice. Nixon was shown to have cast 10 "right" votes and 59 "wrong" votes. On the COPE scorecard, Kennedy was 91.6 percent "right" compared to Nixon's 13 percent.

This is how Kennedy and Nixon stack up individually and in comparison to each other on a variety of issues:

LABOR

Kennedy, measured by COPE on 22 key votes, was judged to have voted "right" every time in the interest of working people and union members. Nixon was judged, on 8 key votes confronting him, to have voted "wrong" seven times. He was absent once.

"Nixon has failed to cast a single vote," COPE noted "for fair labor-management relations legislation, equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds, safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage provisions, adequate unemployment compensation or the relief of chronically-depressed areas."

In a 1947 vote on a bill harsher than the final Taft-Hartley Act, Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon "wrong."

In 1956, Nixon broke a 39 to 39 tie in favor of an amendment to have the prevailing wage on the federal highway construction program determined by state agencies rather than federally. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it.

In 1959, the key Senate vote which sealed the so-called McClellan "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act ended in a 45 to 45 tie. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it. Nixon then broke the tie in favor of the move.

SOCIAL SECURITY

On key votes, Kennedy voted "right" five times and Nixon cast two "wrong" votes.

In 1958, an amendment to raise public assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled by about \$5 a month died when the Senate vote ended in a 40 to 40 tie. Kennedy was "right" in voting for it. Nixon withheld his tiebreaking vote and the amendment failed for want of a majority.

CONSUMER WELFARE

Kennedy, according to COPE, cast ten key votes in favor of workable controls on prices and rents after World War II and during the Korean War. He was absent on one such vote.

Nixon was recorded once in favor and seven times against controlling inflation. He was absent on two key votes.

On the natural gas issue, Kennedy cast five key votes against relaxing federal control over the prices charged by natural gas companies, COPE noted. Nixon voted "wrong" once and was absent once.

Kennedy and Nixon are compared easily in the consumer field. On price and rent control votes when they were congressmen, there were five instances when both were present and voting. All five times—for example, to extend rent control in light of the Korean emergency—Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon voted "wrong."

MINIMUM WAGE

On the one comparative vote, when both men were in the House in 1949, Nixon was "wrong" in voting for an amendment to eliminate 1 million workers from federal wage-hour protection. Kennedy was "right" in voting against the amendment.

FOREIGN POLICY

Kennedy and Nixon had nearly identical voting records when both were in the House in the 1947-49 period, COPE reported. Both supported the Marshall Plan, Greek-Turkish aid, United Nations' relief aid and so on. Since then, their records diverge.

Kennedy, with the exception of one vote in 1951 to trim economic aid to Europe, has continued his support of economic and military aid to America's allies, COPE noted.

Nixon, COPE reported, "has voted on both sides of the question." COPE listed Nixon as "wrong" on two especially critical votes—when he voted against a wheat-for-India bill during the 1951 famine and when his vote helped defeat by 192 to 191 a \$60 million economic aid-for-Korea bill in January 1950. Kennedy voted "right" on both of these issues.

EDUCATION

Kennedy has had seven chances to vote on education. Six times he voted in favor of legislation on scholarships, school construction, teacher salaries and schools in defense areas. He was absent once.

Nixon has had two voting opportunities. He voted against aid to education and teacher salaries on one occasion and was absent on the other vote.

Kennedy and Nixon are separated by a crucial vote which occurred last February. On an amendment which proposed \$1.1 billion a year for school construction and teachers' salaries, Kennedy voted against a tabling motion designed to kill the amendment. The Senate vote ended in a 44 to 44 tie and Nixon then cast the deciding vote to table and so kill the amendment.

TAXES

On income taxes, there were seven key votes to test Kennedy. Six times he voted in the interest of low-income taxpayers and he was absent once. Nixon had five opportunities and he voted all five times in favor of higher-bracket taxpayers.

On legislation to close tax loopholes, Kennedy voted "right" four times while Nixon voted five times to preserve the loopholes.

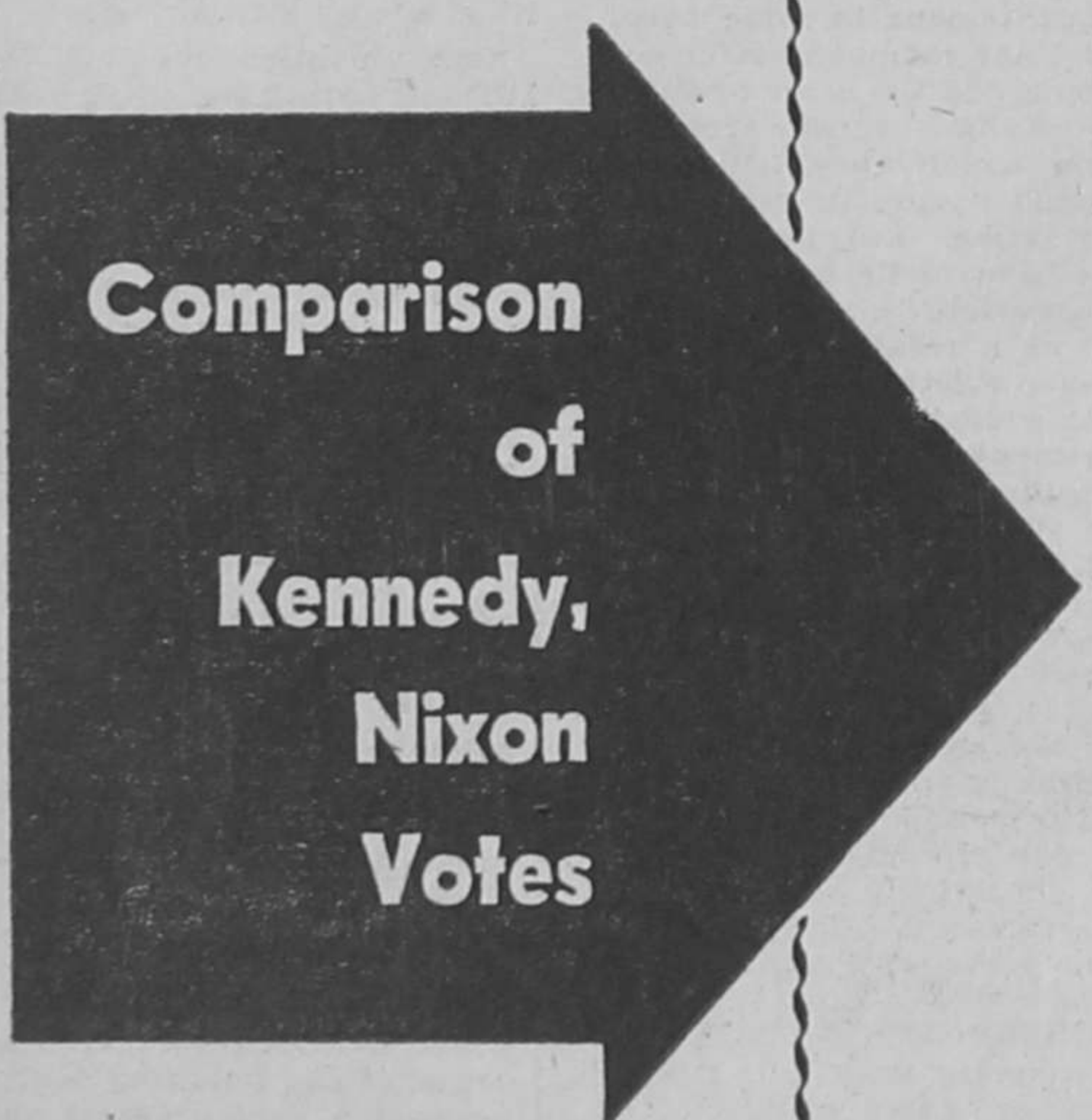
For example, on the oil and gas depletion allowance—the biggest loophole of all—Nixon as a senator in 1951 was "wrong" in voting against an amendment to reduce this allowance. Kennedy in 1958 was "right" in voting in favor of an amendment to reduce the depletion allowance for taxpayers with oil and gas income of over \$1 million a year.

When the two men were both in the House, there were five votes on income tax changes. Kennedy was "right" and Nixon "wrong" all five times, as on a 1947 bill to give a 60 percent hike in take-home pay to the 1,400 taxpayers with incomes of \$300,000 and over and a 5 percent increase to the 46 million wage-earners making under \$5,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Kennedy's record showed 12 "right" votes and no "wrong" votes. Kennedy voted in favor of anti-poll tax bills, for an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Commission and three times in the Senate in support of efforts to change Rule 22 and curb filibusters. When in the House, he voted to adopt the 21-day rule to keep the Rules Committee from bottling up liberal bills.

Nixon cast two "right" and three "wrong" votes. Nixon's "right" votes came in support of anti-poll tax bills in the House in 1947 and 1949. His "wrong" votes came when he voted for a voluntary rather than an enforceable FEPC and in twice voting against the 21-day rule.



	Total Number	KENNEDY			NIXON		
		R	W	A	R	W	A
Civil Rights	13	12	0	1	2	3	0
Civil Service	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Consumer	21	17	0	2	2	10	3
Education	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Foreign Policy	14	7	1	1	2	5	1
Health	4	2	0	0	1	1	1
Housing	11	9	0	0	0	5	0
Immigration D.P.s	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Labor	24	22	0	0	0	7	1
Migratory	7	4	0	0	1	1	2
Minimum Wage	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Public Power	12	10	1	1	1	5	0
Small Business	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Social Security	5	5	0	0	0	2	0
Taxes	18	10	0	2	0	11	0
Tidelands	7	5	0	0	0	3	0
Veterans	3	2	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	155	120	2	9	10	59	8

(Of 131 key votes, Kennedy was 91.6 percent "right"; 1.5 percent "wrong.") (Of 77 key votes Nixon was 13 percent "right"; 76.6 percent "wrong.")

The votes cast by Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon will not add up to the total listed for each subject. Totals include votes for the 1951-52 period when Nixon was in the Senate and Kennedy in the House and the period 1953-60 when Nixon, as Vice President, cast only tie-breaking votes.

(This material courtesy of AFL-CIO News)

'We cannot be satisfied to drift...'



... We must find ways to show the people of the world that we share the same goals — dignity, health, freedom, schools for children, a place in the sun — and that we will work together to achieve them ...

... We will replace tanks with tractors, bombers with bulldozers, and tacticians with technicians ...

... Standing up to Khrushchev in debate is not enough. What we must do is stand up and summon the strength of this nation and the free world to advance the cause of peace ...

The Democratic Party platform drafted at the convention last July blueprinted a plan to bring peace to the world through a more prosperous America. Since then, Sen. John F. Kennedy has outlined, in a major policy speech, the way he would conduct U.S. foreign policy to reach that goal. The text of his speech, made in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 29, follows:

I want to talk about experience in foreign policy—not my experience, not my opponent's, but America's experience. I would discuss specifically the question of our experience over the last 12 months.

That question is highlighted by one dramatic fact: the head of the Soviet UN delegation, Mr. Khrushchev, who is being confined to Manhattan Island, is the same Mr. Khrushchev who one year ago was invited to visit the nation and Camp David.

It is certainly the same Mr. Khrushchev. He represents the same Communist system—still dedicated to achieving world domination. He maintains the same objectives, the same views and essentially the same tactics.

It is we who have changed our tactics. We tried arguing with Mr. Khrushchev in a kitchen. We tried impressing him on a goodwill tour. We tried smiling at him in the spirit of Camp David. Now we are trying confining him to the Island of Manhattan. But Mr. Khrushchev was not impressed, deterred or confined in his efforts to build a Communist empire.

We have concentrated on standing up to Khrushchev—answering his arguments — of reacting to every crisis he creates. We have concentrated on his objectives—and forgotten our own. When he grins, we invite him to Camp David. When he growls, we restrict him to Manhattan. But our responsibility, whether he grins or growls, is to pay more attention to our objectives and those of other free nations.

(Continued on the next page)



THE IRON CURTAIN has rolled westward during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration until the Communist world has been able to establish an outpost only 90 miles from the U.S. in the once-friendly country of Cuba. The embrace of Castro and Khrushchev at the time of the UN meeting showed the low ebb American prestige has reached.

'We must . . . summon the strength of and the free world to adv

I am tired of reading every morning what Mr. Khrushchev is doing, or what Mr. Castro is doing. I want to read what the President of the United States is doing.

We have great political and economic assets in this country, and the Communists know it. We are the original champions of independence. We initiated the Marshall Plan and Point Four. We are the strongest nation on earth today. And, because the Communists know it, they have succeeded in tying us up in one trouble spot after another — on their own terms, and in areas of their own choosing — and in this way preventing us from using our strength to advance freedom throughout the world.

We Can Do Better

While we are busy in our backyard, we can do nothing in theirs. While we talk to the underdeveloped countries about the evils of communism, the Soviet talks to them about the evils of hunger and poverty and disease. I think we can do better.

Consider, for example, the year that has passed since Mr. Khrushchev's last visit — the year between the spirit of Camp David and the spirit of Manhattan Island. One year ago this week — when I warned at Rochester that his visit was "cause for redoubled efforts, not relaxation" — when I said that "the real test of Mr. Khrushchev's (intentions) — will be his deeds, not his words" — some resented my dampening of their hopes. Mr. Nixon had hailed the prospects for peace developing from this "mutual respect" between leaders. Others had envisioned the cold war actually ending — as we all wished it would.

But now one year has come and gone. The spirit of Camp David has gone. The mutual respect has gone. Our hopes for an end to the cold war have gone.

Six Areas Get Worse

And what of the six areas of hope and potential agreement that featured the Camp David talks?

- The summit meeting was a fiasco, and our President was insulted in a manner every American resented.

- The President's trip to Russia was abruptly canceled by his hosts, who have no hesitation in coming here, uninvited and unwanted, to carry the cold war to the UN meeting in New York.

- The Berlin crisis is worse instead of better.

- The negotiations on nuclear testing are as far apart as ever.

- The talks on disarmament have been called off.

- And, finally, instead of the hoped-for general relaxation of world tension, the Soviets have

stepped up their efforts to create disorder, danger and division.

They have established an Iron Curtain outpost only 90 miles from our shores in the once friendly nation of Cuba. They have, for the first time, extended their sphere of influence into Africa. They have threatened the stability of the free but tiny nation of Laos in Southeast Asia. They have attempted to infiltrate the extremist movement in Algeria, in order to make a solution of that difficult problem even more difficult; and stepped up their use of funds, arms, technicians and propaganda in Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries.

They have exploited anti-American sentiments in Japan so successfully that the President's visit had to be canceled. They have made a world spectacle over the U-2 flight and their trial of our pilot. They have treated this nation with open hostility and contempt in seizing the crew of the RB-47. And finally, they have sought to increase their prestige and influence in the UN and, failing that, to make it impotent and ineffective.

And what has the United States been doing in the same year?

We React Too Late

We have frustrated Congressional attempts to develop more missiles, to harden our missile bases, to increase our defense against Russia's powerful submarine fleet. We have failed to propose a consistent, comprehensive and workable plan for disarmament, based on careful preparation and technical studies. And we have been repeatedly reassured by Mr. Nixon — in glowing, sugar-coated terms — that we have nothing to worry about in arms, science or space, that we have achieved peace without surrender, that statistics showing the Russian economy expanding faster than ours can be dismissed as mere "growthmanship," and that the anti-American riots in Latin America and Japan were actually indications that the Communists were afraid to face us.

If you are satisfied with those assurances—if you feel that we are doing all we can do to advance the cause of freedom by building long term strength instead of moving from crisis to crisis—then Mr. Nixon's experience is what you should send to the White House.

Kennedy Opposes R

Sen. John F. Kennedy has made it clear he opposes the resumption of nuclear tests because they would endanger the health of men, women and children and "the lives of future generations."

The Democratic National Committee on Oct. 9 released Kennedy's views on nuclear testing and disarmament in the form of a letter to Thomas E. Murray, former member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

In presenting his detailed, six-point program, Kennedy said, "It is my intention, if I am elected President, to pursue the following course of action:

- "1. During my Administration the United States will not be the first to begin nuclear tests in the world's atmosphere to contaminate the air that all must breathe and thus endanger the lives of future generations.

- "2. If the present nuclear weapons test conference is still in progress when I am

elected I
negotiation
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tive agree

- "3. Shortly after my inauguration, I will terminate the Geneva conference, if it is still in progress, and after inviting France and other nations to participate, I will hope for a successful conference on nuclear weapons testing.
- "4. In order to prescribe a definite course of action, which to my knowledge is significant, I will make the following statement:

"At the beginning of my period, I will proceed with the negotiations on nuclear tests of the type which will be forever suspended. I will make the following statement:

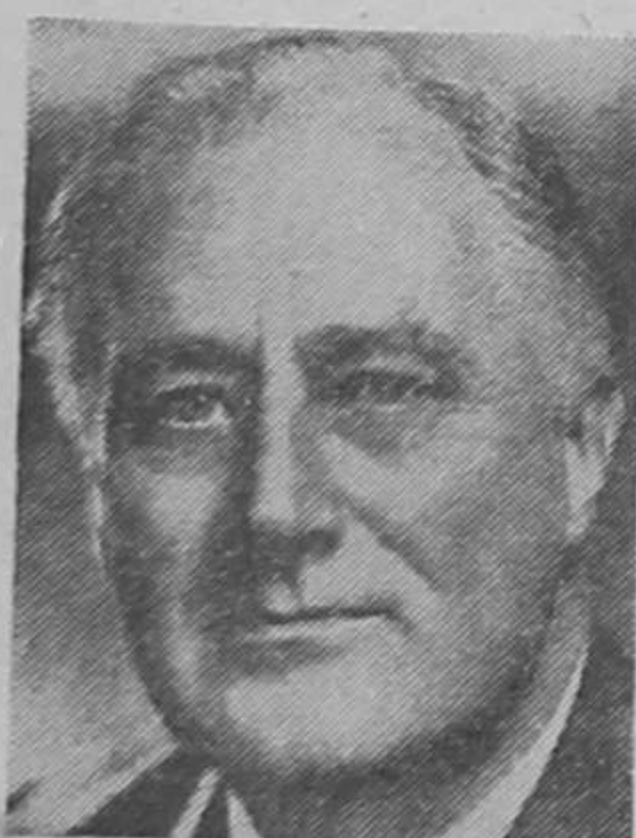
But if you are concerned with the Republican tendency to react instead of act, to become preoccupied with only responding to communism instead of also advancing freedom — then suggest you consider more closely the foreign policy experience of their Presidential nominees.

Today, in six key areas around the world, we are reacting too late to a cold war crisis when the cause of freedom is in serious trouble: in Cuba, where Communists openly plot the disruption of hemispheric security; in Ghana, whose President

Under the Democrats: Founding of the United Nations

Under the Republicans: Declining Prestige in the World

Franklin D. Roosevelt said:



"If the world is to be a place in which peace is to prevail, there must be a more abundant life for the masses of the people of all countries . . . We know that we cannot succeed in building a peaceful world unless we build an economically healthy world."



'GOOD NEIGHBOOR' President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was greeted with streamers thrown by thousands of cheering Brazilians who lined the streets of Rio de Janeiro as his car passed during his 1936 Latin American tour. The policies of his Democratic administration created an era of good will between the U.S. and the nations of South America.

This nation is the cause of peace'

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assailed by Mr. Herter last week as "very de-
y leaning toward the Soviet bloc;" in Japan,
e the anti-American demonstrations have
y been mentioned; in the area once known
ochina, where the tiny nation of Laos is
gling to keep its head above a Communist
in Poland, where the once hopeful cracks in
ron Curtain seem to be gradually disappear-
and in India, where the one nation capable
rpassing China for the economic leadership
e Asian continent is meeting one setback
s another.

unwilling to accept a realistic
and effective agreement, then
the world will know who is to
blame.

"The prompt resumption of
underground tests to develop
peaceful uses of atomic en-
ergy, research in the field of
seismic technology and im-
provement of nuclear weap-
ons should then be considered,
as may appear appropriate in
the situation then existing.

"5. I would also invite lead-
ing nations having industrial
capacity for production of
nuclear weapons to a confer-
ence to seek and, if possible,
to agree upon means of inter-
national control of both of the
production and use of weap-
on-grade fissionable material
and also the production of
nuclear weapons.

"6. I will earnestly seek an
over-all disarmament agree-
ment, of which limitations
upon nuclear weapons tests,
weapon-grade fissionable ma-
terial, biological and chemical
warfare agents will be an es-
sential and integral part."

These six areas are far apart in their geo-
graphy, their history, their devotion to freedom
and the kind of threat their situations now pose.
But they all share two features in common:

**First, in each case, early action by this nation
or the West — before the Communist threat
reached its present stage — might well have
gone a long way toward strengthening the
forces of freedom within that country.**

**Secondly, also before the threat reached that
stage, each of these areas had been visited by
Mr. Richard Nixon.**

Why was not our Latin-American capital in-
vestment program strengthened in 1958, after
Mr. Nixon was there, instead of now at the point
of Mr. Castro's gun?

Why did we not encourage free elections in
Cuba after Mr. Nixon was there in 1955 in order
to stave off a revolt against what he called in an
Havana news conference "the competence and
stability" of the Batista dictatorship?

Why are we suddenly embarking now on a
crash program for African diplomatic posts and
scholarships? Last year we allocated no scholar-
ships at all to the Congo, practically none to other
French and Belgian colonies and, indeed, practi-
cally none to the whole of Africa.

Why Did We Fail?

Why did we fail to realize the situation in
Laos—in India—in Japan—in Poland and other
areas of the world—before the crisis developed?
Mr. Nixon was there. Presumably he saw what
was going on. Presumably he made recommen-
dations. But it is apparently an unfortunate
fact that for all these years a trip by Mr.
Khrushchev or Mr. Mikoyan has had a far
greater effect on our foreign policy than a trip
by Mr. Nixon.

The next administration—in addition to meet-
ing our present commitments and facing up to
the crises already mentioned—must look ahead
to all the new problems just over the horizon:

- The spread of nuclear weapons to several
nations, drastically altering the world balance of



power and sharply increasing the chances of ac-
cidental war;

- The emergence of Red China as a nuclear
power, dedicated to the proposition of victory
through war, and differing with the Soviets as to
the means of achieving their ambitions;

- The possibilities of new cracks in the Iron
Curtain of Eastern Europe, new Communist
moves in Africa, new East German pressure on
Berlin and new voting blocs in the UN.

The possibilities of new steps to integrate the
economy of Europe or the markets of Latin
America.

**We need to plan for such developments be-
fore they happen. We need to foresee that they
are going to happen. We need to recognize the
revolutionary tempo of the world in which we
live, if we are to strengthen this country, our
arms, our diplomacy, our economy and our
sense of purpose and strengthen the cause of
freedom around the world. We cannot be com-
placent with things as they are.**

We cannot be satisfied to drift, to rest on our
oars, to glide over a sea whose depths are shaken
by subterranean upheavals.

While Europe Slept

In 1938, I saw in Europe what happened to
those lulled into a complacent sleep by leaders
who talked of peace instead of building for it.
And when France fell to the Nazis, one of its
most illustrious leaders declared:

"Our spirit of enjoyment was greater than our
spirit of sacrifice. We wanted to have . . . more
than we wanted to give. We spared effort, and
we met disaster."

I run for the Presidency in 1960 in the convic-
tion that the people of this country are willing
to sacrifice, to give, to spare no effort. And it is
in that conviction that I ask your help.

Harry S. Truman said:

"There will be no
quick solution for
any of the difficul-
ties of the new na-
tions of Asia and
Africa — but there
may be no solution
at all if we do not
press forward with
full energy to help
these countries
grow and flourish in
freedom and in cooperation with the
rest of the free world."



The Marshall Plan, The Good Neighbor Policy Communism in Cuba, Insults in Latin America



'GO HOME MR. NIXON' read the posters as Venezuelan troops with bayonets had to be called out
to protect the Vice President's car against stoning during his 1958 Latin American tour. In only
four years of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, the once friendly atmosphere of the "Good
Neighbor" policy had been wiped out.

If we are to have peace in the world



We must find food for the hungry, homes for the homeless

A Statement by Sen. John F. Kennedy

There are real differences between Mr. Nixon and me about the steps which must be taken by the United States to put us back on the road to peace again.

First, peace requires an American defense posture strong enough to convince any potential aggressor that war would be a mistake — his mistake.

Still, we must be prepared to negotiate whenever and wherever there is a realistic possibility of progress without sacrifice of principle.

If negotiations through diplomatic channels provide opportunities, we will negotiate.

If debate before the UN holds promise, we will debate.

If meetings at high level offer prospects of success, we will be there.

But we will use all the power, resources and energy at our command to resist the further encroachment of communism on freedom — whether at Berlin, Formosa or new points of pressure as yet undisclosed.

Second, peace requires an America that is planning, preparing and striving for disarmament and other steps toward peace.

We must find means for ending nuclear tests under workable safeguards, cutting back nuclear weapons, reducing conventional forces, preserving outer space for peaceful purposes, preventing surprise attack and limiting the risk of accidental war.

This requires a national peace

agency for disarmament planning and research.

Third, peace requires an America standing shoulder to shoulder with other free nations, united by close ties of friendship, commerce and mutual respect.

In the Jeffersonian tradition, we recognize and welcome the irresistible momentum of the world revolution of rising expectations for a better life. We shall identify American policy with the values and objectives of this revolution.

Our purpose is not to buy friends or hire allies — our purpose is to defeat poverty. Our primary weapons must be long-term loans, technical assistance and regional development plans and our goal is to once again influence history instead of merely observing it.

Fourth, peace requires positive American leadership in a more effective UN, working toward the establishment of a world-wide peace under law, enforced by world-wide sanctions of justice.

To all our fellow members of the UN: We shall strengthen our commitments in this, our great continuing institution for conciliation and the growth of a world community.

Through the machinery of the UN, we shall work for disarmament, the establishment of an international police force, the strengthening of the World Court and the establishment of world law.

We shall propose the bolder and more effective use of the specialized agencies to promote the world's economic and social development.

We urge continued economic assistance to Israel and the Arab peoples to help them raise their living standards. We pledge our best efforts for peace in the Middle East by seeking to prevent an arms race while guarding against the dangers of a military imbalance resulting from Soviet arms shipments.

Fifth, peace requires an America that stands as a model of harmonious relations to all the world — a nation whose leadership is convincing because we practice what we preach.

We can better unite the free world against poverty and injustice and racial discrimination when we have successfully eliminated them from our own system, when we have demonstrated that we are on the move in this country, when we have demonstrated that we are capable of progressive leadership at home as well as abroad.

Finally, the new Democratic administration will seek international agreements to assure fair competition and fair labor standards to protect our own workers and to improve the lot of workers elsewhere.

World trade is more than ever essential to world peace. In the tradition of Cordell Hull, we shall expand world trade in every responsible way.



We must replace soldiers with scientists

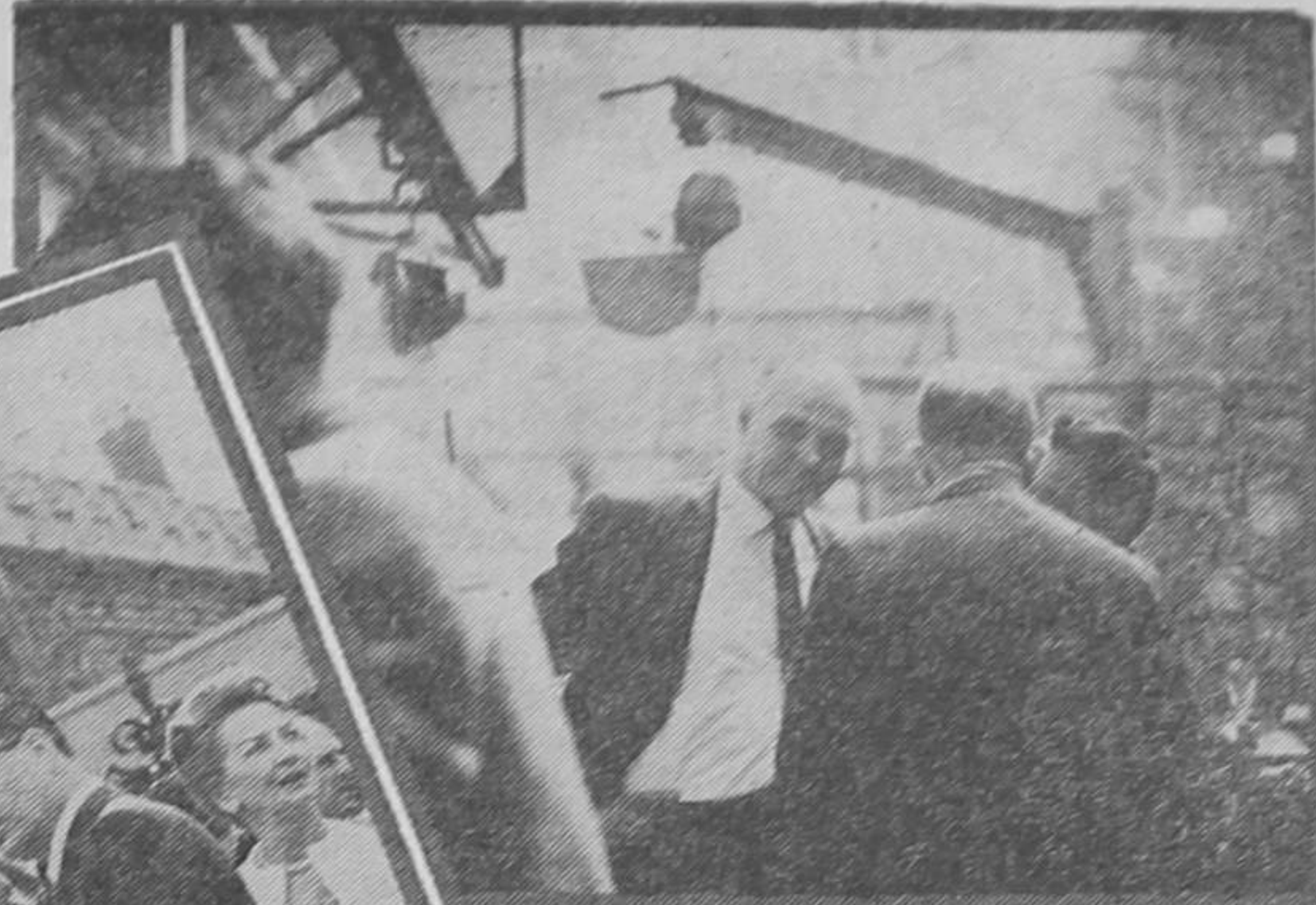


Picture Album of



ICFTU Luncheon in Brussels

Christian Martyrs' Catacombs Outside Rome



Renault Auto Factory near Paris

Railroad Station in Nice



Westminister Abbey

UAW Tour in Europe

Eighty-two people in UAW now have something to be thankful for that isn't written into their contract.

It's more of a "dream come true"—a trip to Europe.

These members and their wives or husbands and children have returned from a three-week excursion that took them through six countries—

England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. The excursion was sponsored by UAW Regions 1 and 1-A, coordinated by the UAW Education Department and arranged by American Travel Association, a co-operative the UAW helps sponsor. The cost was only \$595 for each traveler. They flew the Atlantic both ways in jet airliners and

traveled from country to country by train, with side trips by bus.

As tourists, they wandered through such historic monuments as England's Westminister Abbey, saw the beauty of Switzerland's Alps, sailed the Rhine River and strolled the beaches of Nice, France.

As trade unionists, they were

guests of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at luncheon in Brussels and as autoworkers, they toured the Renault factory near Paris.

Typical of the reactions of the group were those of Harry Weinman, of Local 3, and Laf-lin Collinge, of Local 160.

"All I can say is that it was wonderful," said Weinman.

"The accommodations were even better than I expected, and the people I met in Europe were most congenial and helpful."

Collinge found it "the best way to gain a perspective of the world. We can't really know people until we meet them, and frankly, I might never have had this experience without this cooperative help."

Caterpillar Council Re-elects Bill Yocum

DECATUR, Ill.—UAW Caterpillar Council, which met here in late September, held its annual election of officers and modified the by-laws to provide for two-year terms after next year's election, it was reported by Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the council.

Bill Yocum, Peoria Local 974, was re-elected president. Elected vice president was Cecil Bauer, Riverdale, Ia., Local 215; and financial secretary, Bruce Altum, Decatur, 751.

Elected trustees were Ralph Seals, 751; Tony Alexander, 974; and Dick Lustgarden, York, Pa., Local 786.

Delegates reported on layoffs now hitting their plants. Heaviest layoffs have been at Local 974, where close to 4,000 have been hit.

Harvey Pearson, assistant director of the department, reported on arbitration cases heard since the last council meeting. The union won twice as many arbitration cases as it lost, Pearson reported.

Marshall Hughes, international representative, also spoke to the group, and a film "Cast Me Not Off," which tells of the struggle to enact a decent medical aid law for senior citizens, was viewed by the delegates.

Ford Meeting
Both problems and contract demand recommendations involving apprenticeship standards will be taken up at a Solidarity House meeting Nov. 11 of UAW's Ford local union apprenticeship representatives, unit chairmen and skilled trades representatives, Ken Bannon, the union's National Ford Department director, announced.



Sen. Murray's Last Fight Is Against GOP Land Grab

WASHINGTON — In one of his last acts as United States Senator, retiring Montana Senator James E. Murray (D.) has charged Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, with cooking up a huge "give-away" of Federal lands to the States.

Involved are almost half a billion acres of public domain which land speculators have long tried to get into their hands with the aid of complacent state legislatures.

Declaring that the "biggest give-away" in American history is in the making, to be consummated if Nixon is elected President, Murray — who is chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committee — declared:

"I have just been supplied with a copy of the Arizona Republic of Phoenix, Arizona, carrying an announcement by Governor Fannin that Vice-President Richard M. Nixon has agreed to back the notorious 'land grab' bill if he is elected President," Murray said.

"This outrageous proposal was buried so deep by Congress a decade ago it seemed unthinkable that it would ever come up again. But apparently the old grab and give-away ideals are being revived by those who hope for Mr. Nixon's election.

"Involved in this grab is legislation to have the Federal Government give to the states the public domain, or grazing lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They contain tremendous fortunes in oil and minerals in addition to their land values for grazing, recreation and usual uses.

"Governor Fannin's announcement foresees Arizona getting 13 million acres. In all,

there are 477 million acres of such lands in the nation.

"Unfortunately, not all states have good land laws. Private interests who want to acquire public domain lands cheap have long advocated this formula of getting the domain into state hands, so it can then be acquired privately at little cost."

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SOUTHERN STUDENT SIT-IN LEADERS meet with UAW officials prior to appearance before the Foundry Conference in Chicago. From the left: Catherine Peppers, president of the South Carolina State College student body; UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's Foundry Department; Joseph McNeil, Jr., of North Carolina A. & T. College; and William Oliver, co-director of the union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.



Mr. Nixon Is Caught Juggling Facts Again

WASHINGTON — Vice Pres. Richard Nixon's arithmetic about the increase in the country's Gross National Product was misleading and his assertion about a tax boost under the Democrats "an outright and outrageous fabrication," the publication Correction, Please! has charged.

Quoting Nixon on taxes and Nixon on GNP, the publication of the Democratic National Committee analyzed two recent Nixon statements to illustrate what Chairman Henry M. Jackson referred to as "Nixmanship."

Chairman Jackson quoted Vice Pres. Nixon as saying in his first television debate with Sen. John F. Kennedy, his Democratic opponent for the presidency: "When we look at the growth of GNP (gross national product) this year, a year of recovery, we find it is 6.9% and one of the highest in the world today. There has been more growth in this Administration than its predecessor."

Correction, Please! asserted that an increase of 6.9% in GNP last year followed a decline of 1.8%. It concluded:

The average for seven Eisenhower-Nixon years is 2.4%, compared with an average of 4.6% during the Truman years 1947 to 1953. No reputable economist, it pointed out, includes 1945 and 1946 in any comparison because they were years of war and reconversion.

The publication said the vice president's use of misleading GNP comparisons is "standard Nixnese."

It cited these additional facts: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took sharp issue with Nixon, pointing out that there are 500,000 fewer full-time jobs today than three years ago, with an additional 13.5 million jobs needed in the next decade for pupils now in the high school and college; Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told Congress last year: "If the Soviet industrial growth rate persists at 8 or 9% . . . the gap between our two economies by 1970 will be dangerously narrowed unless our own industrial growth rate is substantially increased from the present pace."

On the subject of spending, Correction, Please! said about Nixon's comment: "To say that a \$4,000-yearly-income family would have to pay al-

most \$1,000 in taxes if Kennedy is elected is an outright and outrageous fabrication. It is a transparent and cheap attempt to scare low-income voters. It is part of Nixon's stump oratory that 'it is your money' that would be spent."

The publication said that if Nixon's top figure of \$18 billion in spending were used, and taxes were raised 20% to provide the money, the \$4,000 family's tax would go from \$125 to \$150 a year if there were five in the family, and from \$245 to \$294 with four in the family.

"Just where does the \$1,000 figure come from?", it asked.

UF Gets Labor OK

WASHINGTON — AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on all AFL-CIO members to lend their full support to this year's United Fund and Community Chest campaigns.

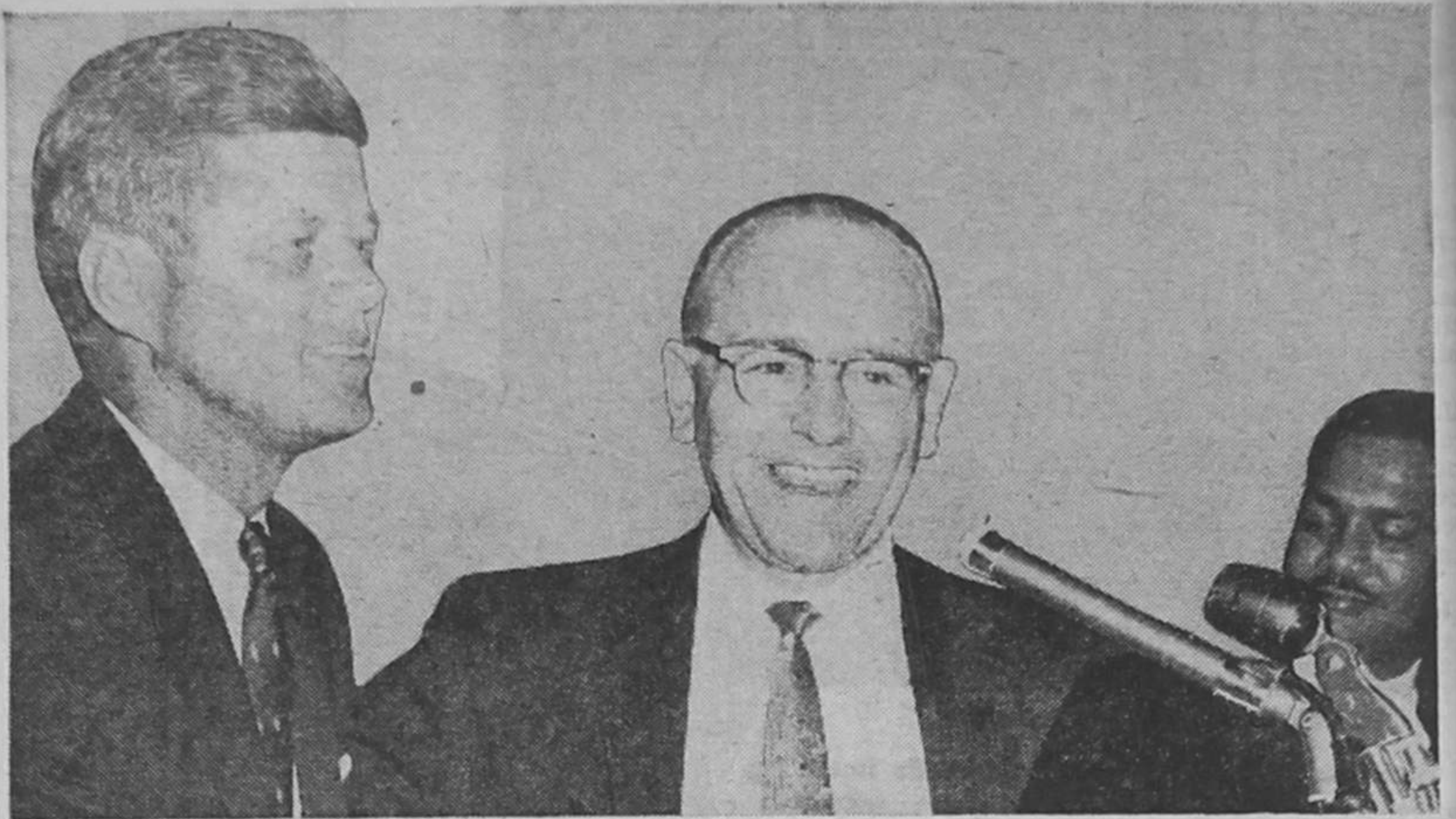
The AFL-CIO president predicted that the 13½ million men and women of the federation would give their wholehearted support just as will other good citizens.

Urging all union members to "give generously," Meany said the campaigns have "the official endorsement of the AFL-CIO."

"The AFL-CIO, through its Community Service Activities, participates officially in United Fund and Community Chest affairs on a day-to-day, year-round basis," he pointed out, adding, "This continuing cooperation is necessary in order to get the job done."

In a letter to Oliver G. Willits, national chairman for the United Community Campaigns of America, Meany noted that the contributions of union members "are one of the chief sources of support of United giving." He added, however, "To us, it is not only a matter of giving, but of working as well, just like good citizens of the community."

"We in the labor movement believe strongly that we should be—and we want to be—part of the community in which we live. We want to carry our share of responsibility in community affairs."



DEMOCRATIC candidate for President, John F. Kennedy, is presented to an enthusiastic audience of 3,000 UAW retirees at Buffalo's jam-packed Kleinhans Music Hall by Harold Troidl, sub-regional director of UAW Region 9, as James Aaron (right), chairman of the bargaining committee of Chevrolet Local 1173, Tonawanda, N. Y., looks on.



Typical of the enthusiastic crowds which turn out to meet Kennedy on his campaign trips is this group of Cleveland labor representatives, led by Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley. Kennedy spoke to more than 160,000 Cleveland residents at a rally at Euclid Beach Park.

AFL-CIO Charges GOP Administration Is Doing Nothing to Head Off Recession

WASHINGTON — The United States is on the brink of another recession and the Eisenhower Administration is doing nothing to head it off, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has bluntly charged.

"This situation has been developing for eight months . . . The economic lull that started last February has continued," the committee asserted in the current issue of its publication, *Economic Trends & Outlook*.

"Few lines of business activity show signs of added strength. Trends point, instead, towards a weakening of sales, production and employment . . . The usual fall pickup has not developed. Improvements in the past several weeks have been much less than normal for this time of year."

The committee warned that with 3.8 million unemployed in August, continuation of the present "lull" means 4.8 million jobless in January, after the Christmas season.

If business activities weaken in the months ahead, it continued, "there will be 5-5.5 million unemployed in early 1961," with several additional million people working part time.

The committee recalled that a similar "lull and weakness" of business activities in the first eight months of 1957 heralded the 1957-8 recession, which saw unemployment rise to more than 5 million.

"The economy is moving rapidly towards another recession," the committee maintained. "A recession, under present conditions, probably will mean greater unemployment than at any time since the depression of the 1930's."

"Should another recession start from the present high

level of unemployment, the number of jobless will probably rise sharply to over 5 million—to some 7 percent, 8 percent or more of the labor force.

"Despite these threatening developments, Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration are permitting business activities to continue to weaken, regardless of production and income losses and distress for a rising number of unemployed."

The committee declared

that recessions are not inevitable but are manmade, "the result of wrong policies and errors of judgment," and thus can be avoided. If they do occur their damage can be reduced, "but to avoid recessions or to reduce their impact, decisive government policies and actions are required," the committee maintained.

The committee declared that "a substantial pickup" in the placement of government contracts is needed now.

Reuther Joins Committee Backing Kennedy-Johnson

WASHINGTON—UAW President Walter P. Reuther is one of 55 top leaders of AFL-CIO unions in the newly-formed "Labor's Committee for the Election of Kennedy and Johnson."

George M. Harrison, chairman of the committee, announced the group has opened a campaign headquarters here at 1801 K St., N.W. Eli L. Oliver, economic adviser to the Railway Labor Executives Assn., was elected secretary-treasurer of the committee.

One of the functions of the committee will be to help the labor press bring election campaign facts to their readers, Oliver said. It will also help local, state and district labor bodies with research, radio and TV programs, preparation of political meetings and recruitment of speakers.

Labor units wishing service from the committee have been urged to write or telephone its office.

Harrison announced the committee will sponsor the

third Presidential Get-Out-The-Vote contest, with cash awards totaling \$2,000.

First prize of \$1,000 will go to the local labor committee which achieves the best percentage increase in Kennedy-Johnson votes compared with the Stevenson-Kefauver total in the same political subdivision in 1956, as related to the Republican vote.

Any labor political committee is eligible for the contest if it is certified by a recognized AFL-CIO central body, Harrison said.

Entry blanks may be obtained from AFL-CIO city and county central bodies and from the national headquarters of the committee.

As in the two previous contests, the rules specify that the Get-Out-The-Vote competition will apply to political subdivisions of 15,000 or more and that entries, using the official blanks, must be received at the Washington headquarters of the Committee by Nov. 1.



'Rain, rain, please remember, stay away until November.'

Sen. Kennedy Wows Buffalo UAW Retirees

Page 11—EASTERN SOLIDARITY, October 10, 1960

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.) literally fought his way through a huge crowd of admirers into Buffalo's Kleinhans Music Hall late last month to address more than 3,000 retirees who gave him a standing ovation.

The rally, sponsored by the UAW's Retired Members Committee for the Buffalo area, heard the Democratic presidential candidate endorse medical care for the aged under social security.

Alluding to the fact that legislation to provide such care had so far failed to get through Congress because of the threat of veto from President Eisenhower, Kennedy declared:

"I want to make it very clear, whether I'm President of the United States or in the Senate, we're going to bring it up again and pass it."

He assailed Vice President Richard Nixon for saying that the Democratic medical care bill and the \$1.25 minimum wage bill were "extreme."

"Now I don't happen to think that \$1.25 an hour in the U.S. in 1960 is 'extreme,' nor do I think a bill tying medical care to Social Security 'extreme,'" Kennedy asserted amidst heavy applause.

"That there are nine million persons over 65 who try to survive on \$20 a week — I consider that 'extreme.'"

"I don't believe it is 'extreme' to help our older citizens get the medical attention they need. I don't believe it is 'extreme' to work through our tried and tested social security system. I don't believe it is 'extreme' to relieve poverty and illness and despair,"

the Democratic standard bearer continued.

"What is 'extreme' is the fact of millions of older Americans who are unable to afford the medical care—the doctors and drugs and hospital rooms — which they so desperately need. And what is 'extreme' is the opposition of the Republican Party to every effort to bring help to our older citizens," Kennedy declared, reminding his audience that in 1935, the GOP also bitterly opposed President Roosevelt's initial social security program.

Similarly, this year, the GOP blocked passage of Forand-type medical care legislation which would have given persons over 65 "relief from the crushing burden of medical bills," he pointed out.

The Republican bill which was passed "is impossible to administer, will cost the American taxpayers over \$1 billion a year and will fail to bring relief where it does go into effect," Kennedy charged.

Only with a Democratic president in the White House "can we hope to bring help to poverty-stricken older Americans," he concluded.

The rally, which had been called to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the social security system and the 10th anniversary of the first UAW-negotiated pension plan, also heard from the sponsor of the original medical care bill, Rep. Aime Forand (D., R.I.), the UAW's Region 9 director, Martin Gerber, and members of his staff, Buffalo's Mayor Frank A. Sedita, Charles Odell, director of the UAW Retired Workers Department, and others.

UAW President Walter P.

Reuther, originally scheduled as a speaker, was hospitalized in Detroit and wired his regrets. "Nothing less could have kept me away," he said in his message to the retirees.

Congressman Forand urged the election of Sen. Kennedy as president to insure passage next year of a Forand-type bill. The elderly legislator, who is retiring from Congress after 22 years, is head of a National Senior Citizens for Kennedy group.

He revealed that a bill similar to his earlier one will be introduced at the next session of Congress by Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz (D., Mich.).

Gerber told the retirees that the American Medical Association was among the "powerful forces" at work in opposition to Forand-type legislation.

The Retired Members Committee also presented Mayor Sedita with a \$3,000 check to pay for furnishing of a lounge at the city's new Senior Citizens Day Center.

The rally was preceded by a dinner and followed by a dance.

Members of the committee who arranged the rally were:

John Kirisits, Bell Aircraft Local 501, president; Angelo Granato, vice president; Verne Fromm, Local 850, secretary-treasurer; Duane Zink, Local 936, recording secretary; Ferdinand Piglowski, trustee; John Summers, Local 1286; Ray McKinnon, Local 508; Nick Insana, Chevrolet Local 774; Everett Woods, Chevrolet Local 424; Colin Cattley, Local 516; Ted Pawelski, Local 774, and Norman Dearnmeyer, Local 850.



REGION 9 DIRECTOR Martin Gerber greets Sen. John Kennedy with an amusing story which explains the mirth displayed by Harold Troidl (right), Buffalo sub-regional director, and Rep. Aime Forand (left), who was one of the speakers at the retirees' rally.



MAYOR Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo shows plaque signifying UAW Retired Members Committee's contribution to the Senior Citizens Day Center. With him is Norman Dearnmeyer, Local 850, chairman of Mayor's Committee on Recreation for the Elderly.



BUFFALO POLICE CLEAR the way as Sen. John Kennedy enters auditorium for UAW-sponsored retiree rally.



DANCING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS followed the UAW retirees' dinner and rally at Buffalo's Kleinhans Music Hall.



SPEAKERS at the Buffalo rally included Gabe DeAngelis, assistant director of Region 9.

Chevy Local 1173 Wins Softball Championship

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Chevrolet Local 1173's softball team has won the championship of the UAW Softball League for the Buffalo area. The local is in suburban Tonawanda.

The local's team, according to a report by Harold Atwell, secretary-treasurer of the league, won eight games and lost none.

Second place was copped by the team from Ford Local 897. Third place in the six-team league went to Chevrolet Local 774.

NEW YORK — The Liberal Party of New York has endorsed Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.) for President of the United States.

AFL-CIO Issues New Pamphlet on Consumer Counseling

NEW YORK — Consumer Counseling, a priority program of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, is described in a new pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO. The program is being carried out jointly with the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department.

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO community services activities director, noted that this program has been conducted for just over a year and "has met with an overwhelming response from trade union members and their families."

Perlis said consumer information has been disseminated through labor-sponsored conferences and institutes in cities large and small across the country.

Copies of "Consumer Counseling," Publication No. 109, may be obtained through AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. Single copies are free; \$2.50 per hundred.





ONE OF LYNDON JOHNSON'S youngest admirers, 6-year-old Jane Stillwell, helped the vice presidential candidate out in greeting the crowds at the Memphis, Tenn., airport, one of the stops on his campaign tour. (Wide World Photo).

Lyndon B. Johnson Busy Talking up the Issues

While John Kennedy has been criss-crossing the nation in his campaign for the Presidency, his running mate has been working hard, too.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has spoken up forthrightly on the major issues of the times in talks before farm audiences, factory workers, New York's Liberal Party members and a host of Americans of all kinds. In his own way, the vice-presidential nominee has influenced many voters in even hard-shell-Republican areas, observers say.

He told an Evansville, Ind. audience that "Recession Richard" is on the way, following hard on "Recession Ezra" (Benson) of 1954 and "Recession George" (Humphrey) of 1957, and pledged a six-point program to stop it:

End tight money; fresh incentives for private investment; aid for depressed industries and areas; raise minimum

wage to \$1.25; train and retrain all workers for better jobs, and revise tax laws into incentive for growth.

He told the Liberal Party members in New York City that, just as they were, he was against sweatshops, for decent housing, education for all children, expansion of the Social Security program and medical care for all aged people.

He denounced the Republican party as favoring the "privileged few" and for wanting to "make the aged take a pauper's oath before they get help for their doctor's bills."

At Fort Wayne, Ind., he advised the Democrats in his audience to ring the doorbells of the small businessmen in their community, too.

"The biggest story of this campaign," he declared, "is the revolt of the small businessman against the Republican Party . . . The small businessman is fed up with tight money. He is fed up with Republican talk about everything being peaches and cream in business today. He is tired of being around the Party where the big businessman rides and the independent businessman walks — a few paces to the rear.

"The small businessman is the latest member of the traditional Republican family to find himself abandoned on the Democratic doorstep."

And to the farmers, Johnson explained how the Democratic party intended to help them, in another Indiana talk:

Get an agriculture secretary who will work with farmers, not against them; protect the family size farms with the right kind of price support system; distribute more of our abundance and surpluses to the under-fed people at home and abroad, and find new use for farm products through concentrated research,

Auto Workers Fear Layoffs

Continued from Page 1

Chrysler Corp. already has announced cuts in production of its 1961 models and laid off some 5,000 workers.

According to Ward's Automotive Reports, only 408,000 cars were built in September, instead of the 460,000 scheduled, with each of the five car producers turning out fewer vehicles than projected.

In addition, October schedules were cut back to

663,000 from the 685,000 planned, Ward's noted.

The authoritative publication added that "even at this early date in October, there are sobering indications that the schedule makers may have been over-optimistic."

In a talk in Washington early this month, Birkett L. Williams, president of the Auto Dealers Assn., said car dealers were loaded with a record high inventory of some 800,000 new cars, including about 600,000 1960 models, with the rest 1961's.

He said this means dealers all over the country will be selling the 1960 cars at what he termed "distress prices."

He added that the present glut of 1960 models—more than 200,000 above any previous carryover at this time of year—will cut into sales and prices of 1961 cars.

The comments by the head of the auto dealers recalled the warnings made by the UAW in the June 21 letter sent by Reuther to the Big Three:

"Many dealers will have to go into hock to carry the huge inventories that these schedules will create.

They will enter the 1961 model year, if Ward's projections are realized, with a carryover of upwards of 350,000 unsold 1960 models.

"They will be able to dispose of these only by cutting prices to bargain basement levels. This, combined with record new model inventories could, very likely, put pressure on dealers to begin discounting the price of the new 1961 models almost from the moment of their introduction."

Because of the swelling dealer inventories, experts are now predicting auto production will be cut back following election day by about one-third its present level.

In its "report for the business executive," the Bureau of National Affairs (BNA), pointed out the auto industry would not want more than 1.5 million cars in inventory by the end of the year.

If announced October production schedules are maintained, experts said, inventories would be close to that figure by election day. That would mean sharp production cuts and heavy layoffs in November and December.

Scabs' Fines Ruled Legal

MADISON, Wis.—A union has the right to penalize members who cross the union's own picket lines to go to work, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has ruled in a case involving UAW Local 248, West Allis, Wis.

In an unanimous opinion, the court said that only the National Labor Relations Board had jurisdiction in such cases, and that that Board had already ruled in similar cases that a union was protected in its right to enforce its own constitution and by-laws.

The high court reversed a lower court decision upholding a ruling by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board. The state board had held that fines levied on scabs by Local 248 during the 1959 Allis-Chalmers strike were an unfair labor practice under state law.

The board's decision and the lower court ruling had been appealed by the UAW.

Campaign Rolls On

Continued from Page 1

sive needed bills at home have hurt America's economy and prestige in the cold war period.

Time after time, he charged that Nixon was being "wholly inaccurate" in the assertions the Vice-President was making.

Nixon, obviously trying to regain the ground he was reported to have lost as a result of his showing in the first encounter, asserted Kennedy was guilty of "wooly thinking" and continually insisted that everything has been rosy because of Republican policies.

However, Nixon was considered to have slipped particularly badly when, in discussing U.S. policy in regard to the Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu, he said:

"It isn't the few people who live on them — they are not too important."

The Democratic candidate also hit hard at a Nixon claim that the Republican administration's depressed area bill would have pro-

vided "more aid for those areas that really need it."

Kennedy pointed out that the Administration twice had vetoed effective Democratic measures that would have gone much further in stimulating the economy of the depressed areas.

And on Nixon's assertion concerning civil rights, Kennedy hammered away on the point that the Vice-President has neglected to make his position known on the two basic questions:

"What is going to be done and what would be his policy in implementing the Supreme Court decision" involving schools, and "what is he going to do to provide fair employment?"

Kennedy pointed out that the Government Contract Committee, headed by Nixon, has been marked by lack of accomplishments, and that Nixon has not indicated he would support the so-called Title 3 to give the U.S. Attorney General power to protect constitutional rights



Another Smear

Robert Kennedy, Sen. John F. Kennedy's campaign manager and brother, has exposed another low blow aimed by Republicans at the Democratic candidate and the lie by which the GOP has sought unsuccessfully to escape responsibility for it.

He told the Liberal Party shop stewards meeting in New York last week that in Florida small cards are being distributed and displayed in some shop windows and elsewhere which read:

"One Mr. K. is enough—Vote Republican."

Republican headquarters piously disclaimed responsibility for the slander.

But a handbill, officially and avowedly published by the Republicans, which lists and reproduces pieces of literature available at GOP headquarters, includes, with a picture, the "Mr. K" card.



FAMED ACTRESS SHELLEY WINTERS co-starred with California Congressman James Roosevelt in a Detroit luncheon sponsored by Citizens for Kennedy, and told her rapt audience that when she was 5, the hot lunches provided by the New Deal for her kindergarten class made her decide she was going to be a Democrat.