

IN SHORT

Law and Order? Conn. state police reported fighting a gun battle with an armed gang of far-out Minutemen intercepted while trying to burn down a private camp. After the battle, two of the six arrested gunmen turned out to be area campaign chairmen of the Wallace-for-President drive.

"Walter Mitchell gave the Chemical Workers and the labor movement unselfishly of himself, of his vision and his vitality in total dedication." These were the words of **Walter Reuther**, expressing the deep sorrow of everyone in UAW over the sudden death of the president of the ICWU. Two days before the tragedy, delegates to the ICWU convention had roared their unanimous approval of a resolution to join the new Alliance for Labor Action, set up last July by UAW and the Teamsters. He had called on his union "to move towards the only part of the labor movement that has proposed meaningful solutions to problems that all working men and women face."



MITCHELL

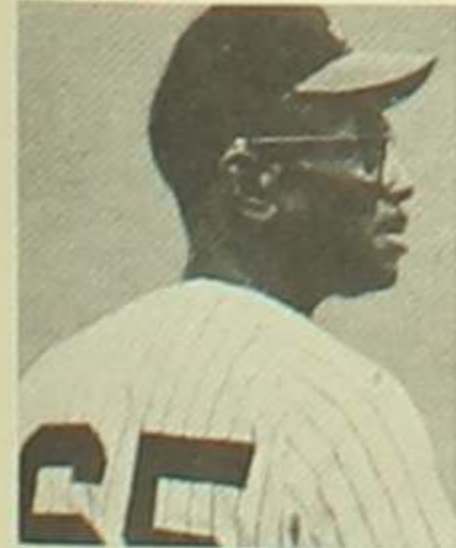
Picturesque Prose: The New Yorker's **Richard Rovere**: "No matter how hawkish he may sound, **Richard Nixon**, an opportunist of breathtaking virtuosity, is in an almost perfect position . . . The administration he served had a lot to do with our present plight in southeast Asia, but the political statute of limitations has long since run out . . ."

Air Victory: Reg. 1E Dir. **Bard Young** and UAW organizers won more than they'd figured when Universal Airlines, Inc. employees at Willow Run, Mich. voted heavily for UAW. Union's jurisdiction now covers some 600 airline mechanics in terminals across the country. They're the only UAW members to come under the Nat'l. Railway Act and not the Nat'l. Labor Relations Act.

Those Car Prices: Chrysler Corp., dizzy from its record profit pace, announced sock-it-to-'em car price increases. "Totally unjustified," said the UAW's **Walter Reuther**. When Chrysler blamed rising labor costs, the UAW leader said Chrysler workers' higher wages were made possible by the increase in their productivity. "The UAW lends its voice to the call that is being made to the industry to make its contribution to price stability and the welfare of the American consumer."

Washington columnist **John Herling** writes: "The militancy of the teachers is no longer a seven-day wonder—it is a seven-year drive. While the American Fed. of Teachers has been the pacesetter and the leader in unionizing the teachers, it becomes clear that the Nat'l. Education Assn.—especially its classroom sector—has taken strong initiatives in areas which once they spurned: tough bargaining, facing up to the possibility of strikes, bringing Negroes into leadership."

With major league baseball about over for another season, and more cash in the club owners' till than ever, one industry gesture stands out: the Atlanta Braves' hiring of **Leroy (Satchel) Paige**. The ageless hurler needed a few more weeks on a big league roster to qualify for a pension. Nineteen other clubs ignored him for eight years. Still overdue: his special appointment to Baseball's Hall of Fame.



PAIGE

Following is the latest monthly summary of the UAW's Strike Fund report as issued by Sec. Treas. **Emil Mazey**:

Total fund assets, July 31\$64,890,503.66
Income for August\$ 3,413,409.02
Total to account for\$68,303,912.68
Disbursements, August\$ 2,074,184.61
Total resources, Aug. 31\$66,229,728.07

At August's end, there were 41 strikes in effect, involving 14,000 members.

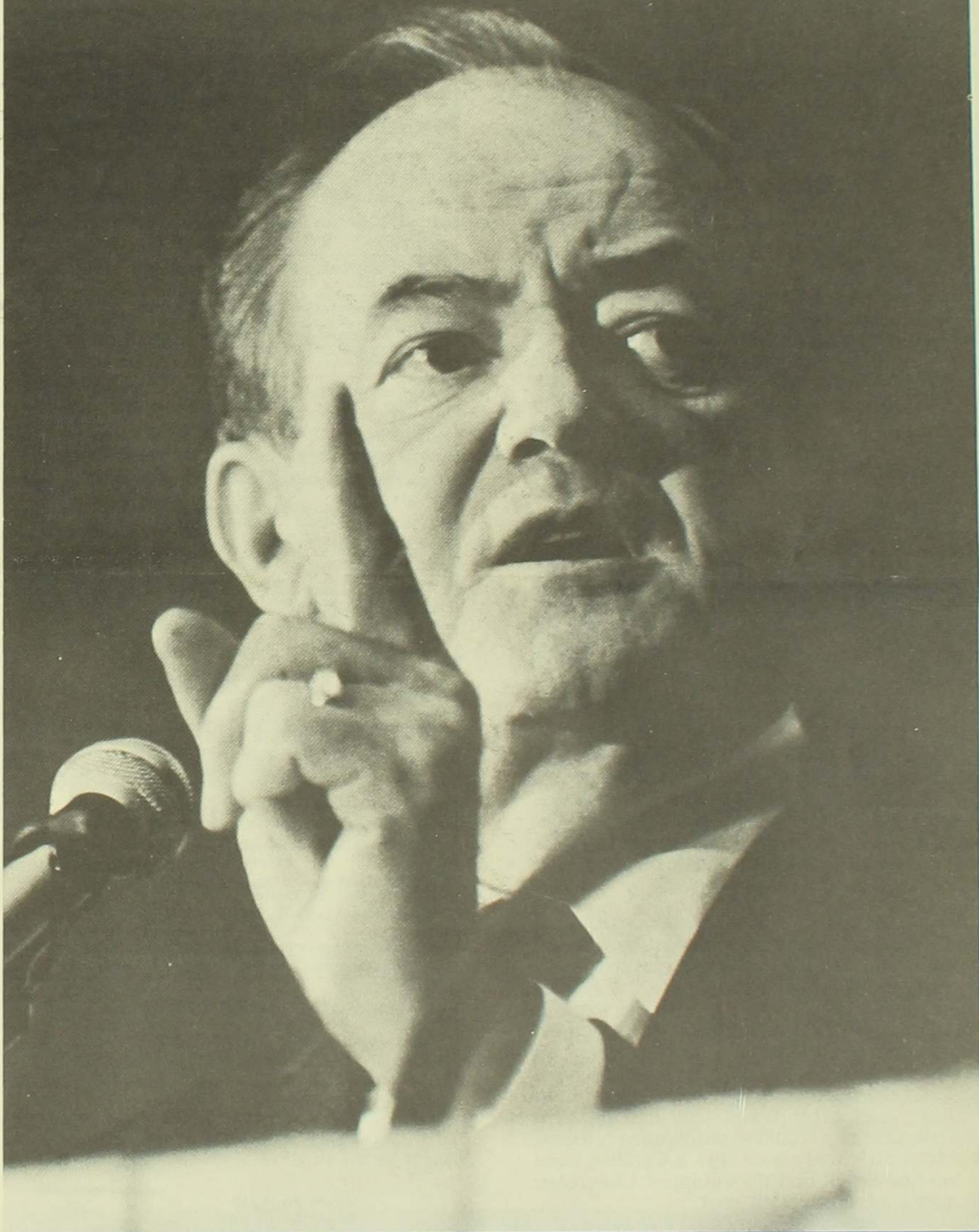
(Continued on page 2)

UAW SOLIDARITY

Vol. 11, No. 10

October, 1968

UAW ENDORSES HUMPHREY-MUSKIE



'... to unite this nation and move forward with freedom and justice for all'

(Continued from page 1)

Emphatic: Reg. 2 Dir. **Dan Forchione** reports organizers won the support of workers at Carbon Limestone in Hillsdale, Pa., suburb of New Castle. Of 150 votes cast, 144 were for UAW, just five for District 50 and one for no union.

Reader's Reply: To the UAW came a short note: "Read your excellent report on tax evaders (SOLIDARITY, Sept. issue). Remember **Jonathan Swift**? He wrote: 'Laws are like cobwebs which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.'"

Light Side: Said comedian **Joey Bishop**: "Wouldn't it be funny if **Howard Hughes** is really an Indian trying to buy the country back?" Said **Pat Paulsen** of the **Smothers Bros.** TV show at an 89-cent presidential campaign kickoff dinner (his own): "I'm going to create a new department to fight nepotism—and my brother will head it up."

The U.S. Post Office is deluged with requests to turn out a commemorative stamp for the Rev. **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

Pension Safeguard: If reelected, Oregon Sen. **Wayne Morse** (D.) becomes chairman of the crucial Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He made this point: that committee has evidence indicating that half of all workers covered by a pension plan don't stay with one employer long enough to collect their pensions. Needed, he said: vesting rights and portability, as provided by Social Security—long a UAW goal.



MORSE

Expansion: Ford, already pacing the industry in truck sales, will build two additions to its Wayne, Mich., truck plant. Employment will increase another 500. Ford set an all-time company high and led the industry with sales of 326,184 units in the first six months of '68—an increase of 11.2 per cent over last year's first half.

Columnist **Sydney Harris** thinks it's a shame that a losing Presidential candidate is lost to the public, adding: "This seems a short-sighted and shameful squandering of our human resources." He could see, for example, **Adlai Stevenson** contributing to the nation if, as a loser, he could have become a senator-at-large speaking not for just one state but all.

Money Machine: **Ralph Nader**, writing in The Progressive magazine, looked hard again at the auto industry: "Non-disclosure of divisional operations relates also to the spectacular profit rate, even for GM, of certain divisions. The Cadillac division, for example, before the construction of its new plant in the early 1960s, is reliably reported to have had a return on investment of more than 100 per cent after taxes. One can imagine the reaction of a Cadillac purchaser on learning that little more goes into a Cadillac than a top-line Buick or fully-equipped Chevrolet, in terms of production cost."

From the Past: Ever wonder what happened to the nine Negro youngsters who integrated Little Rock's Central High School in '57 after the historical confrontation between Federal troops and the governor of Arkansas? Look Magazine found **Ernest Green**, one of the nine, living in New York City, directing the Worker's Defense League's joint apprenticeship program. The program has succeeded in getting 600 youths into apprenticeship programs.

Tax Tip: Question to Internal Revenue Service: "My wife and I just sold our house and plan to move into a retirement community. Do people over 65 pay a tax on the profit from the sale of their home?" IRS's reply: "There are special tax benefits for those 65 and over in this case. The entire profit may be tax free. For details, write your district IRS office and ask for a free copy of Tax Benefits for Older Americans, Document No. 5569."

To the UAW's 1,600,000 members . . . to the union's 200,000 retirees . . . and to their wives . . . a vital message from President **Walter P. Reuther**



Next in SOLIDARITY

UAW SOLIDARITY

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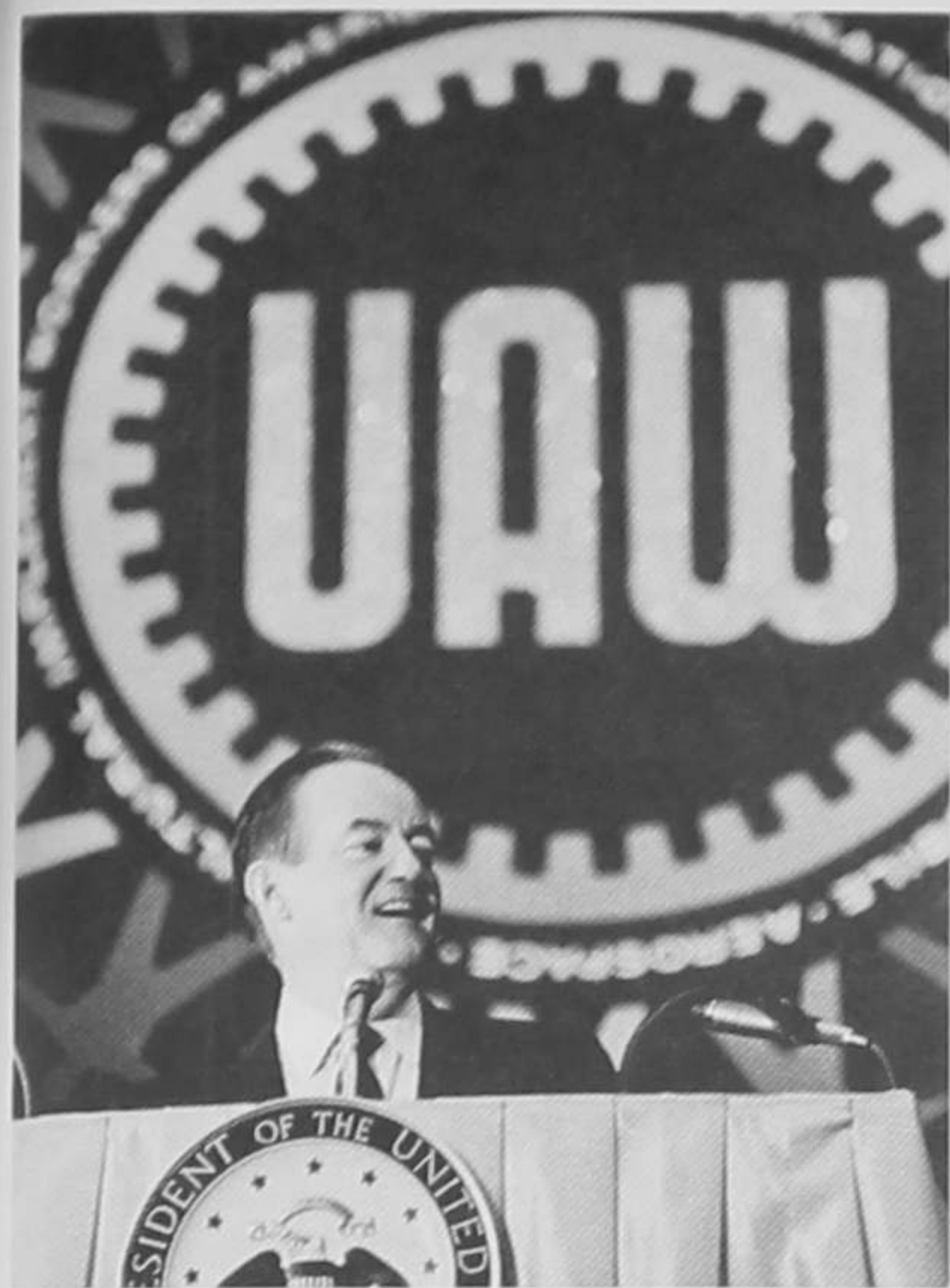
7—all that's at stake in November . . .



10—Nixon, Wallace: look-alikes and act-alikes . . .



16—the people the election is about . . .



UAW Local Leaders Choose Humphrey

And they do it overwhelmingly. In special conventions across the land, the union's front line leaders agree on what's best and who's best for America



America's goals of peace, freedom and social justice can best be realized through election of Hubert H. Humphrey as President and Edmund S. Muskie as Vice President. This is the majority opinion—by a whopping margin—of UAW delegates who met in 15 regional and state conferences to determine the union's course in the presidential election.

The conferences were attended by 2,638 elected delegates who cast secret ballots under the supervision of the American Arbitration Association.

The Democratic nominees, Vice President Humphrey and Senator Muskie, received 2,319 votes, 87.8 per cent of the total. Republican candidates Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew received 27 votes, one per cent of total ballots. George Wallace, candidate of the American Independent Party, received 271 votes, 10.2 per cent of the votes. Eleven ballots were cast for other candidates and ten were blank.

The vote commits UAW to support and work in behalf of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket on the Nov. 5 ballot.

Probably no other political endorsement matches the democratic structure of UAW's action. The 2,638 delegates, elected in all U.S. regions on a membership basis, constituted the largest endorsing group in the country. Secret ballot voting, conducted by an outside organization, guaranteed complete freedom of choice.

The overwhelming vote in favor of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, said UAW President Walter P. Reuther, "shows that the vast majority of working men and women have not forgotten who their friends are.

"Judging by the comments made by the delegates during these meetings," he declared, "it is clear that this vote was based on the public record established by the major candidates in the past.

"That record proves conclusively that Hubert Humphrey is the only one of the major presidential candidates who has consistently

fought for the interests of the working people and who has placed the welfare of the American people ahead of the special interest groups."

Delegates by their action agreed with endorsement recommendations made to them by both the International Executive Board and the Convention Resolutions Committee.

The resolution pointed out, among other things, that Vice President Humphrey, "throughout this public career, has stood for freedom—freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from hunger, freedom from insecurity, freedom from deprivation and oppression.

"He has stood by the side of the people who work . . . struggling for a better day and a better world. He has worked with courage and compassion for peace, freedom and social justice."

Richard Nixon's career, on the other hand, "is identified with efforts to provide special privileges for the few and powerful and private monied interests."

Reuther told Michigan delegates the union had "to face the Wallace problem for what it is.

"We have got to take this one on," he asserted, "because it represents the most serious threat that this country has faced and, unless we have the moral courage to say it as it is, then he will do great damage to this wonderful country of ours."

Labeling George Wallace "an apostle of fear and hatred", Reuther said "what we have got to do is not appeal to the fear of America but to its hopes and aspirations because, if we are guided by our fears, we will fail . . . and the vacuum of that failure will be filled by a police state."

Wallace is a "spoiler", he said, who "knows he can't make it. What he's hoping to do is cause enough confusion so that the election will be decided in the House of Representatives and he hopes to be able to make a deal with Dick Nixon."



The Men to Lead America

By FRANK WALLICK
Of The UAW Washington Staff

Hubert Horatio Humphrey—what a name, what a guy!

When he came to Washington, D.C. in 1948 as a bouncing populist off the Minnesota hustings, he shook the sacred rafters of the hallowed U. S. Senate.

He was a liberal diamond in the rough. And the conservative elders in the senate didn't like it. In fact, they ganged up on the 37-year-old upstart during his first senate speech. But times have changed, even though Humphrey hasn't 20 years later.

The Vice President is now a beloved member of the political establishment and he's every bit as liberal as when he first left the family drugstore during the depths of the Depression in 1929 to carve out his political career.

That career has included druggist, teacher, mayor of Minneapolis, U. S. senator, liberal leader, loyal friend of organized labor and Vice President of the United States.

As his party's 1968 nominee for President, Hubert H. Humphrey knows he has an uphill fight—but he's great in the stretch. He loves people, he loves to teach and regards every speech an opportunity to exchange ideas. He's doing plenty of that now.

Humphrey's running mate, Edmund S. Muskie, U. S. senator from Maine, has the same practical approach to government which so characterizes Humphrey.

As candidate for Vice President, Muskie comes on like the calm, deliberate Yankee he is.

They make quite a pair—Humphrey, the rousing and good-natured midwesterner, and Muskie—the tough-minded and no-nonsense down-easterner. Both are products of the U.S. Senate—where America's staggering problems of the cities, the countryside and our relations overseas are grappled with.

Both Humphrey and Muskie have been tested for a generation on the great measuring stick of American government—the senate roll call, which calls upon senators day after day, in season and out, to state their views on the burning issues of our times. Tax loopholes, consumer protection, air and water pollution, new parklands, rebuilding our cities, civil rights, fighting crime with programs instead of speeches, and building worldwide alliances of freedom—both Humphrey and Muskie have stood up and been counted on these.

Neither Nixon nor Agnew nor Wallace can make that claim. All their talk about "law and order" boils down to loud speechifying and nothing else.

"Let Nixon build his penitentiaries,"

scoffs Humphrey, "I want to build schoolhouses and I want to save our young people from lives of crime."

What kind of men are Humphrey and Muskie? Where do they come from? What have they done that merits your support in 1968?

Hubert Humphrey is in love with humanity and cares deeply about people, all kinds, rich and poor, black and white. He works—long hours, far into the night. And he reads—everything he can put his hands on: staff memos, government documents, American history, editorials for and against him and articles he agrees with and disagrees with.

He's a great listener and he loves to talk (as everybody, including himself and his wife Muriel, knows so well). But when he talks, Humphrey likes to treat his audience like a class in American government. And he'll call up the best in people, never appealing to their hates or fears.

Ed Muskie is another kind of political animal. He's been governor of Maine and before that, tramped the picturesque byways of his state to build up the fragile Democratic Party in that traditionally Republican state.

Muskie is more reserved, almost shy in his way with people. But he is a deeply thoughtful person who has a reputation in the sen-

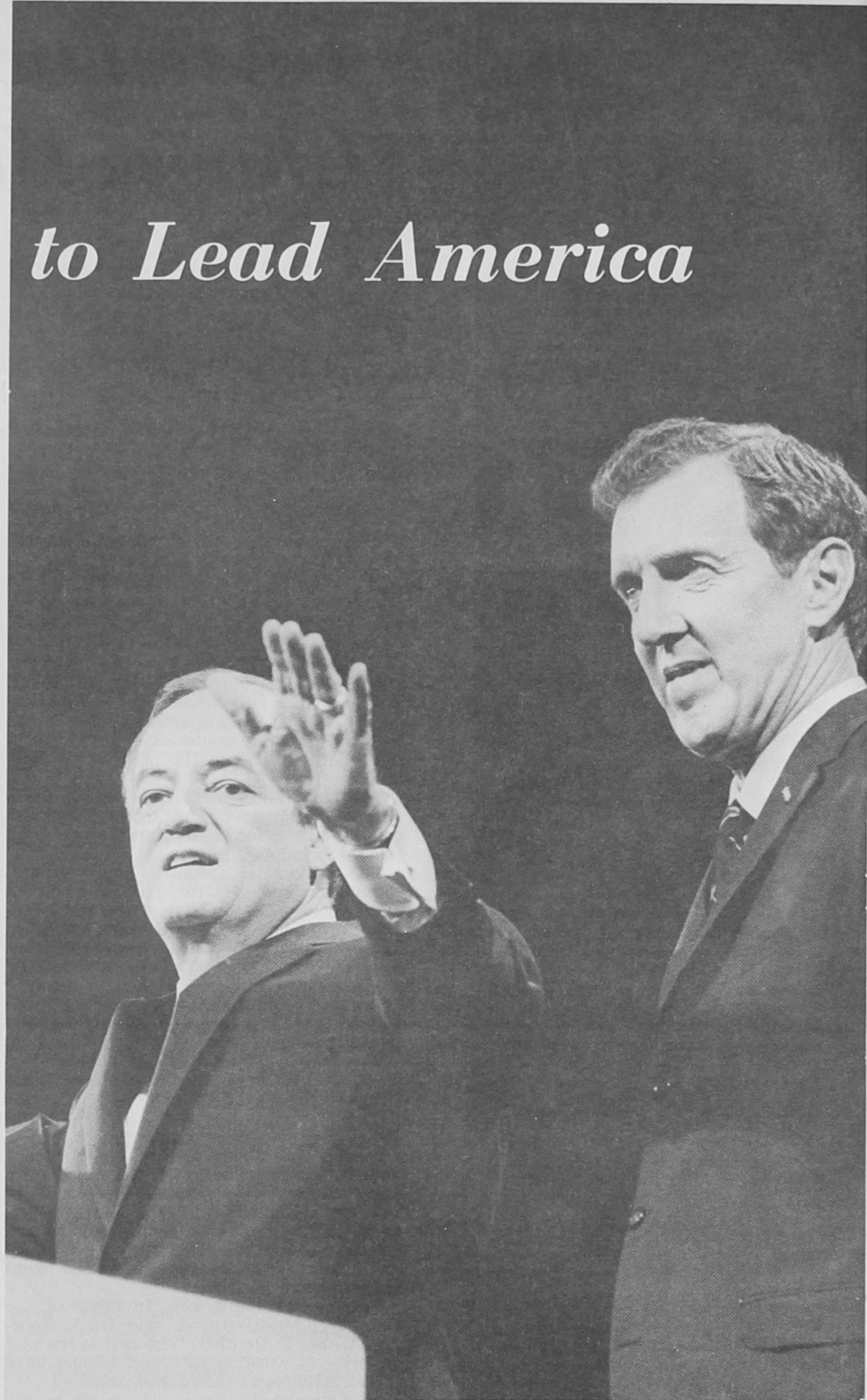
ate for knowing what he's talking about—and talking sense when he does.

Muskie is "Mr. Air and Water Pollution Control" in the U.S. He wrote and got congressional approval for the basic anti-pollution laws which will purify our sleazy environment, once private and public funds are available to carry out the laws which set strict and high standards of cleanliness.

Several true stories about Humphrey and Muskie give some off-guard insights into the men they are.

Once, during the Wisconsin Presidential primary in 1960 when Humphrey was running against John F. Kennedy, the Humphrey campaign was only a few hours away from its climax, and the then-senator from Minnesota arrived at a Sunday morning breakfast meeting that was a campaign catastrophe: hundreds of empty chairs were evidence of some poor advance work, and the national press by this time was pouring into Wisconsin to watch the closing moments of this epic Presidential primary.

It was an embarrassing situation for the most unperturbed politician. But Humphrey turned it around and won the hearts of the cynical press and the few who filled the chairs that day. He said: "They say the Humphrey campaign is disorganized," looking at the



sparsely filled hall. "But I say the most organized thing we ever saw was Hitler's Germany and it almost destroyed civilization." The cheers were deafening, and Humphrey made his point.

But there's a great footnote to that story. Humphrey lost in Wisconsin, lost later in West Virginia. Yet he became one of President Kennedy's strong legislative rightarms in the U. S. Senate.

The late President came to regard Humphrey as a loyal and intimate friend, though they scuffed each other in the 1960 primaries and convention.

Humphrey's own Minnesota majority for Kennedy put the Kennedy election over the top in that extremely close election. President Kennedy never forgot that. Nor did Kennedy forget the numerous legislative favors Humphrey did for the young President in those gallant thousand days before Dallas.

A story about Muskie may tell something about his mettle.

Once during the senate debate on Model Cities, Muskie took the floor to make a fervent plea for support of this battered program. The largest city in Maine, a predominantly rural and Republican state, is Portland, population 72,566, hardly a metropolis reeling from the troubles of congestion, smog, slums and despair.

But Muskie's eloquent speech for Model Cities—for which there was absolutely no political mileage for himself or Maine—is rated by seasoned observers on Capitol Hill as "one of those very rare times when a speech actually shifted votes on a bill." The Model Cities bill narrowly carried thanks to this statesmanship of the highest order by Ed Muskie.

Humphrey came to national attention first in '48 when he sparked the fight for a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic convention. He was mayor of Minneapolis and a longshot candidate for U.S. senator in a year very much like 1968. He won that election and came to the senate as a brash, young man—but a person who always did his homework and was soon regarded as "the" liberal senator who spoke for the rest of the new breed, soon to remake the crusty traditions of the senate.

Then in 1958, after a vigorous 10 years as the liberal's liberal in the senate, Humphrey made a sensational trip to Europe which included an eight-hour visit with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. This visit got a big splash back in the U.S., because at that time there was some faint, but tantalizing evidence that cold war relations between the U.S. and Russia were starting to thaw. The first indications of the deep fissure between China and Russia came out of this momentous confrontation between Humphrey and the Soviet leader.

After his loss in 1960, Humphrey returned to the senate as senate majority whip, second in command to majority leader Mike Mansfield. His close ties to Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson made him a natural choice for Vice President in 1964, and for the past four years Humphrey, "the happy warrior," has been a loyal team player who preached the gospel of the Great Society at all times.

Throughout it all, with feelings about race and war at the boiling point, Humphrey has been the sane voice of reason and conciliation, trying his best to inspire Americans to be their best and stand for the finest in their long tradition of equality and freedom.

Humphrey's qualifications for the high office of President must certainly include his long list of legislative attainments: the test ban treaty which halted the poisoning of our atmosphere and eased world tensions; the Peace Corps—it was his idea; arms control—he was an early champion of moves to end the arms race; Federal aid to education—Humphrey was for this from the start as a way to put the brake to soaring local taxes; crime control—he's the only candidate with a comprehensive program to end crime, not just talk about it; rebuild our cities—Humphrey wants a "Marshall Plan for America's cities" so they can be pleasant places for all to live in; conservation—the Vice President was first in this, too, and he's for more parkland so the public can fully enjoy our great outdoors.

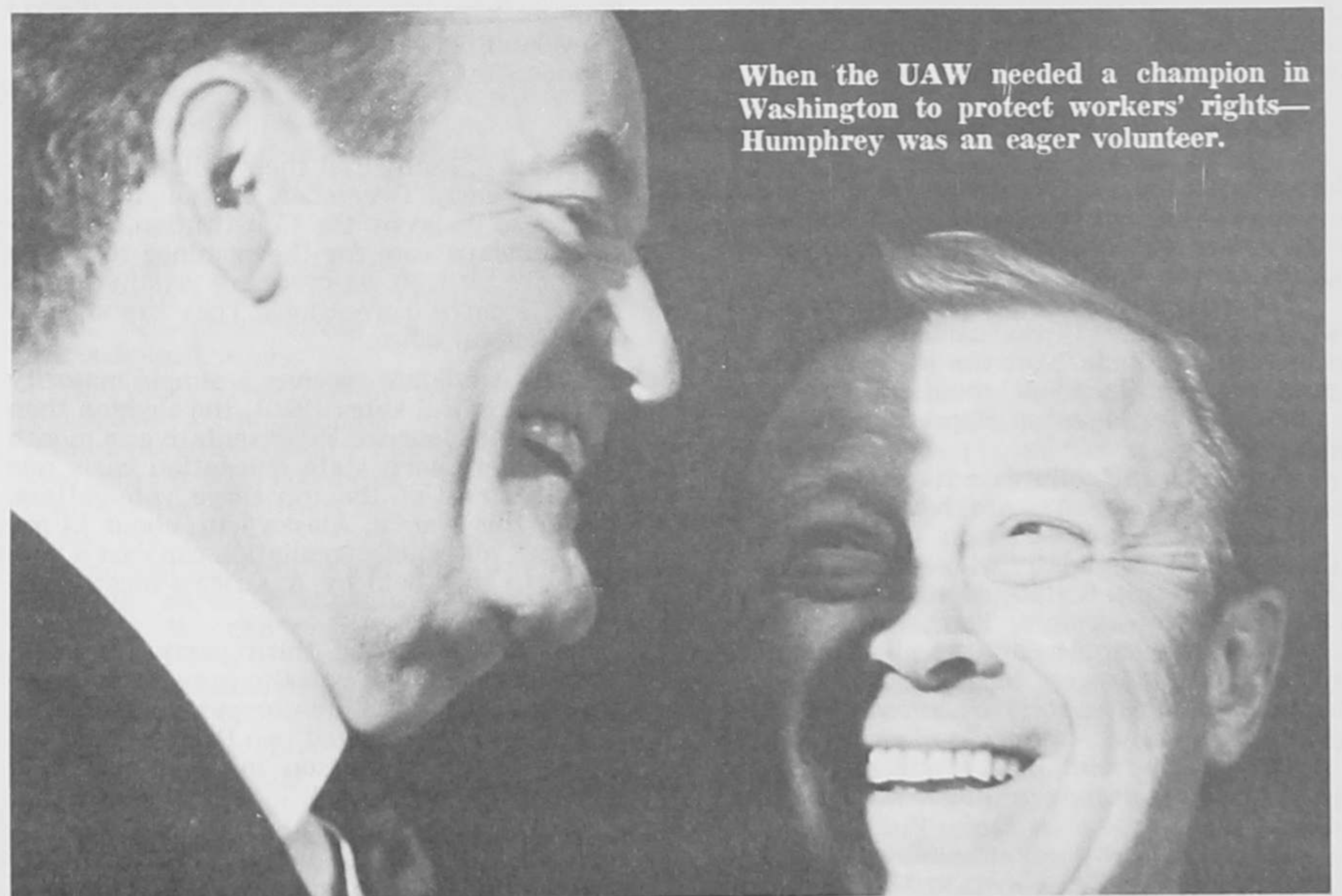
The list is endless. Humphrey, a man with boundless energy for all of his 57 years, has been reaching out to understand and help his fellow man have a better life. He's that kind of man.



Earlier this year: in Watts, Calif.



John F. Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey were both senators in '59—and Medicare was still denied the nation's elderly. This UAW rally for something called the Forand Bill hastened Medicare's beginning.

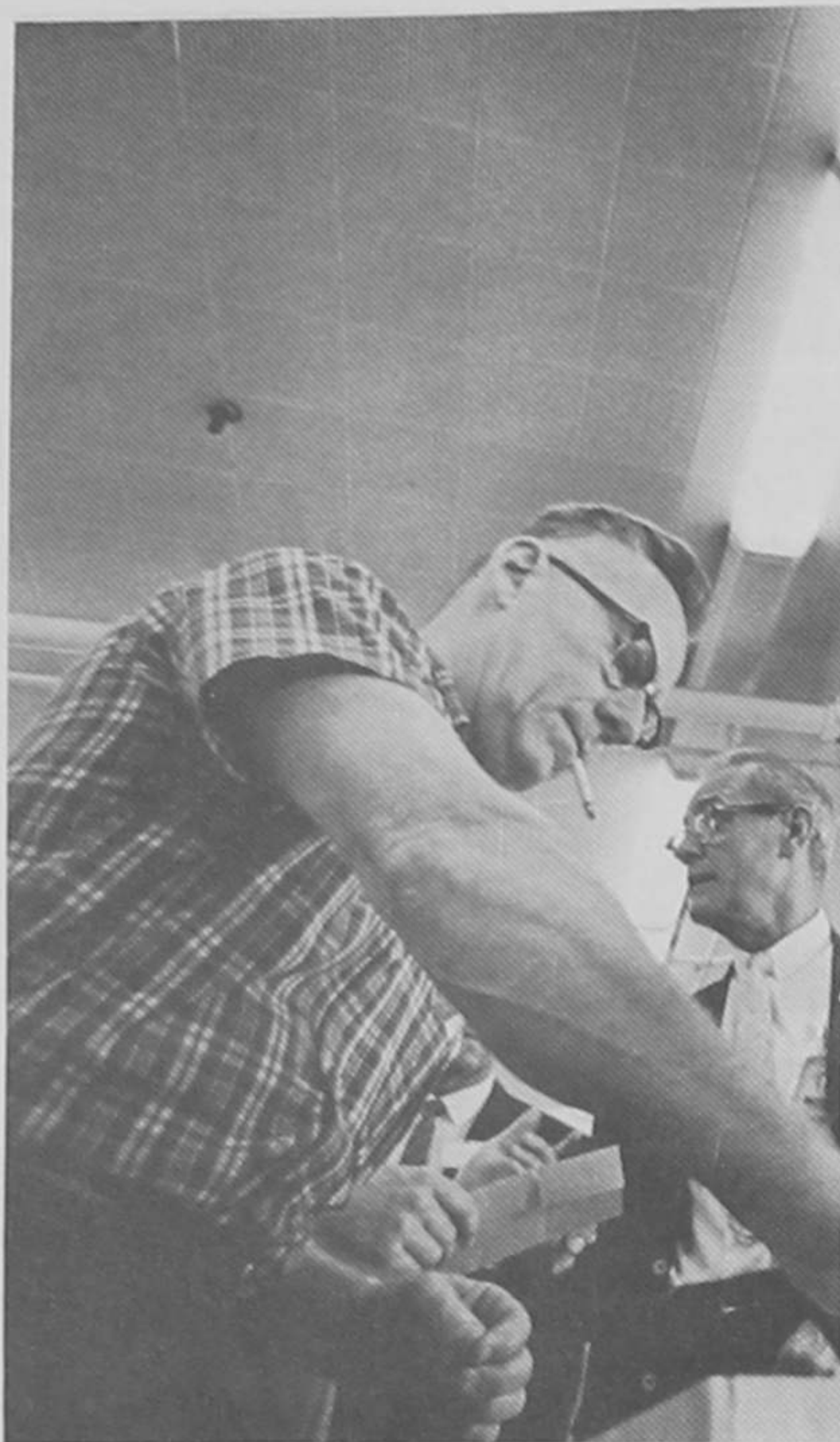


When the UAW needed a champion in Washington to protect workers' rights—Humphrey was an eager volunteer.

Elections

'68

In this hectic political year, who's to say what happened three times before can't happen again? A deadlock over the Presidency could throw the nation into neutral gear



Electoral College Representation By States

By winning the electoral votes of the 12 highly populated states (checkered), a candidate would be elected President no matter how the other 38 states voted.



On Nov. 5, voters will go to the polls to elect the 37th President of the United States—but the popular vote of the American electorate is just one of many steps in the complicated process the nation uses to elect its chief executive.

The President actually is chosen by a body of officials known as the electoral college. This system was set up before the election of George Washington. It survives today after 180 years and 45 Presidential elections despite serious shortcomings.

For instance: under the electoral college it is possible that (1) the candidate receiving the highest popular vote can lose the election and (2) the President could ultimately be chosen by the House of Representatives, not the people.

The electoral college is made up of 538 electors—with each state having as many electors as it has seats in Congress. The Presidential candidate who gets the most popular votes in a state receives that state's entire slate of electors. Thus, whoever wins Indiana, for example, captures all of Indiana's 13 electoral votes.

Since candidates receive no credit for votes from states in which they lose, close national elections can result in a candidate winning more electors despite getting a smaller popular vote.

Three Presidents—John Quincy Adams in 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and Ben-

jamin Harrison in 1888—all received fewer popular votes than their losing opponents. So Andrew Jackson had to wait four more years, Samuel J. Tilden never ran again and Grover Cleveland bided his time until 1892. All were Democrats.

Electors officially cast their ballots for President in early December. Although not required to do so by the Constitution, they almost always vote for the nominee to whom they are pledged. Electors are usually picked at state party conventions. They cannot hold any Federal office.

If no candidate receives a simple majority of the electoral votes (270), the election then goes to the House of Representatives a month later where each state delegation casts one vote for any of the top three vote-getters. Under this system, Alaska with about 14 per cent of California's population can cast a vote equal to that held by America's most populated state.

In 1968, a strong third party candidate could draw enough votes to prevent a majority for either of the major party candidates. The House has selected two Presidents in the past: Thomas Jefferson in 1800 and John Quincy Adams in 1824.

Furthermore, since the vice president is chosen by the Senate when no candidate receives the 270-vote minimum, it is possible

for a House and Senate dominated by different parties to split the presidency and vice presidency between two parties. Legislation could grind to a halt if the pair are political enemies.

Only once before, when Republican Thomas Jefferson was vice president to Federalist President John Adams after the election of 1796 have the two offices not belonged to the same party.

This year's election could be the last for the antiquated electoral college, even though an amendment to the Constitution would be required. President Johnson has recommended changes in the system and a proposal by Democratic Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana would abolish the electoral college in favor of a popular election countrywide, without further election machinery.

But before the change—if there is one—consider the possibilities for '68:

Democrats cannot possibly lose control of the Senate this November. But a loss of 31 seats to the Republicans would give the GOP control of the House. The makings of a snafu are almost always present under the electoral college procedure. By Constitution, newly elected congressmen are seated as of next January 3. They make the decisions in the event of a deadlock, not the outgoing majority.



The Issues Facing America



This is a year of decision.

Our national goals and the degree of progress toward their accomplishment demand perhaps more thoughtful examination and consideration in this election campaign than in any other in recent times.

The American people yearn for peace, for justice, for equal rights. They seek the fulfillment of the American ideal of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In the eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, America has moved closer to attainment of these life-enriching goals than in any other period of history. America has marched forward with giant strides on many fronts since 1960.

- Democracy has been made more vibrant and effective through civil rights legislation unmatched in scope and impact in any similar period of legislative history.

- American workers have achieved marked improvement in their standard of living as beneficiaries of Administration policies that in 1961 launched the longest sustained period of national prosperity in modern times.

- Job opportunities for all Americans have been expanded through Federal training and retraining programs.

- Our educational system has been broadened and improved; there has been unceasing effort to guarantee full educational opportunity to all.

- The health of all Americans—and particularly that of our senior citizens—has been improved through health research and passage of Medicare.

- Positive steps have been taken toward our goal to conserve and wisely use our natural resources.

- Our urban centers are receiving unprecedented guidance and financial assistance to restore their vitality.

We have passed many milestones, but further challenges lie ahead.

The technological revolution and a rapidly changing world bring new problems that demand new approaches. In what seems but a flicker on the clock of time, there have been unlocked secrets which have defied the centuries. Our scientists have broken barriers which seemed unassailable only a few years ago. We are probing outer space. We are conquering the scourge of disease.

But America needs to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors.

We must search unceasingly for peace. In a world rightly worried by the spread of the deadly atom, we can do no less than pursue

every path toward the goal of world understanding and peaceable existence.

We need to join at all levels to make our neighborhoods safe and wholesome and living demonstrations of brotherhood. And we must support programs to improve police work so that tranquility and justice are guaranteed to all.

We need to expand our efforts to lift more Americans—black and white—out of the degrading and debilitating depths of poverty. We must provide opportunity for those at the bottom of the economic ladder to move up to a decent standard of living.

We must strengthen and expand our efforts to protect consumers from inflationary prices, shoddy merchandise, bad meats and poultry, impure and mislabeled drugs.

We must add to our programs to purify the air we breathe and the water we drink. We must conserve and wisely use our abundance of national resources—our forests, our lakes, rivers and streams that are so important to our leisure and recreation.

We need continuing support for research and development of transportation systems that will enable workers to get to and from their jobs—and shopping areas—better, faster, and more comfortably than they can now.

We must continue pursuit of a strengthened educational system that makes equal education opportunities a total reality.

We need to seek better and more efficient ways to build homes at prices within the reach of all citizens—and we need to protect the home owner against exorbitant interest rates as well as confiscatory taxes.

There has been significant movement and there have been dramatic accomplishments in all these areas during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations.

The years 1961-1968 are unparalleled in legislative accomplishment. These accomplishments often become blurred when focus sharpens on the tragedy of a bitter and distant war—a war which must be ended.

No Presidential candidate has a tested, guaranteed formula to end that war or the domestic unrest that is in many ways its creature. We can end the agony and the frustration only if we choose as leaders humane, compassionate men free of the political sham and trickery of the easy answer.

This year we enter a new age. It can be an age of war and rancor, bitterness and bigotry, deceit and demagoguery. Or it can be an age of peace and brotherhood; compassion and justice; humanity and freedom.

In November, we in the UAW, together

with all other Americans, will choose. Making that choice, we should look carefully at the record and examine promises in the light of previous performance. All or much of what we have fought for and won through the UAW can be lost if we fail to choose wisely.

Better than most people, UAW members understand that politics is to unionism what butter is to bread. Everything we have gained—our union, our incomes, our security, our children's opportunities in life—can be damaged in this election.

Our union was born in a period of political renewal. A Federal law guaranteed our right to organize and required employers to bargain. Through political action we expanded and defended the gains won thereafter.

Nor do we forget that, in states such as Ohio, Indiana and Virginia, reactionary legislatures denied the workers the benefits of the supplemental unemployment plans negotiated at the bargaining table—and it was only when liberals were elected to office that the workers began to receive these benefits.

We are not wedded to a single political party or candidate. We study the record and vote our conscience. So, once again, in 1968, we come together in these Community Action Program conferences to apply those standards in choosing the men worthy of our support and qualified to fill the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

We ask: What are the issues? What is the record? What is promised?

The differences between the Democratic and Republican parties' performance are nowhere better shown than in the changes that have occurred in the national economy under the two parties in recent years.

A Republican administration plunged the nation into the worst economic depression in history. In just four years, unemployment soared to 12.8 million. Successive Democratic administrations placed the nation firmly on the road to recovery and, at the same time, built into government new institutions to guard against another such catastrophe.

Unemployment insurance, Social Security, minimum wage legislation, fair labor standards, the 40-hour week, abolition of child labor, bank deposit insurance—all these and more were programs started and pushed by the Democratic Party—and all were opposed by the overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress.

As a result of Democratic policies, a whole arsenal of anti-recession measures now stands guard over our economy.

(Continued on page 8)

The Republican administration that followed in 1953 brought three major recessions in eight short years. In 1953-54, unemployment rose from 1.6 million to almost four million. Four years later, it soared to over five million. Two years afterward, 4.7 million men and women were still looking for work.

Then, in 1960, the people voted for a change. They voted for John Kennedy and the Democratic Party. One month after the Democratic administration took office, the economy began to move upward—and it has continued without interruption to move upward since that time.

The Democratic administrations of the past eight years have given America its longest period of real growth, have greatly reduced unemployment, have brought to working people and their families the greatest period of material prosperity ever achieved.

The best test of whether a political party represents the interests of all the people or the special interests of the privileged few is how a majority of its members in Congress vote on vital social issues.

The record shows that, since the last Presidential election in 1964, the overwhelming majority of Democrats in Congress voted for (by 65 to 97 per cent) the public interest while the overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress repeatedly voted against (by 71 to 90 per cent) the public interest.

Most Democrats voted for an education bill which would help stop rising local property taxes and state sales taxes. Most Republicans voted against it.

Most Democrats voted for Social Security financing of medical care for senior citizens. Most Republicans voted against it.

Most Democrats voted for Federal standards for unemployment compensation, which would mean dollars in the pockets of UAW members in states with substandard laws. Most Republicans voted against it.

Most Democrats voted to delay a 20 cents an hour increase in the Federal minimum wage laws. Most Democrats voted against delay.

Most Democrats voted against weakening minimum wage coverage. Most Republicans voted for weakening minimum wage protection.

Most Democrats voted to protect the interests of consumers by voting against a Republican amendment which would have weakened the Truth-in-Packaging Bill. Most Republicans voted against consumers' interests.

Most Democrats voted for a measure designed to keep electric power rates down. Most Republicans voted against lower rates.

Most Democrats voted for paying for the cost of drugs under Medicare for senior citizens. Most Republicans voted against it.

Most Democrats voted for a bill to give all Americans better protection against diseased and contaminated meat. Most Republicans voted against the bill.

Most Republicans voted against even considering a bill to exterminate rats in our slums. Most Democrats voted for it.

The record makes it clear that the Democratic Party is dedicated to advancing the interests of all Americans.

The record makes it equally clear that the Republican Party is committed to the protection of the vested interests of the privileged few.

The man who holds the presidency for the next four years must have a deep and abiding commitment to progress, touched with humane understanding for the problems of people.

He must move to advance the interests of the many who have too little rather than multiply the advantages of the few who already have too much.

He must recognize that human rights supersede property rights—that the dignity and security of one human being is more important than the private interests of economic power.

Vice President Humphrey and Richard Nixon have served long careers in public life. We can best judge them by how they voted on the key issues as they relate to the basic needs of the American people and our nation. Their records, their posture with regard to the significant social issues of our era are available for all to see, to weigh, to evaluate.

The record is clear. Hubert Humphrey throughout his public career has stood for

Issues Facing America



freedom—freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from hunger, freedom from insecurity, freedom from deprivation and oppression.

He has stood by the side of the people who work and live out their lives struggling for a better day and a better world. He has worked with courage and compassion for peace, freedom and social justice.

Richard Nixon's public career is identified with efforts to provide special privileges for the few and the powerful, the private monied interests who believe deep down that our society is true to itself only when it permits the elite to gain at the expense of the many.

Nixon stood against the aged, the blind, the disabled when he refused to vote on a measure which would have provided \$5 more per month for these unfortunate people.

Nixon voted against Negroes and other minorities when a Fair Employment Practices Bill came before Congress.

Nixon voted against the workers and their interests by voting for the Taft-Hartley Act.

Nixon voted against the farmers when he cast his ballot to reduce soil conservation payments by \$100 million.

Nixon voted to deny a better education to our children and refused to support legislation which would have lifted the heavy tax burden on home owners when he cast his ballot against the use of tidelands oil revenue to support local schools.

Nixon voted against a revision of the Social Security Act to increase public assistance grants.

Humphrey's record concerning the disabled, the aged, the workers, the minority groups, the farmers, our children, has been one of action to help them and one which recognized that America's greatness lies in caring for its people.

In matters concerning foreign relations, Nixon has been and remains the hardened, unbending cold war warrior. Humphrey, while insisting on a sound defense system, has advocated and worked toward relieving

world tensions and achieving a stable peace. He fought hard to establish the Peace Corps and the Food for Peace program. He was instrumental in the creation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and played an active role in ratification of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Even today while the world awaits anxiously the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement, Nixon in his current campaign, raises questions and doubts while Humphrey strongly advocates its approval.

Over the years, Humphrey has given evidence of a much greater understanding than Nixon of the full range of problems of world policy which the next President must face. He has also served notice of his intention to chart a new course with respect to the continuing agonizing conflict in Vietnam.

In unmistakable terms, he has called for "the end of an era and the beginning of a new day."

One of the most important functions of the President of the United States, sometimes lost sight of in the heat of a political campaign, is the appointment of Supreme Court justices and other Federal judges and the directors of Federal regulatory agencies such as the National Labor Relations Board.

These appointments have a profound influence on the course of national affairs, the very quality of our society and on the day-to-day lives of individual citizens.

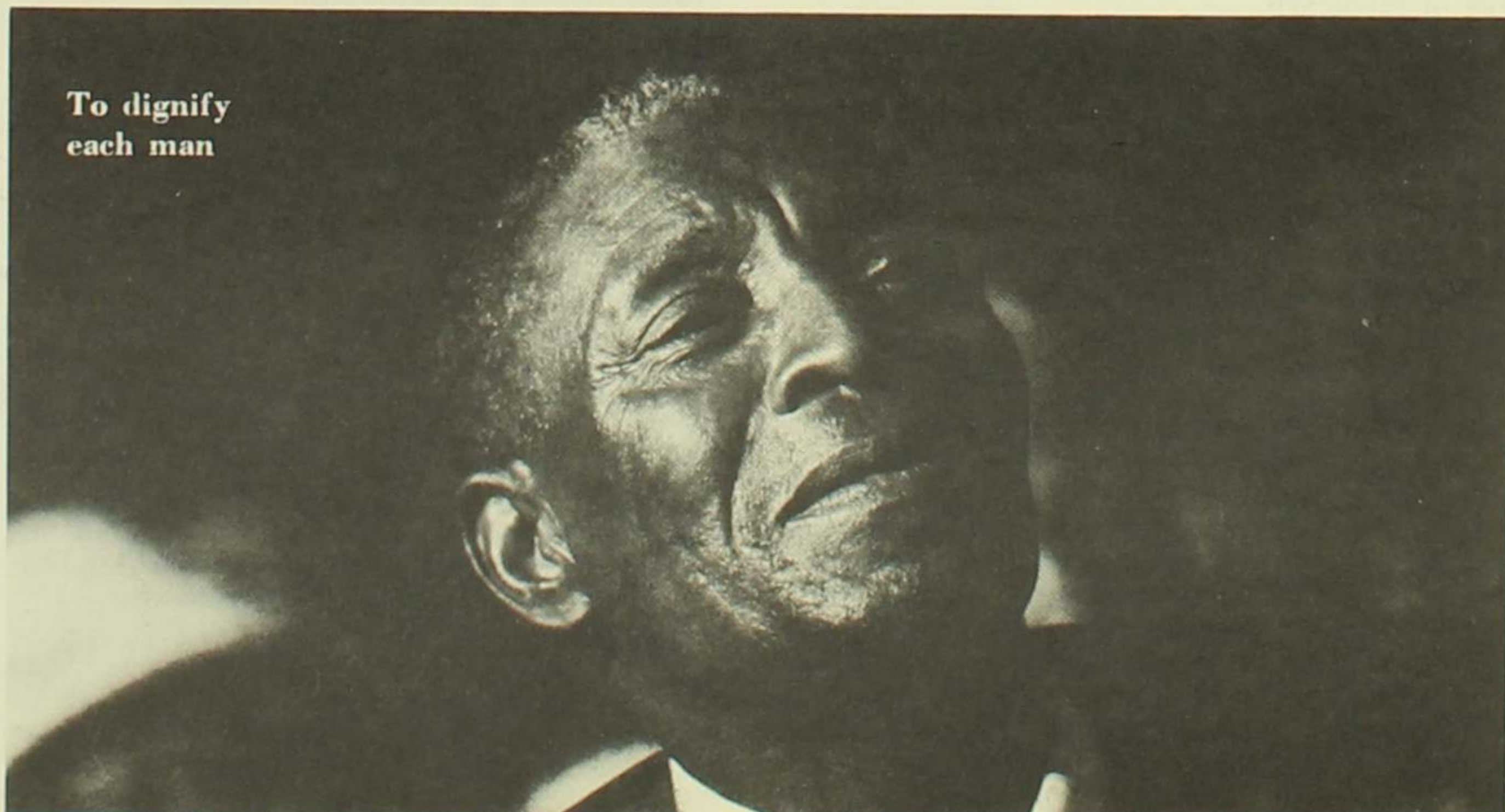
The Republican candidate for President is already committed to reverse the trend toward liberalism and progress first set in motion by President Roosevelt and continued through later Democratic administrations. He has promised to appoint to these key and vital posts men and women who, like the candidate and his party, regard the first responsibility of government as advancing the interests of big business and the wealthy elite rather than as protecting and advancing the interests of all the people.



—To end rural poverty—



—To save our rivers—



To dignify each man

Mr. Nixon, it appears, has made a commitment to Senator Strom Thurmond, reactionary Republican from South Carolina, to appoint to these important posts only the men and women the senator would approve. This was Thurmond's price for delivering to Nixon the votes of the southern delegates to the Republican Convention in Miami.

Through the power of these judicial and other appointments alone, Nixon will, if elected, turn back the clock of American progress 50 years.

One may honestly ask: When was Richard Nixon ever on the side of the people against the private interests of the few?

Nixon has not changed his views since he was denied public office by the electorate—first as a Presidential candidate, then as a gubernatorial candidate.

Humphrey has never lost touch with the people. His drive for full employment, for equal opportunity, for the dignity and the security of the individual, young and old alike, remains unabated. He moves invariably to help the many rather than just the few.

It is not conceivable that George Wallace could win enough electoral votes to become President.

It is his aim to play the spoiler, to take the choice for President out of the hands of the people, throw it into the House of Representatives and then attempt to negotiate a deal in a power play that would give him the veto over judicial and administrative appointments. In such a tragic circumstance each state would have one vote. Thus Alaska with the smallest population (272,000) would cast a vote equal to California, with the largest population (19,000,000).

In this way he hopes to bring about nationally the kind of brutal and unjust society he promoted when he was governor of Alabama.

Since Hubert Humphrey has declared that he will not horse-trade with Wallace should a situation result from this election, a vote for George Wallace is simply another way of voting for Richard Nixon.

And a vote for either is a vote for reaction, repression, greater unemployment, reduced educational opportunities for our children, less security and dignity for our older citizens, less protection for consumers and less concern about problems of air and water pollution and the quality of American life, and less effective tools needed to help America solve its problems and fulfill its promise.

George Wallace clearly favors the methods of the police state rather than the techniques of freedom and democracy.

On Sept. 12, 1968, speaking in Springfield, Mo., George Wallace made his commitment to a police state crystal clear when he said:

"If police could run the nation for about two years, they would straighten it out."

There are problems in our cities—but they will not be solved by the gun, the nightstick or the bayonet. Such tactics will cause more disorder, rather than less. The homicide rate in Mobile, Ala., is greater than in the City of New York.

Order prevailed in Stalin's Russia and Hitler's Germany—but at the price of justice.

Examine the conditions in George Wallace's Alabama. When he became governor, the average hourly earnings of production workers were 38th in the nation. By 1967, they had slipped to 39th.

Between 1962 and 1967, the average Alabama factory worker slipped from 33 cents to 43 cents an hour behind the average factory worker in the rest of the country.

And on unemployment compensation—only eight states have lower benefits. Alabama is one of only three states which requires workers to make a payroll contribution to the unemployment insurance fund.

The reasons for this are clear: Wallace's principal support has always come from anti-union employers. Why do they like George Wallace? A key reason was summed up by a white southerner, William Bradford Huie. Writing in True Magazine, Huie said:

"The oldest and cruelest political trick in the south is to inflame the poor white man against the poor Negro and then exploit them both."

This is precisely what George Wallace did as governor, and this is precisely what he stands for today. George Wallace's policies helped to divide his state, keep the poor poor, which led to the migrations to our northern cities, and did more than anything else to inflame the hatreds which are the prime



—To each child, a chance—



—To our elderly, protection—

cause of the crisis we face. The Wallace formula of divide-and-rule is a formula for national disaster.

The hatreds and fears he is trying to exploit would be worsened, not cured.

America should again turn, as it always has, to the fundamental wisdom of the Constitution which links domestic tranquility with promotion of the general welfare.

A true American solution to the problems of our society cannot be found in trying to arouse fear and distrust and frustration but rather by solving democracy's problems by democratic means—by the establishment of a just society. In this way, and in this way only, can we realize the promise of freedom with justice.

In this critical election year we must reject those who claim to have easy answers to complex problems. We must understand that human freedom is indivisible and that no one can truly be free until everyone is free. We can make human freedom secure only as we work together to make it universal.

There are no white or black answers to America's problems. There are only American answers—answers that must be found in the solidarity of our common humanity through common constructive action to cure the causes of our difficulties and to unite America in the splendor of its diversity.

We must work together to make America whole to build one nation united in the belief in the worth and dignity of every person.

This is the only way to build a just and stable social order in which justice provides the foundation for peace and social stability.

The Vice President is "only a heartbeat away" from the office of President, therefore, a careful examination of the qualifications of the two major candidates for Vice President are of more than passing interest.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a liberal Democrat who gets elected in a predominately rural and Republican state because of the unquestionable integrity of his character, the irresistible logic with which he argues the need for social reform, and the driving energy and intelligent analysis which he applies to the task of improving the quality of American life.

Both as governor of his state, the office he held before being elected to the Senate, and

as senator, he has been tested on such crucial issues as the problems of the cities, civil rights and education, and has passed every test with the highest of marks.

His most notable work has been in the area of control of air and water pollution. He wrote and won Senate approval of the basic laws which will ultimately clean up America's polluted air and water once funds for their implementation become available. His voting record in the Senate, and all his activities as both senator and governor, show him to be a consistent champion of human rights and human welfare and an enemy of special privilege.

Governor Spiro Agnew, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is virtually an unknown quantity.

He has been governor of Maryland since 1967 and before that was an executive of Baltimore County. His public career, therefore, has been very limited and he has never been tested on great national issues.

In summing up the contrast between Muskie and Agnew, it is clear that Muskie has far more experience in government at both the state and national level. Agnew's experience is very limited and he has never been compelled to stand up and be counted on the great national issues which test the mettle of a chief executive.

Any evaluation of the 1968 presidential and vice presidential candidates and their parties must be based not upon emotion but upon the facts and the record. That is why we have attempted a comprehensive review of the issues, not of appearances but of facts, for the decision to support a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States requires sober, intelligent, objective consideration.

In the light of the record of the presidential and vice presidential candidates and their parties and their programs to help meet the problems of the nation and its people—programs historically advocated by the UAW—and after careful review and evaluation, the International Executive Board and the Resolutions Committee have reached the unanimous conclusion that the most qualified candidates for President and Vice President are Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie, and urge all members of the UAW and their families to vote for Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie on election day, Nov. 5.



The Record Makes It A Clear Choice

When UAW members go to the polls on Nov. 5, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told delegates who met in a special Michigan convention, they will make what "is perhaps the most serious decision that we have made since we have become involved in the political process of our great nation.

"In 1968 we carry with the people in this great country of ours the heavy responsibility of choosing leadership that will guide our nation in the period ahead.



If we choose that leadership wisely, then America will be equal to meeting the complex and challenging problems that we face and we will be equal to realizing the bright promise that tomorrow holds.

"The issues are clear in this campaign. We must choose people based on where they stand on the great issues—and the record is there.

"I believe that each of us must take on the responsibility of being a missionary worker spreading the truth, answering the demagogues who will exploit the fear of people and raising the level of understanding of what the great issues are and why Humphrey offers the best hope and promise for America in this critical hour."

'By Their Friends Ye Shall Know Them'

FOR HUMPHREY



Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who strongly endorsed the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. The Vice President, said the senator, has been "in the forefront" of every vital domestic battle in the United States "in the last 20 years."

FOR NIXON

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, one-time Dixiecrat candidate for President, who engineered the deal between old-line Southern politicians and Nixon, was a key man in picking reckless Spiro Agnew as Nixon's running mate.



FOR WALLACE



H. L. Hunt, Texas oil billionaire, who openly supports George Wallace. Hunt joins members of the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan in backing the former Alabama governor.

*As Americans deliberate their crucial choice
for President, the candidates' records
point to Hubert Humphrey as the man
who best can lead the country
to peace, freedom and social justice*

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The Wallace Sickness

Millions of Americans today are angry or exasperated or vaguely frightened. The targets of these emotions are as varied as the people themselves. Many, perhaps a majority, are angry that the Vietnam war drags on in an increasingly pointless stalemate.

Young men are resentful of a draft system which is unfair and erratic and which sends them to fight in a war in which they have no interest or belief. Older people are exasperated with radical students who are more intent on disrupting universities than on getting the college education which earlier generations dreamed of and sacrificed to obtain.

Still others are upset by the hippies with their long, dirty hair and their apparently aimless style of life. Among the discontented, too, are many Negroes with their ancient and legitimate grievances still unsatisfied. Ranged against the Negroes are those whites who, though prosperous and well-treated themselves, believe that economic gains and justice for others somehow threaten them.

Underlying these turbulent, conflicting emotions, there is probably a delayed reaction to the tragic murders last spring of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. Both men were "disturbers of the peace" in the good, creative sense in that they spoke out against injustice. But their deaths have had the ironic effect of strengthening the forces of inaction and reaction against which they fought. Many voters in this country today do not know what they want in the way of foreign policy or domestic social policy. All they know is that they want, above all else, in the words of the Constitution, "to insure domestic tranquillity."

The political beneficiary of this troubled mood in the country is George C. Wallace, former Governor of Alabama. Public opinion polls indicate that one person in every five may vote for him. He is likely to carry eight or nine Southern states and may also become the deciding factor in some border and Middle Western states. In short, the Wallace movement has become a major factor in national politics.

Yet Mr. Wallace is totally unqualified to be President of the United States. Indeed, he offers his ignorance and inexperience as credentials. Any ordinary citizen, he argues, could do better than the "pointed heads" in both parties who have been running the Government. Referring to critics who say that he knows nothing about foreign policy, he said recently to an audience in Cape Girardeau, Mo., "Well, I ask you, what do the Republicans and the Democrats know about it? They've been in charge of the Government in the last fifty years and we've had four wars, we've spent \$122 billion of our money (on foreign aid), we're about broke, and we've got less friends that we've ever had, and we've got the Communists running wild in the United States."

The country has heard this loose talk before, although Mr. Wallace probably has the distinction of being the first candidate for President to promise that if anyone lies down in front of his car he will murder him by driving over his body.

This lurid threat which is part of Mr. Wallace's standard speech epitomizes his call to violence. He speaks of law and order, but it is the lawless order which the vigilante imposes with his rope and the Ku Klux Klansman with his bullwhip. Mr. Wallace does not attack Negroes by name, but he promises, in effect, to curb radical students and hairy Yippies and liberal Government officials with the same harsh physical force which the white South once inflicted upon the Negro. He is the political expression of the school burners and the church bombers and the night riders.

Americans have now to ask themselves whether their discontents are so fierce, their grievances so woeful, that they are prepared to follow this apostle of violence and anger as he leads them they know not where.

There are businessmen, the so-called "fat cats" of Dallas and St. Petersburg and Los Angeles, who have made great fortunes in the last thirty years while the country was under political leadership which they scorned. Some of these men are now contributing to the Wallace campaign. They have to ask themselves whether in their insensate greed and political recklessness they are prepared to imitate the German industrialists of the early thirties and go on financing a demagogue whose ultimate aims they cannot foresee or control.

There are industrial workers who have achieved in these last years real advances in their standard of living and in economic security. They have to ask themselves whether they want so badly to "zap the Negro"—as one New Jersey labor leader put it—that they will vote for this smooth-talking adventurer.

There are young people who attend the Wallace rallies. They have to ask themselves—whatever reservations they may have about Hubert Humphrey or Richard Nixon—whether they really think the man poking his head above the bullet-proof lectern even remotely approaches the integrity, the intellectual breadth, the charity or compassion required of a President of the United States.

There is a sickness abroad in the land. It cannot be cured by looking away from it or pretending that it does not exist. The Wallace movement is an evil phenomenon. George C. Wallace is not fit to be President of the United States. He is not fit even to be discussed in Presidential terms. This country has no need for his falsehoods and his slick innuendos and his invocations to violence and unreason. Every man and woman who casts a vote for him will bring shame upon this country. Let Americans decide now to have done once and for all with this demagogue.

The Issues And the Candidates



HUMPHREY



NIXON



WALLACE

PEACE

Humphrey has pledged to seek a "swift, honorable and lasting peace" in Southeast Asia. His efforts for peace include support of the nonproliferation treaty on nuclear weapons, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Disarmament Agency, the Arms Control bill, the the Peace Corps, the treaty to ban weapons in outer space.

Nixon has always been a cold war warrior. He proposed intervention in Vietnam in 1954 to save French colonialism. He says he favors the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons but urges the Senate not to approve it now.

Labeled a "domestic issue" candidate, Wallace has offered no solution to the Vietnam war other than to say he would "lean heavily on the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

PROSPERITY

In the past eight years, under Democratic administrations, the nation has enjoyed the longest uninterrupted period of economic prosperity in the country's history. Unemployment is now lower than at any time in the past 17 years.

America suffered three recessions during the eight years of the last Republican Administration which Nixon served as Vice President. In 1958 alone more than 5,000,000 people were out of work. Auto industry centers particularly were hard hit, with Michigan's unemployment at 16.1 per cent, Detroit's at 18.2.

Among southeastern states, Alabama is one from the bottom in new manufacturing jobs. The state has no minimum wage law and union membership in the state has dropped even while increasing everywhere else in the south. Annual income in Wallace's Alabama is more than \$900 lower than the average in the U.S.

CRIME CONTROL

To combat crime, the nation needs economic growth producing the revenue to pay the police, eliminate slums and create job opportunities, Humphrey said. To assure civil order, he proposed tougher anti-riot laws, improved and better paid police forces, a campaign against narcotics.

Declaring that he does not consider poverty to be the cause of increased crime, drug addiction and a crime rise among suburban youth, Nixon's suggested cure is "doubling the conviction rate . . ."

Wallace's solution to crime is a police state. According to the FBI, Alabama's homicide rate is the highest in the nation and its aggravated assault is higher than in 46 other states. Wallace said he would kill anyone who lay down in front of his car.

EDUCATION

His first vote in the Senate was for Federal aid to education and the first law bearing his name was for aid to school construction.

Also, he authored the first Federal Aid to Education Act and co-authored the National Defense Education Act, National Science Foundation Act and Vocational Education Act.

Voted to cut Federal funds for school districts crowded because of Federal installations, voted against a bill to aid education with revenue from Federally-owned oil deposits, killed a Senate bill that would have provided emergency Federal assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Last year, under Wallace-inspired policies, Alabama spent \$389 per pupil on education. The nation as a whole spent an average of \$581. Alabama paid its teachers an average of \$5,725. The national average was \$7,296.

More than 40 per cent of the state's male citizens called for military service were disqualified for illiteracy or health reasons.

WORKERS

Humphrey supported a John F. Kennedy move to extend unemployment compensation payments by 16 weeks; voted against a bill to cut the minimum wage and against a move to deny workers protection of Federal laws.

He voted to protect the wages of farm workers and to include them under the minimum wage law.

Nixon said in 1947 "I was elected to smash the labor bosses . . ." and then went on to vote against a strong minimum wage law, supported a measure to take away minimum wage protection from one million workers, helped round up votes for the Taft-Hartley law. Just last month, Nixon taunted grape strikers by eating California grapes in front of TV and newspaper cameras.

Wages of Alabama citizens rank 48th among those of the 50 states and almost 40 per cent of Alabama's families earned under \$3,000 a year, according to the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

The unemployment rate in Alabama is among the highest in the nation, and the top weekly unemployment compensation benefit in Alabama is \$44. Alabama's workmen's compensation is the lowest in the United States.

SOCIAL SECURITY

A consistent champion of Social Security, Vice President Humphrey has proposed to increase Social Security payments by 50 per cent and make future retirement benefits responsive to the cost of living, with benefits going up automatically when c-o-l goes up.

In the Senate, Humphrey voted for Social Security benefits to disabled workers at age 50 instead of 65, and for a 21 per cent increase in benefits.

Voted against expansion of the Social Security system to 11 million more people, against increased benefits, against better eligibility for retirement benefits, against coverage for disabled under 65. Voted to take away Social Security protection from a group of workers already covered. Failed to break a tie vote which killed increases for the blind and disabled.

In 1962, Wallace promised to increase old-age assistance for those not eligible for Social Security. Between 1963 and 1967, pensions were increased—by 36 cents—from \$69.30 to \$69.66.

TAXES

Humphrey voted in the Senate to make taxes fairer for the individual taxpayer and to plug tax loopholes which are profitable to big business.

He has supported measures to combat inflation and opposed an excess profits tax bill that would help only big business.

Supported legalized price-fixing, high utility rates, weakening of anti-trust laws, tax relief for wealthy individuals and corporations, tax increases for ordinary taxpayers. Opposed low-cost public power, improved protection for consumers on GI interest rates, bank loans and meat and manufacturers' prices.

As governor, Wallace turned his back on workers to favor big business. He raised the sales tax on food to six per cent, raised the tax on beer and tobacco, doubled the cost of drivers' licenses and tripled the cost of auto tags—taxes which hurt workers.

He changed the state's constitution to protect corporations from tax increases.

Fishermen Name Their Top Spots

By FRED GOETZ
SOLIDARITY Outdoors Writer

UAW member Edward H. Grisa of Milwaukee, Wis., a member of Local 261 for close to 19 years and a fishing guide for equally as long, is an avid pursuer of that finny tiger otherwise known as muskellunge. Ed's known to all in the outdoor fraternity as the "Muskie Maniac." He writes:

"In line with my guiding activities in Wisconsin, I've been fortunate in getting a good number of muskies, 61 in fact, from June through September. Top producer for me is the Creek Chub Pikie lure, model No. 3001.

"Enclosed is a pic of a lunker I eased from Big Arbor Vitae Lake in the northeastern section of Wisconsin. It measured 51 inches from nose to tail and tipped the scales at 34 pounds. I put a thousand miles or so on the old jalopy each weekend in quest of muskies, and loved every minute of it."

When a camp chore requires that a flashlight be held at a certain angle for a time, tape it to the handle of an axe driven into the ground or a stump. It is helpful when dressing game at night away from camp.

Top producer of trout this summer for Anthony Lonzi of New York, a member of Local 686, has been Wiscoye Creek, N.Y. Here's a pic of one day's



catch, as nice a limit of brookies as we've seen in many a moon.

UAW retiree Sam Rotella of Detroit, Mich., writes: "The sea trout fishing was tops this year in the saltchuck off St. Petersburg, Fla. Thanks to the UAW, there are a lot of retirees down Florida way, fishing and taking life easy."

Top smallmouth-bass column record for this summer can be credited to Bill Zaker of Midlothian, Ill., a member of Local 588. He eased a 4-lb., 4-oz. specimen from the waters out of "View Pint" near Minong, Wis. Anybody have a larger one to report?

Active and retired UAW members—and the members of their families can earn a pair of fishing lures. All that's required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Mail to Fred Goetz, Dept. LO, Box 508, Portland Ore. 97207.

Knit One or More: The Instructions Are Free



PK 4463



PK 4727



B 203



PK 1681

It's variety galore in sweaters this month. Take your pick:

PK 4463—This cardigan—ideal for wearing with nubby tweeds and bold plaids—is ribbed to look lean and fitted. It has long set-in sleeves and crocheted buttons. You can make this sweater in misses' sizes 10-16 of knitting worsted.

PK 4727—The cardigan by night is lacy and elegant for pairing with a special skirt or over a simple dress. This one has the fineness of old porcelain, knit of pale super fingering yarn in an open leaf pattern. The sizing is misses' 12-18.

B 203—This V-neck cardigan is knit in an unusual rib pattern of knitting worsted. The basic color is light oxford outlined with a black and white striped

border. It can be made in sizes small, medium and large.

PK 1681—This crafty cardigan moves into jacket territory. Knit of cotton yarn, it is light and comfortable for mild outdoor wear or indoor lounging. A combination of two yarn colors and a pattern stitch make a rugged tweedy texture. A ribbed shawl collar, set-in sleeves and wooden toggle buttons with loops will win masculine approval.

Free instruction leaflets for any or all of these sweaters can be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed long envelope together with your request to Needlecraft, UAW SOLIDARITY, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48214.

SOLIDARITY HOBBY FEATURES

Cabinets, Pictures for Your Walls

By STEVE ELLINGSON
SOLIDARITY Hobby Writer

One of the handiest decorating devices for dressing up dull walls is shelving. Pretty china, antiques, rare books, knick-knacks or anything that intrigues you gives a personal flavor to a room along with being decorative.

The wall shelf is an inexpensive project you can easily complete in one evening. All you need do is trace the pattern parts on wood, saw them out and put them together. The little compartments may be varied in size in case you have larger or smaller items you want displayed. Wall Shelf Pattern No. 432 costs 75 cents.



The three-dimensional picture is inexpensive, may be made in a single evening and is suitable for any room. The materials are a piece of celotex for the background, molding for the frame, map tacks and yarn. Every detail is explained in the full-size pattern—even the location of each tack. Nautical Abstract Picture Pattern No. 452 is 75 cents.

Other patterns you will enjoy:

- No. 79 Colonial coffee table 35¢
- No. 377 Magazine rack 35¢
- No. 426 Corner cabinet 75¢
- No. C-2 Assorted comic pictures 75¢

- No. 400 Lion tapestry 75¢
- No. 417 Regulation size pool table 75¢
- New booklet picturing all patterns 35¢

Order patterns by number from Steve Ellingson, UAW SOLIDARITY Pattern Dept., P.O. Box 2383, Van Nuys, Calif. 91409. Send currency, check or money order.

Allow two weeks for delivery. For speedier air mail service, add 25 cents per pattern.

Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a free folder picturing the complete assortment of outdoor Christmas displays.



It's not too early to start on your Christmas projects. This display is two-thirds life-size (the camels are over five feet tall) and the figures come in rich vibrant colors on waterproof paper. All you need do is glue the pictures on plywood and cut them out. Detailed instructions are included. The complete Nativity Scene No. C-7 costs \$4.50; add 50 cents if you wish air mail delivery.



The apt pupil

Lawsuits Air Side Effects Of 'The Pill'

Drug companies producing oral contraceptives have been faced with more than 200 lawsuits since studies in Britain prompted America's Food and Drug Administration to require stricter warning labels as of July.

Attorney Paul D. Rheingold of New York City is handling a number of these cases. He told lawyers attending the recent American Trial Lawyers Assn.: "British studies reported within the last year have finally presented positive proof that there is a much higher incidence of clotting, including pulmonary embolisms in users of these oral contraceptives than in women not using them."

In May, the British Medical Research Council and the Committee on Safety of Drugs announced that the risk of certain diseases is nine times greater in women taking the pill than in those not taking it.

Side effects that have led to lawsuits include eye changes, migraine, strokes, pulmonary embolisms, colon damage, blood pressure changes, thrombosis in the legs, fibroid growths, jaundice and fetal deformities.

Rheingold said: "Often these are devastating injuries, occurring in young women just starting out in life."

The FDA warning labels are a step in the right direction—but are based on information that has been available since 1964. Another attorney made this point: When oral contraceptives were being developed (between 1957 and '59), the attitude among the drug makers was "do as much testing as we have to do and get the pill on the market."

Three cases have been settled out of court.

BRIEFLY: It doesn't mean much to North Americans but in Africa, Asia, South America and the Pacific islands this news must sound as though a miracle maker is on earth: the culturing of the bacillus of Hansen's disease (leprosy) has been announced by Dr. Toyoho Murohashi of Japan's National Institute of Health. It's a major advance toward a vaccine against the ages-old disease.

More in brief: If doctors don't do something to stop the spiralling cost of medical care, the government will do it, warned Dr. James Z. Appel, past president of AMA . . . Montreal General Hospital's experimental new diet seems to be preventing many deaths that follow shock . . . The British Medical Journal, reporting nasal cancer is high among furniture workers, blames wood dust and not polishes, lacquers or varnishes.



A Legal Look at Platforms

How Democratic, Republican Labor Planks Compare

By **STEVE SCHLOSSBERG**
UAW General Counsel

Since this column is about workers and the law, we thought it only proper to report the content of the Democratic and Republican platform planks on labor. Now that the convention oratory has faded, we ought to know what the two parties promise to do about labor. Of course, the pledges of political parties are often dishonored, but they should give at least a general idea of the party's programmatic goals.

The Democratic labor plank is understandable. In plain English, it pledges support of collective bargaining and a "free and independent labor movement." These promises are clearly spelled out: (1) Repeal of 14(b) which now permits state compulsory open shop laws, (2) Extension of the protection of the Federal labor laws to farm workers, (3) Removal of unreasonable restrictions on peaceful picketing, (4) Speedier NLRB decisions, (5) Greater equality of remedies for violation of the labor law, (6) Effective opportunities for unions, as well as employers, to communicate with workers and (7) No government contracts to employers who persistently violate Federal labor law.

The Republican Party's labor plank is a different story. We found it cryptic—that is, obscure, not readily understood and filled with veiled, hidden meanings. The Republican plank has so many concealed meanings that it does not lend itself to easy summary. So, as a labor lawyer with a point of view, your columnist will tell you what he thinks it means. The only way to do this is to print the text followed by my translation:

"Organized labor has contributed greatly to the economic strength of our country and the well-being of its members. The Republican Party vigorously endorses its key role in our national life."

Translation: The Republicans will not abolish unions.

"We support an equitable minimum wage for American workers—one providing fair wages without unduly increasing unemployment among those on the lowest rung of the economic ladder—and will improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, with its important protections for employees."

Translation: There will be no raise in the minimum wage.

"The forty-hour week adopted 30 years ago needs re-examination to determine whether or not a shorter work week, without loss of wages, would produce more jobs, increase productivity and stabilize prices."

Translation: The work week will not be shortened.

"We strongly believe that the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy. Today, basic rights of some workers, guaranteed by law, are inadequately guarded against abuse. We will assure these rights through vigorous enforcement of present laws, including the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act, and the addition of new protections where needed. We will be vigilant to prevent any administrative agency entrusted with labor-law enforcement from defying the letter and spirit of these laws."

Translation: They will crack down on unions and force the NLRB to favor employers.

"Healthy private enterprise demands responsibility by government, management and labor—to avoid the imposition of excessive costs or prices and to share with the consumer the benefits of increased productivity. It also demands responsibility in free collective bargaining, not only by labor and management, but also by those in government concerned with these sensitive relationships."

Translation: Lower wage settlements in collective bargaining.

"We will bar government-coerced strike settlements that cynically disregard the public interest and encourage the use of government intervention in labor-management disputes to a minimum,

keep government participation in channels defined by the Congress, and prevent back door intervention in the administration of labor laws."

Translation: If the government gets into strikes, it will be on the side of the employer.

"Repeated Administration promises to recommend legislation dealing with crippling economic strikes have never been honored. Instead, settlements forced or influenced by government and overriding the interests of the parties and the public have shattered the Administration's own wage and price guidelines and contributed to inflation."

Translation: Contract settlements have been too good for workers; they will change that.

"Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed. Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employe strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. These solutions cannot be wisely formulated in the heat of emergency. We pledge an intensive effort to develop practical acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest."

Translation: Tougher laws on strikes, especially by public employes.

Believe it or not, the above text is the total, word-for-word, language of the Republican Party's platform. We've told you how those fancy words translate for us, but even more important is what the plank does not say.

Unfortunately, there is no mention of farm workers, long excluded from Federal protection; no mention of state compulsory open shop laws; nothing about picketing, no improvement in union rights to communicate with workers, no promise to equalize remedies and not a word about remedies or about denying government contracts to flagrant lawbreakers like J. P. Stevens.

But then, Senator Dirksen was chairman of the Republican platform committee. And he wrote a labor plank for Nixon. Enough said.

SOLIDARITY'S LOOK AT: The Lighter Side



"... I'm aiming for a design that'll go as fast as my two-week vacation just went!"



"Give you guys an inch and right away you take 1.015625!"

Training, Retraining Project Is Expanded

The UAW's year-old Manpower Development and Training Dept. will expand its anti-poverty activities westward toward Los Angeles, buoyed by success in the east and midwest in helping more than 3,000 rural and Appalachian whites, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, upstate Michigan Indians and big city Negroes secure and hold jobs.

MDTA Dept. co-directors Nelson Jack Edwards and Douglas Fraser disclosed the union's plan at the same time they selected Jeffrey Washington as departmental assistant director. Washington, former metal finisher at Ford's Wayne, Mich. plant, joined the MDTA staff last December.

The union's MDTA Dept. has two major assignments: (1) to help the hard-core unemployed qualify for employment in plants and offices and (2) to help those working qualify for better jobs with their employers.

In these endeavors, the union works with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, state employment agencies, employers with whom the UAW has collective bargaining agree-

ments and a number of social agencies and religious leaders to whom the distressed often turn for help.

Some 750 long-time unemployed have passed through basic education courses on to jobs found for them. More than 2,500 workers have been elevated by their employers as a result of on-the-job training. The elevation most always opened the way for new hires to fill vacated jobs.

The MDTA Dept. has worked with the Detroit Board of Education in four high schools to help students qualify for apprenticeship training. Most had no manual or shop training to help them meet pre-apprenticeship tests.

Washington has worked on all phases of the MDTA Dept.'s activities. Before joining the International Union staff, he was a UAW member and an employe at Ford's Wayne assembly plant for 24 years. He served as a Local 900 district committeeman for eight years.

Reuther Dinner To Boost Israeli Research Work

DETROIT—A dinner which will be attended by government, labor, business and civic leaders on Oct. 19 in Cobo Hall will mark the establishment of the Walter P. Reuther Professorial Chair in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth, Israel.

The American Committee for the Weizmann Institute will be honoring the UAW president for "his imaginative, innovative contributions to human advancement."

The Israeli institute is one of the world's leading research centers. A \$500,000 endowment will continue the Reuther Chair in perpetuity. Half the sum will be provided by the institute; the remainder is being subscribed by unions, business firms and individuals.

UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey is chairman of the sponsoring committee of 200 international public figures.

Coming Events

Sept. 26-27—Midland-Ross Council meeting, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 28—Region 10 Conference, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sept. 28—Region 3 Women's Conference, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 29—Region 1B Women's Conference, Pontiac, Mich.

Sept. 29-Oct. 4—Region 2B Summer School, South Haven, Mich.

Sept. 30-Oct. 1—Modine Council meeting, LaPorte, Ind.

Oct. 3-6—Region 9A Leadership Conference, Manchester, N. H.

Oct. 5—Region 10 Women's Conference, Milwaukee, Wis.

Oct. 19—Weizmann Institute Dinner honoring UAW President Reuther, Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 27-29—Regions 1, 1A, 1B and 1E Women's Conference, Warren, Mich.

REGION 9's APARTMENT PROJECTS

New Housing Concept

CRANFORD, New Jersey—A \$10 million proposal for the construction of low and middle-income housing for UAW members has been submitted to two of New Jersey's largest towns, it was announced here by Region 9 Director Martin Gerber.

City officials in East Orange and Paterson, two of New Jersey's largest towns, are currently considering the UAW's proposals to construct new apartment units for both family and elderly members.

In announcing the twin projects, Gerber said: "It is the objective of Region 9 to construct for our members new and modern residential units, at a cost workers can afford to pay, within a total community complex which would enable each citizen to attain his fullest human and spiritual potential.

"Our program for both East

Orange and Paterson would include the new, modern residential units, plus an advocate center for elderly poor; job training for home improvement contractors, sales and clerical personnel; commercial development with opportunities for local ownership and establishment of day-care and recreational centers for youth and the elderly.

Under Federal statutes, a community must grant tax abatement before the work can progress. In most instances, the tax abatement is illusory. In East Orange, for example, UAW officials pointed out that the community would collect more in taxes after the project is completed than it does at the present time.

Public hearings have been held at which time UAW officials presented details of the program. Action by each community is expected soon.



UAW's Dave Miller receives a plaque designating him Senior Citizen of 1968 from Gertrude Croff of the Senior Citizens Division of the Michigan Recreation and Parks Assn. Thousands attended the ceremony which was one of the highlights of the Michigan State Fair.

UAW Retirees' Leader Senior Citizen of 1968

Dave Miller's 77th year may go down in his personal history as one of the more momentous in a long life of service to his fellow man. Miller has been an energetic union member for 66 years—he first joined at age 11 when he went to work on street cars in his native Scotland—and a UAW member from just about the inception of the union. Some people believe he's more active now—as he nudges the age of 78—than in the early days of UAW.

One honor after another has come his way during the past year. He was elected chairman of UAW's new International Retired Workers Advisory Council. He headed the first group of retirees to be delegates to any union convention when he was seated at UAW's Atlantic City convention. He is an official retiree representative to the International Executive Board.

During Oldtimers Day at the huge Michigan State Fair he was

honored as the state's Senior Citizen of 1968. And less than three weeks following that, some 350 past and present UAW leaders honored him at a luncheon and presented him and Mrs. Miller with an all-expenses paid round trip to their native Dundee, Scotland.

Miller was an officer of the street car union in Dundee when he was only 17. When he immigrated to Detroit in 1920, he plunged into union organizing. He became one of the first members of West Side Local 174 as an employe of the Cadillac division of General Motors. When the Cadillac unit secured a charter as Local 22, Miller was elected its first president.

Miller's acceptance speech at the State Fair ceremonies was typical. He said a brief "thank you" and then proceeded to talk about the problems of senior citizens in particular and all Americans in general. He urged all in the crowd to register and vote.

He promised an active political campaign by UAW's retirees. "There is a song we sang when we were workers in the plant," he said. "One line goes: 'without our brains and muscles not a single wheel can turn.'

"The people sitting here turned a lot of wheels in the last 50 years. We helped build a great and rich nation. Now our muscles may be a little soft but our brains are as good as they ever were. Let's all go out and use them, come November!"

Weinberg Begins Economic Study

Nat Weinberg has begun a year's leave of absence as UAW's director of special projects to conduct for the Ford Foundation a study of the economies of underdeveloped nations.

He will spend ten weeks on research projects at Williams College in Massachusetts before journeying to India, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Yolton Appointed Aide to Madar

John Yolton, a member of UAW Local 1304, East Moline, Ill., has been appointed administrative assistant to International Executive Board Member-at-Large Olga M. Madar. He had been assistant director of the union's Education Dept. since 1964.

Miss Madar, who is director of the union's Departments of Conservation and Resource Development, Recreation and Leisure-Time Activities and Technical, Office and Professional Workers servicing, said he will be involved in all of these departmental activities.

The 39-year-old Yolton is a native of Moline, attended school there and later attended St. Ambrose College in Davenport, Iowa. He has been active in the labor movement since the late Forties and served as an in-plant UAW organizer at the International Harvester plant in East Moline.

Hearing Aid Test Data Suit Seeks to Unlock U.S. Product Ratings

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has announced that the union will go into court in support of a suit to force the Federal government to release test information on hearing aids. If successful, the suit could force the government to release information on thousands of items it tests and evaluates regularly.

The suit was filed by Consumers Union, publisher of Consumer Reports, and seeks to force the Veterans Administration to release test information on the hearing aids. The consumer organization filed the suit July 16 in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Reuther said the UAW supports the position of Consumers Union in this legal action and "intends, at the appropriate time, to file notice for leave to intervene amicus curiae."

"We are taking this action because of this Federal agency's refusal to divulge to the consuming public information the public is entitled to have and which is vitally important to it. If consumers are to spend their hard-earned money intelligently, they must be able to know what products are a 'good buy,'" he declared.

Reuther said the union was filing the "friend-of-the-court" brief under authority of a resolution passed by the delegates to the UAW Convention, held last May in Atlantic City.

That resolution, entitled "Protection for the Consumer," said in part:

"Intelligent choices are no longer possible without the help of impartial experts who have access to laboratories. Exploration is needed of means whereby the government can assure that consumers will be given, in clear and simple form, reliable information on the essential performance characteristics of products which they are not in a position to evaluate for themselves in advance of purchase."

The Freedom of Information Act, which went into effect in July 1967, provides for judicial review of a Federal agency's refusal of access to, or withholding of, information. Consumers Union had exhausted the administrative channels outlined in the Act when the VA, on June 26 of this year, refused its final appeal.

The VA conducts its tests on hearing aids to assist qualified veterans who require use of the devices. The actual testing is carried out for the VA by the National Bureau of Standards.

Local Stimulates City 'Face Lift'

NEW HAVEN, Mich.—Members of UAW Local 429 may have prompted a stimulating "facelifting" on Main Street with the dedication of a local union hall—a completely renovated, older commercial building.

Local President Harry Lee Boglin said he hoped "this practical example of urban renewal will be followed by others . . . interested in improving the appearance of New Haven."

At least one neighboring merchant began a similar "facelifting" improvement, local union officers reported.

Region 1 Director George Merrelli spoke at dedication ceremonies.

Urge OK of Nuclear Control Pact

The UAW International Executive Board has called for U.S. Senate ratification of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

In a letter to all senators, signed by the union's top officers, the board declared that "no single legislative act could more persuasively confirm our country's moral leadership in the quest for peace or more effectively open the way to negotiations curbing a nuclear missile race whose further pursuit is a widening invitation to global disaster, whether by accident or design."

Copies of the letter were also

Break Ground for Region 1E HQ

UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey took over the controls of a power shovel to assist Region 1E Director Bard Young, at left, in ground-breaking ceremonies for the new regional headquarters to be constructed in Taylor, Mich., a southwest Detroit suburb. The modern structure—as sketched by the architect—will serve not only members of 32 locals in the region, Young said, but will also provide space for civic and social functions. An auditorium seating 350 and conference rooms will be part of the building scheduled for completion next year.



16 New Local Unions Chartered

Sixteen new local unions were chartered between June 21 and Sept. 25, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey reported to the International Executive Board. They are:

Region 1D—Local 1545, Case-Master Body, Holland, Mich.; Local 1546, Preston Products, Grand Rapids, Mich. and Local 1554, Gibson Refrigerator office and technical employes, Greenville, Mich.

Region 2B—Local 1556, Huffman Mfg. Co., Delphos, Ohio.

Region 3—Local 1553, Coated Metallic Products, Beaver Dam, Ky.; Local 1559, Arnolt Corp., Warsaw, Ind.; Local 1560, Active Products Corp., Marion, Ind. and Local 1562, Hobart Mfg. Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Region 4—Local 1543, International Harvester tractor technical unit, Chicago, Ill.; Local

1551, W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; Local 1552, Sylvania Electric, Burlington, Iowa; Local 1564, Frank Foundries, Moline, Ill. and Local 1569, International Harvester parts depot, Bedford Park, Ill.

Region 5—Local 1558, North American Rockwell, McAlester, Okla. and Anadite, Inc., Texarkana, Texas.

Region 9—Local 1561, Montone Mfg. Co., Hazleton, Pa.

Letter Campaign Boosts Registration

CRANFORD, New Jersey—Region 9 Director Martin Gerber has urged every non-registered UAW member in Newark, N.J. to become eligible to vote in the November elections.

Gerber made the plea in a letter to every Newark UAW member whose name did not appear on the official polling lists. A check of the UAW's entire membership in Newark, New Jersey's largest city, was completed by Region 9, and Gerber sent a personal letter to each non-registered member.

"It is vital," he wrote, "that every member of the UAW—and every other eligible citizen in his family—exercise one of the greatest privileges of a free, democratic society, by registering and voting in the November presidential elections."

Retiree Chapters Near 400 Mark

The number of retired workers chapters is nearing the 400 mark, UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey reports.

Thirteen new chapters have been chartered in Locals 133, 153, 179, 207, 216, 222, 344, 435, 477, 790, 919, 1175 and 1183.

That brings to 385 the number of local chapters affiliated with 38 area councils and 18 regional councils.

Ask New Laws On Overtime

LANSING, Mich.—UAW has called for state regulations to eliminate overtime restrictions based on sex and to make excessive overtime voluntary.

UAW Women's Dept. staff member Dorothy Haener presented the union's views at a public hearing conducted by the Michigan Occupational Standards Commission.

Calling current practices on employe overtime a "very troublesome area," Miss Haener, a UAW International representative, said the union urges the commission to take action toward three goals:

- Place strict limitations on the overtime hours that can be required of any worker, regardless of sex, race or age;

- Permit individual workers, as a voluntary matter, to decide whether they want to work overtime; and

- Control overtime for all workers, primarily for health, safety and welfare reasons, and for reasons of morality and economics.

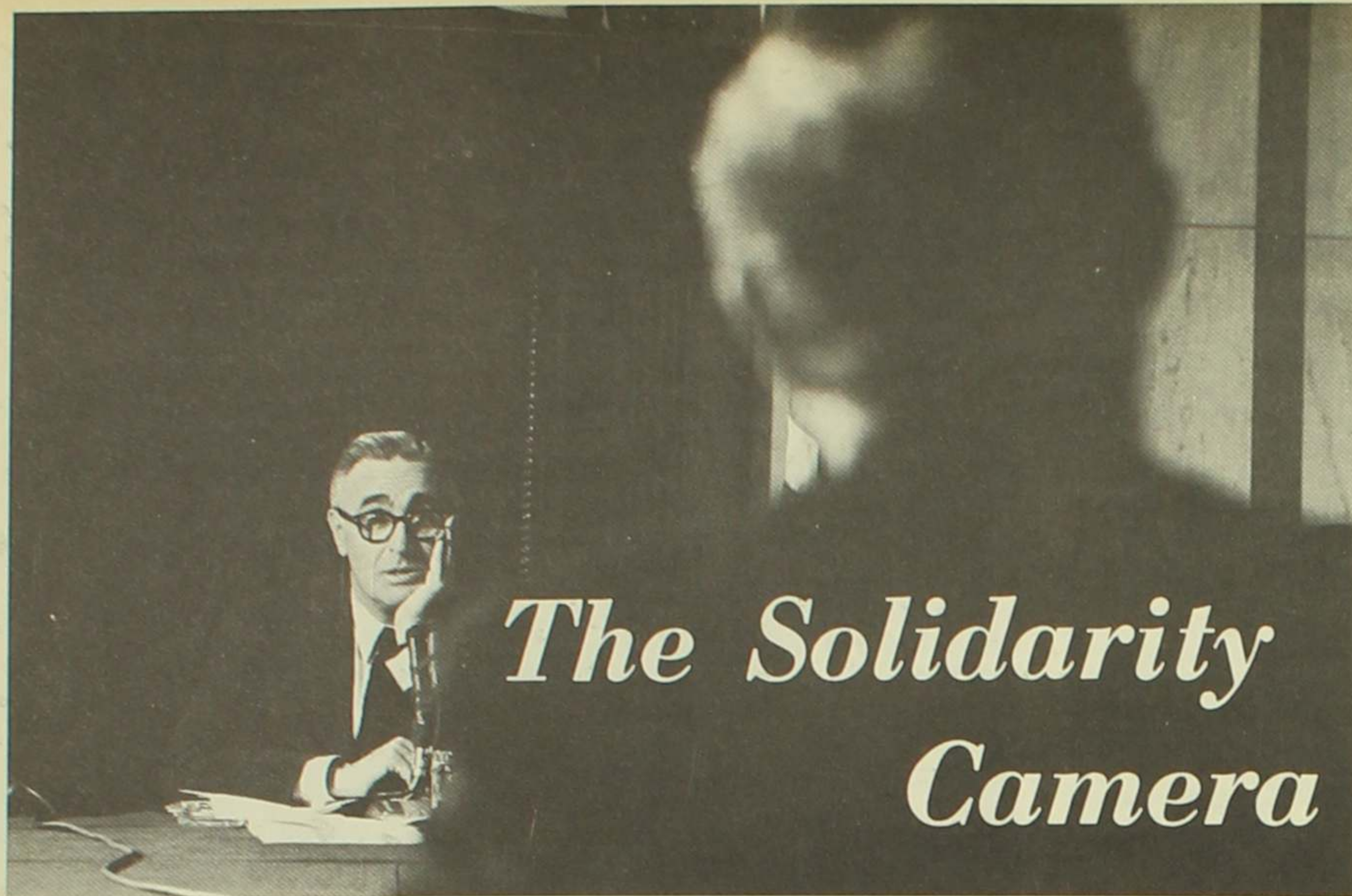
Historically, efforts by states to protect workers from excessive hours of work have been "discriminatorily distorted . . . into laws applying solely to women," Miss Haener said.

Labor Specialist In Education Post

DETROIT—Prince Moon, university labor specialist and former vice president of UAW Local 22, has been appointed education representative for UAW Region 1E, it was announced by Regional Director Bard Young and Education Dept. Director Carroll M. Hutton.

The appointment becomes effective Oct. 6. Moon now is a labor specialist in the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, a joint venture of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. A member of the UAW since 1945, Moon served in many local union posts before his appointment to the institute post in 1966.

He will assume the duties of Edgar Lee who will retire next January after 22 years of UAW staff service.



The Solidarity Camera

Politics needn't be dry—if you keep in mind it's about people and their simple dream for a decent life.

Above, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) listens hard as UAW's Walter Reuther discusses the gigantic needs of our cities and their inhabitants. Dennis Brack captured the study of the courageous senator.

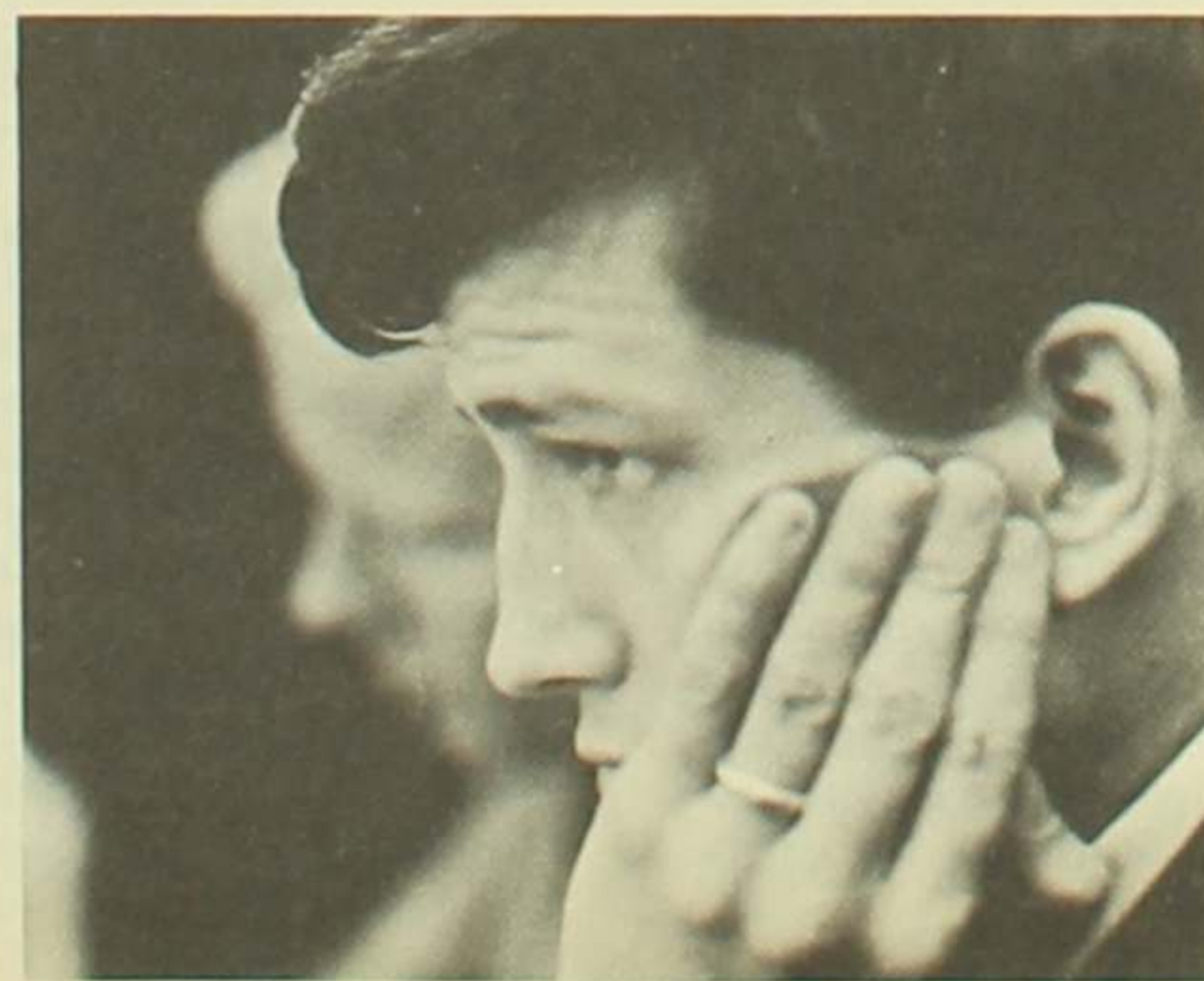
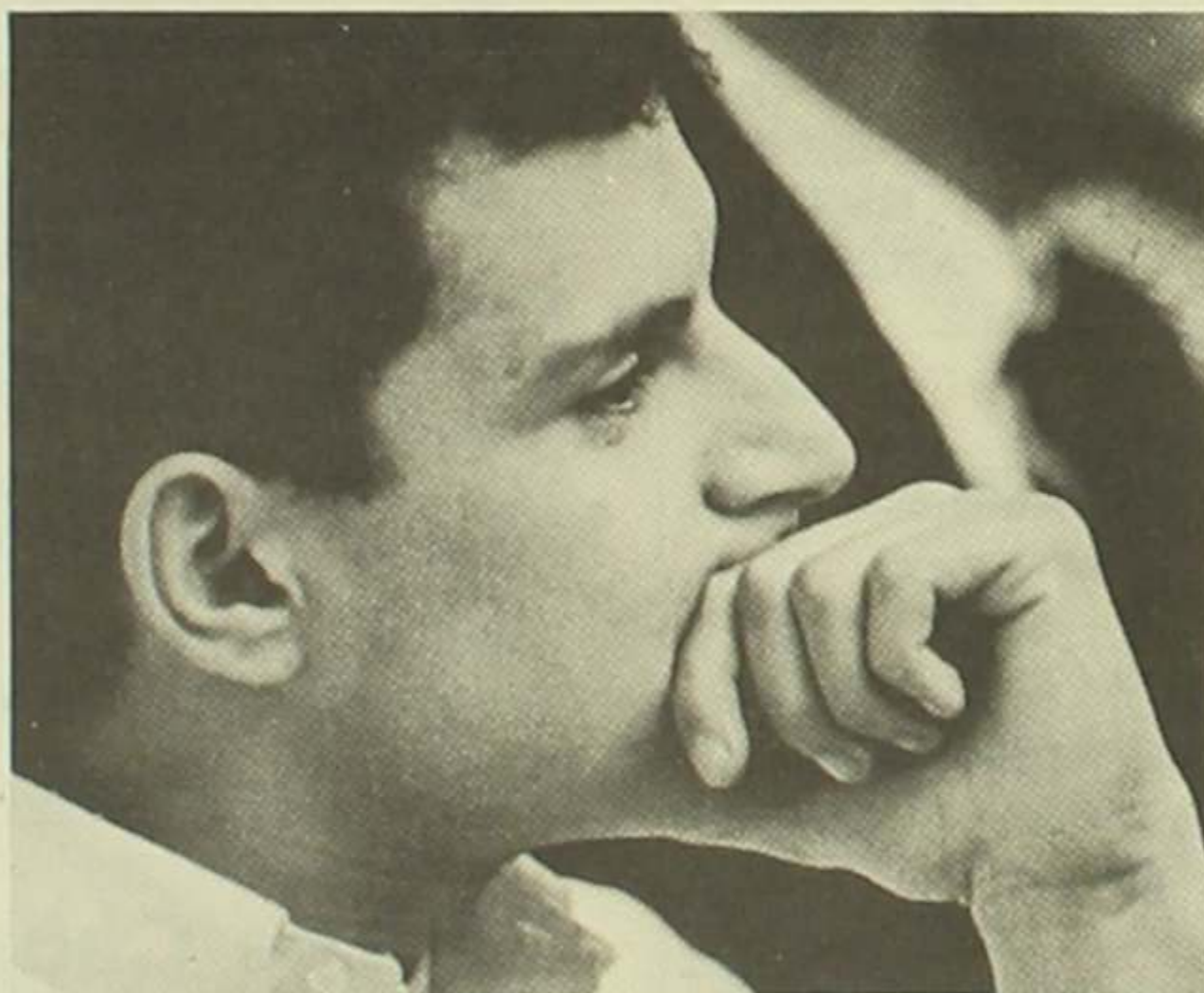
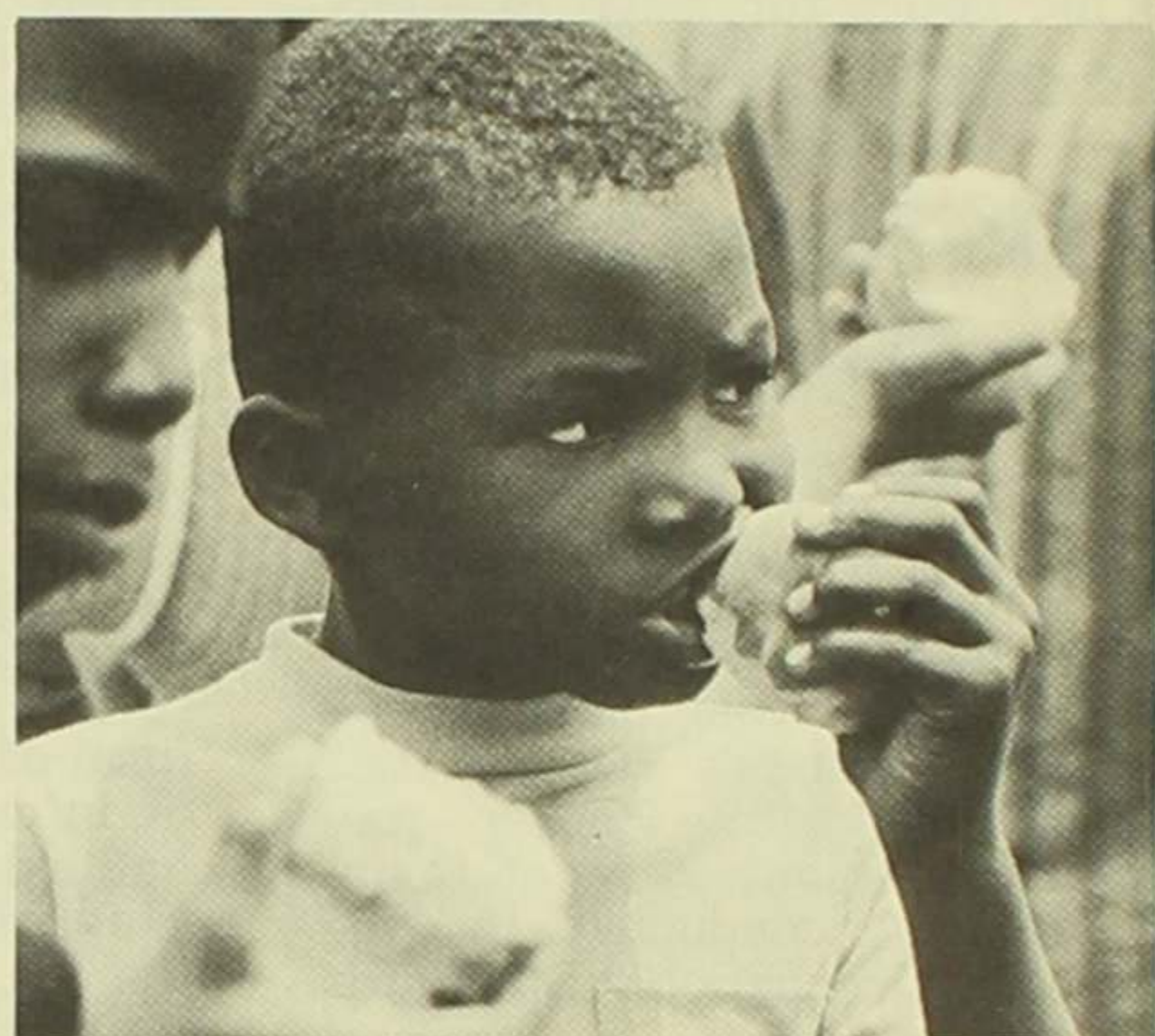
The disgrace of poverty is very much a political issue. The Poor People's Crusade to Washington, D.C. is now history. The poor tried to awaken America's conscience. One of the last of 700 or so photos by Jim Pickereell (top right) shows a foot-weary lady and two friends who had also marched in support of the cry from the poor.

At right, a face from Watts, Calif., by Gene Daniels. His future will also be decided on Nov. 5.

Millions of America's young people are becoming increasingly involved in politics—for they know that their futures will be determined by the quality of people they elect to public office.

And quality is an apt term to describe Iowa's Gov. Harold Hughes, below left, endorsed by just about everybody in his race this year for the U.S. Senate. Hughes was photographed by Black Star's George Cealla at a Des Moines rally for young voters, some of whom are pictured below listening to the governor.

The young lady, below right, is deeply involved in Project 21, an organization of first-time voters who are supporting another high-caliber candidate for the Senate, California's Alan Cranston. The photo was taken by Jack Eyerman of Black Star in Los Angeles.



Law and Order? Conn. state police reported fighting a gun battle with an armed gang of far-out Minutemen intercepted while trying to burn down a private camp. After the battle, two of the six arrested gunmen turned out to be area campaign chairmen of the Wallace-for-President drive.

"Walter Mitchell gave the Chemical Workers and the labor movement unselfishly of himself, of his vision and his vitality in total dedication." These were the words of **Walter Reuther**, expressing the deep sorrow of everyone in UAW over the sudden death of the president of the ICWU. Two days before the tragedy, delegates to the ICWU convention had roared their unanimous approval of a resolution to join the new Alliance for Labor Action, set up last July by UAW and the Teamsters. He had called on his union "to move towards the only part of the labor movement that has proposed meaningful solutions to problems that all working men and women face."



MITCHELL

Picturesque Prose: The New Yorker's **Richard Rovere**: "No matter how hawkish he may sound, **Richard Nixon**, an opportunist of breathtaking virtuosity, is in an almost perfect position . . . The administration he served had a lot to do with our present plight in southeast Asia, but the political statute of limitations has long since run out . . ."

Air Victory: Reg. 1E Dir. **Bard Young** and UAW organizers won more than they'd figured when Universal Airlines, Inc. employees at Willow Run, Mich. voted heavily for UAW. Union's jurisdiction now covers some 600 airline mechanics in terminals across the country. They're the only UAW members to come under the Nat'l. Railway Act and not the Nat'l. Labor Relations Act.

Those Car Prices: Chrysler Corp., dizzy from its record profit pace, announced sock-it-to-'em car price increases. "Totally unjustified," said the UAW's **Walter Reuther**. When Chrysler blamed rising labor costs, the UAW leader said Chrysler workers' higher wages were made possible by the increase in their productivity. "The UAW lends its voice to the call that is being made to the industry to make its contribution to price stability and the welfare of the American consumer."

Washington columnist **John Herling** writes: "The militancy of the teachers is no longer a seven-day wonder—it is a seven-year drive. While the American Fed. of Teachers has been the pacesetter and the leader in unionizing the teachers, it becomes clear that the Nat'l. Education Assn.—especially its classroom sector—has taken strong initiatives in areas which once they spurned: tough bargaining, facing up to the possibility of strikes, bringing Negroes into leadership."

With major league baseball about over for another season, and more cash in the club owners' till than ever, one industry gesture stands out: the Atlanta Braves' hiring of **Leroy (Satchel) Paige**. The ageless hurler needed a few more weeks on a big league roster to qualify for a pension. Nineteen other clubs ignored him for eight years. Still overdue: his special appointment to Baseball's Hall of Fame.



PAIGE

Following is the latest monthly summary of the UAW's Strike Fund report as issued by Sec. Treas. Emil Mazey:

Total fund assets, July 31	\$64,890,503.66
Income for August	\$ 3,413,409.02
Total to account for	\$68,303,912.68
Disbursements, August	\$ 2,074,184.61
Total resources, Aug. 31	\$66,229,728.07

At August's end, there were 41 strikes in effect, involving 14,000 members.

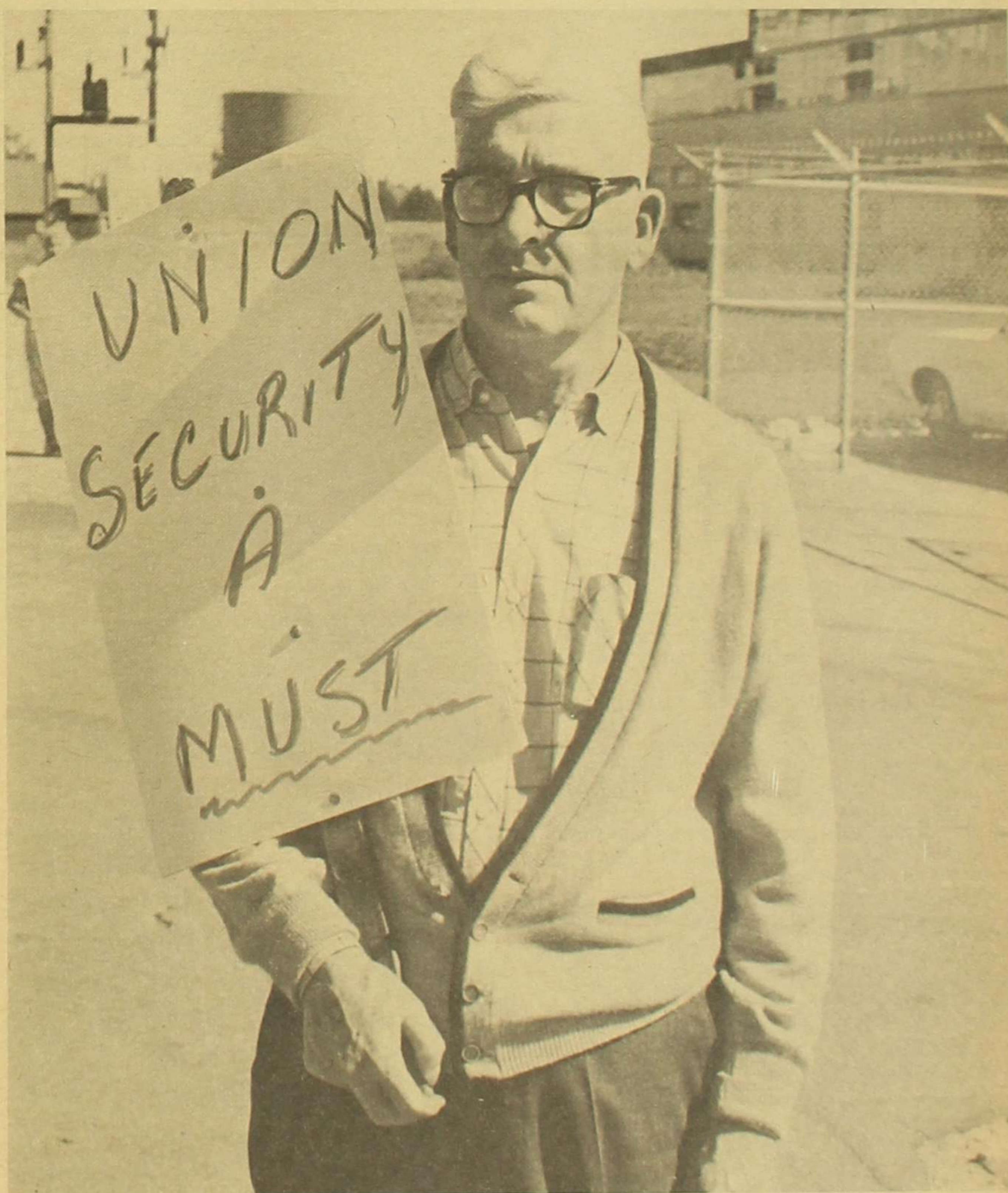
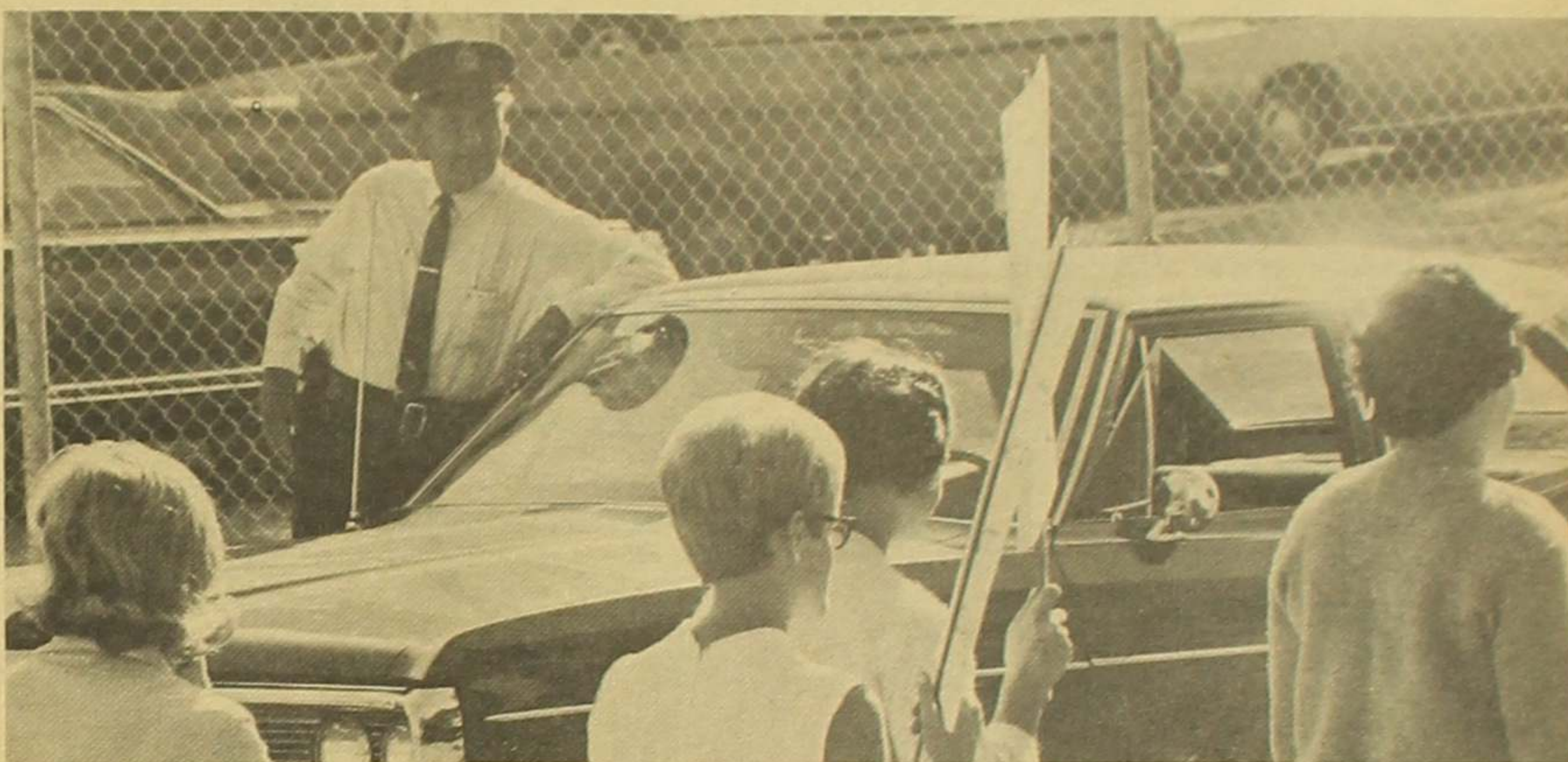
(Continued on page 2)

Canada 'Discovers' Poverty

UAW SOLIDARITY

Vol. 11, No. 10

October, 1968



Showdown In Wallaceburg

steadily growing profits and that each worker is entitled to his share since his work helps make higher productivity and higher profits possible.

Thus, COL wage increases keep each worker's purchasing power on a par with rising prices and AIF wage increases increase his purchasing power and his family's standard of living.

For a GM worker, for example, those two provisions alone—during their 20 years of existence—have resulted in at least \$1.74 an hour being added to his wage rates. And that's not counting the 17 cents or more he will now be getting.

The very success of these provisions brought on a slashing industry attack upon them in recent years—particularly on the cost-of-living allowance. Beginning in the early '60s, this all-out assault netted some victims. Many unions which had followed the UAW lead and negotiated COL clauses succumbed to this heavy pressure and gave them up completely during the past few years.

In 1959, for example, more than four million U.S. workers were covered by COL provisions. This year, only about two million are so covered—and most of these are UAW members.

The UAW was not immune from this attack, either. The auto industry tried hard to do away with COL but the UAW successfully resisted these efforts in '67 and the COL protection principle was kept intact—and so was the AIF.

Just what COL and AIF have meant in terms of increased purchasing power for UAW members is illustrated by this example:

An assembler in a GM plant was paid \$1.44 an hour in 1947—before COL and AIF came into existence. Twenty years later, that same assembler was getting \$3.44 an hour, including 81 cents in COL money and 97 cents in AIF money. His 1947 pay would have bought \$2.21½ worth of goods last year (because prices went up). Subtracting that amount from \$3.44 gives you \$1.22½ an hour. That's the amount by which this GM assembler's standard of living and net purchasing power has been increased.

Contract negotiations—such as those which resulted in UAW gaining COL and AIF—do not occur in a vacuum, however.

Does it matter what political party controls the White House and the Congress, or who the President is, as far as success at the bargaining table is concerned? Recent history shows it does! For example:

If the country suffers from a recession or depression, contract gains are often not only minimal, they are irrelevant to the worker who has been laid off. He won't get the benefits of a new contract because he's not working.

During the Republican Eisenhower-Nixon period, America went through three major recessions in eight years. More than five million workers were without jobs—a staggering seven per cent of the work force.

Since 1961, starting with President Kennedy, Democratic administrations gave the nation ever-increasing employment and prosperity and an uninterrupted period of economic growth. Unemployment is now down to 3.5 per cent.

The UAW does not seek or want White House intervention in collective bargaining but it does want the government to be neutral, especially when there's a strike. But what happened in auto talks in 1958, for example, during the Eisenhower-Nixon regime?

There was a recession and an inventory of a million unsold cars. GM, followed by the others, cancelled UAW's contracts. UAW members were forced to work without a contract all summer long, until a settlement could be reached when the new model production began.

Would GM have dared to do what it did—try to provoke an untimely strike—had it not been secure in the knowledge that the White House was in GM's corner?

These are the factors UAW members should keep in mind as they go to the polls on November 5. Their jobs could depend on their memory of those sad days just 10 years ago.

Republican Year '58



Just 10 years ago, worry held the land.

It was the sixth year of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration and America, wallowing like a wounded whale, plunged sickeningly into the trough of another recession—its third such dive since Republicans had taken control of the White House in the elections of '52.

By May of '58, 86 of the nation's 149 major areas and 161 smaller areas reported unemployment of over six per cent. Joblessness, such as hadn't been experienced since the Depression of the '30s, placed its cold hand on at least 13 million workers that year, according to a study by the University of Michigan.

Alert to the coming storm, the UAW had negotiated supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) in '55 bargaining as a first step toward a guaranteed annual wage. SUB was a lifesaver to the hundreds of thousands of UAW members who clogged unemployment compensation offices in every auto, farm equipment and aerospace center in the country.

It was a Big Three bargaining year for UAW also. With more than a million new autos in inventory and thousands of workers unemployed, GM, Ford and Chrysler cancelled their agreements with the union. UAW members, in a superb display of solidarity refused to be provoked into walkouts and, at model change, emerged with new contracts.

But UAW members, despite the success of their tactics, still were not able to receive their full equity that year thanks to Republican policies that had plunged the nation into its worst economic crisis since the 30s.



... And Democratic Year '67



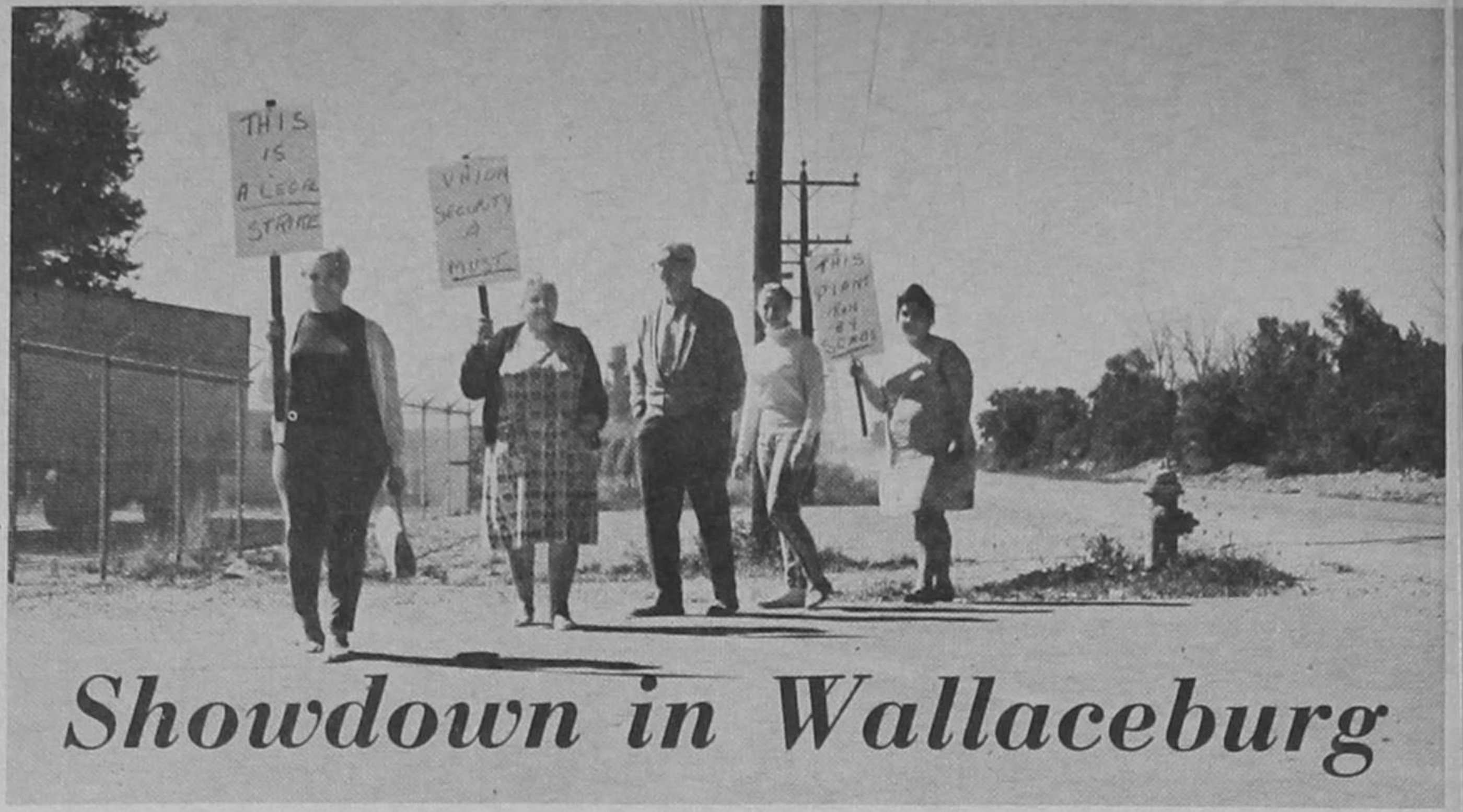
What a difference that new occupant in the White House made in 1961!

President John F. Kennedy began—and President Lyndon Johnson followed—policies which gave America new life, new faith in itself. Unprecedented prosperity took hold, and UAW members shared it.

Ken Bannon (smiling at left) with UAW President Walter Reuther had every reason to be joyous. They were announcing "the most historic agreement" ever reached in collective bargaining.

Said Bannon, looking back: "In '64 and again in '67 we could be miracle-makers for our members. In '58 we had to struggle to keep our union together. We should never forget those dreadful times."

Early retirement, \$400-a-month pensions, record pay increases, the guaranteed annual wage, unheard-of health care protection—all won in these Democratic years, all "impossible" when Richard Nixon had a key to the White House.



Showdown in Wallaceburg

The 343 members of Local 251 UAW at North American Plastics Co. Ltd. in Wallaceburg, Ont., had their four-month-old strike raised to the level of "a holy war" at the mid-September meeting of the Canadian UAW Council.

To dramatize the take-on of what Wallaceburg strikers have been insisting is the "mad dog" management of Plastics, the Canadian UAW's Big Three council assembled here the next day to plan strategy.

Dennis McDermott, Canadian director, in making his appeal for Canada-wide support by the UAW, commented:

"This is not just a strike to the management of this company, it's a crusade to defeat and humiliate our union. So be it. If Michael Ladney Jr., of Detroit, president of the company, who has written a booklet and goes around making speeches entitled 'How to Break a UAW Strike', wants a holy war, that's what he'll get from today on."

Six or eight strikers from the Wallaceburg picketline attended the UAW council meeting in Port Elgin. The council voted a special grant of \$5,000, in addition to regular strike benefits. It also endorsed McDermott's ringing plea to battle.

The Plastics strike began last May 18. Of the 343 in the plant, all but 20 joined the picketline. Over the months, the company has replaced most of the others with strike-breakers, many brought in by bus from Chatham, 18 miles away. Many of them are itinerant workers attracted to the area by seasonal farm work. Dutiful Ontario provincial police, sometimes numbering as many as 80, escort them to the plant and through the picketlines.

About 75 per cent of the strikers have some kind of charge against them arising out of picketline incidents. Many of the strikers are women.

On May 27, company president Ladney made his first public appearance in Wallaceburg. He personally escorted a cavalcade of strike-breakers' cars into town and through the picketline under heavy OPP guard.

The whole labor movement in Wallaceburg responded with a one-day demonstration in which an estimated 1,500 workers filled the main street and marched to see the mayor.

About 90 per cent of production from the plant goes to the Big Three auto makers. The big bulk of it goes to Ford at both Oakville and the U.S.

The plant opened for business in 1965. In 1966, the UAW spent eight months trying to organize it, but failed, mainly due to the vicious tactics of management. On Nov. 27, 1967, after a four-week blitz, the UAW was certified—without a vote (having presented more than 55 per cent signed and paid).

Ladney, whose main plant is in Detroit, never accepted the ruling of the Ontario Labour Relations Board. On Jan. 10 of this year, management representatives met the union for the first time, but did no bargaining. In fact, in 12 meetings from Jan. 10 to April 28, the company did nothing that could be called bargaining.

Ladney, who broke a UAW strike at his Detroit plant in 1963, went around bragging he would break this one.

In order to get a first contract, "even if we had to hide it under the rug" (as McDermott expressed it to the Canadian UAW Council), the union reduced its demands to three items: checkoff, representation and grievance procedure before the strike.

The company would have no part of check-off, no way. It said it would allow two grievances a week to be taken up, and committeemen would be limited to 15 minutes per day on union business. Its main interest in the talks was a long list of company rules, the sum of which would effectively remove even the two grievances which were ostensibly permitted.

Int'l. Rep. Ted Oana said it was plain from the beginning that there was "no living with this guy Ladney. He wasn't out for a labor agreement. He was out for blood."

Early in August, in a move to get things off dead centre, McDermott asked the Ontario Dept. of Labour to get the parties together again. He sent in his assistant, Herb Kelly, to trouble-shoot.

The company faced the conciliation officer with two pre-conditions before it would meet the union: 1) the union must agree to pay all 'damages' (that is, whatever the company decided to call damages) arising out of the strike; 2) any worker who had any charges against him during the strike would not be considered for re-employment. The talks ended before they began.

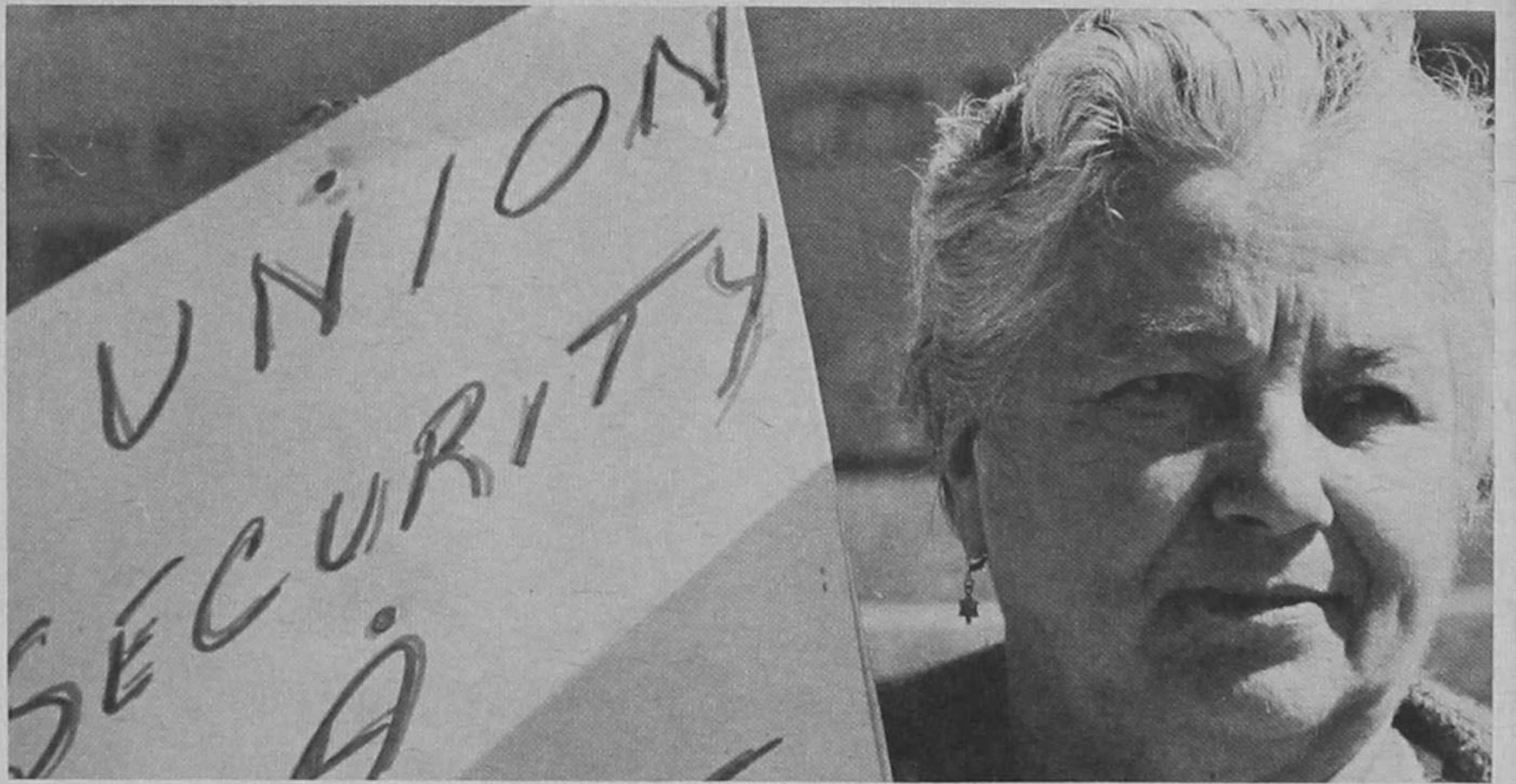
Said McDermott to the council: "In 1968, we are not going to stand still and be slaughtered. I am prepared to lead this fight—from the front."

While not detailing his plans, McDermott said flatly that "some of our people may get hurt. Some of us may go to jail. Whatever the cost, we will have to be prepared to pay it."

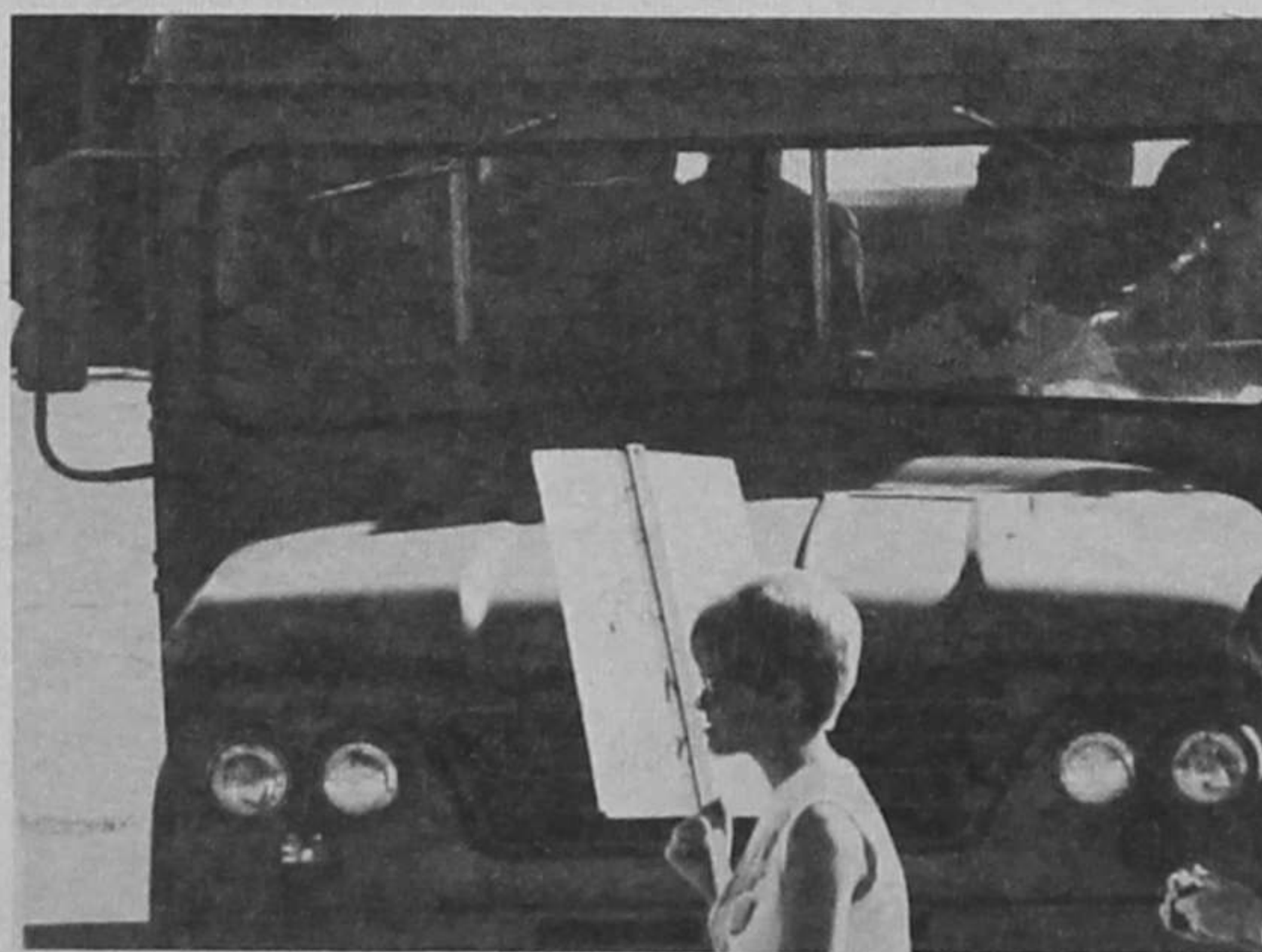
"This is not a moment for emotion," he cautioned. "I have thought about this a lot."

The council unanimously adopted a motion that McDermott be supported.

Reaction of the Wallaceburg delegation was delight. "We are out of the valley," commented Oana.



Buses for Strikebreakers



District Council Rips Report

In the unanimous opinion of the 250-man Canadian UAW Council, the Rand Report on Labour-Management Relations in Ontario "is the most serious encroachment on free collective bargaining in the history of this country."

Said Canadian Director Dennis McDermott: "It's a mental aberration." He will meet with other union leaders to promote a common stand against Ontario's adoption of the report.

The council, representing 110,000 UAW members in Canada, rejected the report "out of hand."



An all-powerful industrial tribunal, outlawing of strikes in essential industries or by public employes, tight restrictions on picketing, the right to sue unions and some controls over strikebreakers are key proposals of Rand Royal Commission into Labor Disputes.

Ivan C. Rand, the 84-year-old former justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, also suggested some restrictions on the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes.

Even in industries not considered essential, the industrial tribunal would have wide powers to pressure strikers or management into settlements. But the pressure would appear to be most effective against strikers. In fact, Rand appeared to see organized labor as some kind of villain who needed to be policed for the good of society.

He said the tribunal should be able to require management to justify automation that threatened serious unemployment problems.

The Ontario government appointed the one-man Royal Commission in 1966 after a mass-picketing demonstration at Peterborough's strikebound Tilco Plastics plant. For breaking the court injunction, 25 trade unionists were jailed.

Labor leaders generally agreed that the report would sabotage industrial relations and union organization by a vast extension of lawyers, regulations and legalistic procedures in the labor field.

The Squeeze On Workers

Mass picketing would be banned. Pickets would be allowed only in legal strikes and in numbers needed for "obtaining and peacefully communicating information." The tribunal could fix the number and locations of pickets.

Each picket line would have a "picket captain" whose name would be known to the employer. Each captain "will have the authority and the duty to make every reasonable effort to maintain lawful conduct on the line or group and to dismiss any employee from the line or group for misconduct."

Picketing anywhere but at the struck plant would be banned, except that it would be allowed where the employer had his work done at another location. There would be bans against picketing to organize a union or in sympathy with strikers.

Only strikers or their officers could picket.

The industrial tribunal would have wide powers to adjust these and other rules—particularly when a strike lasted a long time, a union or employer was failing to bargain in good faith or either party was being unreasonable.

Rand devoted much consideration to protecting the right of a striker to get his job back after the strike. He said the law should specify that anyone hired to replace a striker would normally have only temporary status.

An employer would be allowed to replace permanently a striker guilty of misconduct or one who took anything more than "casual" employment during the strike—working more than 24 hours a week.

If an employer paid strikebreakers better pay than that offered to the union in negotiations or if he tried to defeat a strike by making such an offer to some strikers, the union could ask the tribunal to order a settlement contract on those terms.

The tribunal could order a secret ballot vote of the strikers on continuation of a strike once it had lasted 45 days.

After a strike or lockout lasted 90 days, either side could ask the tribunal to propose a settlement. If the other side refused the settlement, the tribunal could change the rules about picketing and hiring of replacements.

Here Come The Judge!!!

Eminent former jurist Ivan C. Rand disgraced himself with his report to the Ontario government on labor law.

Examine any of his recommendations and you find the old lawman looping his lariat around organized labor's freedom of operation. What is damnable about it all is Rand's reputation as a "labor expert," gained from his Rand Formula union security settlement in the 99-day strike of Local 200 UAW at the Ford of Canada's Windsor plant in 1946.

The Rand Formula worked only because the UAW (and other unions later) knocked the penalties and restrictions out of it. The same kind and more—of penalties and restrictions are in the Rand Report of 1968. In other words, this Bourbon, as Bourbons do, has learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

The Canadian UAW, through its leaders, has complained time and again about Big Brains from the academic world pontificating on what's good for labor-management relations. Our beef, simply put, is that they rarely know what they're talking about.

How say such a thing about a learned judge? That's exactly where the Establishment has got the labor movement. Select a person so learned in the law and so generally esteemed that it will be impossible to charge him with bias. And then let him deliver the goods!

This is not to say that Mr. Justice Rand was party to a game. He wasn't because he didn't have to be.

In his 'formula' in 1946, he recommended—for instance—that referendum votes be taken in strike situations. In 1968, in his report, he recommended the same thing. Know a guy well enough and you know what his report will be—whether he does or not! So you pick the guy you want for the report you want. And, by all means, pick someone whose credentials are impeccable, as they say.

There is nothing basically wrong, of course, with referendum votes in strike situations. The idea of making sure that as many people who are eligible to vote do vote is essentially sound. The only thing is that it is a measure of democracy that doesn't apply elsewhere.

None of the members of Parliament who formed the government who named Rand a Supreme Court justice got elected that way, for instance. Why just plain democracy for everyone else and super-democracy for the labor movement?

As any UAW member can testify, any eligible worker who wants to ballot in a strike vote situation can easily do so. There is no situation crying out for a Justice Rand to correct. Then why has he recommended correction?

It should not be forgotten that what led up to the Rand Commission being appointed was organized labor's fight to rid itself of the ex parte injunction!

The Robarts government of Ontario, instead of addressing itself to that problem—which did cry for correction—appointed 84-year-old Judge Rand to put together a legal straightjacket for organized labor. He has done himself proud.

If the ordinary worker wants to know what political action is all about, let him look at the Rand Report. Every Tory vote helped to write it.

Fishermen Name Their Top Spots

By **FRED GOETZ**
SOLIDARITY Outdoors Writer
 UAW member **Edward H. Grisa** of Milwaukee, Wis., a member of **Local 261** for close to 19 years and a fishing guide for equally as long, is an avid pursuer of that finny tiger otherwise known as muskellunge. Ed's known to all in the outdoor fraternity as the "Muskie Maniac." He writes:

"In line with my guiding activities in Wisconsin, I've been fortunate in getting a good number of muskies, 61 in fact, from June through September. Top producer for me is the Creek Chub Pikie lure, model No. 3001.

"Enclosed is a pic of a lunker I eased from Big Arbor Vitae Lake in the northeastern section of Wisconsin. It measured 51 inches from nose to tail and tipped the scales at 34 pounds. I put a thousand miles or so on the old jalopy each weekend in quest of muskies, and loved every minute of it."

When a camp chore requires that a flashlight be held at a certain angle for a time, tape it to the handle of an axe driven into the ground or a stump. It is helpful when dressing game at night away from camp.

Top producer of trout this summer for **Anthony Lonzi** of New York, a member of **Local 686**, has been Wiscoye Creek, N.Y. Here's a pic of one day's



catch, as nice a limit of brookies as we've seen in many a moon.

UAW retiree **Sam Rotella** of Detroit, Mich., writes: "The sea trout fishing was tops this year in the saltchuck off St. Petersburg, Fla. Thanks to the UAW, there are a lot of retirees down Florida way, fishing and taking life easy."

Top smallmouth-bass column record for this summer can be credited to **Bill Zaker** of Midlothian, Ill., a member of **Local 588**. He eased a 4-lb., 4-oz. specimen from the waters out of "View Pint" near Minong, Wis. Anybody have a larger one to report?

Active and retired UAW members—and the members of their families can earn a pair of fishing lures. All that's required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Mail to Fred Goetz, Dept. LO, Box 508, Portland Ore. 97207.

Knit One or More: The Instructions Are Free



PK 4463



PK 4727



B 203



PK 1681

It's variety galore in sweaters this month. Take your pick:

PK 4463—This cardigan—ideal for wearing with nubby tweeds and bold plaids—is ribbed to look lean and fitted. It has long set-in sleeves and crocheted buttons. You can make this sweater in misses' sizes 10-16 of knitting worsted.

PK 4727—The cardigan by night is lacy and elegant for pairing with a special skirt or over a simple dress. This one has the fineness of old porcelain, knit of pale super fingering yarn in an open leaf pattern. The sizing is misses' 12-18.

B 203—This V-neck cardigan is knit in an unusual rib pattern of knitting worsted. The basic color is light oxford outlined with a black and white striped

border. It can be made in sizes small, medium and large.

PK 1681—This crafty cardigan moves into jacket territory. Knit of cotton yarn, it is light and comfortable for mild outdoor wear or indoor lounging. A combination of two yarn colors and a pattern stitch make a rugged tweedy texture. A ribbed shawl collar, set-in sleeves and wooden toggle buttons with loops will win masculine approval.

Free instruction leaflets for any or all of these sweaters can be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed long envelope together with your request to Needlecraft, UAW SOLIDARITY, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48214.

SOLIDARITY HOBBY FEATURES

Cabinets, Pictures for Your Walls

By **STEVE ELLINGSON**
SOLIDARITY Hobby Writer

One of the handiest decorating devices for dressing up dull walls is shelving. Pretty china, antiques, rare books, knick-knacks or anything that intrigues you gives a personal flavor to a room along with being decorative.

The wall shelf is an inexpensive project you can easily complete in one evening. All you need do is trace the pattern parts on wood, saw them out and put them together. The little compartments may be varied in size in case you have larger or smaller items you want displayed. Wall Shelf Pattern No. 432 costs 75 cents.



The three-dimensional picture is inexpensive, may be made in a single evening and is suitable for any room. The materials are a piece of celotex for the background, molding for the frame, map tacks and yarn. Every detail is explained in the full-size pattern—even the location of each tack. Nautical Abstract Picture Pattern No. 452 is 75 cents.

Other patterns you will enjoy:

- No. 79 Colonial coffee table 35¢
- No. 377 Magazine rack 35¢
- No. 426 Corner cabinet 75¢
- No. C-2 Assorted comic pictures 75¢

- No. 400 Lion tapestry 75¢
- No. 417 Regulation size pool table 75¢
- New booklet picturing all patterns 35¢

Order patterns by number from Steve Ellingson, UAW SOLIDARITY Pattern Dept., P.O. Box 2383, Van Nuys, Calif. 91409. Send currency, check or money order.

Allow two weeks for delivery. For speedier air mail service, add 25 cents per pattern.

Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a free folder picturing the complete assortment of outdoor Christmas displays.



It's not too early to start on your Christmas projects. This display is two-thirds life-size (the camels are over five feet tall) and the figures come in rich vibrant colors on waterproof paper. All you need do is glue the pictures on plywood and cut them out. Detailed instructions are included. The complete Nativity Scene No. C-7 costs \$4.50; add 50 cents if you wish air mail delivery.

Campaign Tactics



The apt pupil

Lawsuits Air Side Effects Of 'The Pill'

Drug companies producing oral contraceptives have been faced with more than 200 lawsuits since studies in Britain prompted America's Food and Drug Administration to require stricter warning labels as of July.

Attorney Paul D. Rheingold of New York City is handling a number of these cases. He told lawyers attending the recent American Trial Lawyers Assn.: "British studies reported within the last year have finally presented positive proof that there is a much higher incidence of clotting, including pulmonary embolisms in users of these oral contraceptives than in women not using them."

In May, the British Medical Research Council and the Committee on Safety of Drugs announced that the risk of certain diseases is nine times greater in women taking the pill than in those not taking it.

Side effects that have led to lawsuits include eye changes, migraine, strokes, pulmonary embolisms, colon damage, blood pressure changes, thrombosis in the legs, fibroid growths, jaundice and fetal deformities.

Rheingold said: "Often these are devastating injuries, occurring in young women just starting out in life."

The FDA warning labels are a step in the right direction—but are based on information that has been available since 1964. Another attorney made this point: When oral contraceptives were being developed (between 1957 and '59), the attitude among the drug makers was "do as much testing as we have to do and get the pill on the market."

Three cases have been settled out of court.

BRIEFLY: It doesn't mean much to North Americans but in Africa, Asia, South America and the Pacific islands this news must sound as though a miracle maker is on earth: the culturing of the bacillus of Hansen's disease (leprosy) has been announced by Dr. Toyoho Murohashi of Japan's National Institute of Health. It's a major advance toward a vaccine against the ages-old disease.

More in brief: If doctors don't do something to stop the spiralling cost of medical care, the government will do it, warned Dr. James Z. Appel, past president of AMA . . . Montreal General Hospital's experimental new diet seems to be preventing many deaths that follow shock . . . The British Medical Journal, reporting nasal cancer is high among furniture workers, blames wood dust and not polishes, lacquers or varnishes.



A Legal Look at Platforms

How Democratic, Republican Labor Planks Compare

By STEVE SCHLOSSBERG
UAW General Counsel

Since this column is about workers and the law, we thought it only proper to report the content of the Democratic and Republican platform planks on labor. Now that the convention oratory has faded, we ought to know what the two parties promise to do about labor. Of course, the pledges of political parties are often dishonored, but they should give at least a general idea of the party's programmatic goals.

The Democratic labor plank is understandable. In plain English, it pledges support of collective bargaining and a "free and independent labor movement." These promises are clearly spelled out: (1) Repeal of 14(b) which now permits state compulsory open shop laws, (2) Extension of the protection of the Federal labor laws to farm workers, (3) Removal of unreasonable restrictions on peaceful picketing, (4) Speedier NLRB decisions, (5) Greater equality of remedies for violation of the labor law, (6) Effective opportunities for unions, as well as employers, to communicate with workers and (7) No government contracts to employers who persistently violate Federal labor law.

The Republican Party's labor plank is a different story. We found it cryptic—that is, obscure, not readily understood and filled with veiled, hidden meanings. The Republican plank has so many concealed meanings that it does not lend itself to easy summary. So, as a labor lawyer with a point of view, your columnist will tell you what he thinks it means. The only way to do this is to print the text followed by my translation:

"Organized labor has contributed greatly to the economic strength of our country and the well-being of its members. The Republican Party vigorously endorses its key role in our national life."

Translation: The Republicans will not abolish unions.

"We support an equitable minimum wage for American workers—one providing fair wages without unduly increasing unemployment among those on the lowest rung of the economic ladder—and will improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, with its important protections for employes."

Translation: There will be no raise in the minimum wage.

"The forty-hour week adopted 30 years ago needs re-examination to determine whether or not a shorter work week, without loss of wages, would produce more jobs, increase productivity and stabilize prices."

Translation: The work week will not be shortened.

"We strongly believe that the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy. Today, basic rights of some workers, guaranteed by law, are inadequately guarded against abuse. We will assure these rights through vigorous enforcement of present laws, including the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act, and the addition of new protections where needed. We will be vigilant to prevent any administrative agency entrusted with labor-law enforcement from defying the letter and spirit of these laws."

Translation: They will crack down on unions and force the NLRB to favor employers.

"Healthy private enterprise demands responsibility by government, management and labor—to avoid the imposition of excessive costs or prices and to share with the consumer the benefits of increased productivity. It also demands responsibility in free collective bargaining, not only by labor and management, but also by those in government concerned with these sensitive relationships."

Translation: Lower wage settlements in collective bargaining.

"We will bar government-coerced strike settlements that cynically disregard the public interest and accelerate inflation. We will again reduce government intervention in labor-management disputes to a minimum,

keep government participation in channels defined by the Congress, and prevent back door intervention in the administration of labor laws."

Translation: If the government gets into strikes, it will be on the side of the employer.

"Repeated Administration promises to recommend legislation dealing with crippling economic strikes have never been honored. Instead, settlements forced or influenced by government and overriding the interests of the parties and the public have shattered the Administration's own wage and price guidelines and contributed to inflation."

Translation: Contract settlements have been too good for workers; they will change that.

"Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed. Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employe strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. These solutions cannot be wisely formulated in the heat of emergency. We pledge an intensive effort to develop practical acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest."

Translation: Tougher laws on strikes, especially by public employes.

Believe it or not, the above text is the total, word-for-word, language of the Republican Party's platform. We've told you how those fancy words translate for us, but even more important is what the plank does not say.

Unfortunately, there is no mention of farm workers, long excluded from Federal protection; no mention of state compulsory open shop laws; nothing about picketing, no improvement in union rights to communicate with workers, no promise to equalize remedies and not a word about remedies or about denying government contracts to flagrant lawbreakers like J. P. Stevens.

But then, Senator Dirksen was chairman of the Republican platform committee. And he wrote a labor plank for Nixon. Enough said.

SOLIDARITY'S LOOK AT:

The Lighter Side



"... I'm aiming for a design that'll go as fast as my two-week vacation just went!"



"Give you guys an inch and right away you take 1.015625!"

Harvester Strike Produces the Bundle

CHATHAM—It took a seven and one-half week strike to convince management of the International Harvester truck plant here it would have to come up with wage parity.

When it finally did, the 950 striking members of Local 127 UAW insisted on the goodies from both the auto and "ag imp" settlements.

Retroactive to June 3, 1968, a 17-cent-an-hour general increase was added to all daywork rates. Three per cent annual improvement factor increases are due on the anniversary dates.

For both uncontrolled piecework jobs and controlled line piecework, the first year increase was 20 cents. In addition, employees on controlled lines will receive 13 cents an hour parity increases. Special inequity increases will be added to certain daywork and skilled trades classifications.

Shift bonuses have been increased to 15 cents and 23 cents.

The parity increases for daywork ranged from 25½ cents for inspector-receiving to 48½ cents for tumble mill operator.

The semi-skilled and skilled had general increases in the first year of from 30 to 47 cents. Their parity increases added another 24½ cents to \$1.04½. The carpenter classification got 47 cents increase retroactive to June 3, 1968, plus \$1.04½ in parity money. The plant electricians got 47 cents and 95¼ cents.

Low rate (janitor) in the plant goes from \$2.55 to \$3.42. High rate (toolmaker) goes from \$3.30 to \$5.04.

Nineteen cents of the 24-cent cost-of-living bonus was factored into the base rates, except for incentive pay calculation purposes. A cost-of-living table ranging from eight to 12 cents effective June 3, 1969, and from 10 cents to 20 cents on June 3, 1970, was included in the agreement.

Any COLA not picked up during the life of the contract will be adjusted on the first full pay period beginning on or after June 3, 1971.

The \$75 summer vacation and \$25 Christmas bonus first won by the UAW in the ag imp industry will apply, beginning in 1969. Workers with 20 or more years of service will get five weeks vacation. There will be a paid Christmas shutdown of eight days in 1968, 11 in 1969 and 10 in 1970.

Pensions followed the auto pattern. Effective March 1, 1969, the basic \$4.25 pension becomes \$5.25.

Auto Spec. Pact Ends Strike: Everything Up

A one-week strike by the Auto Specialties members of Local 195 UAW ended with general wage raises of 45 cents over three years, with an additional 18 cents for non-incentive and non-skilled. Skilled trades workers got a total of 85 cents.

The total for non-incentive employees retiring during the over the life of the agreement (including 16 cent cost-of-living maximum) is 79 cents; for skilled trades it is \$1.01.

For all present retirees and life of the contract, the monthly pension benefits will be increased: from \$2.50 to \$3.25 effective Jan. 1, 1969; from \$3.25 to \$3.75 on Jan. 1, 1970; and from \$3.75 to \$4.50 effective July 1, 1970.

SUB improvements to 95 per cent of after-tax straight

Effective Jan. 1, 1970, the new range of basic pension benefits will be \$55.50, \$5.75 and \$6.00 per month per year of credited service.

Bridge and transition benefits were upped to \$150, from \$100.

The pattern SUB and GAIC

benefits were included.

Weekly sickness and accident benefits will range from \$70 to \$140. Life insurance ranges from \$6,000 to \$13,000. New AD&D benefits will run from \$3,000 to \$6,500.

Windsor Medical, Ontario Hos-

Ontario's Tax Game Riles NDP Experts

TORONTO—The Ontario government is getting ready to restructure the province's tax system so that the black beans are on top.

New Democratic Party spokesmen Cliff Pilkey and Pat Lawlor said the Tories were just refunding over-taxation on incomes.

Pilkey (Oshawa) and Lawlor (Lakeshore), both members of the legislature's select committee on taxation, filed objections to 20 of the 350 committee recommendations.

One they objected to: **abolishing the sales tax exemptions on food and children's clothing.**

The committee was supposedly adapting the year-old Smith Report on Taxation to reality.

James Renwick, NDP financial critic (Riverdale), had some scathing comments. He hit hardest at the so-called income tax credit by which the Tories would compensate for the abolishment of the sales tax exemptions on food and children's clothing.

Renwick said the report's de-

scription of the credit as a "negative income tax" was nothing more than an attempt to cash in on a currently popular phrase. The Tory proposal, he said, had nothing to do with the basic idea of a negative income tax which was to provide people with a guaranteed annual income and thus reduce poverty.

"We mustn't confuse a negative income tax and guaranteed income with a method of returning to people what the government extracted from them by over-taxation.

"They're simply paying back to people what they shouldn't have taken from them in the first place."

In the NDP view, the only people who would get back the over-tax on food and clothing would be those on welfare. The ordinary workingman would get it in the neck.

Economists estimate that an average Ontario family of two adults and three children would pay about \$130 a year more in provincial sales tax if the proposals of the legislature's committee come into effect.

Retirees Set a Program

PORT ELGIN—Some 100 seniors, representing retired workers from 25 UAW locals, plus top officers of a number of larger locals, assembled at the George Burt UAW Education Center here to talk turkey.

The occasion was the 1968 Canadian Region UAW Retired Worker Council and Conference. Delegates combined three nights of social activities with three days of serious business, discussing mutual problems and drafting a program aimed at establishing a

close liaison relationship between the worker in the plant and the retired member in the community.

Theme of this year's conference was the role of the retired worker in developing a community services program within the retiree chapter and how to implement such a program for the betterment of members and their families within the community.

Canadian Director Dennis McDermott was scheduled to speak but had to beg off because of a call by Canada's Prime Minister to a meeting in Ottawa that day.

Other speakers included Andy Brown, Assistant Director, Community Services and Retired Worker Department; and Frank Quinlan, co-ordinator, Citizenship and Legislative Dept.; also participating was Dave Miller, chairman of the UAW Int'l. Retired Worker Advisory Council.

Resolutions adopted included the demand for:—

Pensions of \$150 a month, payable at age 65 without a means test, and at 60 for females; income tax, with \$4,000 deductible for married, \$2,000 deductible for single; national Medicare program; stepped-up housing and consumer protection.

Officers elected were: Lloyd Little, Local 676, chairman; Herb Bennett, Local 112, vice chairman; Fred Blair, Local 200, secretary treasurer; Jack Ainsworth, sergeant-at-arms; Jack Stephen, Local 200, delegates to the Int'l. UAW Retired Workers Advisory Council and Joseph Nolin, Local 195, alternate to Stephen.

pital, Blue Cross Supplement and the Green Shield Drug Program will continue in effect with the company paying any new increases in cost during the life of the agreement.

Bereavement pay provisions were liberalized and 'crown witness' pay added.

Grievance procedure steps were shortened and many other basic contract clauses improved.

Art Shy, assistant to UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse, headed the UAW's negotiating team. Stan Green, president of Local 127, headed the plant bargaining committee.

Int'l. Rep. Harvey Barber pointed out that a long-term disability section was added. Payable after weekly indemnity ends, it is for length of time equal to plant service, at 50 percent of base pay. The new agreement follows the UAW's 1968 pattern in every other detail, Barber added.

Trailmobile In Agreement

The UAW signed a first contract at Canadian Trailmobile's expanded service depot in Windsor, gaining wage increases averaging 48 cents over the next two years.

Int'l. Rep. James Hogan reports that only 22 workers are covered at present, but in view of Trailmobile's recent purchase of Brantford Trailer and Body Ltd. a larger work-force is expected in the near future.

Union shop, grievance procedure, plant-wide seniority, job posting, time and one-half for overtime, nine and one-half paid holidays, bereavement and jury duty pay were included. A cost-of-living formula which starts off with a 10-cent-an-hour float was added; so was \$25 settlement pay.

Assisting Hogan in negotiations were Arsene Berthiaume, Paul Bouffard and Herb Meloche.

Nine Strikes For Justice

There were nine strikes in progress involving 2,139 Canadian UAW members at Solidarity prestime.

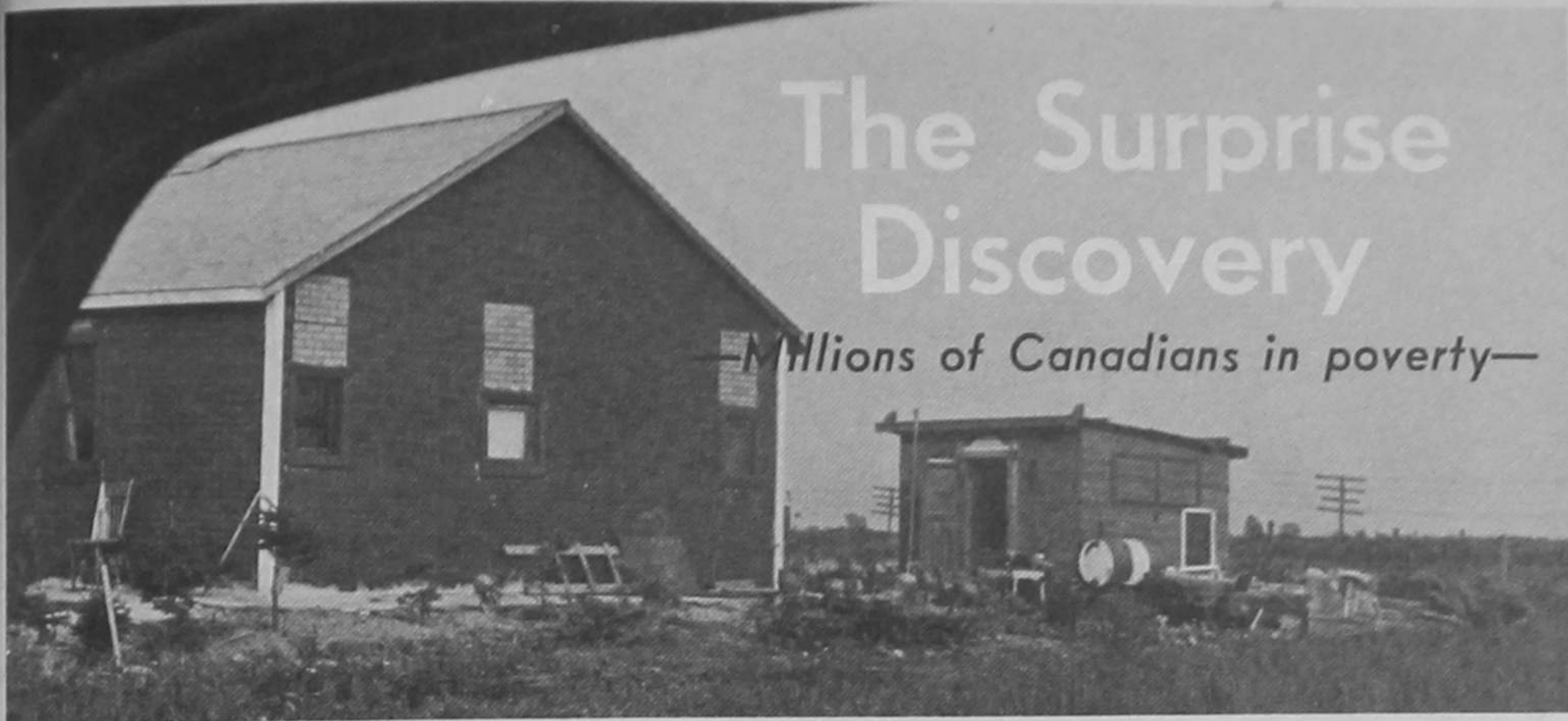
One other strike, involving 200 workers at Rubbermaid Canada Ltd., Cooksville, had just been settled but no details were in yet. They are members of Local 252.

On strike were: North American Plastics, Wallaceburg, Local 251; Torrington Corp., Bedford, Que., Local 956; Fruehauf Trailer, Montreal, Local 698; Dominion Forge, Windsor, Local 195; Daal Specialties, Windsor, Local 195; Dominion Auto Accessories, Toronto, Local 252; National Steel Drum, Petrolia, Local 1008; Standard Induction, Windsor, Local 195; and Steel Master, Windsor, Local 195.

Lay Off Grapes

PORT ELGIN—The Canadian UAW pledged to set up special committees in all its local unions to promote the boycott of California table grapes on behalf of the farm workers' organizing committee of Delano.

In addition, the Canadian UAW Council voted \$1,000 to the cause.



The Surprise Discovery

—Millions of Canadians in poverty—

Canada's poor: on her farms, in her cities



OTTAWA—Canada got a poverty message in the fifth annual review of this country's Economic Council that should knock the average Canadian's complacency into a cocked hat.

One Canadian in five—4,200,000—suffers from "the sour atmosphere of poor health and bad housing, accumulated defeat, alienation and despair", and "a sense of entrapment and hopelessness", the Council reported.

Poverty and regional disparities are the twin social and economic evils besetting Canada, the council pointed out.

Disparity in incomes is so bad that one Canadian in five can't earn a decent living. The council termed this a "disgrace".

Indians, Eskimos and Metis get it worst, which may go a long way to explaining the complacency of the affluent—including unionized labor.

But for that one-in-five, many of whom are hard-working Canadians, living would be better on welfare!

The national economy just isn't meeting the goals set for it over four years ago. What's worse, the failure happened in 1967 and this year.

Typical of the council's findings is this: in metropolitan Toronto, there are 100,000 people on welfare; but twice that many don't earn enough to live in health and decency.

Canadians had better quit talking about "pockets of poverty", as though it is all in somebody else's backyard. It is right in everybody's town and on most of the back road farms.

In a nutshell, the council found we're one of the richest countries in the world, with an incredible amount of poverty, which causes crime, disease, lost industrial output and stop-gap welfare schemes.

It even suggested that maybe the baby bonus isn't such a hot-dog idea.

What we have to do, it commented, is take a long hard look at a guaranteed income plan.

It also said subsidies are a lousy way of attracting industry to underdeveloped regions. What the areas need is a comprehensive plan attacking their basic problems.

In fact, the council recommended, what Canada needs is a basic plan.

What's to be done? Generally:

- Maintain high employment and "strong and stable" economic growth;
- A wide sense of public commitment;
- Local participation in anti-poverty programs;
- Anti-poverty plans oriented towards people, not resources;
- A blend of "income-maintenance" and other plans to let people participate more fully in the economic life of the nation;
- Better business management and more stress on development and research;
- Price stability.

Taking its program out of the realm of the "Big Think", the council gave "a few simple statistics" to document its case about the poverty crisis. One of them: the life expectancy of the average Canadian Indian woman is 25 years.

Which, perhaps, for the average fat cat Canadian puts things back into perspective.

If you don't care what the life expectancy of Indians is or how they live, why give a damn about poverty?

As the Economic Council of Canada's report so bluntly puts it, it is happening here!

Rejoice at DeH: Parity, Annual Wage

TORONTO—Without a strike and without having a U.S. plant with which to demand wage parity, the 3,200 members of Local 112 UAW at DeHavilland Aircraft Co. of Canada gained full equity with their counterparts in the North American aerospace industry.

Over the next three years, hourly rates for the lowest paid in the plant will rise a minimum of 56 cents an hour. About two-thirds of the plant will get at least 66 to 81 cents, and skilled trades will get a minimum of 86.

First year increases of from 20 cents to 50 cents are retroactive to June 23. Also retroactive to that date was a six-cent an hour boost in the off-shift premiums: to 18 cents afternoons, 24 cents midnights.

All DeHavilland workers will get 15-cent-an-hour increases on June 23, 1969 and 1970. The UAW's new guaranteed three-to-eight cents cost-of-living formula was adopted.

Aerospace skills were recognized by granting 30-35-40-45 cent increases (instead of 20 cents) in the first year to grades 5-6-7-8, respectively of service. Credited years of service picks up broken service of former A. V. Roe workers to March 1, 1955. Early retire-

ment at full pension is now available at age 62. The supplemental pension remains at a maximum of \$127.50

The company agreed to pay full present cost of PSI, Ontario Hospital and Blue Cross semi-private for workers and dependents and half the cost of any increases during the life of the agreement. An 11th paid statutory holiday was added.

Pre-paid prescription drug care goes from \$10-\$20 deductible per annum to 35 cents per prescription.

SUB benefits were improved and the guaranteed annual income written into the contract. DeHavilland workers will now get 75 per cent of their gross pay on layoffs lasting up to 52 weeks and 80 per cent during short work-weeks.

There were numerous other benefits.

Int'l Rep. Frank Fairchild headed the negotiations, assisted by Wise Stone, of the union's Aerospace Dept. The committee chaired by Frank Neilson included: Jerry Dias, Local 112 president, Bill Bloxam, Clete McCoy, John Bettes and Norm Smart. Int'l Rep. Dominic DeAngelis assisted Bettes on skilled trades.

Bendix Office Scores

A first contract, without a strike, brought the 69-member Bendix of Canada unit of Office Workers Local 240 UAW not only standard language clauses such as union shop, seniority, grievance procedure but full salary parity with the U.S.

For some of the staff it meant salary boosts of around \$150-a-month in inequity increases alone.

The recent plant settlement (after a seven-week strike) brought 71 cents an hour increases for production workers, \$1.06 for skilled trades. This translated into hikes of \$122.83 and \$183.38 per month in the office.

The contract is for 34 months. Settlement came just hours before a strike deadline.

It contains the cost-of-living formula featured in the UAW's 1968 pattern, with a ratio of one cent for each .6 change in the index.

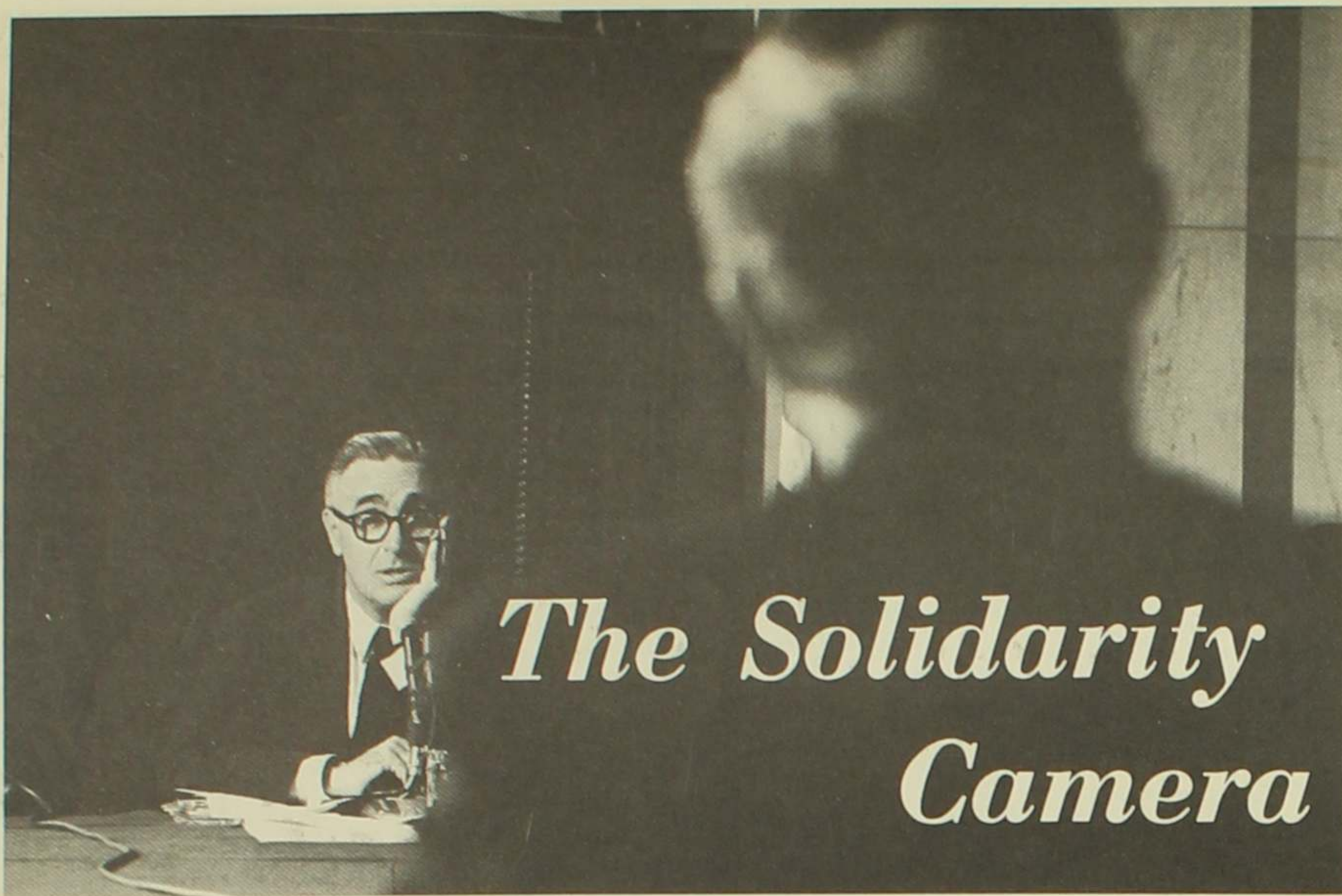
Then general increases will range from about \$9 to \$14-a-month in each year of the agreement.

Pension boosts were the same as in the plant, from the former \$3 times years of service per month to \$5.75. The company also pays the insurance program for pensioners.

Automatic progression within the grades of the various classifications guarantees the new rates. An 11th paid statutory holiday was added.

Life insurance, scaled to income, ranges from \$4,000 to \$12,500. The company pays the full cost in the lower grades; employees pay part of the cost in the higher. Off-shift premiums follow the plant at 10 cents on afternoons and 12 cents midnights.

Int'l. Rep. Joseph Hiller headed negotiations, assisted by a committee chaired by Ken McCormick. Asst. Reg. Dir. Herb Kelly helped out in the final talks.



The Solidarity Camera

Politics needn't be dry—if you keep in mind it's about people and their simple dream for a decent life.

Above, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) listens hard as UAW's Walter Reuther discusses the gigantic needs of our cities and their inhabitants. Dennis Brack captured the study of the courageous senator.

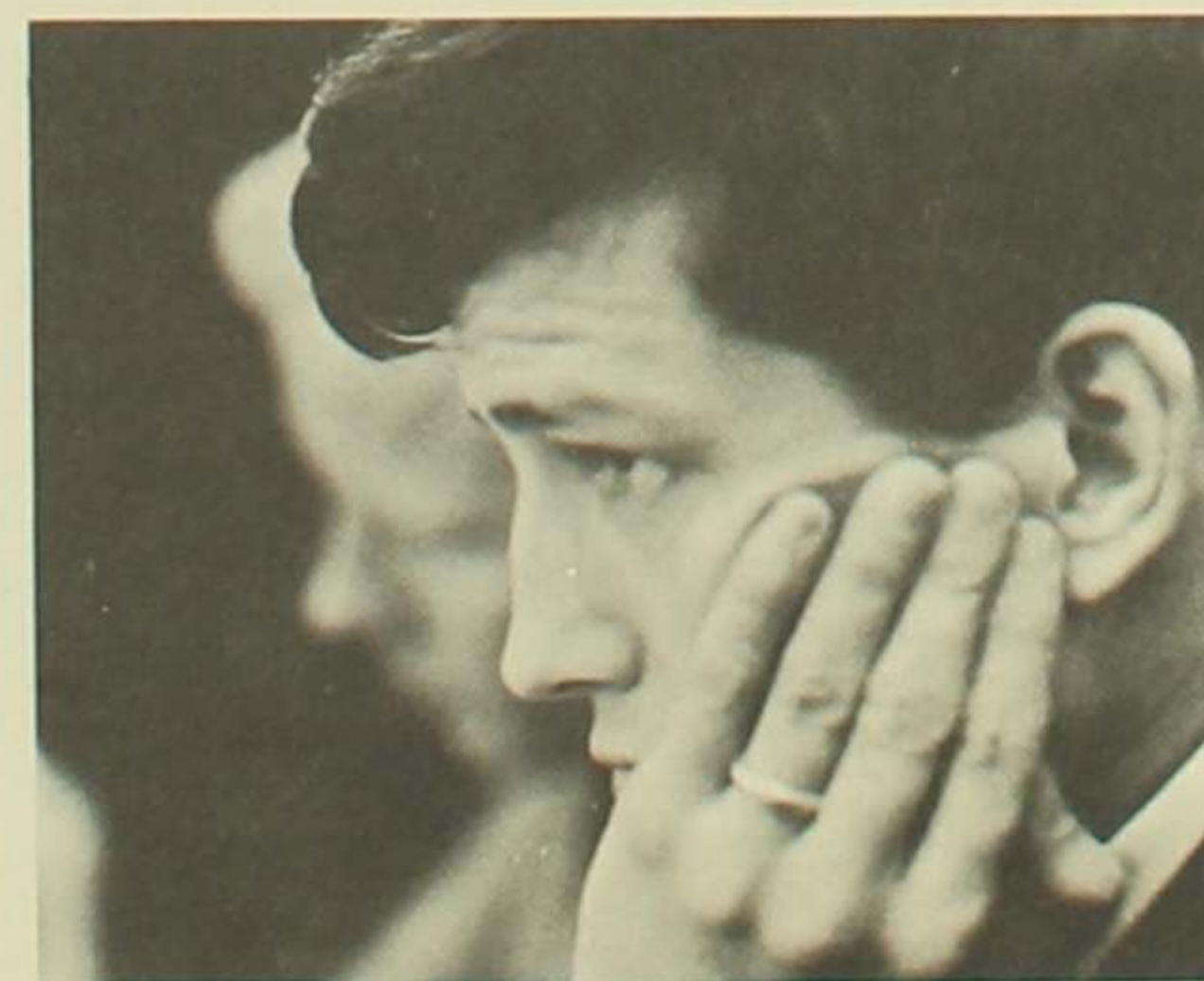
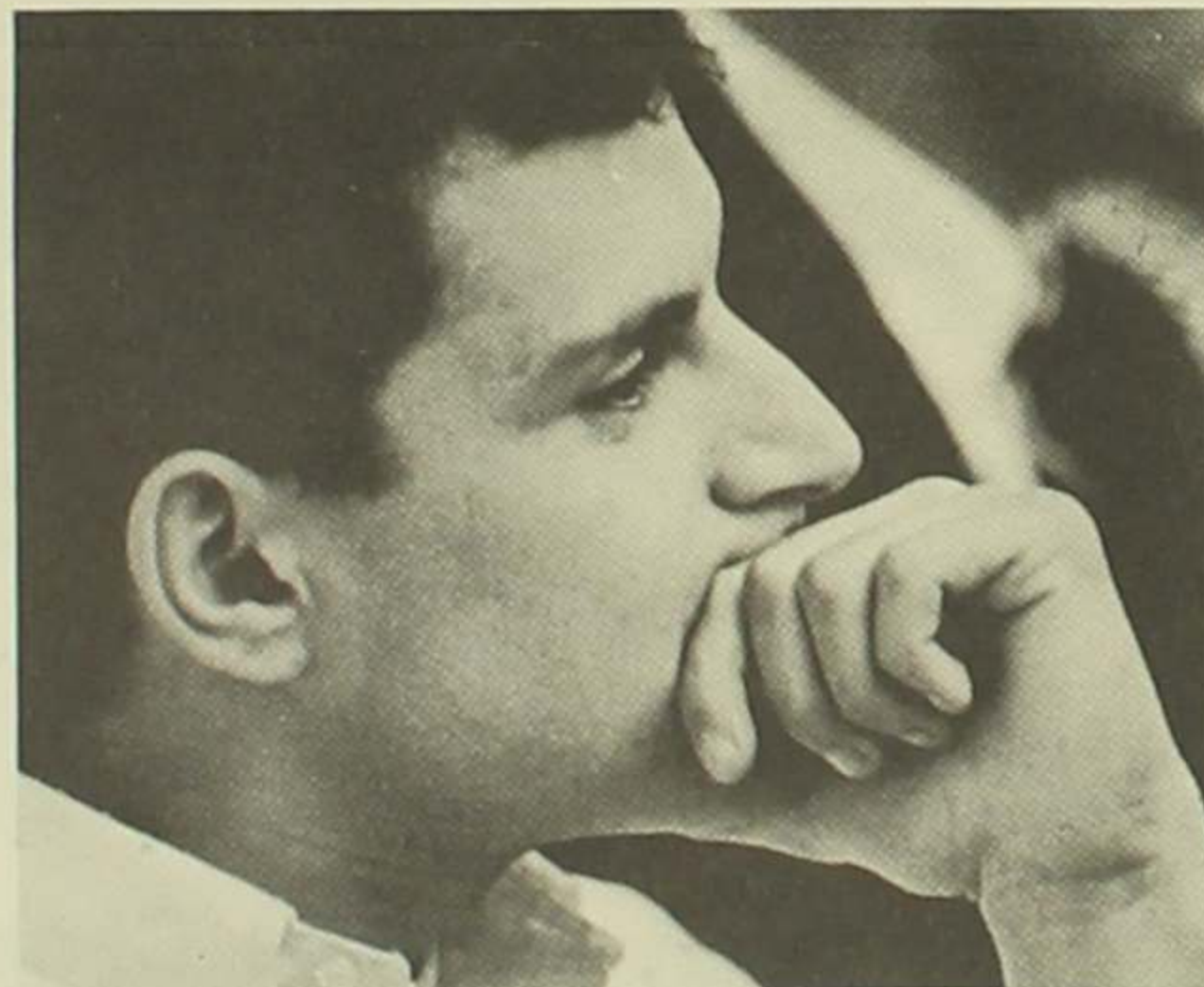
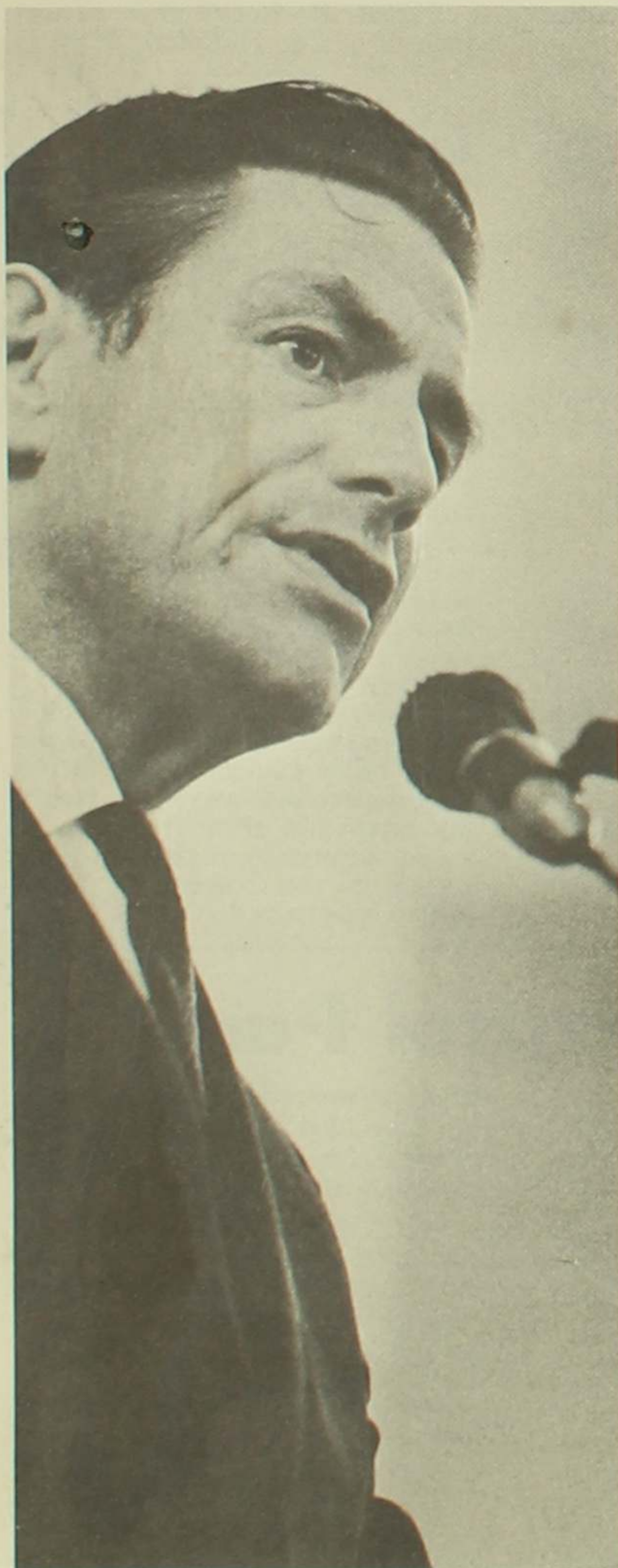
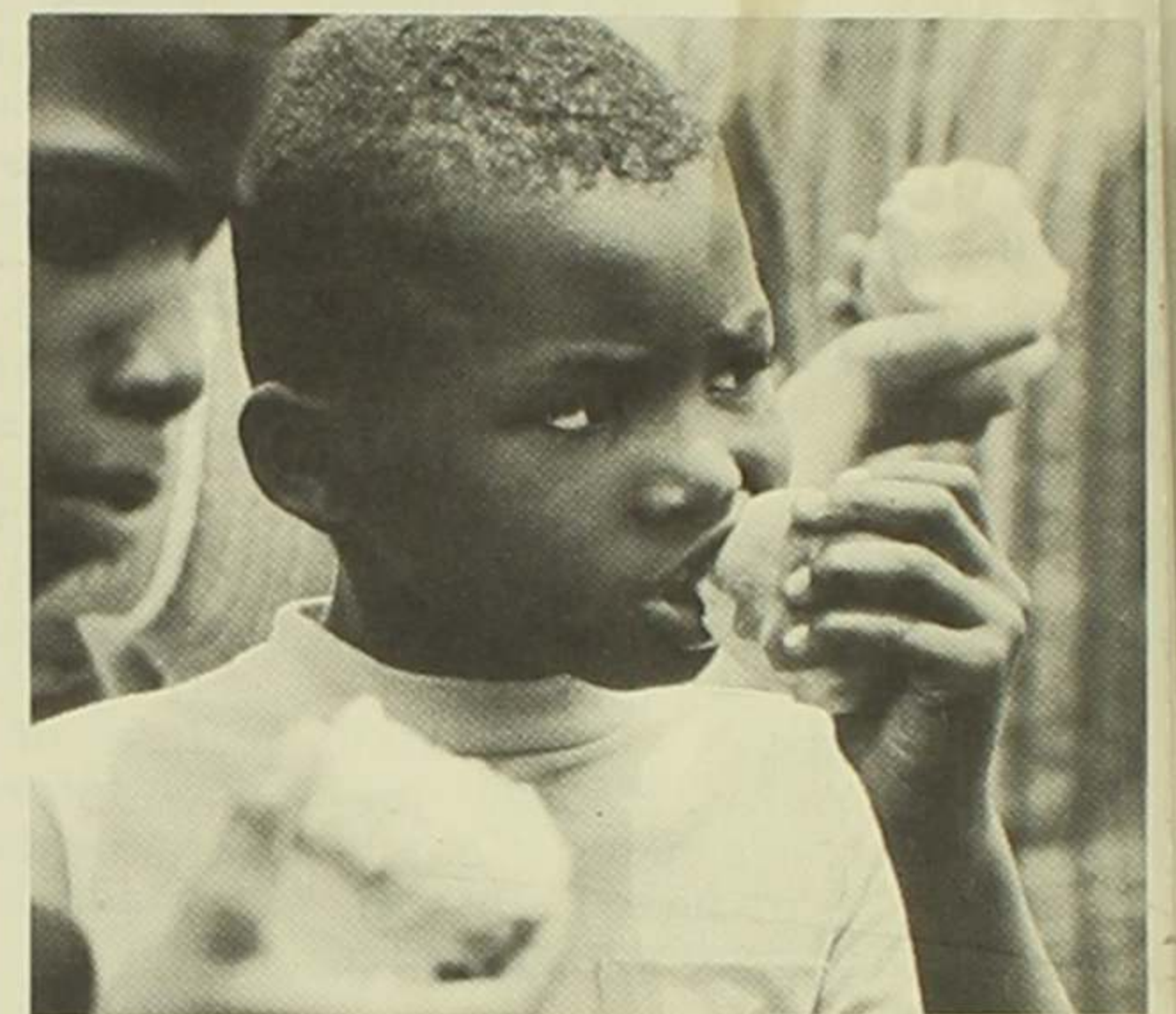
The disgrace of poverty is very much a political issue. The Poor People's Crusade to Washington, D.C. is now history. The poor tried to awaken America's conscience. One of the last of 700 or so photos by Jim Pickrell (top right) shows a foot-weary lady and two friends who had also marched in support of the cry from the poor.

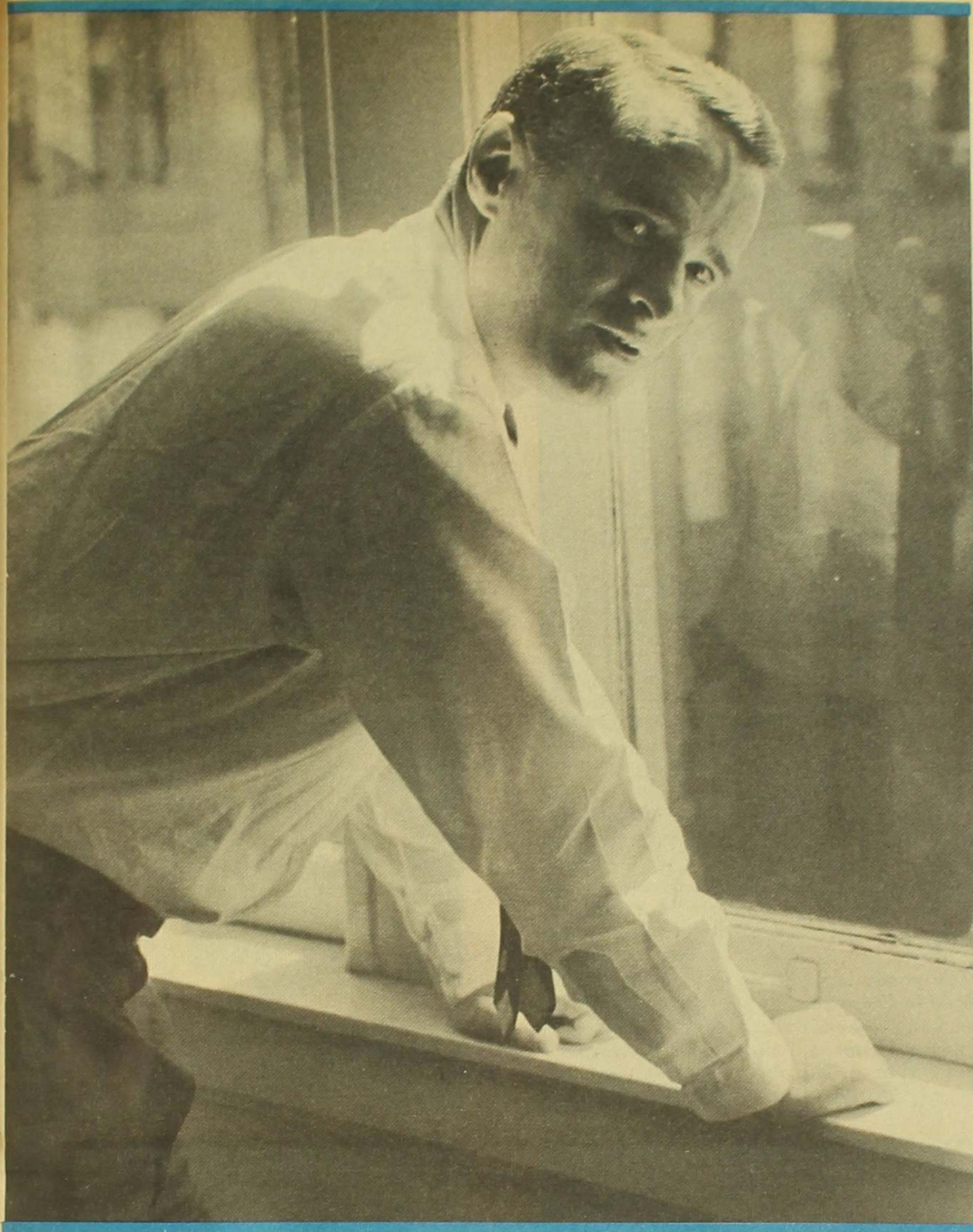
At right, a face from Watts, Calif., by Gene Daniels. His future will also be decided on Nov. 5.

Millions of America's young people are becoming increasingly involved in politics—for they know that their futures will be determined by the quality of people they elect to public office.

And quality is an apt term to describe Iowa's Gov. Harold Hughes, below left, endorsed by just about everybody in his race this year for the U.S. Senate. Hughes was photographed by Black Star's George Cealla at a Des Moines rally for young voters, some of whom are pictured below listening to the governor.

The young lady, below right, is deeply involved in Project 21, an organization of first-time voters who are supporting another high-caliber candidate for the Senate, California's Alan Cranston. The photo was taken by Jack Eyerman of Black Star in Los Angeles.





Missouri's Tom Eagleton:

"He's a Stand-Up Guy"



Liberals across Missouri have a courageous standard-bearer in the race for U.S. senator. Marching at his side is the UAW

St. Louis-born Thomas F. Eagleton bears several badges of honor.

One, from the nationally respected St. Louis Post-Dispatch, says:

"Tom Eagleton is a progressive, running for the Senate at a time when a wave of reaction is sweeping the country. In these circumstances, it might have been a temptation for Mr. Eagleton to abandon his principles and join the pack of politicians who seek to exploit the public sense of frustration.

"That he has not done so is the highest recommendation for his nomination."

He's become the pride of UAW members and most other workers across the state and UAW Region 5 Director Ken Worley says: "He's a stand-up guy. We're lucky. He'll make an outstanding senator."

The 40-year-old, handsome Eagleton graduated with honors from Amherst College in 1950 after a three-year stint in the Navy. Three years later, honors came again, this time from the Harvard Law School.

He ran for circuit attorney of St. Louis in '56 and was elected with a majority of better than 75,000. He married the same year. After four years as circuit attorney, he entered the race for attorney general of Missouri and—with the strong backing of the UAW and other liberal organizations—overcame the limited statewide exposure he had had and won by 283,832 votes.

Eagleton was elected lieutenant governor in 1964 by a majority of more than half a million votes. At 35, he was the youngest man ever elected to that high state office.

Early this year, with the winds from the radical right beginning to blow in strongly from the south, Eagleton felt he had to lay everything on the line to keep Missouri liberal and progressive. He challenged the 60-year-old incumbent Senator Edward Long and Dixiecrat businessman True Davis and ran up an impressive plurality.

A year earlier he pointed out: "We cannot continue being the policeman for all the world." He advocates an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and says priority should be given to reaching a ceasefire agreement at Paris, phased or immediate. He does not favor unilateral withdrawal.

A winner of the St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee Award in '60 while still St. Louis' circuit attorney, he became suspicious of the catchwords "law and order" as a method of stirring up latent racial hatred or providing an excuse to deny civil liberties.

"Law and order," he says, "is not a complete slogan for a democracy. To those of us who cherish liberty, the slogan should be: law and order—with justice."

He is a supporter of Federal policy to stimulate action through incentive programs to save our cities: adoption of the Heller plan—by which the Federal government would return to the states a certain percentage of taxes for state use. And for Missouri's many small farm owners, he supports Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale's proposals for "farm bargaining to permit the individual farmer to have a voice in the price of his products."

His next badge could well read: "U.S. Senator."

Gov. Harold Hughes: Iowa's Man for the Senate



A man of contrasts, this Harold Hughes.

A small-town boy, he grew to be Iowa's champion of those condemned to live in urban ghettos.

A one-time crack soldier, he is a devoted "dove" on the war in Vietnam and for de-escalation in the cities of America.

A dedicated hunter and sportsman (and owner of some 40 guns), he is a firm advocate of gun registration and regulation.

And a staunch, courageous liberal, he is the first of his party—the Democratic—to be elected three times as governor in what was considered a conservative state.

And now in 1968, Harold Hughes, outspoken champion of liberal causes, defender of the poor, the small farmer, the worker, the small business man, the young, the aged, figures to buck successfully what some predict may be a conservative trend in the midwest this year and become the junior United States senator from the State of Iowa.

Iowa-watchers say that his record—as a vote-getter (he holds the record for the largest majority ever given a candidate for state-wide office) and as an enormously popular and successful governor and administrator of the state's affairs—makes him the favorite in the race this year.

Harold Hughes was born in Ida Grove, a tiny community in the western part of Iowa, 46 years ago. In high school, he was what used to be known as a BMOG or Big Man on Campus. He played the tuba in the all-state band, was the Iowa high school discuss champion and an all-state guard on the football team.

He wanted to go to college, and did, but left to get married and go off to war.

Hughes ended up an infantryman in the U.S. Army and slogged through victorious Allied campaigns in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Nazi bullets didn't stop him but a bout with malaria and yellow jaundice did and he was returned stateside where he was mustered out of the service.

He got a job as a truck driver, later became manager of a trucking company and, after a short time, representative of the state trucking association.

It didn't take Hughes long to learn that the three-man Republican state commerce commission took a dim view of the problems of small truckers. His complaint to Democratic Governor Herschel Loveless led to his decision, (on the advice of the governor) to run for the commission himself. He did and as is usual with Harold Hughes, he won.

That was in 1958 and in the next four years, he showed the character of his leadership as a crusading member—and for four years as chairman—of the Iowa Commerce Commission.

Then came the run for the big prize—the governor's chair—in 1962. At the age of 40, he became the only Democrat elected to state office.

He began that year constructing a record that is unmatched in the state's history. He persuaded voters to reject a legislative reapportionment plan that favored only rural groups; he fought the state's odious right-to-work law; he tripled state aid to grade and high schools; he led the fight for withholding of the state income tax; capital punishment was ended; mental health in Iowa became a matter of rehabilitation.

And so it is that this man of paradoxes and contrasts with a superb record as governor now comes before the people of Iowa seeking their support in his campaign.

Harold Hughes has always fought hard for what he believes in—and he has always won. Who is there to say he won't, again in 1968?



William Clark: The Man For Illinois



By DeWITT GILPIN
Region 4 Staff Writer

Former Illinois Governor Otto Kerner described William C. Clark "as the greatest attorney general in the history of the state," then did a double take at the banquet table podium.

He added: "Bill, I just realized what a great attorney general you must be. My father once held the job!"

Clark is now tackling what many observers regard as the biggest job in the 1968 U.S. senatorial campaign: he is out to unseat Senator Everett Dirksen, the Republican Party's most venerable cornball and gregarious defender of last century ideas.

Clark made one of his opening campaign speeches at the UAW Region 4 conference and told delegates: "What the senate needs is less so-called experts and more dedicated men and women like you and me who know and worry about people."

A youngish looking man of 43 with an Irish flair for politics in the Kennedy tradi-

tion, Clark isn't making an issue of Dirksen's 72 years, "only his old ideas."

Opposing Dirksen's ideas takes vigilance, however, because as Clark points out his opponent "has switched his position 45 times on basic foreign policy issues." The Dirksen tactic, according to Clark "is to oppose a controversial issue until it becomes popular and then vote for it." Examples of this include Dirksen's conversion to the civil rights law and the nuclear test ban treaty.

Clark is advocating a Vietnam bombing halt and giving the voters a clear choice of the peace issue between his position and that of super-hawk Dirksen.

According to the Chicago Sun-Times, Clark's peace stance has united dissident elements of the Illinois Democratic Party behind him and increased support for Hubert Humphrey.

Clark drafted the first Illinois anti-trust act and his record as a crusading attorney general contrasts sharply with the Bourbon-

ism of Dirksen. "My opponent," said Clark, "has always worked on behalf of the steel and oil interests."

Among Clark's accomplishments as Illinois attorney general was his sponsorship of the act to prevent consumer fraud and the creation under his office of a fraud bureau that has recovered more than \$2 million dollars for consumers bilked by deceptive sales practices.

Clark's campaign has the youthful modern touch complete with college students, guitars and mini skirts.

He has also changed the pace of Illinois campaigning by using canoes, buses, trains, airplanes and a paddle wheel river steamer to meet the voters.

He tells them about his "bill of rights for the poor" which includes "the right to a meaningful job, a liveable income, good health, a complete education and a decent home."

The myth of Dirksen's viability as a senator is challenged by many Illinois politicians, among them Congressmen Sidney Yates who might have beaten him in the 1962 senatorial race if the Cuban missile crisis hadn't given Dirksen an opportunity to declare his support (temporarily) for President John F. Kennedy.

"Aside from foreign policy where he's been lucky and agile," Yates said, "Dirksen's record on domestic issues hasn't changed much since he opposed Social Security."

Clark's energetic campaigning and his exposure at the Democratic convention (he voted for Senator George McGovern for President) is exploding the theory once pushed by insiders that "he's a nice guy with a beautiful wife who was picked to lose."

Clark was slated with the support of Mayor Daley, a man who has lived politically with such opposite types as both Adlai Stevenson and Otto Kerner, and to whom the name of the game is winning. The fact is that Clark led all Democratic state candidates in the 1964 election, winning the attorney generalship by 520,418 votes.

He also polled more votes than Dirksen in the 1968 state primary.

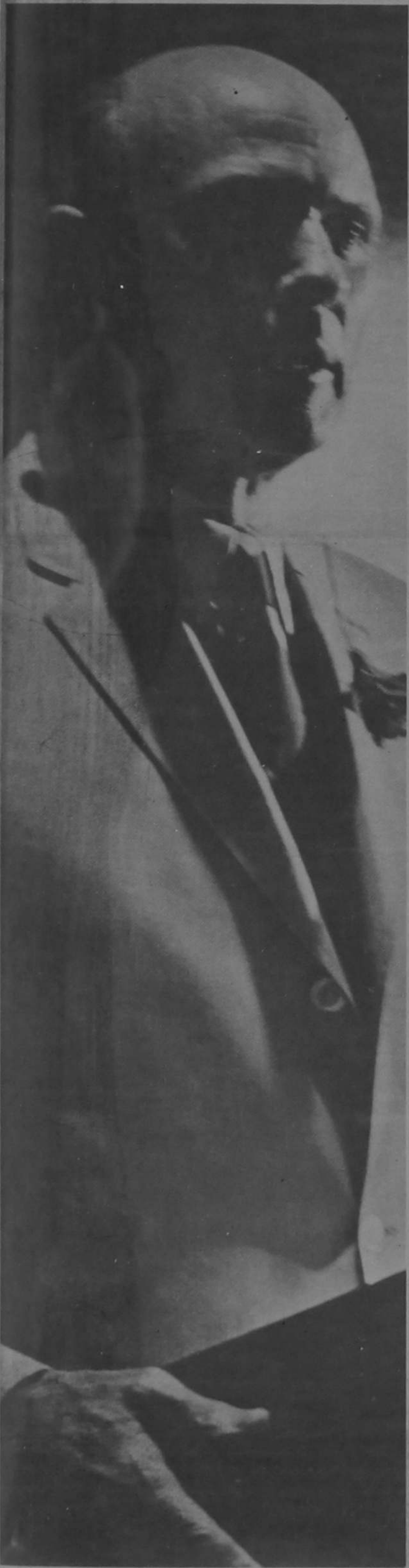
When Clark declared legislative war on consumer frauds, cheating charities and price-fixers he was told by some old party pros that it might cost him votes. But his audacity paid off in election to three terms as a state representative, one term as a state senator and two terms as attorney general.

Clark's philosophy is that everyone is an individual with the right to his own ideas and he resists being labeled himself and dislikes pinning labels on other people.

"We've overemphasized everything with labels," he said. "We call people hawks and doves, hippies and yuppies, blackie and whitey. These labels have only made our differences more intense, harder to resolve. Until we understand that the label American is woven out of the fabric of all our people the strange divisive obsession that grips the land will not end."

To UAW members at factory gates, Clark says: "Give me the same support you gave Walter Reuther in the contract negotiations and we'll both win."





Alan Cranston: Man for California

First-time voters, like these Project 21 members; and the think-young, think-dynamic members of UAW are working to elect a thinking senator

California is a state with remarkable achievements and remarkable problems.

Its economy is as great as its size; separated statistically from the rest of the U.S., it would by itself rank fifth among the nations of the free world.

In just seven years, 1.3 million new jobs have been created in California. The Golden State also is where the battle for justice and dignity for the disenfranchised farm workers began because, despite an immense industrial growth, it still maintains its position as America's leading agricultural state.

But the statistics of growth and prosperity are shadowed by evidence of poverty, shattered family units, loss of productivity and loss of pride.

To more than a million Californians, the Golden State isn't very golden. And since the number of employables grows by 200,000 each year, the problems of unemployment continue to worsen.

California sends more young people to college and to plates of employment than any other state. It also sends more to the unemployment lines and to Vietnam. Its complex problems demand responsible solutions in every branch of government.

That is why UAW in California enthusiastically supports Alan Cranston's candidacy for the U.S. Senate on the Democratic ticket.

Cranston served as state controller for eight years and still holds the record for the

highest vote majority ever accorded a candidate for state office.

An alumnus of California's Stanford University, the 54-year-old Cranston also has experience in Federal government, having served in the Roosevelt Administration. Prior to his Washington service he was an international reporter and magazine author.

Overriding issues in the California campaign are peace at home and in Vietnam. Cranston has made his positions clear: "The arrest and conviction of lawbreakers doesn't solve the problem of equal justice, of equal opportunity, of rebuilding our cities.

"And the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam by American troops will not solve the political complexities in Southeast Asia.

"The realistic fact of life is that the principle of violence is not a cure for violence," Cranston says in sharp contrast to the crack-down approach of his conservative Republican opponent.

In a state where the population includes the very wealthy and the very poor, millions with jobs and a million with no jobs, the people need senatorial leadership that understands the reasonable role of government in helping meet the reasonable needs of people.

California has America's biggest state economy—Cranston is pledged to its continued building.

California has also America's biggest welfare rolls—Cranston is pledged to policies designed to provide jobs for all who need them.

