

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.
—George Washington's copybook

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Reply to President: Hike UC, Halt Taxes

AMC Clergy Okay with Us

The UAW has asked all auto companies to accept, as guide to the "ethical aspects of 1958 collective bargaining," a panel of 10 clergymen originally chosen for that purpose by American Motors Corp.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther made this proposal last week to the heads of all automotive corporations. Noting that the 10 clergymen had been selected by American Motors without consulting the UAW, Reuther said "this fact alone should lay to rest many wholly unfounded fears that they may be biased in favor of the union."

The UAW leader suggested that the panel of clergymen be assisted by a bipartisan group of economists, one chosen by each company and an equal number by the union. The economists would not be members of the panel, he stressed, but simply expert consultants.

Up to Panel

"All procedural details would be left for decision by members of the clergymen's panel," Reuther went on. "The UAW would prefer . . . public hearings, but this is a matter we would leave to the judgment of the panel."

In the same way, he added, it would be up to the panel whether it would issue findings, or whether individual members would be free to do so.

In making the proposal, Reuther referred to the moral obligations of both labor and management to exercise their

Continued on Page 8

Demand on Chrysler:

Work Us 40, Lay Off Rest

A full 40-hour week for all Chrysler workers required to meet production needs and layoffs, in strict order of seniority, for the others will be demanded by the UAW to counteract the corporation's continuing policy of short days and short weeks.

This two-point demand was placed before the Chrysler conference (see above) by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, speaking for the union's officers and the hospitalized Norman Matthews, vice president and Chrysler department director.

Nearly all the 64,000 Chrysler

workers now employed are on short weeks, Mazey pointed out.

"At the Dodge Main plant, for instance, several thousand have been averaging just 11 hours a week — and have been taking home less than half of what they'd get if they were laid off and collecting unemployment compensation and SUB," he said.

The average for 11 hours, Mazey said, was \$24.75. Unemployment compensation and SUB would total \$58.50. Even 20 or 25 hours a week, now worked by thousands across the country, nets less than the layoff total, he added.

Continued on Page 8



'How many are now — uh — temporarily inactive in the — uh — economic readjustment?'

UAW President Walter P. Reuther yesterday (Sunday) urged President Eisenhower to press for two immediate measures to meet the growing economic crisis—federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation and the power to invoke a temporary moratorium on income tax withholding. The proposals were in response to a letter from Eisenhower declining to call a national conference on unemployment as suggested by the UAW special convention.

McClellan Calls, UAW Is Ready

WASHINGTON—The long-awaited McClellan committee hearings on the Kohler strike and other matters affecting the UAW will open here today (Monday).

President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and others will be on hand with full documentary reports. The UAW officers have repeatedly expressed complete willingness to appear and answer all questions, whether about personal or union affairs.

Right-wing Republicans on the committee, especially Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, have hinted that a probe of UAW would produce "startling" facts. The truth will emerge this week.

The UAW program was sent to the President Feb. 3 (Solidarity, Feb. 10). Eisenhower replied Feb. 12, acknowledging the importance of the current slump, pledging that "every sound avenue of action is being explored" but arguing that "it is very important . . . not only to take the right steps but to avoid taking wrong ones that can only hinder where they seek to help."

Hope He's Right

Eisenhower also referred to his economic statement, issued the same day his letter was written. The statement was optimistic, predicting a pickup by next month.

The UAW, Reuther wrote, hopes "most earnestly" that Eisenhower's confidence will be justified by events, but sees no reason to expect it.

The union is not alone in this opinion, he went on. Philip M. Talbot, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, described the Presidential forecast as "possibly a little over-exuberant as to timing," he noted; while Dr. Arthur Burns, one-time chairman of Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors, said the recession would be ended "only by massive government intervention."

Continued on Page 7

Chrysler Tactics Rile Delegates

Nearly 200 delegates from UAW Chrysler locals across the land gathered in Detroit for two days of day-and-night sessions on non-economic demands to be presented to the corporation when bargaining opens six weeks hence.

Hanging like a pall over the conference were heavy layoffs throughout the company; widespread short workweeks that have eaten into the in-

come of some 30,000 Chrysler workers, and company-forced production standards disputes which have brought UAW-Chrysler relations to basement level.

Every delegate was aware of what the UAW called Chrysler "guerrilla warfare" being waged almost openly at the Dodge Main plant here. Every delegate reported on company skirmishes on production standards back home.

Guesswork Hit

"But the corporation has made the real battleground at Dodge Main where it knows it can most vitally affect the entire corporation, where it can force a halt to all Chrysler pro-

duction because the corporation doesn't need and doesn't want production anywhere," said Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler department.

The UAW, said Hughes, has worked its way out of one pile of production disputes

Continued on Page 8



ABSENCE of Vice President Norman Matthews from the Chrysler conference is discussed by his administrative assistant, Art Hughes (left) and Joe Boyd of Local 122, Kent, O. Illness forced the union's Chrysler director to miss the meeting for the first time in memory. Another photo on Page 8.

Next: Strike Fund

Next week we'll give our magazine features a rest in favor of something of even greater interest—a complete, local-by-local and region-by-region account of strike fund expenditures in the last three years. We'll also have easy-to-understand details on the new strike benefit plan. A booklet containing the same facts was so popular at the special convention that UAW's officers were convinced that all of you would like a first-hand look.

Smeebens Bill Carries That Funny Smell

LANSING—A Hitler-type law which would deny Michigan union members their democratic right to build a strike fund is the latest anti-labor proposal to be introduced in the Michigan legislature bearing the name of senator John P. Smeebens, Republican of Coldwater.

Smeebens has already identified himself with bills which would deny unionists their political and economic rights and would imprison members for terms up to three years.

The latest would ban the right of unions to vote assessments. The move would strip union conventions and delegates of any power to protect the union against economic onslaught by corporations, and would reduce unions to defenseless debating societies.

Co-Sponsored

Smeebens, a 32-year-old manufacturing executive, who has been in public office only since January, last week co-sponsored a bill which would force unions to incorporate. The bill would arrest unionists who fail to incorporate or who meet for the purpose of incorporating. Also outlawed would be secondary boycotts of scab-made products, such as Kohler. A three-year jail sentence would await anyone who advocated such action.

The measure would also jail and fine any union member who violates "any other penalty." What that catch-all means, is not clear.

Another Republican-sponsored measure before the state senate would ban unions from participating in politics and citizenship activities. A Republican-sponsored attempt to deny UAW members this right was defeated in federal court last year.

Hinge Swings Wide to UAW

YPSILANTI — By an overwhelming margin the workers at the Extruded Hinge Company have chosen the UAW in an NLRB-conducted election and swung the door wide to bargaining for a top notch contract.

Left standing outside was the International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers union, which again failed to muster any support in an election contest where it faced the UAW.

The NLRB-announced results of the voting were 73 for the UAW, two for the Iron Workers and eight for no union.

The resounding victory for the UAW was another in a series where it has faced the iron workers union, which, of late has attempted to organize workers in plants normally considered to be within the jurisdiction of the UAW.

Leading the drive was Region 1A Co-Director Joe McCusker.

Malco Signs Up —Now All UAW

Vice President Richard Gosser, director of the competitive shop department, and Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris, have announced signing a contract with Malco of Michigan, Inc. The firm is a fabricator of storm doors and windows which recently undertook operations in the Detroit area.

Malco products are made from aluminum prepared and extruded by UAW workers in Region 4, and therefore represent 100% union-made products.



GM CONFERENCE REPORT is big item on agenda at meeting of these GM workers in Pontiac. Members of Locals 594, 596 and 653 gathered at the Local 653 hall on Feb. 15 to hear first-hand report on UAW's '58 bargaining demands.

Jobless Proposals Show Who's Dem, Who's GOP

Next time somebody outside the labor movement asks you why union members in Michigan seem to prefer Democrats over Republicans, tell him about the two bills on unemployment compensation which have just been introduced in the state legislature.

One, sponsored by Republican state senator Robert E. Faulkner (Coloma), would make it tougher for workers to get such benefits and easier for employers to pay lower taxes.

The other, sponsored by Democratic state representative Joe Kowalski (Detroit), would increase benefits to the jobless and liberalize many of the present law's provisions.

An analysis of the two bills by experts of the UAW's unemployment compensation department showed the following:

Faulkner's bill would:

- reduce contribution rates paid by employers—
- make it harder for jobless workers to draw up to 26 weeks of benefits by requiring 44 credit weeks instead of the present 39—
- make it still harder to draw benefits by requiring that an individual must have earned more than \$20 a week for not less than 20 weeks before he becomes eligible for benefits. The present law requires earnings of only \$15 for 14 weeks.

Faulkner's bill would particularly hurt those who were on short work weeks or temporary layoffs prior to a permanent layoff.

The intent of the Faulkner bill, the experts say, "is to reduce taxes to the employer and to make it more difficult for workers to qualify for benefits."

On the other hand, the Kowalski bill would, among other things,

- increase weekly benefits for the jobless by allowing payments of 50% of a worker's normal wage, plus \$5 for each dependent, with top benefits not to exceed two-thirds of the state average wage—
- help reduce the contributions of small employers—
- give all eligible workers at least 26 weeks of benefits—
- not reduce benefits to those on pensions—
- eliminate the waiting week
- make it possible for those working for large corporations to get benefits during a strike at another plant in the chain unless the worker's own plant is also struck.

First for URW

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—The United Rubber Workers have broken into the Puerto Rico area with organization of the Moda Shoe Corporation in Aguadilla, P.R. This is the first time that the union has set up a unit outside of continental United States.

The story at left is just another example of what UAW President Walter P. Reuther has been telling political writers for some time. When asked why UAW members endorse so many Democrats for office, Reuther usually replies that "the UAW is not tied to any one party, but it gets harder and harder to find a good Republican."



Vice President Leonard Woodcock tells Pontiac GM workers that bargaining demands voted at special convention remain the union's goal for coming negotiations.

GOP Kickback UAW Members In Teeth

LANSING — The Republican controlled senate, following the lead of the Senate Business Committee, has rejected R.F. White's appointment as state labor commissioner because of his UAW background.

Appointed by Gov. William Milliken in November, White was looked upon as an administrator who would modernize the state's 1908 labor laws.

In debate, White was defeated by Sen. Basil Brown (D., Detroit) who reminded the senate that it had been the policy for years to appoint a labor man to head the labor department and industrial men to industrial departments.

Reject Unionists

Making no bones about his dislike of unions, Sen. Ed Hutchinson (R., Fenwick) chairman of the committee made it clear that he would not select anyone who comes from the UAW ranks as being "proper" for the job.

He indicated he would blow them out as fast as they were appointed.

In addition to the general hostility of Hutchinson and his cohorts, White drew the fire of Republicans recently when he turned down a demand by Senator John Smeebens (R., Coldwater), to issue an illegal permit for a minor or face a fine or a jail term on the senate floor.

White refused, saying, "I got to follow the law regardless of the pressure."

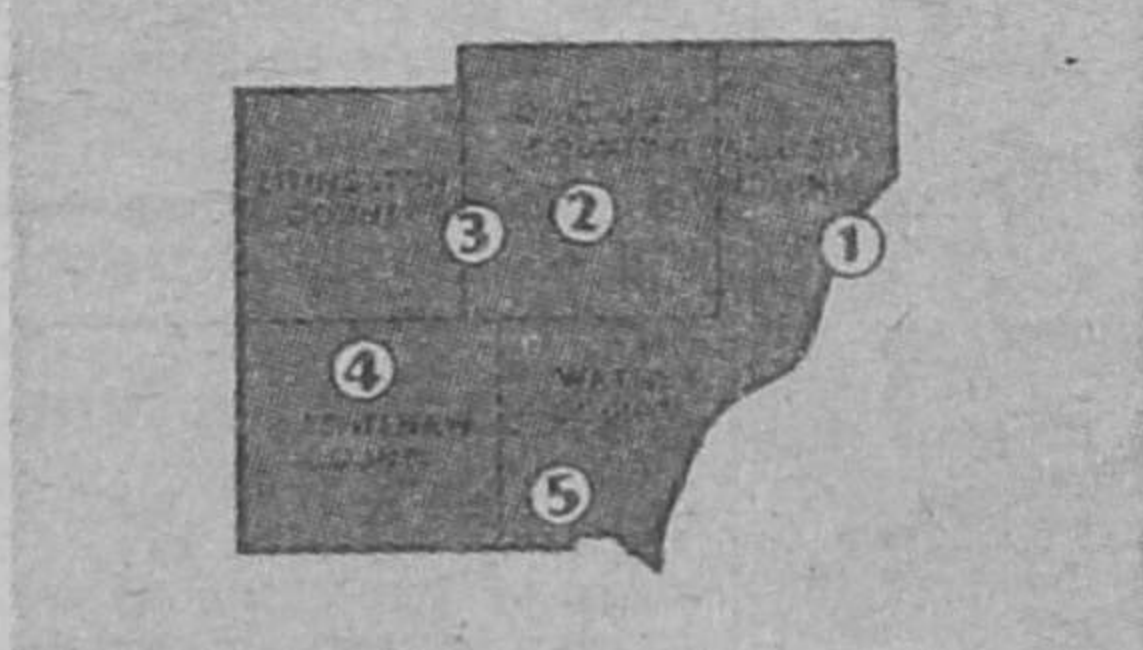
During the senate debate Smeebens did not take the floor.

Madar Warns of Park Fund Cuts



METROPARK GUIDE

- 1 METROPOLITAN BEACH
- 2 MARSHBANK METROPOLITAN PARK
- 3 KENSINGTON METROPOLITAN PARK
- 4 DEXTER-HURON METROPOLITAN PARK
- 5 LOWER HURON METROPOLITAN PARK



HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY
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WANT A GUIDE to the parks and recreation areas nearby to residents in southeast Michigan? You can have the complete road map and guide free by writing to: Metropark Guide, Solidarity, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

With budget cutters casting around for areas to slash expenses, citizens must be alerted to protect their hard-won park and recreation facilities from fund or service cuts, warns Olga Madar, UAW director of recreation and commissioner on the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority.

Recreational services, during a time of budget tightening, are usually the first slashed, Madar warned, as was proven by the recent battle in Detroit over cuts in school recreation programs and a camp for retarded children.

In Southeast Michigan, she pointed out, residents are particularly fortunate in having a five-county recreational organization, which has come a nationally-admired system of five recreation areas worth millions of dollars and providing leisure time pleasure for millions of Michigan residents.

Fear Slash in Funds and Services

Supporters of the authority are fearful that attempts will be made to sidetrack its funds and attempt to push onto the authority jobs which rightfully belong with other agencies.

Among the prime movers in the original movement to set up the Huron-Clinton authority were the UAW and the state CIO.

Since its organization after a state-wide referendum, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority has purchased and developed the Metropolitan Beach in Macomb County, Marshbank Metropolitan Park in Oakland County, Kensington Metropolitan Park in the Livingston-Oakland County area, Dexter-Huron Metropolitan Park in Washtenaw County and Lower Huron Metropolitan Park in Wayne County.

Suitable Land Becomes Scarcer

With suitable land steadily diminishing, the authority is moving rapidly to acquire as many sites as possible before the five-county area is fully built up. The authority is presently purchasing land in the Rochester area for the new Stony Creek Metropolitan Park and it constantly improving sites already acquired.

Due for opening this year is a new swimming pool in the Lower Huron Park, a part of \$620,000 spent in improvements in the one park during the last year.

Funds for the parks come from taxes of the citizens in the five counties. Wayne County, of course, contributes the largest sum of money and its citizens make the greatest use of the parks. A survey has disclosed that 70% of the visitors to Kensington Park and Metropolitan Beach are from the Detroit area.

State Merger Convention Opens in Test of Unity

GRAND RAPIDS—The eyes of the labor movement are on the Civic Auditorium here today as the AFL-CIO-ordered state merger convention gets under way. Banging down the opening gavel will be temporary chairman Joseph D. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president, joined by AFL-CIO vice president L. S. Buckmaster as temporary secretary.

The convention will be the testing of the AFL-CIO's authority to merge state and local affiliates which haven't come to terms on their own.

The former AFL and CIO labor bodies had their charters revoked earlier this month when George Meany, president of the united labor movement, ordered them to surrender their records. The convention call was then ordered.

Seating of Delegates

The convention's credentials committee will seat delegates from affiliates in good standing of the Michigan CIO Council and the Michigan Federation of Labor and to other locals, merged county councils and state councils of trade and industrial departments of the AFL-CIO.

The big stumbling block in Michigan has been the resistance of the Michigan AFL to merger with the larger state CIO. After the expulsion of the teamsters, attempts at merger broke down completely.

The teamsters organization will not participate in the convention.

The latest attempt by the MFL to avoid merger came on Feb. 1 when the group met in special session here to urge a boycott of the unity convention.

Unskilled Gibson IATC 'Negotiates' Wage Cut

GREENVILLE, Mich. — There is nothing skilled about the leadership of the Society of Skilled Trades, and the leaders of its International Association of Tool Craftsmen branch are something less than crafty.

The evidence is here at the Gibson Co., where the IATC negotiated a "verbal agreement" which is costing the skilled workers in the plant some 23c an hour.

The IATC "won" a 19c an hour wage increase, but paid this price to get it:

It gave up rest and wash-up periods, valued at nearly 17c an hour.

It agreed to a speedup requiring skilled workers to improve their efficiency by at least 10%. Value—nearly 25½c an hour.

That comes to 42½c an hour. Deduct the 19c "gain," and you get a net loss of 23½c an hour. But that ain't all, as the saying goes.

The IATC also did not get the increased pension and group insurance benefits the UAW members in the same plant have had since last September and it gave up a 20-minute paid lunch period.

In addition, it failed to get a cost-of-living escalator clause and many other benefits which are standard in UAW contracts.

To top it all off, the skilled tradesmen at Gibson won't even get the 19c they "won" in any week in which they don't meet the required 10% step-up in "efficiency." The IATC also agreed to let management hire "A, B and C tool and die makers."

In comparison, UAW members at the same plant got a 17c an hour wage increase and gave up nothing in working conditions and fringe benefits.

IATC representatives admitted publicly in a meeting in Kent county that the reason the Gibson agreement is verbal is that IATC didn't want it in writing for fear the UAW would be able to use it against the IATC.

You'll find UAW

EYE OPENER

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On your radio dial

Packard Men Urged to Call

Former Packard workers who have sufficient seniority to work at the Curtiss-Wright Utica Bend plant or who seek information on transferring, are urged to contact their local union, Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris announced.

Under terms of the UAW agreement with Curtiss-Wright, Packard workers are given credit for their full seniority, all accrued vacation credits and other benefits. The company is currently calling in former Packard workers in order of their seniority, if they have registered.

Workers seeking full information are urged to call Local 190 president Harry Kujawski after 4:15 at the hall, 5845 Mound Road, across from the plant.

Officers Elected

Newly elected officers for Local 150 were installed in ceremonies at the union's offices on Feb. 12. The new officers are:

Harry Kujawski, president; Camille Colson, vice president; Virginia Belanger, recording secretary; Eddie Dwornik, financial secretary; Marlin Howard, John Keefe and Frank Rusak, trustees; Gilbert Smith, sergeant at arms; Frank Moore, guide.



WASHINGTON REPORT direct to "eye-opener" and "shift break" listeners is given by Rep. John Dingell (D. 15th District, Detroit) in his congressional office. At left is Al Hamilton, UAW's Washington radio reporter.

Young Fogies Outdo Old — Ask 'Work' Law

no one can accuse the Young Republicans organization in the Midwest of having anything but fresh ideas.

Last week, at a meeting in Detroit, 100 Young GOPsters from 14 mid-western states "re-affirmed" their demand for a "right to work" law.

They thus put themselves at least three decades behind their fearless leader, President Eisenhower, and his administration, which has declared itself as being opposed to a national "right to work" law—on paper, anyway.

When Michigan state representative George M. Sallade, an Arbor bookshop owner, proposed approval of "right to work" laws, he was bitterly denounced as a "spineless" follower of UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Sallade is not connected with UAW and has never had the political support of organized labor in his area.

The man who was doing the denouncing and the most outspoken advocate of "right to work" legislation at the meeting was one David M. Molthrop, Toledo press agent and propagandist.

Molthrop once worked for a manufacturers' association in Ohio but was fired because his views were too extreme even for that conservative group.

He later sparked the drive of the Ohio Information Committee (OIC), an employer-financed group which prevented Ohio workers from getting higher unemployment compensation benefits and which stymied the UAW's efforts to permit introduction of supplemental unemployment (SUB) with unemployment compensation.

Sallade said Molthrop was a "paid propagandist peddling the same old half truths and allegations," and he accused him of saying Michigan was a "Soviet state."

Workers have demonstrated time and again in union elections that they want no part of "right to work" laws, Sallade pointed out. But his colleagues obviously did not listen.

Combat Insurance?

NEW YORK—A recommendation that "nurses flirt with male patients to aid their recovery" has been made seriously by the dean of a British medical school. He commented a pretty spokesman a number of New York nurses, all union members, "we might be persuaded, but only if we got special combat pay or premiums for the occupational hazards."

Two Dingell Bills To Help Jobless

WASHINGTON—Rep John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) has placed two bills in the Congressional hopper designed to aid the state's unemployed.

One calls for a boost in unemployment compensation benefits and the other would step up public works projects. The latter would re-establish the Public Works Administration (PWA) of New Deal days.

"I am afraid that unless action is taken promptly the misery of the depressed areas may be just the beginning," the Detroit Congressman said.

Jail Four in Swindle Of Detroit Jobless

What must surely rate as the meanest fraud of the year—exploiting the desires of the unemployed to get a job—was uncovered by Detroit police last week when they arrested four men on charges of operating a vicious confidence game.

The quartet, police say, was running a phony employment racket under the name, "Michigan Public Service League." The "league" was supposed to get those out of work a job within eight or 10 days, provided a \$30 "fee" was paid.

'Members' Complain

Police began investigating after receiving 19 complaints from "members" of the phony "league" who had never been placed in any job.

The four are officially charged with gross fraud and conspiracy. In recommending the warrant, Sam Olsen, Wayne county prosecutor, said: "In these times, preying on the unemployed is the worst kind of fraud." I hope this will be a deterrent to others with similar intent."

Those arrested are: Emmett S. Cunningham, 2435 Chicago; Wilbert S. Brown, 18644 Sunset; Clarence L. Klugh, 5598 Talbot, and Worthy Peoples, who gave his address as 1440 Taylor, all in Detroit.

Police described Cunningham as the president of the "league," with Brown as secretary, Klugh as bookkeeper and Peoples as field agent. They had been operating for several months, and 150 jobless workers had joined the "league" so far, police estimated, netting the "officers" of the "league" \$4,500.

Borrowed Money

Police said one jobless father of eight borrowed \$10 to get a "membership card" and a job, but was not given the card until he had paid the remaining \$20. Another unemployed worker pawned his TV set and one bor-

rowed money from relatives—to pay the fee.

The "league's" headquarters were at 215-223 Vernor west. Outside, police said, was a sign reading, "MPSL employment division downstairs."

"League members" were promised construction jobs and were told of the "league's" connection with a union. Police said the construction firm and the union had never heard of the "league."

All the "members" ever got for their "dues" was coffee, doughnuts and conversation, some of them said.

Cunningham and the others denied the charges, claiming they operated a social and political organization and never promised to get anybody a job.

'Extra' Medical Costs Led to CHA

Although most Americans have some form of health insurance, over \$8 billion in personal medical and hospital bills were paid out of pocket by individuals during 1956, Dr. F. D. Mott, Executive Director of Community Health Association told the Economic Club of Detroit.

The staggering medical cost—at a time when bills are hardest to meet—is one of the reasons CHA intends to provide complete coverage for hospitalization and for physicians' services in the hospital, the physician's office, and the home, Mott reported.

Such a comprehensive prepayment program coupled with group medical practice can bring about a dramatic reduction in the need for hospital care.

Plans elsewhere in the country emphasizing preventive and ambulatory care have drastically cut the number of days their members spend in hospitals. Mott attributed these results and others which mean better health to participants, to a "favorable medical care setting"—sound organization of medical services, the patients' ready access to personal physicians and specialists and the elimination of economic barriers to needed care.

Dr. Mott said the formation of CHA was a "requisite" to meeting changing needs in medical care.

What Is CHA?

Community Health Association was organized to make available comprehensive medical and hospital care to workers and their families in the Detroit area on a completely prepaid basis. Chairman of the CHA board of directors is President Walter P. Reuther. The board also includes Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Marion Macioce, vice president, Detroit Building Trades Council.

Uh-huh, Doc, I'm Hep to My Child

Due to the fact that I have three children who keep me pretty busy making peanut butter sandwiches, tying hair ribbons and sewing on buttons, I don't have time to read all the latest books on infant and child care.

JANE GOODSELL

Says:

adolescence.

I think I can truthfully say that I understand my children. I know why they act the way they do. I can't make them stop acting that way. But I understand why they are so impossible. It's because they're children, that's why.

Of course it isn't nearly that simple. Thirteen-year-olds drive their parents crazy for quite different reasons than three-year-olds do. But there is no problem, from the embryo stage to the hot rod stage, that hasn't been exhaustively covered by books on child psychology.

Understanding your child is the keynote of these books. Children, say the psychologists, are sensitive little creatures who must be dealt with gently and tenderly. Children must be understood.

If your two-year-old, for instance, won't put away his toys, the books will explain to you why he won't. After reading a couple of chapters on the development factor in



the third year of life, you will have gained new insight into the workings of the two-year-old mind. You will, of course, still have a roomful of toys to put away yourself. And—if you have allowed the child to roam while you were lost in bookland with some learned psychologist—you may have to redecorate the house.

But the books put everything on a higher plane. They make you realize that your child isn't deliberately trying to drive you out of your mind. That's just a by-product of the developmental process.

That is all very well. But it seems to me that, if it is so important for parents to understand their children, something should be done to help children understand their parents.

Why is there no handy guide book titled "The Parent from Twenty to Fifty" to give children some insight into the chaotic, perplexed, troubled minds of their parents?

All children know that their parents are unreasonable, illogical and impossible, but nobody has explained to them why this is so.

It is completely hopeless to write moralistic little texts exhorting children to obey their parents. No self-respecting child would pay any attention to as silly an idea as that. But perhaps it is not hopeless to prey on children's sympathies, to persuade them to pity their parents by understanding them for the helpless, hopeless creatures they are.

Parents probably can never win, but at least they might go down to more honorable defeats. I think it's only fair that my children should understand me if I understand them. I want to be sensitive and fragile too!

But Why Can't She Dig Her Mother?

Nevertheless, quite a lot of information has filtered through to me, and I can hold my own in any discussion of anxiety in two-year-olds and parental rejection during

YOU THINK you've got wardrobe trouble.

Suppose your clothing budget — your personal one, that is — for the whole year was a mere \$4,301. This is an average, of course. Some husbands who get in a full week's work can provide a little more.

A Detroit newspaper which

"Many top Detroit society women wear last year's clothes," the article sobbed in its opening sentence, "but still spend \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year on their wardrobes."

Of course, my dears, this doesn't figure in some of the



worries a great deal about the high cost of living recently struck this figure as the annual clothing bill for the city's society dowagers.

The paper wasn't scoffing either. The report was tinged with sympathy.

little niceties that really set off a dress.

"This figure doesn't include jewels," the story admitted, "who would want to hazard a guess on that." Who, indeed?

Not, you understand, that the girls in those old ramshackle tenements in Grosse Pointe and Bloomfield Hills would dream of trying to ape their betters.

"The goal is to have evidence of breeding to look lavishly expensive newspaper carefully read.

Maybe that's why some of whose office work for the —try to keep a sharp eye on this kind of shopping. Just like last year.

"The elite don't frequent buying binge per pointed out. They don't buy not more than two or three buying everything in one swoop."

But not rashly, stand. The girls around the Detroit Club do some planning, too.

"They don't buy everything, but they wardrobe over the year. Possibly on installment?

"For instance, the furs over a period of years might be able to include storage pairs." It's so trying those worn spots.

Of course, just who's likely to have a spell, they do occasionally indulge themselves in whims. Who doesn't can't be severely every minute.

"Full length miniskirt more popular here in most metropolitan areas. This little \$6,000

...and so is doing you

Of course, on a \$4,000 clothes budget you may not have to do much of your own ironing.

In that case, you can pass these tips and short-cuts on to your maid. After all, consideration for one's servants is the hall-mark of good breeding.

Unfortunately, these suggestions — culled from Mike Gore's "Encyclopedia of Household

Hints and Dollar Stretchers," Doubleday & Co., \$3.95 — don't include any instructions on the care of mink, chinchilla and sable.

Be that as it may, these ought to prove useful:

- Sprinkling small, flat pieces takes less time if all the pieces of similar size are shaken out and placed in a pile. It helps, too, if you sprinkle about every third piece, and then roll them all together smoothing the fabric as you go. Roll them tightly to help saturation.

- Large and long pieces such as tablecloths have a tendency to dry up quickly during ironing. To avoid this, pin a turkish towel to the ironing board to act as an envelope. Place these long items in the turkish-towel envelope and pull them out as you iron.

- To give a smart professional look to your tablecloths, remember to press the center crease only. All the other folds are best made by hand, since ironed creases don't lie flat on the table.

Such a Problem

item is the backbone of her fur wardrobe, augmented with stoles, scarves, capes, shrugs — in mink, chinchilla or sable."

The whole thing breaks down like this:

3 Dresses	\$ 600
Alterations	\$ 180
Suit (usually 1)	\$ 350
Alterations	\$ 60
2 or 3 Cloth Coats	\$ 450
2 Hats	\$ 140
5 Cotton Dresses	\$ 300
8 Skirts	\$ 240
8 Shirts	\$ 56
4 Bathing Suits	\$ 120
Lingerie	\$ 400
10 Pairs of Shoes	\$ 200
Furs	\$ 800
5 Pairs of Gloves	\$ 50
4 Handbags	\$ 200
2 or 3 Cashmere Sweaters	\$ 105
Costume Jewelry	\$ 50

Total \$4,301

There's one snag. Suppose you and your husband have to hit the road now and then. Sure complicates things for a girl when they close down the factory and your husband has to follow the job to a low wage area.

"Our 'traveling' society (and who isn't?) must keep two or three wardrobes going," the paper moaned.

"They include a 'summer' wardrobe of bathing suits, Bermudas and the like for Jamaica, Palm Beach and wherever else they may choose to spend our cold winter months."

There's another bad feature about this, too. A lot of these girls' husbands are Big

Three executives. That means, of course, these poor kids have to depend on 'profit-sharing' at the end of the year to finance these wardrobes, modest though they be.

And you and you and you know what GM's Harlow H. Curtice said about profit-



sharing: "This scheme is foreign to the concepts of the American free enterprise system."

What some of us have to do just to make both ends meet and keep a body decently clothed!



IRONING

- To iron embroidery properly, turn it face down on a turkish towel and then press on the wrong side. This brings out the depth instead of flattening it. You can also use the same method for braided trimming.

- Your collars getting shiny? Sponge them first with vinegar and then press them on the wrong side. No more shine.

- If hubby wants his trousers pressed in a hurry and you volunteer to do a professional job, you can get a knife-like crease by first using a damp cloth in the usual way. Then, before the cloth dries, you should replace it with a sheet of heavy wrapping paper and again go over the creases.

Private Insurance Firms

state's old-age assistance payments have been going for medical bills.

That's why many unions (including the UAW) and welfare organizations are backing Rep. Aime J. Forand's bill to provide hospitalization and surgical benefits for people getting social security, and for widows with young people as well as others over 65.

As might be expected, the American Medical Association is bitterly fighting the social security hospital-insurance idea. At its last convention, it branded this proposal—along with heart disease—as the major immediate challenges to the medical profession.

But the AMA has offered no alternative solutions to the problem.

Some policies sold to older folks pay benefits only if hospitalization is due to an accident. Because the elderly often can't afford more comprehensive illness insurance, they may buy such "accident" policies. But it would be wiser to buy a smaller amount of comprehensive insurance paying benefits for any illness, rather than insuring yourself only against accidents.

Another fooler sometimes hidden in some seemingly-cheap hospitalization policies is that they pay only daily hospital expense (such as \$10 a day) and little or nothing toward such miscellaneous expenses as operating room fees, anesthetics, medicines, laboratory service, etc.

Won't Protect Our Elders

In many illnesses—especially those involving surgery—the charge for the hospital room is only part of the expense. After a 10-day stay in a hospital, you might collect \$100 at the rate of \$10 a day and still have to foot the balance of a bill for \$300 or \$400.

Another major flaw in most commercial policies is the "elimination endorsement." When you apply, you have to list any illnesses for which you had medical attention the previous 10 years. The companies then stipulate in your policy that they will not pay benefits for these illnesses.

These, of course, are the very ones for which you need the insurance most.

Another tricky point is "contestability." The most dangerous policies make no stipulation about this at all. Any time the company wants to, it can test a claim for payment by questioning whether you listed the illness as an existing condition at the time of application.

Furthermore, most commercial hospitalization policies available to the elderly still are renewable only at the option of the company. This means that if you become ill, the company can cancel.

By contrast, the Forand proposal for bolstering social security, would provide up to 60 days a year of hospital care (including all services), an additional 60 days of nursing home care if needed, and complete surgical expense payment.

The cost to the average worker for this insurance for himself and his family would be only about 20-25c a week in additional social security tax with the employer putting up an equal amount.

Copyright 1958 by Sidney Margolius

But the Forand Bill Would

Older people need health insurance most, but they're just the ones who find it hardest to get.

Most insurance companies don't sell hospital and sickness insurance to the elderly. When they do, they charge high premiums or provide only limited benefits. Many group sickness plans covering wage earners stop when they retire.

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Says:

Result? Two out of three people over 65 don't have health insurance.

But older folks generally incur hospitalizations costs three times those of people under 65, and their surgical expenses are twice as heavy.

For instance, Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota has reported that 40% of his

Toledo Dances So Its Kids Can Play

TOLEDO—If you were to dig them out of UAW Local 12's files here, you'd find the first minutes of the Summer Camp Women's Guild are dated Jan. 19, 1949.

Among the other notations typewritten on that sheet of ruled notebook paper are a couple of sentences:

"A suggestion was made that we hold a dance for Valentine's Day. The entertainment committee will have a meeting and make plans for same."

By now that idea tossed around by the less-than-a-dozen women who founded the Guild has become an annual social event of Toledo. It attracts several thousand dancers and is attended by many local dignitaries. It has to be held in the city's Sports Arena, because that's the only hall around large enough to accommodate the throng.

But, then, nearly everything about the Guild has become big.

The membership roster now numbers 210, considerably more than the handful who showed up at that meeting called in 1949 by Vice President Richard T. Gosser, then UAW regional director.

That handful, by the way, consisted of Odessa Overy, Lucille Shaffer, Celia Kubacki, Betty Haugh, Mary Destazio, Emily Mathias, Mildred Clausen, Jennie Delaney, Helen Lower and Joyce Martin. From among them, Lucille was elected treasurer, a job she'd been more or less handling anyway. Not that there was much money in the till.

Today the officers are Jo Anne Cole, president; Loretta Schillinger, executive secretary; Jo Ann Holtfreter, financial secretary, and Marian (Pepi) Spies, recording secretary. There are also three trustees and 13 standing committees to arrange various activities of the Guild.

And the treasury of the Guild now?

Well, for instance, last year the Guild paid the fees so 549 children could attend Local 12's summer camp at Sand Lake, Mich. Figure it costs \$15 a week for each tyke and add it up yourself.

That annual number of children, by the way, has been rising by leaps and bounds the last few years. In 1953, it was only 62. The next year it rose to 106. The figure for 1955 was 105. Then in 1956 it really jumped—423.

That represents a lot of money. Especially when you consider that the monthly dues for a Guild member are only 25c. But that's where the annual St. Valentine's Day dance comes in. It's the principal source of Guild income.

Not the only one, of course. The girls also have their monthly bake sales, along with rummage sales and "white elephant" sales. The Guild also has patrons, who buy annual memberships.

But the Guild's contributions to the camp are not merely financial. The girls in the Guild have given constantly and generously of their time and work.



EVERYBODY has a hand in decorating the hall for UAW Local 12, Women's Guild annual Valentine's Day dance to raise funds so kids can camp.



BIG HEART, little girl, Denise Peksa, bursts out to sing Local 12 summer camp song written by a Toledo school teacher.



SERVICE IS IMPORTANT on the tennis court, too, as these three campers learn from Dale Roush.

From the camp's very beginning, they have helped to make the buildings more comfortable. Off their sewing machines have come towels, draperies and other furniture coverings and linens for the camp's three teepees, 22 cabins, dining hall and hotel.

The automatic dishwasher that does so much to ease the work of the camp's two cooks and six kitchen helpers was installed by the Guild. The big motorboat that hauls the squealing, delighted children around the lake was purchased by the Guild after 1956's successful dance.

The camp, which can house and entertain 250 children a week, is open each summer for about 10 weeks—five weeks for boys, five for girls. The season this year will run from June 20 to Aug. 30.

Supervision of the children (whose ages range from eight to 12) is thorough and careful. The director, Dan Pilosino, a Toledo high school athletic coach, has three assistants who oversee the children's play on the tennis court, at the skating rink or in the craft classes. Another man has charge of waterfront activities (there has never been a fatality in the camp's history).

The children are divided into groups of 10 according to age, with each cluster having its own counselor. A nurse is always in attendance, and a maintenance man sees to it that the facilities are kept in topnotch running order.

Before each child goes to camp, he can obtain typhoid shots at the city health center. If a complete physical exam is in order, that is offered by the Willys clinic.

Last but not least, if any little codger needs T-shirts, a bathing suit or tennis shoes before he clambers on the bus to camp, the Guild has those for him, too.

In keeping with the basic philosophy of UAW, there has never been any question of religion or race when the camp has considered applicants. The only queries made are about the parents' ability to afford the expense.

As the Guild dedication declares:

"If this nation is to continue to function as a true democracy, if it is to achieve the promise of a finer culture, then each of us must do all we can to lay the foundation upon which our youngsters can build . . ."

If some of Toledo's children grow up a little straighter, with a deeper appreciation of what it means to be a citizen of a free and mighty country—UAW Local 12's Summer Camp Women's Guild may well have had a hand in it.

Any UAW woman would do the same.



WASHINGTON CALLS, too. Rep. Lud Ashley drops by the dance to chat with fellow Democrats Grace Casey (left) and Noma Moss, entertainment chairman.



HELPING HAND Guild offers is symbolized by Jo Anne Cole, Guild president, and little Patricia Pinciotti.



TABLE CHAT absorbs (left to right) Jo Anne Cole, Marian Spies, Ruth Gosser and Janet Skeldon. They all helped make the dance the success it was—as their smiles ought to tell you.

Labor History in Pictures—II

DESPITE DEPRESSION and adversity, labor's concentration on a workable and effective national federation stayed strong through the 1870s. As the nation and its unions started getting back on their feet going into the 1880s the movement was renewed.

It led to a convention at Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1881, when 107 delegates representing militant unions, city councils and district and local assemblies met "to look after the legislative interests of trade unionists and to propagate the principles of trade unionism."

This was the founding of the American Federation of Labor, known at first as the Federation of Organized Trade Unions of the United States of America and Canada. One of its leading figures was Samuel Gompers (left), named president when the federation formally became the AFL in 1886. Gompers continued as president until his death in 1923.

Born in England in 1850, Gompers came to the U.S. when he was only 13. He went to work in a cigar factory and quickly became active in the cigar-makers' union. Much of his early learning was absorbed from the cigar factory system of reading aloud to the workers while on the job (upper right).

Another leader at that time was P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters. One of labor's foremost advocates of political action, McGuire proposed a labor holiday to a meeting of New York city's Central Labor Union in 1882. He suggested the first Monday in September.

The idea was taken up by the federation and by the Knights of Labor, and the holiday was soon established.

But the nation's first Labor Day parade (center) in New York firmly indicated the union's concern for progress for their members and for the community as well.



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

They're All Running Against Reuther

There's a trend among Republican candidates who've run out of arguments in unhappy 1958. Instead of campaigning against their Democratic opponents, they're running against Walter P. Reuther.

For example:

In Wisconsin, Republican Gov. Vernon Thomson declared he was a candidate for re-election because he doesn't want to see "the state capitol made into an annex to Solidarity House."

In California, U. S. Sen. William Knowland, a candidate for governor, declared:

"I do not intend to complacently allow California to become a satellite of Walter Reuther's political empire."

In Michigan, U. S. Sen. Charles Potter, up for re-election, complained to his followers that "Walter Reuther is out to exterminate me."

Meanwhile, Reuther just runs the union.

Two Ford Shutdowns Spur Union Remedy

The Ford Motor Co.'s decision to close two of its oldest assembly plants has brought a demand by the UAW for immediate application of the union's 1958 program for the protection of workers victimized by such decisions.

Ken Bannon, UAW Ford department director, served this notice on the company after the Buffalo, N.Y. and Somerville, Mass. units were doomed in rapid succession.

Both closings, Bannon pointed out, were admittedly based solely upon the narrow economic interests of the company, without regard to the fate of the workers or the communities.

Somerville Shocked

The UAW concedes it cannot and should not have the power to prevent plant closings, Bannon said, but it does believe the company has a responsibility to those who have served it. Thus the 1958 demand for moving expenses, carry-over, seniority rights, severance pay, etc. In the

present, special circumstances, he said, these terms should be put into effect at once.

The company edict came as a special shock in Somerville, where the 1,500 workers endured a long layoff last year on the basis of a company pledge that their plant would be converted to the production of the new Edsel (United Automobile Worker, August 1957). During the layoff the workers used up most of their SUB credits. Later the plant went back to assembly work.

Acceptance of the UAW program, Bannon said, would "alleviate the hardship and suffering which result from such management actions."

Next Council Meeting

MIAMI BEACH—The AFL-CIO executive council will hold its next meeting in Washington beginning April 29. The executive board, which consists of the presidents of all affiliated unions, will meet April 28 and will have for its special job discussion of labor legislation now before Congress. The council's summer meeting is scheduled for Aug. 18 at Unity House in the Pennsylvania Poconos, summer camp of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

Though the dollar volume of sales approached the record year of 1957, far fewer units (cars and trucks) were turned out. Thus the high dollar volume was made up of fewer sales at higher prices and the result was lower profits. The UAW—has consistently maintained that lower unit prices would stimulate sales, increase employment and yield better profits as well.

General Motors, for example,

UAW Says: Crisis Needs Two-Point Program Now

Continued from Page 1

"It is difficult to believe that the advisers upon whom you rely are giving you the economic facts in the present serious and rapidly-deteriorating economic situation," Reuther warned the President.

He cited an article from the authoritative Ward's Automotive Reports to the effect that car stockpiles, at present selling rates, were the highest in history, and that factory shipments could be halted for nearly three months without causing a shortage in consumer supply.

The key to corrective action, Reuther went on, is timing; a little now is better than a lot later. And since any corrective action takes time to prepare, preparations must be made at once.

Now or Never?

The UAW leader cited a New York Times report that the next 50 days will be vital in deciding the future course of the recession.

"We are appealing to you to lay the groundwork now, so that corrective measures can become effective without further delay if the March pick-up which you anticipate should fail to materialize," he wrote.

The UAW convention resolution included with his Feb. 3 letter, Reuther conceded, in-

cluded programs which would require many months to prepare. But the two points now advanced — federal minimum standards for unemployment benefits and the power to suspend withholding taxes—could be achieved quickly if Eisenhower put his influence behind them.

Nobody Moved

The first of these steps, Reuther said, would merely give practical force to recommendations the President has made in every one of his economic reports. However, in the past the administration has been content to ask the respective states to act.

After five consecutive years of such urging, "not a single one of the 51 jurisdictions with unemployment compensation laws — the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii — has yet come close to the standards you propose," Reuther pointed out.

After all, Reuther recalled, unemployment compensation was a federal creation in the first place; if it had been left to the states, "many if not most would still remain without unemployment insurance today."

Right If He's Not

A federal supplement to unemployment benefits would cost money, Reuther recognized; but if Eisenhower's forecast is cor-

rect, and there is an economic revival next month, the amount will be unimportant.

"If, however, your forecast turns out to be in error, enactment of the bill NOW would assure that substantial additions to the purchasing-power of the unemployed could begin soon after the March unemployment figures became available," he said.

As for the tax moratorium, Reuther said, the union is in accord with Dr. T. O. Yntema, an economist who is now a vice-president of Ford Motor Co. Yntema recently told a Senate subcommittee that an income tax moratorium, even if it excluded the higher income brackets, would cause the depression to "vanish like the mist under the sun."

Reuther did not suggest an absolute tax holiday, but merely standby power for the President to order it. He even suggested it might be limited to a three-month period and confined to the first \$5 or \$10 of weekly withholding taxes.

What Man Makes . . .

This, he said, would give Congress and the administration time to consider and enact whatever additional measures were needed to restore and maintain full employment and full production.

"We must never lose sight of the fact that recessions and depressions are man-made," Reuther went on. "What man makes he can unmake. This, I think, is recognized both in your letter to me and in your economic statement . . ."

"The crucial question that faces us is not whether we CAN reverse the present recession but whether we WILL do so before its hardships spread to more millions of families . . ."

Big Three Should Have Listened to Us

Sales and profit figures of the Big Three auto companies for 1957 suggest that this "second-best" year would have been better if management had taken the UAW's advice.

Though the dollar volume of sales approached the record year of 1957, far fewer units (cars and trucks) were turned out. Thus the high dollar volume was made up of fewer sales at higher prices and the result was lower profits.

The UAW—has consistently maintained that lower unit prices would stimulate sales, increase employment and yield better profits as well.

General Motors, for example,

reported 1957 sales of \$11 billion compared to \$12.4 billion in 1955. But only 3.9 million units were sold last year, compared to more than five million two years earlier. (These and other figures have been rounded off for easier reading.)

GM's average unit price in 1955 was \$2,500; last year it was \$2,800. Net profits fell from nearly \$1.2 billion to \$844 million.

It was the same story at Ford. Factory sales of almost \$5.8 billion were even better than 1955's \$5.6 billion—but only 2.2 million units were sold, compared to 2.6 million two years before.

Ford's average unit price went up from \$2,150 to \$2,600; its profits went down from \$437 million to \$283 million.

Chrysler's story is distorted somewhat because the company had a disastrous last quarter in 1955—the start of a collapse which threatened to wipe out the firm in 1956 and was ended only by the successful new designs the following year.

Because of these special circumstances, Chrysler's sales of \$3.6 billion in 1957, \$100 million more than in 1955, also yielded a rise in net from \$100 million to \$120 million. Unit prices went from \$2,195 to \$2,580.

All in all, though, the Big Three policy of selling fewer cars at higher prices not only was bad for workers and consumers; it left less for the stockholders, too.

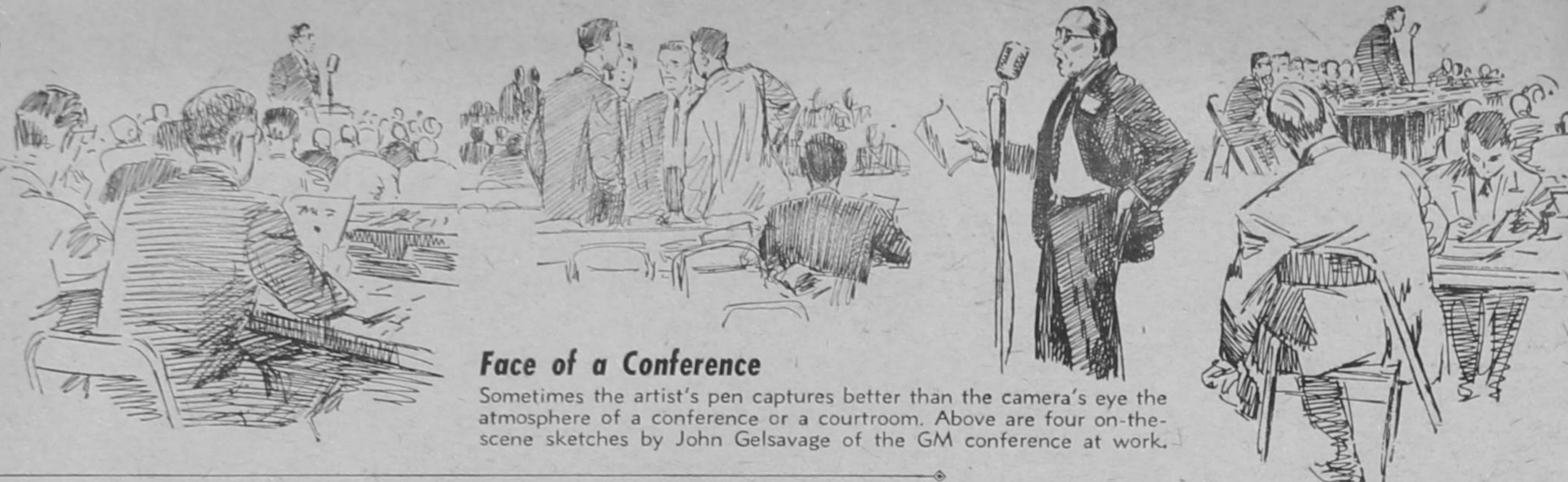
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Face of a Conference

Sometimes the artist's pen captures better than the camera's eye the atmosphere of a conference or a courtroom. Above are four on-the-scene sketches by John Gelsavage of the GM conference at work.

Skilled Trades Meet Biggest, Busiest Ever

CHICAGO—More than 1,000 delegates, visitors and staff members plus all six officers and the full UAW international executive board will be on hand for the sixth annual international UAW skilled trades conference beginning Thursday in the Morrison Hotel here.

Chrysler Tactics Anger Delegates

Continued from Page 1

only to be confronted with the same difficulties elsewhere. The term "guess-o-matics" will find its way into Webster's dictionary, said Hughes, as a result of Chrysler's "unorthodox way, completely foreign to the industry" of figuring what production standards should be. Even the company negotiators in the current talks have agreed much of their demands reflect guesswork.

Delegates showed determination to put "more teeth" into the contract where it relates to production standards. As Hughes put it, the union seeks "to remove production standards as the biggest single block to good relations" by bargaining based on facts, mutual understanding and mutual respect.

2-Point Demand On Chrysler Jobs

Continued from Page 1

In addition, Mazey charged, the company is violating the four-hour call-in pay provision of the union contract at Dodge Main, where for a month workers have been sent home after only two or three hours.

Said Mazey: "The corporation will get this proposal of ours in writing in the next day or two. If the corporation fails to meet its responsibilities, if it fails to meet this two-point demand, then the UAW may be left with no recourse but the courts to protect our workers' equity in their own SUB fund and compensation, and to get our rights under the contract which Chrysler is violating."

Ford Talks Set; None at 'Home'

Contract negotiations with Ford Motor Co. will begin March 31 in the Ford administration building in Dearborn, Ken Bannon, UAW Ford director, announced last week. Later they will shift to a downtown Detroit hotel.

The "home - and - home" plan, under which meetings were also to be held in Solidarity House, had to be dropped because space won't be available in the still-unfinished UAW headquarters, Bannon said.

Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's skilled trades department, will preside over the three-day meeting.

Resolutions to be considered by the skilled tradesmen have been pouring into Solidarity House. At least 125 such resolutions, it is expected, will be received before the conference begins.

The conference will be the biggest and busiest ever held by the UAW skilled trades workers. It will also have a heavier responsibility than any previous one.

Heavy Workload

Not only will the delegates face a heavy load of work and a large number of controversial issues, but they will be facing these problems in the light of new responsibilities voted by the 16th UAW convention last April.

Among the important resolutions to be brought before the conference will be those covering:

New techniques in tooling, bastard classifications, crossing jurisdictional lines, standardization of apprenticeship programs, the question of outside contractors (both in maintenance and in tooling), the question of foreign tooling and the question of which classifications belong in skilled trades and which do not.

Other matters to be debated will be the impact of automation, the question of splinter groups, the new drive by reactionary groups against unions, "right to work" laws and similar matters of concern to the entire union.

First order of business, of course, will be to take action on the collective bargaining program adopted by the UAW crash convention last month. Those phases of the program particularly applicable to the skilled tradesmen naturally will take precedence.

Although convention action in April 1957 gave the skilled trades delegates new responsibilities in their specialized fields, it is expected that unity with the rest of the UAW will be the keynote of the conference.

Carey Elected By WDL

WASHINGTON — President James B. Carey of the International Union of Electrical Workers has been nominated a vice-president of the Workers Defense League.

Union Welcomes Trial by Clergy

Continued from Page 1

responsibilities in the public interest.

"Neither labor nor management has a moral right to attempt to advance its particular interests at the expense of the well-being of the whole of our society," he wrote the auto-company heads.

The UAW has been guided by this principle, he said, and thus deplors the atmosphere which has developed in recent months.

"Name-calling and wild charges may provide emotional relief for both sides," Reuther continued, "but they will only make more difficult the solution of (our) problems."

The panel of clergymen, the UAW president emphasized, "is in no way an arbitration panel or a mediation panel." But, he said, it "can be of great value to both management and labor in creating a more favorable climate for our forthcoming negotiations, in which full consideration will be given to the broad public interest and the ethical and moral values involved as we seek to meet our respective responsibilities to stockholders, workers and consumers."

The American Motors panel includes two members of the UAW public review board—Rabbi Morris Adler of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit, and Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington—and eight others:

Rev. Dr. Cameron P. Hall, executive director, department of church and economic life, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, New York; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, New York; Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, Detroit; Rev. Robert Allen, director of social action, Roman Catholic Arch diocese of Detroit; Rev. G. Merrill Lenox, executive director, Detroit Council of Churches; Rev. Marshall L. Scott, dean of the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations, Chicago; Rev. Leo C. Brown, S.J., director, Institute of Social Order, St. Louis University; Rev. G. Paul Muselman, secretary of division of urban industrial church work, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

11-Point Program Set For April GM Talks

Bargaining demands hammered into contract form by UAW's national-General Motors Council conference are expected to be sent to the corporation about mid-March, Vice President Leonard Woodcock said today. Negotiations should begin a few weeks later, he added.

In a work-filled three-day session at Detroit's Veterans Memorial Building, the conference's 323 delegates representing 124 UAW bargaining units at GM shaped contract changes to include:

1. The economic demands adopted by the union's recent special convention for this year's auto industry bargaining, with emphasis on profit sharing.
 2. Higher pensions and improved early retirement.
 3. Increased SUB payments of 65% of gross pay for laid-off workers up to 52 weeks.
 4. Daily SUB payments for short workweeks.
 5. Full-time committeemen.
 6. Better opportunities for promotion.
 7. Premium pay for continuous Saturday, Sunday and holiday operations without necessarily eliminating seven-day scheduling.
 8. Improved holiday and vacation pay.
 9. Relocation pay for workers transferred to another GM bargaining unit or location.
 10. Joint union-corporation safeguards to assure each worker's getting his money's worth from the collective bargaining funds spent for health security.
 11. Establishment of a UAW-GM committee to study automation's effects on employment.
- "This would be a joint committee to study the effects of technological change," Woodcock said.
- "If the committee is established and it then is decided that a short workweek is feasible, the money from the profit-sharing plan could be used by a local union for that purpose."

'Policy Switch' Is Reporters' Dream

Daily newspaper stories in Detroit and elsewhere hinting at a "retreat" by the UAW from the collective bargaining program adopted by the special convention were not justified by the facts.

The stories stemmed from repeated hypothetical questions thrown at Vice President Leonard Woodcock during a press-conference. The questions were on the order of "If GM offered you \$1 an hour raise would you drop profit-sharing?" or "If GM offered 30 hours' work at 40 hours' pay would you insist on profit-sharing?"

Because Woodcock would not and could not give a flat "no" to such dreams, some reporters seized the chance to write about a "policy switch."

AFL-CIO to Aid Tunisian Victims

MIAMI BEACH — A gift of \$1,000 has been sent by the AFL-CIO executive council to the Tunisian Federation of Labor for the purchase of medical supplies and aid for the victims of the French bombing of a Tunisian town. The council also voted to call upon the U.S. government to support the Tunisian government's appeal that the bombing be considered by the U.N. security council.



COAST-TO-COAST (well, almost) huddle at Chrysler conference includes Wilbur Fehrenbacher, Local 265, Evansville, Ind.; Tom Smith, Local 230, Los Angeles; Quinton McRate, Local 7, Detroit, and Paul Fitzgerald, Local 624, Syracuse, N.Y. Stories on Page 1.