UAW

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

SOLIDARITY

Vol. 1, No. 18 — 3-5-8 Edition — April 14, 1958

If I were a factory worker, the first thing I would do would be to join a union.

-Franklin D. Roosevelt

C-3-5-8 3-51
FRED F SILVEY NAT'L CIO
PHILIP MURRAY BLDG.
1126 16TH ST N W
WASHINGTON 6 D C

POSTMASTER: Send undeliverable copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Printed in U. S. A. in 100% Union Shops

Entered as Second Class Matter, Indianapolis, Ind.
EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich.—5c a copy
Published Weekly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

LOCKED DOORS greeted unemployed at Michigan house of representatives

April Showers Soak March Job Figures

WASHINGTON — The long-awaited March employment figures, which President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had said would determine administration policy toward the mounting depression, confirmed the extent of the crisis but produced no suggestion of action by the White House. In phrases reminiscent of the Hoover administration (see Page 7) the President and his big-business advisers saw rainbows amid the shower of facts.

Mitchell and his boss, for instance, chorused "encouragement" at figures showing unemployment was a mere 25,000 more than the month before. They ignored the long-established fact that jobs rise in March, even when times are good. And they didn't even mention the drop of 200,000 in non-farm employment — in other words, factory work—at a season when increases are in order.

Worse to Come

No one explained why it was possible to be "cheered" at a jobless total unequalled since 1941. Nor did anyone analyze the ray of sunshine in a "levelling off" of unemployment when jobs usually rise sharply.

Above all, no mention was made of the immediate future —of June, say, when 700,000 full-time and 1½ million short-term workers will come into the labor force through school graduations and summer recesses.

AFL-CIO President George Meany was quick to nail the fallacy in the Republican administration's position.

"The figures on employment and unemployment in March indicate a continued deepening of the recession," he said.

Level Down

"Unfortunately there is nothing in the government report to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, let alone any sign of a pickup. Unemployment in-

Continued on Page 8

It Never Was A Steady Job

If you work for a place for more than 30 years, you get the idea you have a steady job.

Thirty years! That's longer than a lot of those young fellows have been alive. It's tough to see the kids get knocked off, especially with their families growing up, but seniority is only right . . .

Then the day comes. Thirty years isn't enough. They're down to you—to you, whose

Continued on Page 8

Lest We Forget: FDR Lives On

Ordinarily the 12th anniversary of anything doesn't mean much except to a husband who forgets when he was married. In this day and age, though, the 12th anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, which we passed on Saturday, has a special meaning. It was in FDR's time that we established unemployment compensation, bank deposit insurance, social security, stock-market regulation—all the things which have kept this depression from becoming a panic.

Let us hope the business community joins us in honoring his memory.

Nobody Home:

Michigan GOP on Jobless

LANSING, Mich. — The Republican-controlled Michigan legislature slammed the door in the face of the state's unemployed workers and locked it before taking a sneak recess to avoid meeting them face to face.

Demonstrating their scorn for the 415,000 jobless in the state, Republican legislators recessed their work-loaded Tuesday session last week rather than meet with any of the 4,000 jobless unionists who had journeyed to the capitol to rally for improved jobless benefits.

To add to the insult, Republicans the night before had referred a pending unemployment compensation bill to committee for cold storage until they return in May.

The runout came during an AFL-CIO jobless rally here Tuesday.

To evade their jobless constituents, the Republican-controlled senate met at 10 a.m. and adjourned until 8 p.m. — an hour when the unemployed would be long since departed.

The house of representatives, taking a cue from the upper chamber, followed suit while the rally was in progress in the nearby civic auditorium. The jobless left the rally to learn that their representatives had met, recessed and fled until 8 p.m.

Strong Protests

The house action came despite strong protests from Democrats.

"There are thousands of people here today who want to see what the legislature does about unemployment," Rep. Joseph Kowalski, Detroit, told his colleagues. "If you haven't

Continued on Page 8

EMPTY CHAMBER typified Michigan state senate's reaction to unemployed rally in the state capital.

Nimrods, Anglers: We've Got a Pro

A new, once-a-month feature has been added to Solidarity with this issue—a column for UAW members who like to hunt and fish.

Author is Fred Goetz, Portland, Ore. nimrod who writes for a number of magazines and newspapers. Although he lives on the west coast, Goetz has hunted fields and fished streams all across the country.

On agreeing to become a Solidarity feature writer, Goetz said he would throw the column open to comments from reader-members — even to reprinting their own favorite "tall stories" if they're not too outrageous. He welcomes pictures of your catches, too.

Goetz' first column can be found on Page 5.

It's Four for Kohler Strike

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—The UAW's strike against the Kohler Co. entered its fifth year last week with statements by officers of the striking Local 833 that 'we are as determined as ever to win."

The local also used the occasion to thank UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey for their recent efforts in behalf of the Kohler strikers.

In turn, Mazey—speaking for the international union—pledged continued support of the strike.

"The day will come," said Allan Graskamp, local president, "when a Kohler worker will be able to enjoy conditions other workers enjoy."

Boycott Called Answer

Art Bauer, local vice president, declared that "we have invested four whole years of our lives in this just struggle . . . we are as determined as ever to win."

The boycott of scab-made Kohler goods "is labor's answer to union-busting and will help us win the strike," Leo Breirather, boycott coordinator, asserted.

Letters signed by the entire local strike committee thanked Reuther and Mazey for the "magnificent job" the two UAW officers did in telling the Kohler

Continued on Page 8

Runaway's Hearing Set

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn. — Unfair labor practice charges filed by the UAW and the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board against the Murray Ohio Manufacturing Corp. here will come up for a hearing before a trial examiner May 27, reports Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

The charges involve unfair conduct on the part of management before and after a representation election held at the plant last fall which the UAW lost.

The plant, which makes bicycles, is a runaway shop from Cleveland, O., where the firm's workers were represented by UAW Local 65.

The charges against the company involve, among other things, misrepresentations made by management at "captive audience" meetings held in the plant, in which untrue statements were made regarding the reasons the plant was moved from Ohio to Tennessee.

We Agreed

After initial charges had been filed by the UAW, NLRB issued a complaint against the firm, but before setting a heardate, the board tried to reach a compromise agreement for a new consent election. The UAW agreed but the company did not.

After the election last fall, two-thirds of the 1,100 workers in the plant were laid off. When it came time for a recall to work, most of the key pro-union workers were not called back. This became the basis for another one of the unfair practices charges the UAW brought against the firm.

The case is being handled for the UAW competitive shop department by the union's legal department.

'Take It Off,' Cries GOP

HEMET, Calif.—A staid Republican organization has caused some raised eyebrows and behind-the-hand snickers by issuing a booklet suggesting women should try a strip tease to raise money for election campaigns.

The idea was laid bare, so

to speak, by a courageous (male) editor of the Hemet News here, who printed the following quotation from page nine of a pamplet issued by the National Federation of Republican Women:

"This would be a big hit in some localities but bad taste in others. An evening affair, with good dinner, and if permissible, cocktails preceding. All garments, hats and accessories are new—bought or donated with arrangements for exchange for proper size.

"Beginning with hat, costume jewelry, etc., model delivers each item to highest bidder from runway, ending with bra and panties. She wears flesh-colored tights or bathing suit."

Soup Co. Strike Ends

CAMDEN, N.J.—The 30-day strike of 4,100 members of Local 80-A of the United Packinghouse Workers against the Campbell Soup Co. has ended with union ratification of a new contract. The new agreement provides an 8-cent hourly pay rise plus a $30 cash bonus to returning workers.

WOOSH—and off goes the Navaho missile riding piggy back on a booster into the wild blue yonder. The North American XSM-64 Navaho is still being tested at Cape Canaveral, Fla., although the contract to make it was cancelled last year throwing thousands of NAA workers out of a job. The Navaho project being carried on by missiles made before the contract was cancelled reportedly is contributing important data to the U.S. missile program.

See Here, Bosses:

Don't Kick the Gong Around

BALTIMORE—Sounding gongs to end coffee breaks can make a worker bitter against the boss, a University of Maryland psychologist warns.

Dr. Allen R. Solem told a human relations seminar at Johns Hopkins University that rigid company rules—like the gongs—can cause frustration, bitterness, inefficiency and even job desertion among workers. Dr. Solem said workers don't like the caste system, either—such as special dining rooms for executives and cafeterias for the common people.

Such things lead workers to make remarks like, "I hear we're going to have to punch clocks at the next picnic," Dr. Solem said.

"Company rules are not automatically sacred," he said.

Douglas Factory Rolls Out Its First Jet Liner

LONG BEACH—The jet age for commercial airliners roared into reality last week when Douglas Aircraft's huge, new DC-8 jetliner rolled out of the company's plant here.

Made by members of Local 148, the DC-8 is expected to hop across the North American continent in less than five hours and fly non-stop between major U.S. and European cities. It has a cruising speed of 590 miles per hour. The giant jetliner measures 150 feet in length, 140 feet in span and 42 feet from the ground to the top of its tail. It will carry some 118 to 176 passengers and have a gross weight up to 287,500 pounds.

Airlines have made commitments for more than $675 million in orders for the jetliner, with the cost of each transport running about $5 million, depending on engines and other features. Depending on the type of engine, range of the plane will be from 3,900 to 4,680 miles.

The DC-8 rolled out here last Wednesday was turned over to the Douglas testing division for instrumentation and ground tests. First flight is expected to take place some time next month.

The first nine DC-8s to come out of the Long Beach plant will be used in an accelerated test program to meet contract delivery dates. The second DC-8 is now nearing completion.

Present production schedules call for delivery to United Airlines of DC-8 numbers two, three, four and eight. Pan American is slated to get numbers five, six and seven. Trans-Canada Airlines will get number nine. United hopes to put its first DC-8 in paying service in about 15 months.

Once production gets into full stride, seven DC-8s will be produced per month, a company official said.

Labor Given High Praise

ALBANY, N.Y. — The New York state department of labor has paid high tribute to the work of modern American unions in the field of national welfare.

The department's current "Industrial Bulletin" points out that modern unions engage in activities that 25 years ago were "as remote as the earth satellite."

"Today unions are as complex as the industries they represent," the magazine observes. "They must do more for their members than negotiate a five-cent raise."

The article analyzes the far-flung union activities in the social and welfare fields today.

Remarking that "nothing like this existed 30 years ago because there was little else to do but work then in order to make a living," the magazine notes that in 1956-57 "organized labor had contributed more than one-third of the money raised voluntarily by the United Funds and Community Chests, with a contribution in one year of more than $120 million."

First Meet Held By C-W Council

Plans for coming wage reopeners and serious lay-off problems received top-of-the agenda attention last week as the first meeting of the Curtiss-Wright council was held in Detroit.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and director of the aircraft department, gave delegates a run-down on the status of negotiations now going on in key aircraft plants. Woodcock, who is also director of the council, told delegates the aircraft department will prepare contract analyes and other materials for use in the wage reopener talks.

Problems caused by serious layoffs in the Curtiss-Wright chain were discussed by the delegates. In the Paterson, N.J., plant cutbacks have lopped off 11,000 within one year, reported Robert Ormsby, president of Local 669.

Ormsby, president of the council, chaired the two-day meeting. Tom Lazzio, president of Local 300, Paterson, is secretary-treasurer of the council.

Next meeting of the council will be held the latter part of June, at which time delegates will formulate in more detail the economic program to be presented in wage reopeners which will take place in August, September and October.

Region 4 Director Addresses Local 579

DANVILLE, Ill.—UAW Region 4 Director Bob Johnston was the principle speaker at the "family night" held by UAW Local 579 here, which represents workers at the General Motors central foundry division, reports Foster McCauley, local president.

Johnston discussed the UAW's 1958 collective bargaining program and the union's fight against unemployment.

QUESTIONS FLEW as nine students from DePauw University led by their economics prof., Dr. Editha Hadcock (left) paid a visit to UAW Region 3's Indianapolis office where they quizzed Director Ray H. Berndt on the union's day-to-day administration. An annual custom of several years' standing, it is complemented by staff personnel paying a visit to classrooms at the Greencastle, Ind. campus. That's Berndt at the head of the table answering a query.

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

. . . AND FLORIDA MAKES 36

TAMPA, Fla.—Florida has become the 36th state in which AFL and CIO groups have merged.

A convention attended by 546 delegates representing 75,000 AFL-CIO members formed the Florida State Federated Labor Council.

President is Frank G. Roche, former AFL state federation head. Edward Earhardt, former CIO official, was named executive vice president.

Delegates also named William E. Allen, former federation secretary-treasurer, to the same post in the new council. The officers will be assisted by 10 vice presidents, seven from the AFL, three from the CIO.

States' Workmen's Comp Laws All Need Overhauling

WASHINGTON — The shortcomings of America's 48 different workmen's compensation laws will be reviewed this week at the AFL-CIO national conference on workmen's compensation—the 50th anniversary of the first such law.

The conference opens tomorrow and runs through Thursday. Subject of study will be the inadequacies of laws in states which fall far short on weekly benefits, duration of pay ments and coverage.

The conference will be dealing with one of the most tangled of state programs, one which has been roundly criticized by labor, civic groups and social agencies as an outstanding example of the failure "state's rights" can make of such a program.

Unlike the model unemployment compensation act which was adopted (and later whittled away) by all states within two years of its passage by Congress, it took 37 years for all states to get around to passing workmen's compensation laws on their own initiative. Today, all of the laws are hopelessly out of date and inadequate.

Attending the conference will be representatives from the UAW's workmen's compensation department,

Under the current Indiana law, an injured worker is entitled to a maximum weekly benefit of $36; most receive much less during a period of injury. Maryland pays $40; Missouri, $37.50, and Texas, $35. The concept of the law is to pay two-thirds of a worker's wages.

While a disabled worker should be provided with benefits for the full period of his total disability, the Indiana law now limits payments to a maximum of 500 weeks after which he is without funds of any kind. Maryland's limit is 312 weeks, Missouri, 400 and Texas, 401.

For the loss of a limb, the most severe being loss of arm at the shoulder, the maximum benefit in Indiana is 250 weeks of benefits; in Maryland, 252 weeks; in Missouri, 232 and Texas, 200. The benefit, according to compensation experts, properly should continue for the life of the victim.

All these laws, experts maintain, should be simplified for claim application and processing so as to eliminate attorneys who take a percentage of an already too low compensation check.

The overall effect of workmen's compensation law falling behind the times has been to put a much greater load upon private charity or public relief instead of on the employers themselves who, in most states, now pay less into workmen's compensation funds than they did years ago when the cost of living on disability benefits was much less.

Further, the hodgepodge among the states has resulted in a thumb lost in Wisconsin bringing greater compensation than an entire hand in at least 11 other states.

Unlike social security—a federal program—wherein citizens settle problems easily and without legal battles, workmen's compensation cases have become in a great number of instances battles of lawyers, with the injured worker paying part of his benefits out in legal fees.

The delegates to the conference will face also the challenge that despite the shortcomings of the state laws, there is no evidence of steps being taken to improve the laws. Instead, in almost every state, continued pressure is on the lawmakers by the large corporations to weaken the laws and reduce the payments by the companies, thus throwing the burden of the injured worker on the local government or private charity.

Scare Ads? Not for This Dealer!

CORRY, Pa.—An attempt to boost lagging auto sales by use of the old scare-selling technique didn't work out according to the rules of Madison Avenue for the Chevrolet dealer here.

The only one scared was the dealer himself when the ad backfired in his face.

Thomas Motors ran what it thought was a real socko, knock-em-down, drag-em-into-the-showroom ad in a recent Evening Journal. Readers were warned to buy a new car now if they wanted to be sure of delivery because those big, bad UAW guys are certain to be on strike soon and then there won't be cars for any one.

Just so no one could miss the point, the three column ad screamed "strike" in giant type. "There is every indication that the car manufacturer has no intention of meeting these demands," the ad stated. "Unless some sort of agreement is reached beforehand, there is no question but that there will be a strike called."

The effect was instantaneous. No rush of eager car buyers—instead, a torrent of protests against the ad itself.

Scores of angry citizens phoned to let the dealer know they didn't appreciate his ad technique and suggested he should look to his business ethics.

A much subdued ad appeared the following day. Headed "An Apology" and signed by the company's sales manager, the new ad noted that the "strike" screamer "did not set so well with a number of people."

Strictly a promotional idea, the sales manager hastened to reassure readers. "No thought of treading on anyone's toes."

Anxious to forget the whole thing, he told the readers he had been writing the company's ads for years, but, don't get him wrong, "the wording didn't necessarily reflect the policy or thinking" of his boss.

New Job for Tom

FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Tom Burns, UAW Local 57 president here, has accepted fulltime appointment as labor staff representative for the Allen County United Chest Fund.

Burns, who was serving his fifth term as president of the local made up of International Harvester workers, will be succeeded by Roy Newer, vice president.

Region 3 Director Ray H. Berndt congratulated Burns on his appointment, saying "the people of Allen county are fortunate in securing your services."

'Wreck' Law Bribe Exposed

FRANKFORT, Ky.—A Franklin county grand jury was expected to look into bribery charges in connection with a "right to work" bill which was in the hopper at the state legislature which has just ended its session.

A Louisville newspaper uncovered the story, quoting a lobbyist for the Associated Industries of Kentucky, John Steger, who said he had been approached by a legislature member looking for a $10,000 bribe to push the measure.

A special House committee looked into the issue by holding two days of hearing and questioning several witnesses. They adjourned admonishing legislature members to "behave themselves in a manner consistent with their duties."

Steger, who was called to the hearing, claimed he was misquoted. It is expected he will be quizzed again by the grand jury.

Court Fight Begins

INDIANAPOLIS—A war chest of $21,000 already has been set up by 79 unions who have formed the Indiana Workers Protective Committee to test the constitutionality of the state's "right to work" law.

C. Wilbur Dassel, Evansville attorney retained by the committee, said the first move probably would be to seek a declaratory judgement in Vanderburgh county holding the law unconstitutional. The legal battle would continue from there, he said.

23 Years Can Be a Lifetime

By JERRY DALE

Among the UAW's million and a half members it would be hard to find a better or more dedicated trade unionist than Leo Breirather of Sheboygan, Wis., yet few people know that 23 years ago Leo was a scab.

How can a man change so much? How can the strikebreaker of yesteryear turn into the militant strike leader of today?

The answer is not as difficult to find as one might assume. The difference between Leo Breirather of 1935 and Leo Breirather of 1958 is the difference between boy and man, the difference between hearing about "that wonderful Kohler Co." and actually working for it for 20 years.

When the plumbingware firm broke the strike of an AFL federal union in 1934, Leo was a farm boy living about 20 miles from the village of Kohler. He knew nothing about the labor movement or about the reasons city workers were joining unions by the thousands. He was also very poor, like millions of other Americans in 1934 and 1935.

So when the Kohler Co. let it be known that it was hiring "replacements" for the ousted and bloodied strikers, Leo applied and was hired.

He was 19 years old at the time.

By 1954, when the Kohler Co. forced the year-old UAW Local 833 out on strike, Leo was the local's chief steward, a member of the executive board and the strike committee.

Leo Breirather

(A year later he assumed the additional burden of becoming boycott coordinator, and his work day was lengthened from 12 to 16 hours, on the average.)

Twenty years of working for "that wonderful Kohler Co." had taught Leo the value of unionism. It had taught him that a legal right—scabbing—could be a moral wrong.

Testifying before the McClellan committee, Leo told the Senators about his "conversion"—how the brutal working conditions and the company-enforced loss of dignity each worker suffered made a militant strike leader out of an uninformed scab, and how—even four years later—it seemed better to be out on strike than to be inside that plant, crawling on your belly before an arrogant and blood-stained management.

Leo, soft-spoken and not more than five foot two in his stocking feet, did so well on the witness stand that even the anti-UAW Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.) complimented him on his testimony.

Millions of Americans seeing Leo on TV must now be as convinced as those who know the Kohler strikers intimately that far from being "vandals" or "law violators," he and the rest of the strikers are decent Americans fighting for their most elemental rights against a management tragically behind the times.

The national spotlight behind him, Leo is back in his hot little office in Sheboygan, along with Local President Allan Graskamp and the other strike leaders, working night and day on the boycott and feeding his wife and children on the strike benefits his fellow UAW members provide for him out of the union's strike fund.

They know those few dollars are well-spent. It is the least a grateful union can do.

Who's Typical on TV?

JANE GOODSELL Says:

Every time I watch a television family rollicking around on my smudgy 21-inch screen, I start biting my fingernails. Are the Ozzie Nelsons, the Jim Andersons and the Desi Arnazes really typical of the average, normal American family?

I don't know. Not being a peeping tom, I don't get many intimate glimpses into the households of my friends and neighbors, and I don't know whether the family in Father Knows Best is typical or not. But if that family is normal, ours isn't.

I have about as much in common with the average television housewife as I have with the Duchess of Windsor. To start with, I don't look like the average television housewife. She's all ruffles and starch and, whereas I have hair, she has a coiffure. She doesn't go to bed in pincurls, either. I know this from personal, firsthand observation. I've seen her in bed.

Furthermore, she is an absolute whiz of a housekeeper—oops! I mean homemaker. I honestly don't understand how she manages. After spending the entire afternoon at a PTA meeting, she produces a roast beef and homebaked cherry pie dinner. Nobody on television eats the kinds of desserts we have at our house — canned peaches, bread pudding, baked apples. All they ever have is homebaked pie and chocolate cake. My children are as aware of this as I am.

A good deal of housecleaning is performed on television, but it isn't like housework at our house. On television, people clean things that aren't really dirty. Everything is so shiny-new—and their cleaning equipment so up-to-date—that it's no wonder they whisk daintily through their household chores. (I'd like to see them put a shine on that kitchen floor of mine!) Their houses never get grimy-dirty in hard-to-reach places.

Dishwashing on TV is handled in one of two ways. Some families apparently throw the dishes away after each meal, or else they have all their meals sent in, because their kitchens are always immaculate. Even after one of those roast-beef-and-cherry-pie dinners.

The other type of family makes a jolly lark of dishwashing. They prattle gaily about how easy it is with their wonderful miracle detergent, and Father runs off a laboratory test to prove that there are no harmful alkaloids to redden his wife's pretty hands. Everybody smiles all the time.

It isn't like that at our house. Our dirty dishes are really dirty — dried egg and fried potatoes stuck like granite to the frying pan. My husband has never once examined my hands for detergent burn.

If the children on television are normal, my offspring need psychiatric aid. Take that baby in "I Love Lucy" for instance. We have a baby about the same age, and I notice that **they** don't have to put all the bric-a-brac in **their** house on the mantel, out of the baby's reach. What's more, their house isn't ankle-deep in tinker toys, wooden beads and dirty wooly animals. Their baby spends about 20 hours a day in his crib, but our baby is all over the place all the time. Both those children can't be normal.

Every time I compare us to a typical TV family, I become depressed. When my children get their toothbrushes mixed up, I realize that the Anderson children wouldn't do a thing like that. My husband kicks all the covers out at the foot of his bed, but Jim Anderson sleeps so quietly that you'd hardly know his bed had been slept in. Lucy Arnaz has all her housework done by 10 a.m. and I don't even have the beds made.

It is all very demoralizing. Things were a lot easier back in the old pre-TV days when you merely had to keep up with the Joneses.

SOLIDARITY Consumer Section

Ouch! Are Those Food Prices H

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says:

Food prices have soared to emergency levels this spring.

In fact, they've reached their highest point in six years. A market-basket of 19 staples priced by this department comes to $8.20 this spring compared to $7.19 a year ago. This is a jump of 14%.

Most meats, poultry and even some frozen fish are priced 7c to 22c a pound more than a year ago. Similarly, fresh and canned produce are higher this spring. Chuck roast (a usually low-priced meat on which working families rely) typically 39c a pound last year, now often is 59c and sometimes as much as 67c, bone and all. Ordinary hamburger, frequently 39c last year, now is generally 49-51c.

Even packaged cornflakes, already overpriced for the nourishment provided, have jumped 2½% more. So you're paying more than ever for the premiums inside the cereal package.

If you're a typical wage-earner, the phenomenon of prices rising while pay envelopes are shrinking already has taken from you 5% of your real earnings — your buying power — in just this past year.

You have to expect food prices are going to remain very high for the next two to four months. Beef will be a little less expensive this summer, pork will come down in the fall and produce will be cheaper. Late this fall the third big inflation since the end of World War II will level off at least temporarily, and your family will have a breather.

But for the next four months you'll have to seek out the relatively better values in foods, as indicated below, to keep steep eating fees from wrecking your budget.

Aside from the food situation, there's a downtrend in prices of some home equipment. Costs of several basic materials have come down, including aluminum, copper and lumber. Sheets and other textiles are at bargain levels. This gives you an opportunity to expand, repair or re-equip your home. May also is a month to find special values in washing machines, dryers, ranges and clothing at the spring clearances.

Here are the better values this department finds for May:

FOOD: Cheddar cheese, eggs and frozen fish are relatively reasonable this month. Substitute them for meat dishes where you can. Unlike beef and pork, some cuts of veal (for example, shoulder roast) are plentiful and lower.
ers and fryers are more reaso
have a large family or can mal
several meals, you'll find turke
are even cheaper than last ye
have jumped in price.

High prices of citrus juices
have made a real problem thi
we can find in juices at this
blends and graperfruit juice. O
as low-priced or even cheaper
canned corn, especially cream
and frozen peas; frozen and c
canned applesauce.

TELEVISION SETS: If yo
TV set, prices are lowest of th
and next as manufacturers
You'll save two ways, becaus
expected to be 10% higher wh
the stores next fall.

PLUMBING, HEATING: Th
in the past two years to add
room or install a new heatin
piping and plumbing fixtures
Some makes of water heaters
$12 from last year.

In buying water heaters, ga
least expensive but don't last
you heat water over 160 degre
areas. Good-quality glass-li
tanks generally have a 10-year
lined heaters can be used in a
amount of copper in the local
affect aluminum tanks advers
local gas or electric company
Aluminum and copper tanks
preferable if you want water
grees. Usually 140-160 degrees
sary for laundering.

SHEETS: As with curtains
hold textiles, sheets are bargai
The May white sales offer a
fill in linen-closet needs, with
count muslin sheets availab
$2-$2.50. You get most for yo
of 132 to 145 count. Those w
threads per square inch are
Those with higher than 160
the percale class) are lighter i
to launder but provide no mo
their higher price.

Pastel-colored and striped sh
to create a fashion influence in
as in apparel. But you pay 20

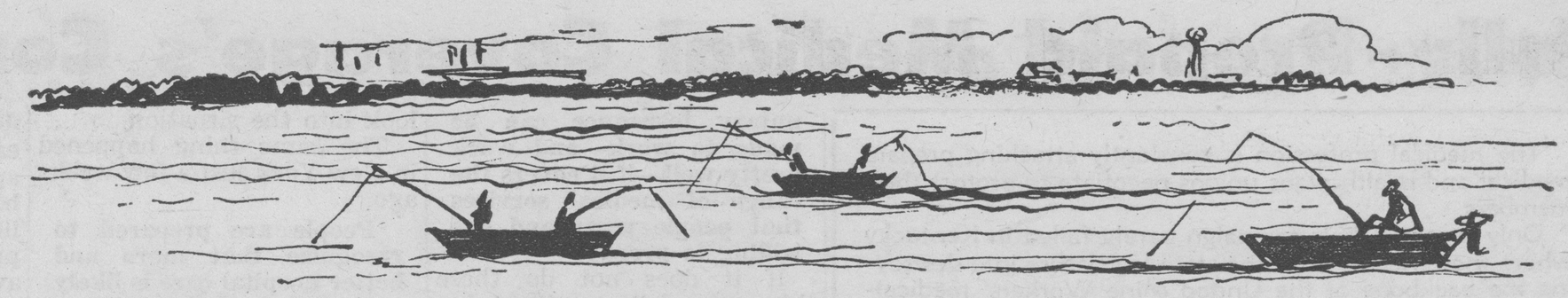
NOURISHING NON-FAT DRY MILK'S TASTY N

A recent Agriculture department report brought significant news for families plagued by 1958's high food costs. Sales of non-fat dry milk jumped last year. Interestingly, milk powder's boom hasn't cut into sales of fresh whole milk, which remain the same. America's families are simply buying themselves more nourishment —both powdered and liquid.

Non-fat dry milk, or skim milk if you prefer plain English, has long been considered by nutritionists and commercial bakers and cooks to be a best buy in nourishment. But it has just as long been cold-shouldered by people who tried in its earlier, less-attractive versions. What happened to change some folks' minds was the introduction of a new kind of non-fat dry milk that not only tastes better but dissolves readily so it can be mixed a glass at a time. You don't have to beat the powder into water ahead of time.

Too, more people are learning the money-saving, nutrition-gaining secret of dry milk powder; it can be blend-
ed into alm
dish for extra
even mixed
milk to mak
Modern quic
powder even
already mix
chocolate sy
chocolate m
simply by ad

Dry non-f
cially a boo
leap in whol
From 1950
up twice as
age of all
costs 30-33%



es Hurting!

nd lower. In poultry, broil-
ore reasonable now. If you
r can make a turkey do for
find turkeys over 16 pounds
n last year, but small ones
.

us juices and other produce
oblem this year. Best buys
es at this time are canned
t juice. Other money-savers,
cheaper than last year, are
lly creamed styles; canned
zen and canned snap beans;

TS: If you're looking for a
west of the year this month
acturers clear 1958 models.
s, because 1959 models are
higher when they appear in

TING: This is the best time
s to add or renovate a bath-
ew heating system. Copper
fixtures have been reduced.
heaters have dropped $3 to

eaters, galvanized tanks are
don't last long, especially if
160 degrees or in hardwater
glass-lined or aluminum
a 10-year guarantee. Glass-
used in any area, while the
the local water supply may
ks adversely. Consult your
company on this question.
er tanks cost most, but are
nt water as hot as 180 de-
0 degrees is all that is neces-

curtains and other house-
re bargain-priced this spring.
offer a good opportunity to
eds, with heavyweight 145-
s available for as low as
ost for your money in sheets
Those with fewer than 128
inch are not recommended.
han 160 count, (falling into
lighter in weight and easier
de no more serviceability for

striped sheets are an attempt
fluence in ordinary bedsheets
ou pay 20% more.

TY NOW, TOO

into almost any cooked
for extra nourishment, or
mixed into fresh whole
to make "double milk."
ern quick-dissolving milk
der even is marketed now
ady mixed with cocoa or
olate syrup for instant
olate milk drinks made
ly by adding water.

ry non-fat milk is espe-
y a boon because of the
in whole milk's price tag.
n 1950 to '57 milk went
wice as fast as the aver-
of all foods, and now
s 30-33% more.

It's Your Outdoor Column, Bud

FRED GOETZ Says:

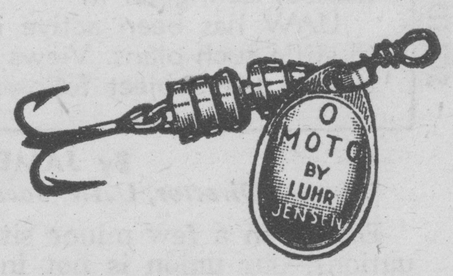
Before rambling on 'bout the great outdoors and related subjects, let me say: It's a pleasure to act as your once-a-month outdoor columnist, to roam and reminisce verbally with you 'round nature's far-flung acres.

One thing I'd like to know at the start: This is your column. I'd like to hear your slant on outdoor sports, your experiences in the out-of-doors. I'd like to hear your gripes, too. You must have a few. What outdoorsman doesn't?

From time to time, we'll devote a portion of these writings to thought-provoking contests on outdoor subjects. You can earn useful items of fishing tackle and hunting and camping gear by taking part.

Right now, to get things off to a flying start, I'm going to ask YOU, Solidarity's reader-members, to name this column. Just send in a suggested title for these jottings and you will receive a Moto fishing lure shown here. Four outstanding titles will be selected by a panel of judges and the senders of these four titles will receive one of the illustrated Luhr Jensen fishing lure packs. The final titl will then be selected.

Send your suggested title to: Fred Goetz, c/o



Solidarity, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

From now on—depending upon the interest shown by UAW members who like their hunting and fishing — Fred Goetz will have a feature story in Solidarity once a month. He knows what he's writing about. Besides being a reporter for Sports Afield, he gets his stuff published in several newspapers, among them other labor publications. In becoming one of Solidarity's feature writers, Fred indicated he'd like to hear from his readers. If you feel like writing to him, send your note to: Fred Goetz, c/o Solidarity, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

GOETZ

It's a funny thing, but you know I can't find one fisherman that fails to recall the first fish he caught—whether it was bass, trout, crappie, musky, pike or walleye. It stands in his memory as a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

The memory of the first fish I ever caught is still with me. It wasn't a big fish, no larger than seven inches, I'm sure. But it wiggled and flopped and I was more excited than at any time in my life.

It was a sunfish and it gobbled a little red worm impaled on a big black hook. I was fishing with a store string for line and a big bamboo pole that cost 45c. I fished for many hours that day but didn't catch another — just the one little sunfish.

"Fishingitis" set in that day and the disease has been a progressive one. I still get carried away whenever a finster grabs the line, but I'll never forget that first one, will you?

Following are a few facts from far-flung wildlife acres: The eggs of snapping turtles are good food but must be fried. They will not boil hard . . . The largest living starfish is the sunflower, which reaches a diameter of two feet or more. It is found on the North Pacific coast . . . The adaptability of the common mallard has made it the chief wild duck of the world. It will breed almost anywhere if unmolested and readily adapts itself to civilization.

So Help Pick Out a Name for It

Game protectors are used to hearing ingenious alibis but the following took the cake:

A hunter was spotted driving along the road, holding his shotgun outside the car. He was promptly stopped and asked for an explanation as to the violation.

"I heard it was against the law to have a loaded shotgun IN the car," he said with assurance.

The officer was so taken aback by the clever remark that he almost forgot to take out his citation book—almost, that is.

* * *

By a very large majority, forest fires are caused by man. Occasionally, though, one is started by members of the wildlife fraternity in the great outdoors.

Seems a timber-cutting crew working in an experimental forest project spotted smoke rising from the valley below.

Investigation disclosed a fire spreading from a power-line right-of-way.

Fortunately, the blaze was put under control in short order.

Burning embers and sparks dropping from the crossarm of a nearby utility pole revealed the source of the blaze. A woodpecker had hollowed out a hole near the top of the pole, built a nest and started a brood. Then a snake scaled the pole and devoured one of the younguns. In the process his tail contacted two wires, killing him and sparking a fire in the partially-rotted crossarm.

* * *

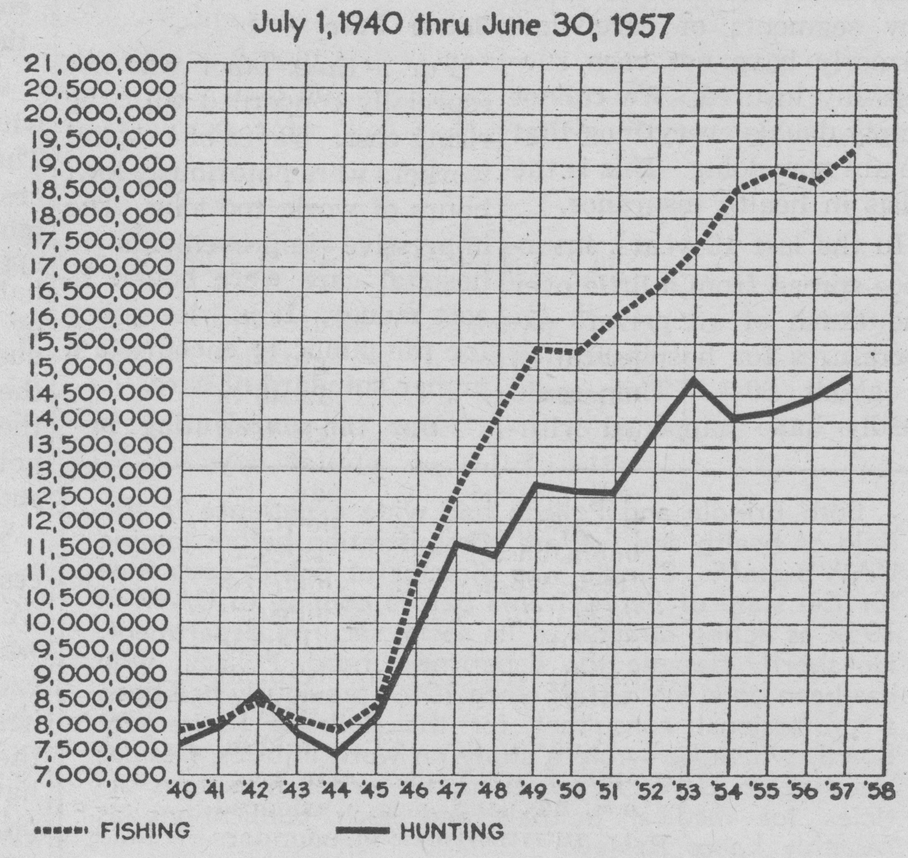
John Quincy Adams, President of the United States (1825-1829), demonstrated his desire for resource conservation and showed great foresight when he made the following statement:

"The public lands are the richest inheritance ever bestowed by a bountiful Creator upon the national community. The wise use of these lands, and all that lies above and below them, rests in your hands, my dear friends. It is the highest form of patriotism for you to do your part to ensure the wisest use of these resources."

* * *

The popularity of sport fishing and hunting soared to new heights during 1957 when a total of 34,195,183 licenses were sold to devotees of these outdoor sports. A increase of 1,031,352 license sales occured over 1956's figures. Fishing and hunting's great fun and, as pointed out by the sales figures (shown at left)—big business.

NUMBER OF
FISHING & HUNTING LICENSES
SOLD IN U.S.A.
July 1, 1940 thru June 30, 1957



Fully-Prepaid Medical Coverage's Coming Up

The medical profession is constantly attacking prepaid medical and health plans unions negotiate to protect their members.

Only recently their campaign barely failed in Kentucky where they tried to push the state legislature into destroying the backbone of the United Mine Workers' medical-care program.

Their gimmick there was a proposed law that would void any contract that denied the beneficiary the right to choose his own physician. The legislature adjourned without acting on it.

UAW has been active in the forefront of the battle to stifle such plans. Views of two of the UAW's authorities on the subject follow:

By JAMES BRINDLE
Director, UAW Social Security Department

Except in a few minor situations, our union is not involved in the joint labor-management welfare fund type of health and welfare operation. We engage in collective bargaining with America's major corporations for these types of social welfare coverage:

1. **Pensions:** UAW members who have retired because of age or long-term disability are entitled to monthly pension payments. Typically, pension programs are administered by joint labor - management boards and benefits are paid out of trust funds which are held by institutions like First National City, Chase-Manhattan and Detroit National banks. Pensions, which were first negotiated in the auto industry in 1949, in nearly all cases are paid for wholly by employers.

2. **Group Insurance:** We also work out certain minimum group insurance coverages for contingencies like death and sickness and accident underwritten by commercial insurance companies.

3. **Health Insurance:** Most members of the UAW and their families are covered by Blue Cross - Blue Shield or commercial insurance for hospitalization, indemnity surgical and in-hospital medical coverage. The cost typically is borne on a 50-50 basis by the worker and his employer.

It is the health coverage that gives us our greatest problems — not peculiar to our members but the problems of the whole community, of everyone who buys medical insurance under America's voluntary health insurance system. Our workers have the same complaints as many others do, about the programs that are commonly available.

Personally, I believe voluntary insurance can be made to work—and work pretty well—if it covers the range of medical services that people want and are willing to prepay.

If it does not do these things, its failure will be because it lacks ability to satisfy the public and not because of the actions of organized labor or any other group.

Only One-Third

As of 1958, health insurance is expected to cover about 30% of private expenditures for health care. While hospital benefits under the better Blue Cross plans cover nearly all basic expenses of in-patient care, these expenses constitute only a little over one-fifth of total personal health care expenditures. Blue Cross provides reasonably adequate benefits so far as in-patient care is concerned. At its best, so does commercial insurance.

We know that there is very strong resistance on the part of people who pay the premiums—employers, unions and individuals—to the steady round of substantial rate increases that Blue Cross plans throughout the country have been demanding. This rate problem is being thrown into the public forum.

In Philadelphia recently, the Mayor led the attack on a rate increase.

The governor of that state also showed concern.

In Michigan two years ago a special commission was appointed by the governor to look into the situation.

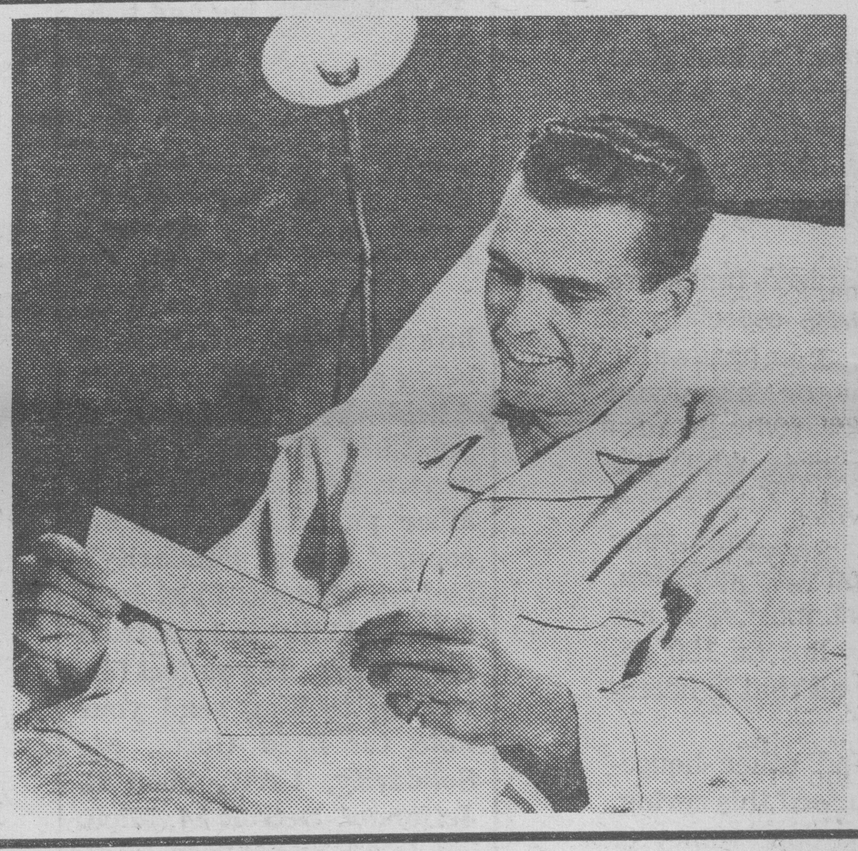
The same thing happened in New York just a few weeks ago.

People are prepared to recognize that more and better hospital care is likely to cost more money. Hospital wages need to be raised; added equipment is needed; plants must be modernized. We know this costs money and that prepayment, playing such a large part in financing of hospitals, will have to shoulder the financial burden for improvements.

Prepayment for almost all medical care is bound to come. The people, after extensive experience with inadequate medical insurance, will make effective their demand for a vastly improved model. I believe our experience gives us the rough specifications for an up-to-date medical prepayment. Modern health insurance must incorporate:

1. A broad range of benefits, so that prepayment covers practically all health expenditures. This is how we can get the needed allocation of additional funds to health care. This is how the most appropriate health service can be offered for each episode of illness and for each health problem. This is how we can avoid expensive hospitalization when treatment on an ambulatory basis will serve as well.

2. A system of controls over abuse by patient, by physician, by hospital. Under present systems the only significant controls are purely fiscal and operate only through the consumer. If they operate at all, they operate with no medical discrimination, with an excellent chance to harm rather than to advance the patient's health. A Medical Society survey in Michigan indicates that a surprisingly large proportion of physicians (79%) recognized that supervisory controls over medical care under insurance plans are needed. In its new Blue Shield program, the Michigan State Medical Society is setting up machinery by which the doctors themselves will operate these controls.



But Rates Must Drop Down

By JEROME POLLACK
Program Consultant, UAW Social Security Department

Twenty years ago, health insurance in the U. S. was a minority movement, covering fewer than four million people. Since then it has become a movement of undeniable importance to the health and economic security of the American people.

It is well known that about 70% of the entire population now has some insurance against the cost of health care. The premium paid has grown from less than $900 million 10 years ago, to about $4½ billion this year.

Health insurance is already in a class with such enormous, widespread and long - established industries as cigarettes, furniture, shoes and drugs. It has become the major vehicle for financing private hospital care; it is the principal means by which its subscribers pay for surgery; and it appears to be destined to cover in time the great majority of health care.

Even before any substantial employer contributions were in prospect, labor supported arrangements to purchase health insurance and occasionally had to insist on the right of payroll deductions to facilitate the purchase.

Ten years ago, health insurance was established as a proper field for collective bargaining, setting off a wave of negotiations for health benefits that has not yet subsided. There is hardly a labor-management negotiation in which a health insurance plan is not brought up for improvement.

In spite of what most people would concede to be substantial progress, the protection is still very limited. Less than one-third of America's total private health bill is covered. The insurance is largely confined to hospitalized illness, which, even if fully paid, would leave untouched about two-thirds of health care. We may respect the 70% enrollment as a great achievement, but still speculate whether a legislative program wouldn't have started with an even greater enrollment.

The president of the American Medical Association recently declared that we are approaching a crucial period for health insurance. As the title of a recent article by the president of the Health Information Foundation asserts: "Halfway Health Plans Are Not Enough."

On the basis of its present growth, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, health insurance will probably double in volume within the next five to 10 years. Plans that now cover less than one-third of total family health expenditures, will probably be paying an average of two-thirds and some will pay even more.

But this doubling of present protection will bring health insurance into largely unfamiliar terrain, covering new segments of care that formerly have not been successfully insured. We cannot simply double everything that we are now doing. This is the crisis in health insurance.

In the last 10 years, insurance spread from a little over one-fourth of all private expenditures for hospitalization to about 60%. This could hardly have happened without radically altering the financing of hospital care. In the same period, the per capita expenditure for hospital care has more than doubled and recently hospital costs have been going up at an even accelerated rate.

Better Care

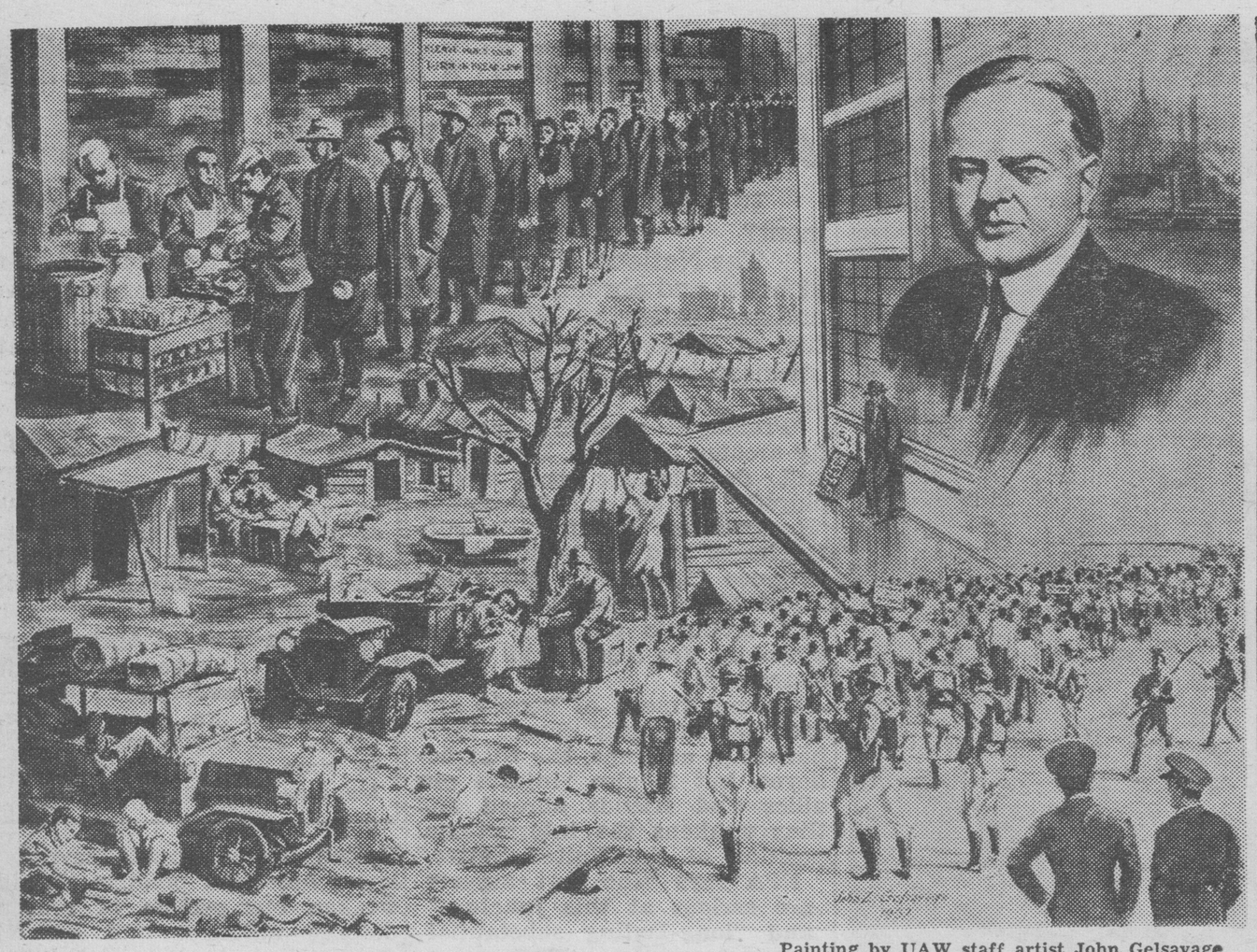
For a time, labor was not especially concerned with the rising cost. Wages of hospital workers were notoriously low; hours of work, too long. The impressive improvements in hospital care were bound to cost money. It is wise policy for the public to encourage a higher standard of care.

But the unrelenting increases over a long period of time and the abandoned manner with which some plans accept the inevitability of every element of increase and attempt to pass them on to the consumer are beginning to undermine confidence in hospitalization insurance.

Workers are now concerned with this out-of-hand trend. The premium has been increasing so steadily as to remind one of the sorcerer's apprentice; even when cut in half, each half being shared by the employes and by industry as is common today, the half now costs more than the earlier whole, and there is nothing in sight that even suggests a change ahead.

Moreover, the present recession has given grounds for worry about what happens when workers are laid off and lose company contributions to help pay the premiums, or if they become uninsured and have to pay for care with hospital prices leading the Consumer Price Index.

Both Brindle and Pollack had wide experience in the field of health and welfare administration before joining UAW's staff. Brindle was director of public assistance for the state of Pennsylvania before coming to UAW in 1952 as acting director of its social security department. He shortly became the department head. Pollack, who has been on UAW's staff since 1949, previously had been a professional consultant for the Railroad Retirement Board, where he wrote a study on work injuries. Besides assisting in UAW negotiations, he writes numerous articles for medical journals and such publications as Monthly Labor Review.



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

Labor History in Pictures—18

BREADLINES, Hoovervilles, the Bonus Army, apple-selling by the unemployed — these were symbols of the Great Depression which knocked the country flat at the tail-end of the 1920s.

For the most part the 1920s had been boom years. Flashy prosperity had helped elect Herbert Hoover (upper right) to the Presidency in 1928.

But the boom busted abruptly less than a year later. The stock market crashed in October 1929, beginning the most disastrous depression in U.S. history.

By 1933, one out of every three workers had no job. Industrial production dropped more than 50%. More than 3,750 banks failed in just two years, 1930 and 1931. Farm income tobogganed. Foreign trade hit the skids, too.

By 1933, unemployment was estimated at close to 14 million. Men, women, even children stood for hours in line to get some bread, a bowl of soup. Tossed out of dwellings because they couldn't pay the rent, millions of families set up squalid shacks in what quickly became known as Hoovervilles.

Street-corners of cities were dotted with apple-sellers; forlorn men trying to eke out a few nickels. They were a symbol of the era.

In Washington, veterans who had marched to the capital from all parts of the nation to demand a bonus for their World War I service were bulleted and bayoneted out of town by soldiers under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. One of his lieutenants was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

By that time almost 20 million people were on public relief. A much larger number lived on reduced incomes because they had only part-time jobs.

Hoover, meanwhile, insisted the depression could be licked by "confidence" and "rugged individualism." He insisted continually that "prosperity is just around the corner."

The measures he backed to try to pull the U.S. out of its economic hole were based on the "trickle-down theory" — that help at the top would trickle down to the people.

It didn't work. The depression got worse — and as it did, two points were obvious. Hoover's Republican administration had delayed too long in taking measures to fight the disaster, and labor was the last of the economic groups to get attention.

The stage had been set for a change.

Ben Gurion on Air

The CBS program, "Face the Nation," will mark Israel's 10th anniversary as an independent country by interviewing Prime Minister David Ben Gurion. The show will be on TV and radio next Sunday, April 20. It will be Ben Gurion's first appearance on a news-panel show.

Some Day, 10 Million?

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Car sales will be "upwards of 10 million" in peak years between now and 1965, J. O. Wright, a Ford Motor Co. vice president, told the Chamber of Commerce here.

What we've got right now, Wright said, is not a "true recession but a levelling-off in the rate of growth."

He called for "proper action" by industry and government to insure a hike in production and employment. He didn't say what this "proper action" ought to be.

The same platform has been used by other auto officials to launch attacks on the UAW and its proposals.

In 1850, American workers in non-farm industries had a work week averaging about 66 hours—the equivalent of 11 hours a day, six days a week, the U. S. labor department says.

And Speaking of History:

It's Not Just the Alamo We Ought to Remember

Americans of 1958 are being assured by their President and by the nation's business leaders that all will be well if "confidence" is restored.

If this has a familiar ring, you've got a good memory —and you're getting old.

Former President Herbert Hoover made a speech recently at Valley Forge, Pa. After he'd finished, he blandly revealed that it was the same speech he made there 27 years ago when he was in the White House and the country was in the dumps. Then, as today, he felt the economic crisis was a "passing trial."

So here — to jog the elders and to educate their children—are some other echoes from the past.

* * *

October 1928

Stick to the full dinner-pail. You have been enjoying Republican prosperity. If you want to continue the prosperity of the administration of Calvin Coolidge, vote for Hoover.

—Charles Curtis (Hoover running-mate)

One year later — October 1929—the bottom fell out of the stock-market. Billions of dollars in paper values were wiped out and business failures skyrocketed. Unemployment rose sharply and all the attendant woes set in: Home foreclosures, evictions, breadlines and starvation. But the GOP didn't despair.

October 1929

Now everybody will get to work.

Alfred P. Sloan, president, General Motors

Nov. 26, 1929

All the really important millionaires are planning to continue prosperity.

Arthur Brisbane, newspaper columnist

November 1929

Some reassuring utterance by the President of the United States . . . would do much to restore the confidence of the public.

William Randolph Hearst

Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish.

President Hoover

Comparatively few people are reached by this crash.

Julius Rosenwald, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

February 1930

The worst is over without a doubt, and it has been a disciplinary and in some ways a constructive experience. People have learned once again that only work produces wealth.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Agriculture

March 8, 1930

President Hoover predicted today that the worst effect of the crash upon unemployment will have been passed during the next sixty days.

Washington news story

June 1930

The economic maladjustment of this period will without a doubt be ironed out before many months have elapsed.

Dr. Randolph Burgess, Federal Reserve Bank

August 1930

The general slump in business, in my opinion, has been greatly exaggerated.

R. W. Woodruff, president, Coca-Cola

October 1930

The crash was a good thing . . . you watch!

Henry Ford

With all this wishful thinking, joblessness continued to mount. In 1931 nearly seven million were unemployed (12% of the work force) and panic swept the land. Banks were closed, states were bankrupt, script was the only currency in many places and malnutrition in children was common.

June 1931

We plan more leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment. We plan not only to provide for all the new generation, but we shall, by scientific research and invention, lift the standard of living and security of life of the whole people. We plan to secure a greater diffusion of wealth, a decrease in poverty and a great reduction. And this plan will be carried out if we just keep on giving the American people a chance.

President Herbert Hoover

On March 4, 1933, Herbert Hoover was no longer President; and while the financial depression lingered a bit, the nation's spiritual depression ended and hunger no longer haunted the land. It took 20 years for American voters to forget; but it took less than five years for the new Hooverism to jog their memories.

Cracks and Comment

Hoover Didn't Understand Either

TAKE a look at this page. The story just above, for instance, and the one over on the right. While you're at it, cast an eye on Page 1 (in case you missed it).

What could be clearer? Hoover didn't understand in 1930; Eisenhower doesn't understand in 1958. Good intentions simply pave the road to hell, and who wants to travel?

* * *

That admirable newspaper, the New York Times, tells us of a drive by the U.S. treasury to promote bond sales "to stimulate tomorrow's economy." Well, sure, fellas — but how about today's?

* * *

Once upon a time (like 1956) there was a man named Adlai Stevenson who suggested we ought to knock off those H-bomb tests . . . how come he never was President?

* * *

One of our readers is unhappy because, he says, the fellow who owns the print-shop where Solidarity is produced is a card-carrying member of the Republican party. Our printer, ever nervous where a good customer is concerned, denies the charge — but that's not the point.

We will defend to the death the right of every citizen, including printers, to support the political party of his choice.

KohlerStrike Strikes Four

Continued from Page 1

workers' story before the McClellan probers.

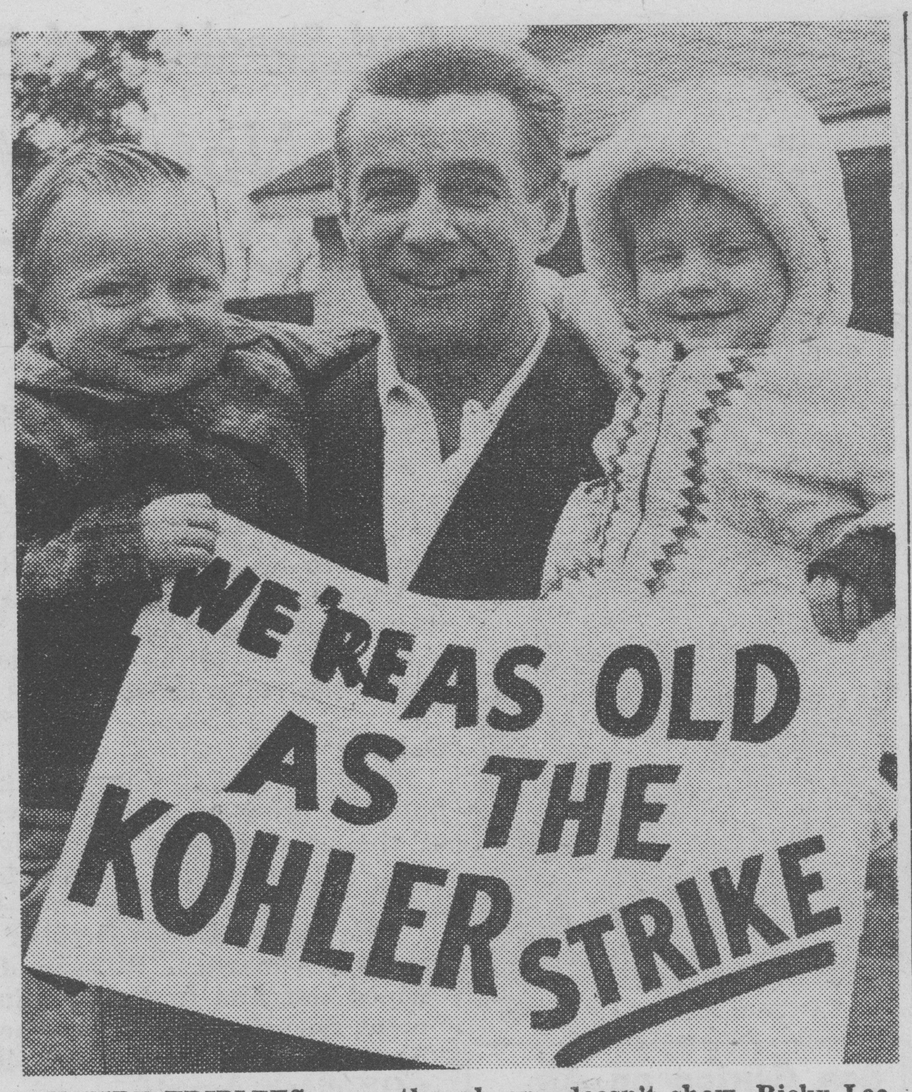
Recalling the "struggle for human dignity and justice" waged by the strikers for the last four years, the committee said it wanted to "thank you for the leadership and concern you have shown in our behalf.

Mazey Pledge

"We appreciate the personal sacrifice—the loss of time, the lack of sleep—you have endured in our behalf. We also appreciate your sympathy and understanding which enabled you to tell our story in the face of great hostility," the committee's letters said.

Mazey's message to the local, sent on "the fourth anniversary of the struggle of the Kohler workers for economic and social justice," pledged—on behalf of the officers and members of the UAW—"full support in continuing this struggle against the Kohler Co. until justice is secured for all Kohler workers and their families."

Among many other anniversary messages received by the local was one from Charles Heymanns, AFL-CIO regional director for Wisconsin and himself a former Kohler worker and 1934 strike leader.



THEY'RE TRIPLETS, even though one doesn't show. Ricky Lee and Cindy Lou Weber and the Kohler strike were all born just four years ago. The young Webers appeared the first day their father, Eugene, walked the Kohler Co. picket-line. They marked the anniversary by joining him there.

Slump at Home Hurts Abroad, NPA Says

WASHINGTON (PAI)—What is the cost of unemployment?

The National Planning Association believes that the cost at home and abroad is far too great to risk the present "wait and see" attitude. NPA is a non-profit, non-political association of leaders in agriculture, business, labor and the professions.

"Prolonged economic inactivity creates hardship, frustration and despair for the unemployed," the statement declared. "Businessmen and farmers suffer losses and communities experience financial difficulties. These direct personal and indirect economic costs of unemployment are heavy and widely distributed."

Unemployment of people and facilities not only causes these hardships at home, the NPA believes, but it also "injures our allies and friends abroad and thus weakens the international position of the United States."

NPA says "the cost aspects are serious at this juncture" and "long-lasting substantial unemployment could mean a serious loss in the competitive world struggle."

The NPA points out that many countries are critically dependent upon their trade with the United States, which is both the world's largest exporter and its largest importer.

"The political and morale consequences abroad are fully as important as the economic," the statement continues. "The Soviets have made important advances in recent years which they never cease to attribute to the alleged superiority of communism. An economic setback of serious proportions in the free world would breed discouragement and disillusionment and thereby greatly ease the work of Soviet penetration and subversion.

"Economic difficulties in the United States would inevitably lower American prestige abroad, weaken our system of mutual defense alliances and break down the resistance of the uncommitted and wavering nations to drift into the Soviet orbit. The consequences abroad of an economic depression in the United States are in themselves so serious that for this reason alone positive action is called for."

In addition to asking for increased coverage of workers for unemployment compensation benefits, increased benefits and longer and more uniform duration, NPA advocates an immediate two-prong program:

1. Government and private programs to put the unemployed portion of the labor force back to work.

2. Tax reductions which would at the same time expand purchasing power and improve the nation's tax system.

No Job? Relax; Hiram Needs You

All right, so there you are, out of a job with little chance of finding another one. But be of good cheer — the Eisenhower administration has a solution for you.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said last week that unemployed workers should go back to the farms. He didn't say so, but in time they might displace tractors. Less upkeep!

April Showers Soak GOP Flowers

Continued from Page 1

creased 25,000 when the number of jobless normally declines about 200,000. As a result, the rate of unemployment rose from 6.7% of the labor force in February to 7% in March, after accounting for seasonal factors.

"Had the economic decline even begun to level off, total employment should have risen by a minimum of half a million, as it did in previous pre-recession years.

"There is nothing that we in the AFL-CIO would welcome more than an end to this recession. But facts are facts and there is not even a single ray of sunshine to today's report."

No less than 80,000 workers in eight industrial states ran out of unemployment benefits in March, the Department of Labor admitted—half again as many as in the month previous.

No Glow, Joe

Even average weekly earnings, while roughly the same as February, were about $1.35 less than March 1957. Average hours of work were the lowest since World War II.

Against this background there was little consolation in the fact that employment rose 300,000. The growing population, the seasonal factors such as spring planting on farms, etc. more than overcame this modest rise in total jobs.

Ironically, Secretary Mitchell—who presumably had an advance peek at his department's figures—came out with rosy predictions only two days before the facts were made known. In a New York TV interview (in company with a Republican Representative) he exuded good cheer at what he described as a "spring upturn."

It was only a day later that the conservative National Industrial Conference Board, a private research agency, estimated that payrolls had shrunk by $1.5 billion in the first seven months of depression, while an AFL-CIO study showed a production drop of $25 billion a year.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence that the depression is real rather than statistical was presented by rallies of the unemployed, such as that in Michigan (see Page 1). When thousands of workers are drawn to a state capital to urge higher jobless benefits, old-timers are inevitably reminded of 1929-32.

In that connection, the NICB report pointed out that for the time being, 30% of the payroll loss was being offset by unemployment compensation — much of which, the board noted, would soon run out. This emphasized the difference between today's slump and the big one a generation back; for without UC, it's more than likely that a new bonus army would be moving on Washington.

This is the time when the haters of Franklin D. Roosevelt should do penance at his grave; for his works are saving their hides.

Sears Book 'Buy' Ain't, Says FTC

WASHINGTON—When Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s door-to-door book salesmen make you a "special offer" it ain't necessarily so, according to the Federal Trade Commission, which has charged the giant mail order house with false and misleading advertising.

The company provides the salesmen with a "canned" sales talk which includes a representation that Sears' encyclopedias and children's books can be obtained at reduced prices if the customer agrees to "publicize" the books by talking about them to friends and neighbors, the FTC says. But actually, the price quoted is the regular one, not reduced, the complaint states.

The books in question are the 20-volume "American People's Encyclopedia" and the 16-volume "Children's Hour."

It Never Was Steady

Continued from Page 1

card says you began with the Ford Motor Co. in June 1935.

The Faceless Man

Oh, sure. Thanks to the UAW there's a pool of old-timers like yourself. You can bump off somebody, some faceless man, from some other department if you can do his job. Sure you can.

But it's not so easy, at this age. It's not so easy to tackle something new. And even if you can do it, there's the shadow of the guy you bumped. How many kids does he have? How will he make out?

Even if he wasn't born when you started at Ford, even if he didn't go through all the bitter struggle of the sitdowns and the strikes, even if he doesn't remember Harry Bennett and old Henry and the gangsters—he's got to eat, too, doesn't he?

FDR—Forgotten

Sure, there's unemployment compensation. There's SUB. Nobody starves any more — at least, not right away.

Franklin Roosevelt gave us that. There ought to be a monument to him in every city hall . . .

But even so—30 years. Thirty years, you figure you got a job. Steady, sort of. You set it up so the kids can go to college, maybe. All right, there could be a strike; you had strikes before. But 30 years—a layoff you don't figure, not with seniority and all.

So here it is. Just like 1932. Thirty years — that's what they're down to on the list. No monkey-business; you can see for yourself; that's how the union works.

Thirty years! Why, there was a young red-headed kid in here one day—talky, he was—

Thirty years!

The foregoing was inspired by the fact that Ford Motor Co. workers with seniority back to 1923 are now being laid off.

Michigan GOP Skips

Continued from Page 1

the courage of your convictions you will run out. I'm going to stay."

The unemployed, representing scores of craft and industrial unions, made the journey hoping to meet their state officials and discuss a much-needed revision of the unemployment compensation act. After the rally they found scores of Democrats on hand but no Republicans, and the doors to the house of representatives locked for the first time in the memory of capitol veterans.

"This action reflects the unfortunately callous disregard the majority of Republicans have toward the plight of unemployed workers," said August Scholle, state AFL-CIO president. "The Republican unwillingness to even meet with their constituents is a sad reflection on our democratic processes.

Given Audience

"These workers gave audience to the Republican party's spokesman this morning while he presented the GOP's viewpoint on the unemployment problem," he said. "Yet when it came time for the workers to present their views to their representatives they ducked out."

Scholle's reference was to Lawrence B. Lindemer, Republican state chairman, who gave his party's views.

Lindemer brought on a storm of protest when he told the jobless workers that the current economic picture wasn't gloomy and much of it was "psychological."

"My information is that the savings of the American people are at an all-time high; many of the elements of this recession are strictly psychological," he stated blandly.

The audience, which on several occasions took issue with Lindemer statements, could contain itself no longer and protested strongly. The spontaneous outburst halted the meeting until Scholle restored order.

Departs from Text

Lindemer, who had been reading from a prepared text, hurried along to a swift conclusion, avoiding what might have been a greater outburst. He skipped two paragraphs of his speech in which he pumped hard on the theory that people should dig down deep and spend all of that money they've supposedly been hoarding and thus end the recession.

The unused paragraphs read:

"People are soaking money away rather than spending it. In a way this frugality is good, but on the other hand if we had less of the cries of gloom and doom and more of a reflection of confidence in our free enterprise system, more money would be put into circulation."

Lindemer's statement was made on the same day the federal government announced that the expected spring upturn in business had failed to materialize and unemployment had jumped to 5.2 million or the highest since before World War II.

Prior to Lindemer's appearance at the rally, the Republican-controlled senate had buried its unemployment compensation bill in committee. The Republicans said they wanted to "wait and see' what happened in Washington.