C-3-51-8 3-51
ZED F SILVEY NATL CIO
PHILIP MURRAY BLDG
1126 16TH ST N W
WASHINGTON 6 D C

AFL-CIO to Congress:

10-Point Prescription For Nation's Progress

A prescription for prosperity and progress will be offered to the 86th Congress by the united labor movement.

The prescription, in the form of a 10-point program, was put together by the AFL-CIO executive council last month, but was virtually ignored by the daily press.

In contrast to the flood of news-stories relating to Taft-Hartley amendments and the Kennedy-Ives bill, the council's program is aimed at the welfare of the nation as a whole. It refutes again the old charge that organized labor is a "special interest" group.

Here are the AFL-CIO's 10 proposals:

1. Action to carry out the intent of the Full Employment Act of 1946. This should include aid to depressed areas, along the lines of the bill vetoed by President Eisenhower.

The council noted that even in October, when unemployment was lowest for the year, 18 additional cities were listed as depressed areas.

2. Federal aid to education, especially in the fields of school construction and teachers' salaries.

3. Adoption of the Forand bill providing hospital and surgical care for those on social security pensions.

Power, Pay

4. Development of natural resources, including multi-purpose projects in our great river basins and urgent attention to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. A minimum wage of at least $1.25 an hour and the extension of coverage to millions now excluded.

6. A modernized unemployment compensation system with federal standards to insure adequate benefits.

7. Higher retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers.

Defense, Too

8. A broad housing program, covering both public and private construction. The present rate, the council pointed out, is building barely half the housing units the country needs.

9. Farm legislation to give working farm families their full

Continued on Page 8

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

SOLIDARITY

Vol. 1, No. 36 **3-5-8 Edition** Dec. 8, 1958

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

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

Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind., and at additional mailing offices. EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich.—5c a copy. Published Bi-Weekly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Cat Set, I-H Still Holdout

CHICAGO — UAW Caterpillar workers are back at their jobs after seven weeks with a strike-ending agreement that does much to soften the blow of unemployment on their families and in their communities.

"We got both justice and protection," said UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's agricultural implement department and chief negotiator.

End of the strike at Caterpillar's three major works—at Peoria and possibly soon at Decatur, Ill., and York, Pa.—focused the spotlight on the International Harvester strike, now in its fourth week, and increased pressure on Allis-Chalmers.

Three Essentials

UAW-Caterpillar bargaining was shifted here from Peoria late in November at the suggestion of the federal mediators who moved into the deadlock shortly before the workers struck at dawn, Oct. 11.

Continued on Page 8

A LARK FOR LORETTA, in more ways than one, is part-time modeling job she landed after taking Miss AFL-CIO crown in Detroit's Labor Day program. Pretty Miss Moore still works on Fisher bodies as a member of Local 174, though she's Larking here.

Kohler NAM 'Man'; Glad He's Not Maid

It's a good thing the National Association of Manufacturers doesn't choose Miss America.

That was UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's reaction to the NAM's choice of Herbert Kohler as its "man of the year."

Kohler's "social, political and economic thinking reflects the ideas of the more conservative elements of the 17th century," Mazey added.

Blast Abuse Of Overtime

It is "morally wrong and socially indefensible" for auto companies to schedule overtime beyond that "absolutely required" while large numbers of auto workers are still unemployed, the UAW's executive officers declared last week.

Some overtime is necessary to keep scheduling and production in balance and to maintain equipment, the officers acknowledged.

"However, we are again urging the several auto companies to call back as many as possible of the unemployed, even though on a temporary basis," he officers continued. "In this way, the benefits of recovery from the recession will be more widely and equitably shared."

The officers directed leaders of locals where this problem exists to consult with local plant managements in an effort to work out a solution.

SP Signing Winds Up Auto

INDIANAPOLIS — This year's bargaining with the basic U.S. auto industry was completed last week when members of Local 5, after a brief strike, ratified a new contract with Studebaker-Packard Corp.

The action was announced here by Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt, who is also director of the UAW's S-P department. The plant, which employs 9,000, is in South Bend.

Circumstances of the settlement were unusual in that under a special agreement, members returned to their jobs Friday and Saturday before ratification. In return, the company agreed to give holiday pay for Thanksgiving.

SUB Upped

Economic gains, Berndt said, included a 1c cost-of-living allowance retroactive to Sept. 1; 6c for production workers and 15c for skilled trades and related skilled workers as of Dec. 1, and increases in night shift premiums depending on output of the company's 1959 models.

The SUB plan was improved to match the Big Three terms, though payments into the trust fund will be suspended until 60,000 new cars have been produced, and will not be fully resumed until production reaches 90,000. The union chose this as an alternative to a lesser wage raise because vacations and shift premiums at S-P are calculated as a percentage of wages.

Substantial improvements were made in the insurance program. Action on pensions was deferred until the contract reopening date, next Sept. 1.

Berndt said ratification was carried by more than 90% of the members present. "This is a realistic agreement that adequately provides for the present needs of both the company and its employes," he added.

Inside Stuff

- **RULE 22, old Senate roadblock, may fall out this year. See Page 4.**
- **SKINNING deer led to dressing fowl, as Fred Goetz tells on Page 6.**
- **VIBRATORS may just shake you out of your dough, Sid Margolius warns on Page 7.**

Bendix Back but Auto-Lite's Out

A six-day strike against Bendix Aviation Corp. was settled last week with a new three-year contract covering 13,500 workers in seven cities. But less than 24 hours later, 8,500 workers in six other communities went on strike at Electric Auto-Lite plants.

The Bendix agreement follows the pattern established in Big Three auto companies, according to Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the UAW's Bendix department. It also contains numerous contract improvements on such matters as grievance procedure, call-back pay and holiday pay, he said.

Company installations are in Detroit and St. Joseph, Mich.; Teterboro, N.J.; South Bend, Ind.; Los Angeles and North Hollywood, Calif., and Elmira, N.Y.

The Auto-Lite strike affects six of the company's 17 plants. A seventh, in Toledo, O., has been struck by its 2,200 workers since mid-November. Strike notice has been served in two Sarnia, Ont. units and is being processed under Canadian law. It would "serve no interest or put any compelling pressure on the company" to strike the remaining installations, the UAW said.

Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Auto-Lite department, pointed out that the old contract expired Aug. 1 and had been extended on a temporary basis ever since that time in an effort to reach a peaceful settlement.

The struck plants are in La-Crosse, Wis.; Fostoria, O.; Bay City and Owosso, Mich.; Syracuse, N.Y. and Vincennes, Ind. Still at work, for the time being, are units in Hazelton, Pa.; Oklahoma City; Atlanta; Niagara Falls, N.Y. and Oakland, Calif., as well as Sarnia, Ont.

Prospects Good for Repeal Of Ind. 'Right to Work' Law

INDIANAPOLIS — Only a simple majority vote in the state legislature is needed to repeal the "right to work" law in Indiana and some AFL-CIO officers here feel hopeful they'll have the votes to do it when that body meets Jan. 8.

Out of 46 candidates for re-election in the state legislature who voted for the "work" law, 32 were defeated last month.

In the House, which Democrats now control 76 to 21, a repealer is expected to pass without much trouble.

In 1957, when the Republicans controlled that body by a margin of 76 to 24, the original "work" law passed by 54-42.

A total of 37 house members who voted for the "work" law sought re-election, and 26 were defeated. Among them was the anti-labor chairman of the house labor committee.

The GOP holds a slight margin in the senate, despite the fact that 17 Democrats and only seven Republicans were elected or re-elected. The fact that the "work" law only passed the Senate in 1957 by 27 to 23 offers hope that the repealer will pass — although by a smaller margin than in the house.

The new senate will be composed of 16 holdovers who voted for the law; two senators who voted for it were re-elected; one senator was elected who voted for it in the house. This would indicate a vote of 22 against repeal.

On the other side there are nine holdovers who voted against the bill; nine senators were re-elected who voted against it; nine new Democratic senators were elected; one senator who voted against it in the house was elected. The total is 28.

This would indicate that a repeal bill would pass by 28 to 22. However, if GOP Lt. Gov. Crawford F. Parker, as the senate's presiding officer, decided to refer the bill to an anti-labor committee, to keep it bottled up, it would take a two-thirds vote—that is, 33 senators—to get the bill discharged.

GOP Gov. Harold Handley, who was defeated in the U.S. Senate race by Vance Hartke, has refused to state whether he would veto a repealer if it should come to his desk.

In 1957, he allowed the "right to work" bill to become law without his signature but during the recent campaign he came out in favor of it. However, it would take only a majority vote to override a veto.

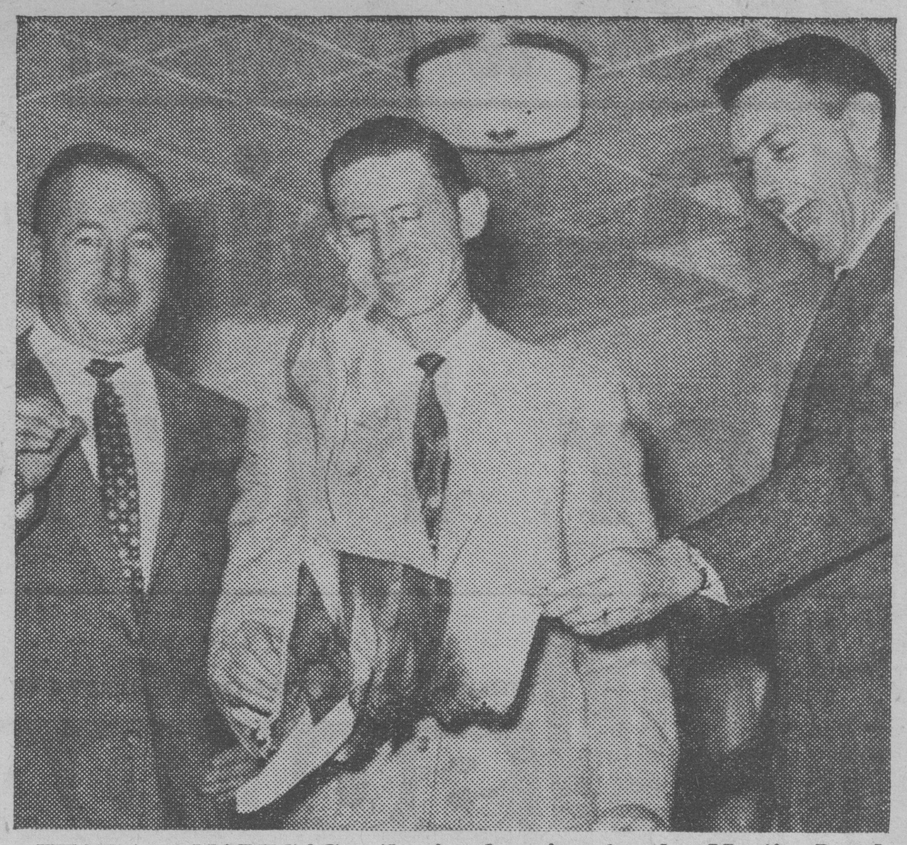
Arkansas Labor Hails Defeat Of 'Full Crew Law' Repeal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (PAI) —The victory of organized labor against a well financed, concerted move to repeal the "full crew law" on the railroads in Arkansas is being hailed as proof that the anti-labor fog is lifting in this state.

"Ten years ago they would have defeated us coming and going," a representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said. "The story is different today; people are accepting trade unionism."

The railroads' proposal would have repealed the Arkansas "full crew laws" which provide that a third, or safety brakeman, be added after 25 cars. The rail unions maintain this would have undermined safe operations on the railroads. The laws have been in effect since 1907.

Union officials believe that if the laws had been repealed in Arkansas they would be in serious danger in the other 16 states where they are on the law books.



THAT'S A MORTGAGE they're burning in the Martin Local 738 hall in Baltimore, to celebrate the fact that the hall is free of debt. Mortgage on the $250,000 building was retired in four years. Doing the honors are (from the left) John Alden, local president; Bill Hightower, financial secretary, and John Barnette, shop chairman.

YOU ALWAYS NEED plenty of preparation for negotiations, and that's what these UAW members from two Region 8 locals are doing as talks between General Motors' Electro-Motive Diesel division and Locals 20 (Jacksonville, Fla.) and 141 (Halethorpe, Md.) continue in Baltimore. From the left, seated: Calvin Ponsell, Local 20 committeeman; Charles Kelly, Local 141 shop chairman; William Miller, Local 20 president; B. W. Bothe, assistant regional director; Leonard Seibert, Local 141 president; Neil Ponsell, shop chairman, and W. C. Mosley, committeeman, both of Local 20. Standing, left to right: John Wlodarek, Local 141 committeeman; John Young, Region 8 staffer, and Harold Doelle, Local 141 committeeman.

For Christmas: Visit a Sick Vet

KENOSHA, Wis. — Without fanfare or publicity, American Motors Local 72 here has been aiding bed-ridden veterans in Wisconsin Veterans Administration hospitals.

The local represents the only organized group visiting Resthaven VA patients on a monthly basis. In addition to these regular visits, the union has "adopted" about 30 patients as its special charges.

The visiting committee usually consists of two Local 72 members and two members of the local's women's auxiliary who bring the vets gifts of toilet articles, cigarettes, candy, stamps, stationery, pens and similar items.

In addition to visits to the Waukesha VA hospital, members have occasionally gone to see vets in VA facilities at King, Tomah and Wood, Wis.

Last year the local spent over $2,500 for gifts. Since the committee was first established in 1942, more than $18,000 have been spent on activities aiding hospitalized veterans.

At Christmas time, each of the "adopted" vets receives a $5 bill in addition to the usual holiday "goodies."

The most recent gift by the local consisted of fishing equipment to be used by the Resthaven vets. The local is also planning to take some of the vets on fishing trips to a nearby pond next year. Another project calls for help to the Wood hospital, which wants to remodel its auditorium and install an organ.

The local's veterans committee has urged other UAW locals to follow suit by visiting sick veterans in VA hospitals in their localities, especially during the holiday season.

FARM AND LABOR leaders, educators and civic leaders were among participants at the third annual farmer-labor banquet in Muncie, Ind. The get-together, sponsored by the Delaware county AFL-CIO and the county Farmers Union, was held on the campus of Ball State College. From the left: Oliver Bumb, executive assistant to the president of the college; Sam Hayes, president of the UAW district auto council; Dick Green, local newspaper columnist; John Wells, editor of The Labor Beacon, UAW Local 287 paper; Dallas Sells, Indiana AFL-CIO president; Dr. Troy Cauley, Indiana University economics professor and main banquet speaker; John Rabor, state Farmers Union president; Muncie Mayor Arthur Tuhey; Marion Clawson, county Farmers Union president, and Claude Becktell, United Steelworkers representative.

NLRB Shifts Southern Staff

WASHINGTON — Key members of the National Labor Relations Board staff have been re-assigned.

John A. Penello, who has been serving as associate general counsel at Washington headquarters, is resuming his former post as regional director at Baltimore.

Walter C. Phillips, currently director of the Atlanta regional office, will succeed Penello as associate general counsel. William Rains, chief law officer at Atlanta, will move up to the regional directorship.

In Mishawaka, They Mix Politics With Music

MISHAWAKA, Ind. — Down here they like a little music with their politics, and Mishawaka's Caledonia Kilty Band is always happy to oblige.

During the last election campaign the band's 28 members —20 of them union men—participated in several Democratic party rallies in Indiana's third district, according to Fred Beals, the band's publicity chairman. (Fred is a member of UAW Local 995 at the Wheelabrator plant here).

Democrats who availed themselves of the band's unique type of music included sheriff-elect Bill Locks of St. Joseph county, state senator Marshall Kizer of Plymouth and the entire slate of candidates in Marshall county.

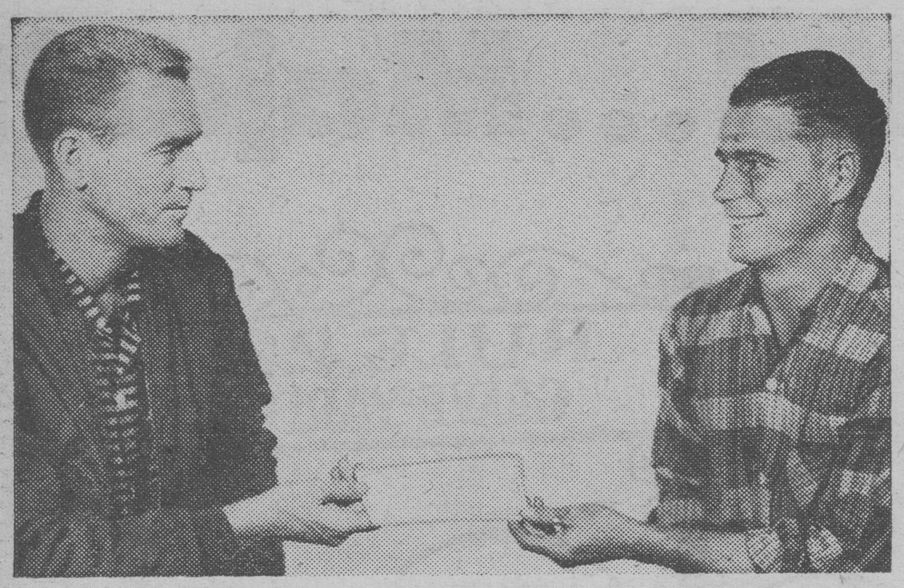
The band also entertained at the Democratic sttae convention in Indianapolis.

No Place Like Home

Each week, according to the National Safety Council, 81,000 persons are injured in home accidents—an average of an injury every eight seconds. More than four million persons are hurt in home accidents annually, and about 28,000 persons are killed.

'Greetings' From the Union

ALBANY, N.Y. (PAI) — If you're tired of getting non-union greetings maybe the United Papermakers and Paperworkers can do something about it. The union has opened a campaign to organize the greeting card workers. UPP says that most workers who convert paper into greeting cards are unorganized, and the wages are low.



A THOUSAND DOLLAR SMILE—That's what William Marler (right) shows as he accepts a back pay check for $1,011.01 from James Chumbler, president of UAW Local 523, Calvert City, Ky. Local got Marler re-instated. (Story below).

Back Pay Isn't Everything, Kentucky Worker Learns

CALVERT CITY, Ky.—Sometimes even a large check for back pay is not enough to undo all the harm that is done when a worker is fired or suspended from his job in violation of his rights.

Take the arbitration case involving William Marler, for example.

Marler, a member of UAW Local 523, was accused by his employer, the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., of throwing a lighted firecracker while at work in the plant. Although Marler denied the charge he was fired. That was last spring.

His local immediately instituted a girevance, which resulted in his reinstatement 90 days after his discharge and a company offer to pay 30 days' back pay, provided Marler accepted the 60-day penalty. If he did not accept, and the case was sent to arbitration, he would be fired for good if the arbitrator decided against him, Marler was warned by management.

Marler insisted on arbitration "as a matter of principle" because he was innocent of the charge. Region 3 Director Ray Berndt then assigned Ray Shetterly of his staff to assist the local in handling the arbitration case.

The union won the case and Merler received full reinstatement, including back pay for all time lost.

But here's the fly in the ointment: Marler had bought a new car shortly before his "discharge." When his income stopped, he was unable to meet the payments and the car was re-possessed. His back pay award can hardly make up for the money he lost through repossession.

UAW Members Complain

Are Doctors Abusing Blue Shield? St. Louis Labor Probes Charges

ST. LOUIS—Are UAW members and other unionists here being over-charged for surgery? That's what the St. Louis AFL-CIO Labor Council is trying to find out.

Acting on complaints from members of Mercury Local 325 and other area UAW locals that some doctors have charged higher fees on learning that the patients were covered by Blue Shield group insurance, the council has written to all affiliated locals, asking them to check on how widespread such abuses are.

Each local has been asked to list complaints from members, together with what documentary evidence they may have to back up such complaints.

"That kind of 'evidence' is pretty hard to get," Walter Dahl, president of Local 325, told Solidarity. "Most doctors who quote one fee and then raise it after learning that the patient is insured won't do it in writing, so it's just the patient's word against the doctor's. And the really careful physician - businessman won't even quote a price until he knows what insurance his patient carriers, if any.

"The most blatant case which has come to my attention involved a member of my local who needed surgery for which the Blue Shield fee is $50. His physician quoted him a fee of $100 and jotted it down, but when he found out later that the patient had Blue Shield coverage, he erased the $100 figure and wrote down $150.

"So this poor fellow had to pay just as much as if he had no coverage at all."

Oscar A. Ehrhardt, council secretary, has also appealed to the medical profession "to do a little policing of its own, and practice some of the high ethics they talk about."

Dahl, Ehrhardt, James Feeney, a UAW Region 5 representative, and other UAW local union leaders met with Blue Shield representatives early last month to air their grievances. These complaints are now under study by the city and county medical societies, according to Dr. Walter S. Sewell, Blue Shield president.

Tax Reform Major Goal Of Maryland's Unions

WASHINGTON — Maryland unions have made tax reform one of labor's principal goals for the 1959 session of the state legislature.

Other objectives outlined at a legislative conference of the Maryland state and D.C. AFL-CIO here include a minimum wage law, improved unemployment benefits, overhaul of the workmen's compensation law, civil rights legislation and a prevailing wage system for state construction.

President W. F. Strong told nearly 200 delegates that a growing number of legislators has been "won over" to the need for a graduated income tax structure, based on ability to pay. At the same time, labor will seek repeal of regressive tax measures now on the statute books, he said.

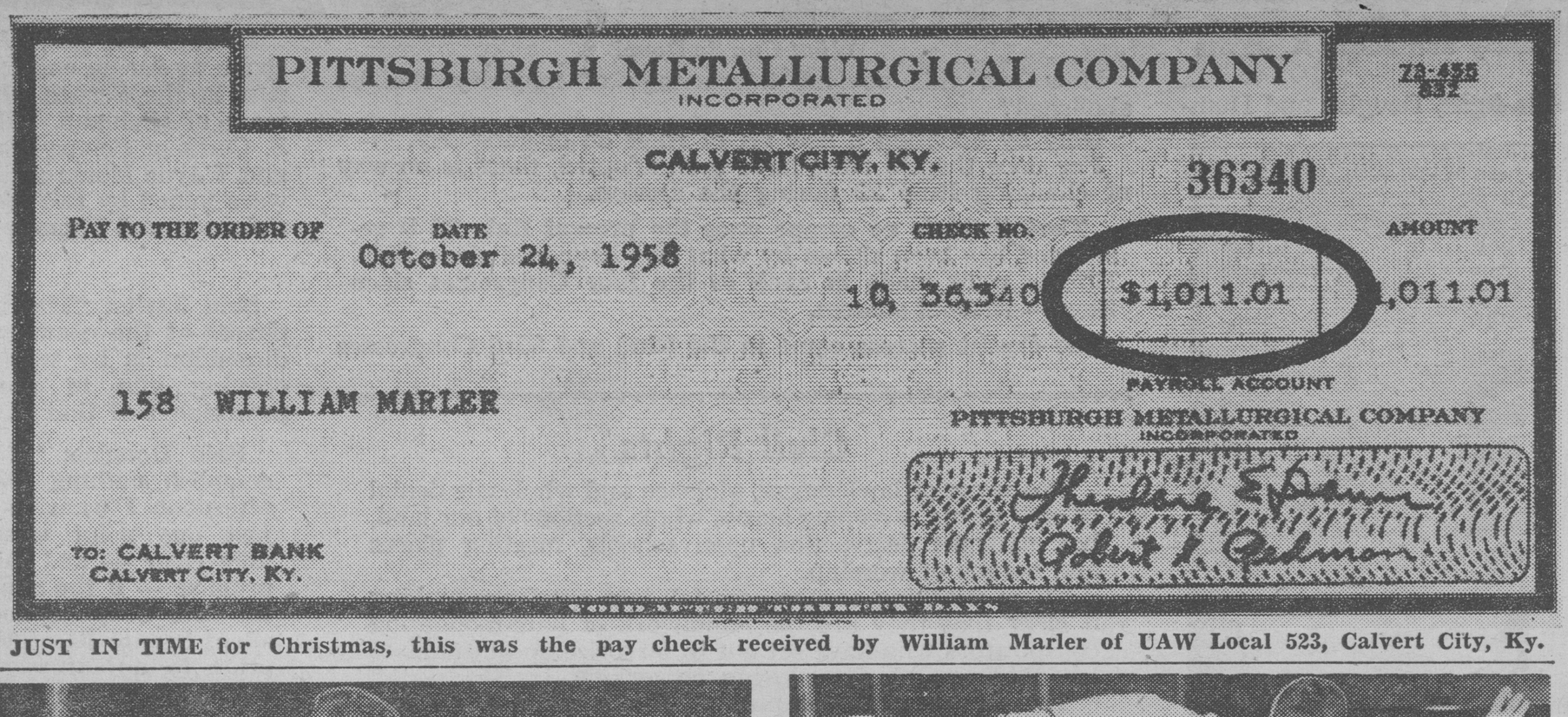
Delegates pledged support to a drive for a state minimum wage law, citing evidence that some employers not covered by federal law have been paying wages as low as 50 cents an hour.

Rep. Christopher Thanks Voters

BUTLER, Mo. — U.S. Rep. George H. Christopher (D., Mo.) who represents voters in Missouri's fourth district, has written to Solidarity to express his thanks to the UAW members living in his district who voted for him last month. The Congressman ran with labor endorsement (Solidarity, Oct. 27).

"Words cannot express or convey my heartfelt appreciation for your loyalty to me at the recent general election," Rep. Christopher wrote, pointing out that his opposition had used many false statements about him during the campaign.

"My greatest desire is always to be worthy of your confidence, and during the next two years I pledge to you that I will strive to give you that same type of loyalty," he told Missouri UAW members.



JUST IN TIME for Christmas, this was the pay check received by William Marler of UAW Local 523, Calvert City, Ky.

Local 1093 Member To Head Tulsa Labor

TULSA, Okla.—A member of Douglas Aircraft Local 1093 will be the new head of the Tulsa AFL-CIO Labor Council, according to The Messenger, official publication of Local 1093.

Vernon Hodges, the local's delegate to the council, was nominated for council president without opposition. He will thus be automatically elected at the next council meeting Dec. 11.

Hodges is a past president of Local 1093 and a former trustee of the old state CIO.

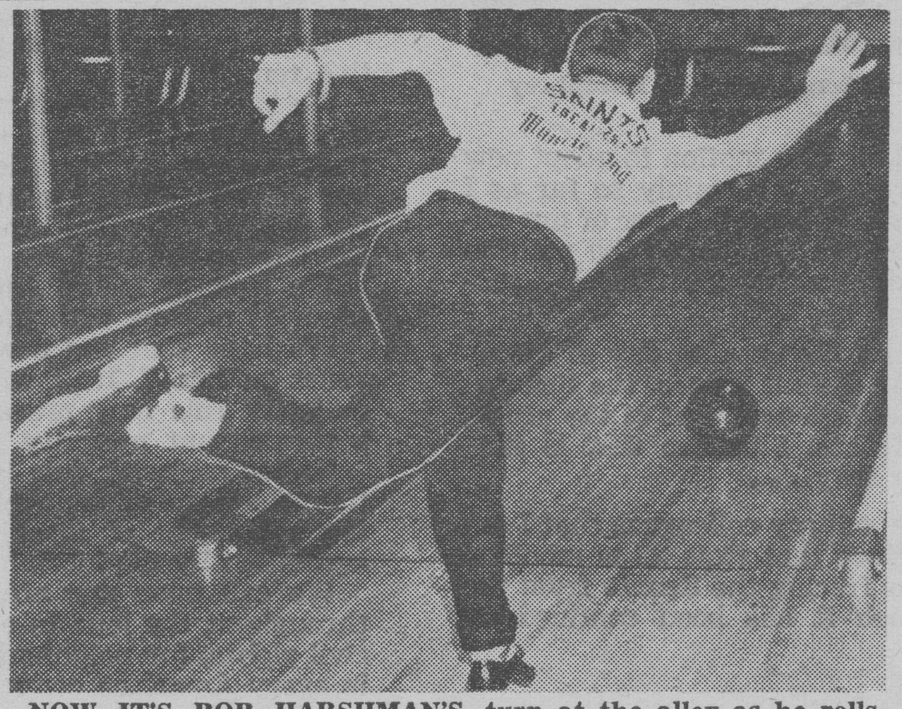
It's All Just A Big Error

AUSTIN, Tex. — Bosses have the right, under Texas' so-called "right to work" law, to refuse to bargain with their employes, a Lone Star State appellate court has ruled.

The Austin Court of Civil Appeals decided the law doesn't mean what it says when it provides that workers have the right to bargain collectively with their employers.

If the workers thought the law gave them the right to negotiate, it was all a mistake, the court declared.

GEORGE JONES rolls the first ball to open the fifth annual Region 3 bowling tourney at the Sycamore Lanes, Kokomo, Ind. Jones, a member of the regional staff, represented Regional Director Ray Berndt who had to cancel his Kokomo visit because of the Studebaker-Packard negotiations in South Bend. What did George get with the first ball? A strike, no less.



NOW IT'S BOB HARSHMAN'S turn at the alley as he rolls the ball for the Saints of Warner Gear Division Local 287, Muncie, Ind. Borg-Warner plant. Region 3 tourney opened Nov. 29 and will continue through most of this month (Solidarity, Nov. 24).

Filibusters Must End...Majority

Jan. 7, 1959 may become a truly memorable day in the history of the U. S. Senate.

On that day, during the first hour of the deliberations of the 86th Congress, a bipartisan group of Senators will force a showdown on the infamous filibuster Rule 22 of the Senate.

That rule has been the grave-digger of civil rights legislation and the device by which a minority has stymied, delayed and frustrated the orderly business of the Senate simply by talking legislation to death—including worthy bills far removed from the civil rights field.

The showdown will come when Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.) rises and offers a motion to abolish Rule 22 and reestablish the right of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution, to change its own rules.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas

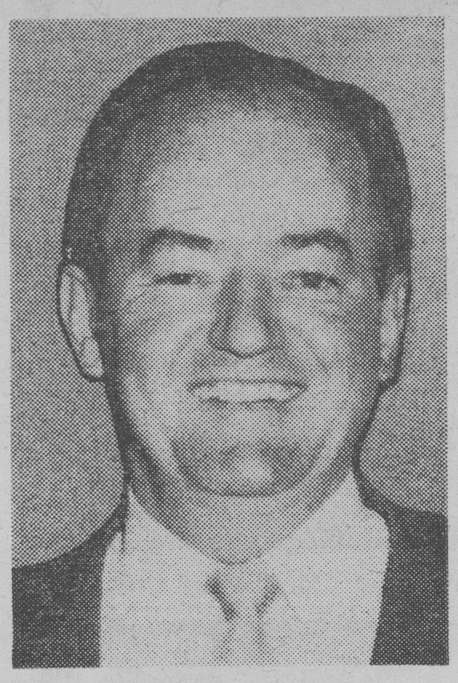
Prospects Never So Bright

It has been attempted before — most recently in 1953 and again in 1957. But this time "prospects for success were never so bright," according to two of the Senate's civil rights leaders who are heading this fight so essential to democracy — Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.).

But something new has been added to help in the struggle to untie the cords that have strangled every attempt to obtain liberal legislation — notably an effective civil rights law with teeth that will provide realistic guarantees in such fields as voting, accommodations and school integration.

This time it will be a bipartisan effort. Douglas and Humphrey will have help from across the aisle. The drive to end the filibuster is being co-sponsored by two Republicans, Sens. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey and Jacob K. Javits of New York

In taking up the gauntlet in this fight, Douglas and Humphrey, Case and Javits will be following in the footsteps of a great Democrat and champion of human rights, the former Senator from New York, Herbert H. Lehman.



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

Lehman was in the forefront of the drive in 1953 which was blocked by a coalition led by a Republican and a Dixiecrat — the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.)

Lehman Led the Way

On the opening day of the Senate, Jan. 6, 1955 — two years after his efforts were defeated by Taft (then majority leader of the Senate) and Russell — Lehman told the Senate:

"This year, Mr. President, the opening day of the new Congress passed without the making of a motion to adopt new rules. This does not mean, however — certainly so far as I am concerned and I think I can speak for a number of my colleagues in the Senate — that we have abandoned the position we took two years ago. We maintain that position. We subscribe to it.

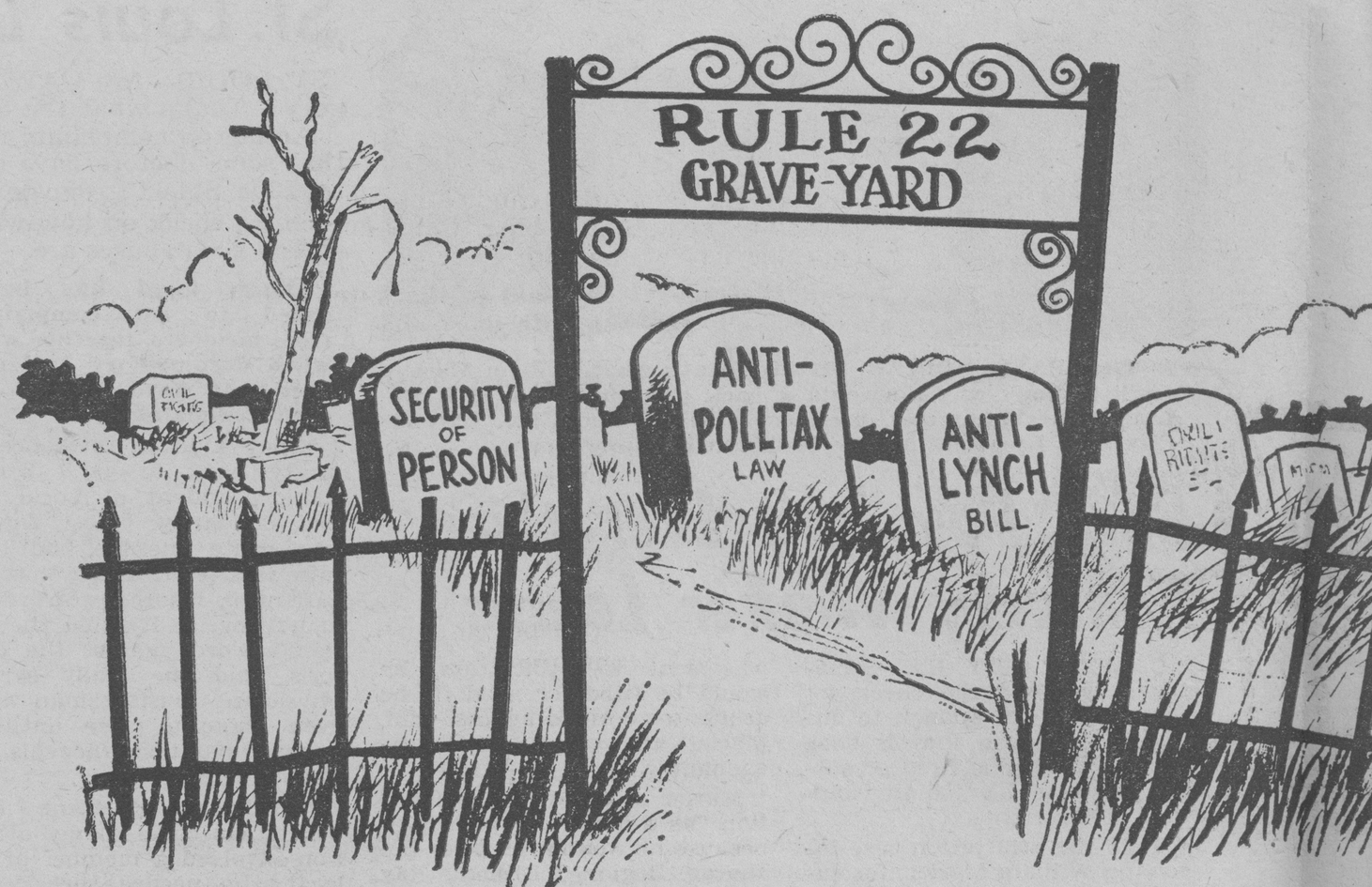
"I think it is inevitable that on the opening day of some new Congress in the not too far distant future, the Senate will agree to adopt rules of procedure as a part of the process of newly organizing the Senate. I believe that is the democratic way and the proper way . . .

"I must, in all good conscience, tell my colleagues that I am going to do everything I can to see that Rule 22 is modified at the earliest possible date, thus freeing the Senate from the straitjacket of paralysis in which it has been confined by Rule 22 in its present form."

What is Rule 22?

Never Before Possible

The Senate, like any parliamentary body, has its rules of procedure. Its existing Rule 22, which was adopted in 1949, permits the closing of debate only if two-thirds of the total



Senate (not two-thirds of those present and voting) vote "yea".

In other words, now that Alaska is represented, 66 Senators must be on the floor and must vote in favor of ending debate — or a filibuster can go on forever.

It has never been possible in the past to obtain such a vote — particularly on any civil rights bill — and there is no reason to believe it would ever be possible.

What's more, Rule 22 as it's now written, has a special "hooker" in its section 3. This section expressly states that the cloture rule (the 66 votes) "shall not apply to any motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution or proposal to change any of the standing rules of the Senate."

So, if as many as 90 Senators were on the floor and voted to close debate on a motion to change Rule 22, they would be helpless. Only a unanimous vote could work.

What Can Be Done?

How can this obvious miscarriage of majority rule be abolished?

Only by adopting a new set of rules on opening day.

For once the old rules have been adopted, there is no way of changing Rule 22 during the session.

That there is no escape once the present Rule 22 is readopted has been shown by what has happened since 1949. Efforts were made in each of the four Congresses since then — without success.

The closest success came in the 82nd and 83rd Congresses

Civil Rights

The wave of lawlessness, violence and wholesale denial of civil rights, sweeping across whole sections of our land, has wrought destruction upon schools, meeting places and houses of worship.

These shocking occurrences fall into a pattern making it clear that they are the handiwork of hate-mongering conspirators who have set out to terrorize and intimidate law-abiding and peace-loving citizens.

These events call for prompt, fundamental and effective remedies.

We look to the incoming 86th Congress to broaden the civil rights law of 1957 so as to extend effective protection to every Constitutionally guaranteed civil right of our citizens. Congress must assume basic responsibility for safeguarding freedom and for assuring equality before the law in our land.

We look to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to cope with these acts of violence.

We hope that the newly-elected Senate, when it convenes on Jan. 7, 1959, will amend its Rule 22, so that the majority rule may prevail and will not be thwarted by a recalcitrant minority.

Unless majority rule is established by the Senate and filibusters are done away with, there can be no hope for the enactment of meaningful and inclusive civil rights legislation by the incoming Congress.

We call upon our affiliates to lift the voice of labor throughout the land in a resounding call for enforceable civil rights, for neighborliness and good will among men in every American community under the rule of law.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council
Washington, D. C.
November 7, 1958

when a change in Rule 22 was favora
by its rules committee — but here
filibuster kept the issue from the fl
In the 84th Congress, nothing happ

They Knew the

In the 85th Congress — the last
tee reported out a resolution to ame
jority rule after full and fair debat
That was in April 1958. In July
dozen Senators took the floor and u
lution immediately.

**If it was not called up and acte
they hoped it would not be suggest
action should again be left until lat
They knew that meant defeat**

Besides Douglas, Humphrey, Cas
spoke up for an end to the filibuster
rule in the Senate were these Dem
mara of Michigan, William E. Proxm
S. Clark of Pennsylvania, John F. K
and Wayne Morse and Richard L. Ne
were joined by two more Republican
Colorado and Thomas H. Kuchel of

The Opening G

Said Javits: "The real battle wil
phases at the commencement of the
discussion is by way of the
opening gun in the com-
mencement of that battle."

Said Douglas: "If I accomplish nothing else this afternoon I want to make just one point unmistakably clear — and this is a promise — if the Senate of the 85th Congress does not adopt Senate Resolution 17 prior to adjournment, we will bring up the matter of rules at the opening of the 86th Congress on January 7, 1959, and I believe when we do at that time, we shall win."

Said Proxmire: "We cannot bring equality to our people if the threat of a filibuster can block or water down any civil-rights proposal. And we cannot stand before the world as a self-governing assembly if we measures that a majority of the Se

Said Kuchel: "There will be equa
cratic and Republican Senators wh
now believe it will come next year
archaic, unjustifiable rule shall be a

'We Cannot Post

Said Kennedy: "We cannot post
longer, for the age of the unrestri
vote on important proposed legislatio
And they didn't postpone action.
In September Douglas, Humphre

ty Rule Must Return

was favorably reported to the Senate
— but here again, the threat of a
from the floor.
othing happened.

Knew the Score

— the last one — the rules committion to amend Rule 22 to allow mafair debate.

8. In July a bipartisan group of a floor and urged action on the reso-

p and acted upon then, they said be suggested in January 1959 that ft until later in the 86th Congress. defeat.

phrey, Case and Javits, those who e filibuster and a return to majority these Democrats: Sens. Pat McNam E. Proxmire of Wisconsin, Joseph John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts chard L. Neuberger of Oregon. They Republicans, Sens. Gordon Allott of Kuchel of California.

e Opening Gun

battle will be fought in its final ment of the next Congress. Today's the om-."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits

ac-his ke ak-s a of not 17 we of he ry en all

can-peo-ster any we orld

bly if we cannot, in the end, pass of the Senate favors."

ill be equal credit both for Demonators when the time comes, as I next year, that this undemocratic, shall be abolished by the Senate."

annot Postpone'

annot postpone such action much e unrestricted filibuster to block a d legislation is over."

ne action.

Humphrey, Case and Javits sent letters to Senatorial candidates in their respective parties alerting them that a bipartisan fight would be made on the opening day of the 86th Congress.

"We hope," they said in the letter, "that those who are newly elected join with us so that the Senate may function as a truly democratic and representative body able to vote finally on every type of legislation which comes before it after full debate."

"The two things that we seek to accomplish by our move are (1) to establish the right of the Senate of each new Congress to determine its own rules unfettered by the past, and (2) to enact a reasonable rule which will allow a majority of the total Senate to act after full and fair debate."

Asked for Support

Then, on Nov. 10, a few days after the last general election, Douglas and Humphrey sent out another letter to newly elected Democrats.

Again they reminded them of the fight to return majority rule to the Senate, asked for support and outlined their proposed amendment of Rule 22.

"The compromise new Rule 22 which many of us are supporting," they wrote, "would accept the principle of majority rule and yet permit full and extensive debate. Like the amendment recommended to the Senate by the rules committee this year, it would provide for closing debate by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present two days after the filing of a cloture petition (a petition to end debate) by 16 Senators, or cloture by a majority vote of the total Senate (or 50 Senators), 15 days after the petition is filed.

Sen. Clifford P. Case

"Even after cloture was affirmatively voted, each Senator would be entitled to speak for one more hour. In practice, the cloture petition would not be filed by the Senators until after considerable discussion — say for two weeks.

"Even after cloture was affirmatively voted, each Senator would be entitled to speak for one more hour. In practice, the cloture petition would not be filed by 16 Senators until after considerable discussion — say for two weeks.

"This proposal, therefore, would in effect mean cloture by two-thirds of those present after two and a half weeks of debate. It would thus provide more than adequate safeguards for full and even prolonged debate, and yet permit a majority of the Senate thereafter to reach a vote."

Warning of a Trap

They warned the newly elected Senators to be wary of a trap being laid by the leader of the filibuster forces.

"The change which the press intimated might be 'acceptable' to the advocates of prolonged debate," Douglas and Humphrey said, "was cloture by two-thirds of those present and voting—a hardly perceptible improvement of present Rule 22 — plus a new provision barring future Senate rules changes except under the unworkable restrictions of the proposed new rule.

"We are confident that those who recognize the necessity to make an effective rule change will not be trapped into support of any provision attempting to tie the hands of future Senates while making an infinitesimal concession on cloture.

"Such a proposal would negate both of the aims we have been striving for six years to achieve. It seeks to block the future exercise of the Constitutional right to change its rules by the majority of the Senate in a new Congress.

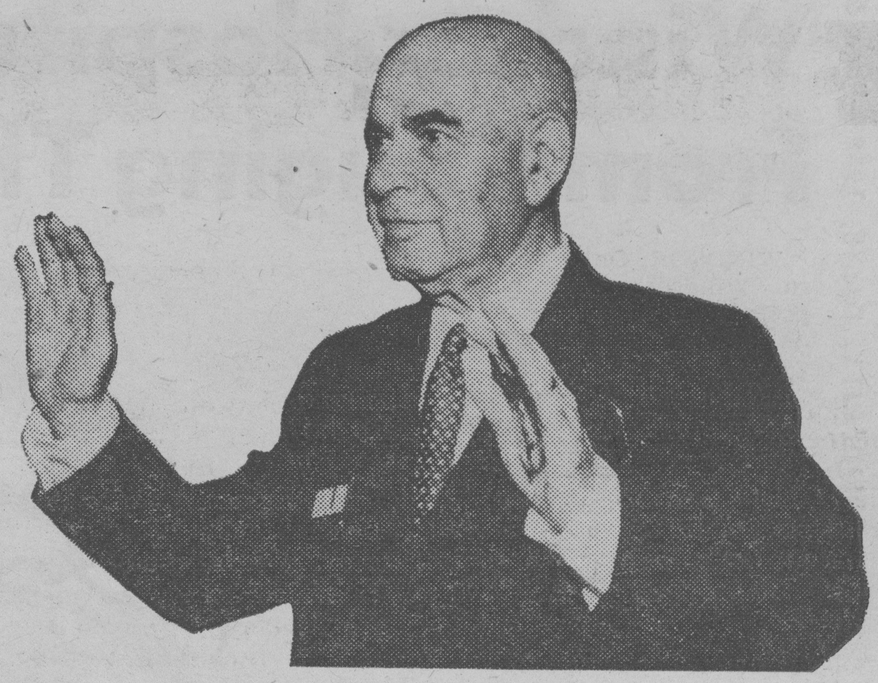
"And instead of a majority of the total Senate, it would permit debate limitation only by a two-thirds vote, a total never achieved on a cloture effort on a civil rights measure."

Another Weapon

Another weapon in the hands of the men trying to return majority rule to the Senate was a ruling handed down by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, president of the Senate in January 1957:

"The right of a current majority of the Senate at the beginning of a new Congress to adopt its own rules, stemming as it does from the Constitution itself, cannot be restricted or limited by rule adopted by a majority of the Senate in a previous Congress," Nixon ruled.

Another letter was sent by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (of which UAW is a member) to Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.), Senate majority leader, and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), who is expected to be the minority leader.



Sen. Herbert H. Lehman
"...I am going to do everything I can..."

Not an Argument

In it, they pointed out that one of the basic arguments of the filibusterers — that the Senate is a "continuing" body — is "largely an exercise in semantics."

"The Senate," they reminded Johnson and Dirksen, "has always recognized its Constitutional right to start anew in each Congress on bills, resolutions, treaties and nominations.

"Each and every old and new member of the Senate of the new Congress has as much right to determine the rules by which he will be governed . . . "

Both Johnson and Dirksen are on record with statements indicating at least a personal willingness to see majority rule restored to the Senate.

'Glad to Serve'

On opening day in 1957, Johnson said the Senate "can, of course, change the rules at any time a sufficient number of Senators desire to do so." The same day Dirksen said, "I am only too glad to serve under majority rule."

Another weapon in the hands of those who want to rewrite Rule 22 and return majority rule to the Senate is the ever increasing number of Senators who have voted against the filibusterers.

In the futile fight in 1953, only 21 — from both parties — voted against the tabling motion by which the coalition led by Taft and Russell killed any change in Rule 22.

But by 1957, the number had reached 41, again from both sides of the aisle.

Filibusterers Defeated

Since the November election, 14 of the 16 new members of the Senate have indicated they favored changing Rule 22. Most of them replaced former Senators who helped bury the anti-filibuster forces with a tabling motion in 1957.

The men who want to restore majority rule to the U. S. Senate have finally gotten enough votes to do the job.

So, on Jan. 7, 1959 Senator Anderson will rise — as he did two years ago on opening day of the 85th Congress — and move the Senate proceed to the adoption of rules.

This time it appears he won't be disappointed.

This time it appears Rule 22 will be changed.

This time it appears majority rule will be returned to the U. S. Senate.

"I am not suggesting that the filibuster is the regular order of the day on this floor. It does not have to be.

"However infrequently the hammer on the filibuster gun is drawn back and cocked, this veto power of the minority over the will of the majority is, as all of us well know, a factor never overlooked in legislative drafting, appropriations, strategy and tactics in the Senate of the United States.

"It affects and conditions every piece of legislation from the time it is a twinkle in the eye of its parent through every stage of gestation and birth."

—Sen. Clinton P. Anderson

Windsor Hospital Plan Keeps MDs From Gouging Their Ailing Patients

This is another in a series of articles dealing with developments in the field of medicine, which Solidarity hopes will increase UAW members' understanding of the possible ways through which Americans could be provided with the medical care they need at a price they can afford.

WINDSOR, Ont.—Subscribers to Windsor's comprehensive prepaid medical plan don't have to worry about the doctor gouging them.

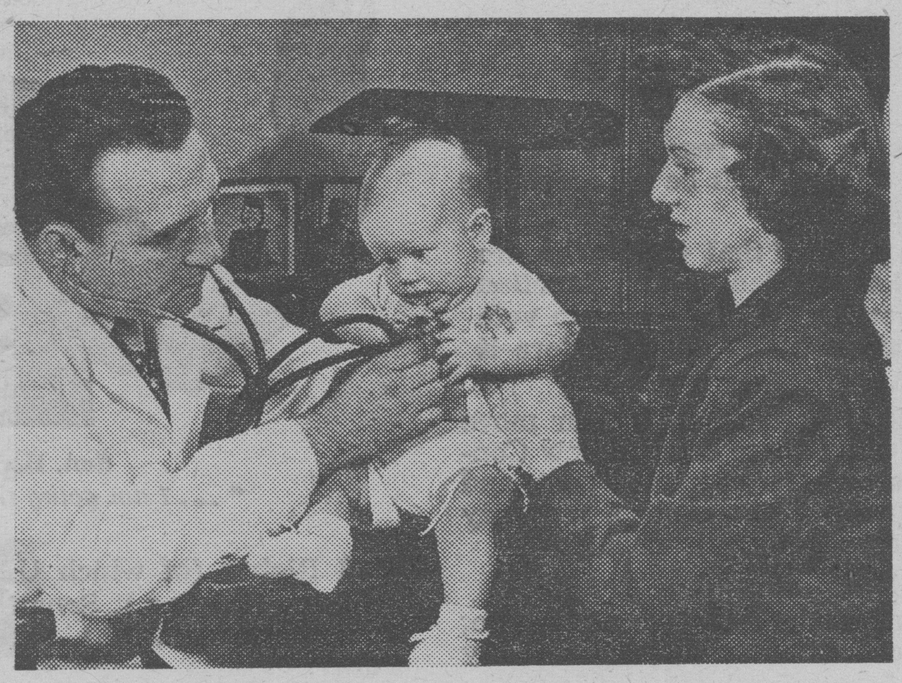
Controls have been set up to keep MDs from padding the bill by throwing in unnecessary services for the nearly 135,000 people of the area who have joined the plan.

Success of the organization (Windsor Medical Services is its proper name) has been so pronounced in its 20-year history that it has been the object of widespread study by various authorities.

Patients Not Guilty

One such survey was made by a professor at the University of Michigan's school of public health, S. J. Axelrod, and a member of the New York state department of health, Robert E. Patton.

Their report to the American Public Health Association was entitled "The Use and Abuse of Prepaid Comprehensive Physicians' Services."



Another study (Solidarity, Nov. 24) pointed out that subscribers of the plan were not guilty of over-using it, despite medical profession propaganda to the contrary.

Now, the Axelrod-Patton report shows that the plan is so well conceived and administered that the other member of a doctor-patient relationship can't pull any tricks either.

Watchdogs Provided

Under the WMS setup at the time, bills submitted by a doctor for various services to a patient were reviewed by a committee of physicians taking part in the plan.

They scanned only those bills for home, office and hospital calls, but they considered them in the light of the conditions for which these services had been given.

What they tried to arrive at was a "proper" level of service according to the patterns of practice generally followed by the MDs working with the plan.

If they thought a subscriber was being billed out of line, the committee members approved payment only for the number of services they believed were really necessary in the particular case.

Doctors Wary

In one year they reduced the total amount of all physicians' bills by about 6%. This led Axelrod and Patton to wonder if the mere fact that doctors were aware their charges would be scrutinized wasn't a more effective control than the actual work of the committee.

In other words, it's somewhat similar to the fact that a policeman is walking his beat somewhere in the neighborhood is very often enough to keep thieves from breaking in stores.

Yet, at the time Axelrod and Patton made their survey, more than 95% of the physicians in the Essex County Medical Society were taking part in the plan.

Fee Schedule Set

They were paid on a fixed schedule of fees for each service they gave, with the proviso that the fee would be accepted as payment in full.

The fee schedule was based upon an income of $4,000 or less for individuals and $6,500 or less for families. The levels were set so that, in the Windsor area, the plan would be feasible for the greater part of the population.

Windsor's comprehensive plan provides for service from both a family doctor or a specialist at home, in his office or in the hospital. It gives complete maternity service, child care, immunizations, annual physical exams, X-ray diagnosis and treatment, and eye care as well as surgery.

Needs Limited

Axelrod and Patton found that about 80% of the major surgery required by subscribers was confined to seven operations — treatment of broken bones, removal of tonsils, appendix and hemorrhoids (piles), cure of hernia, postnatal care for mothers and surgery for female disorders.

Only in the number of tonsil operations did Axelrod and Patton find what they believed to be an unusually high percentage.

Axelrod and Patton also studied the distribution of costs for the several types of service the doctors in WMS were giving.

Almost half of the costs were for home and office calls. On the other hand, only 40% was for hospital calls, surgery, anesthetics and births.

Blue Shield Not Enough

From this, Axelrod and Patton concluded that plans limited to surgery and in-hospital physicians' services — such as Blue Shield—meet less than half the cost of the care required by their subscribers.

Their study bolstered other findings that patients do not go hog wild in demanding service after they have joined such a plan as WMS. If anything, they don't use it as much as they should.

The surveyors also concluded that such a plan as WMS can, with simple controls, prevent MDs from taking advantage of patients' lack of knowledge about medical methods to whoop up the family doctor bill.

All in all, for both doctor and patient, the WMS plan seemed workable and not at all a scheme that put any barrier between the ailing person and his physician.

You and the Outdoors:

Dressing Game Birds Is Not Really Difficult If You Just Follow the 5-Step Goetz Method

Our recent item (Solidarity, Nov. 10) on deer hunting seems to have inspired a few requests from duck and goose hunters on how to dress migratory waterfowl. Here 'tis:

FRED GOETZ Says:

No. 1. First thing to do is pick the feathers around the neck. On the bird shown, a honker, it proved best to start at the head feathers and work down toward the feet. A proven method for picking is to grasp small groups of feathers between thumb and forefinger and turn the hand over in a movement akin to turning a key in a keyhole. You may tear the skin if you try to remove too many feathers at a time.

No. 2. At this point the oil gland in the tail may be removed. Cut the entire gland free and make sure you remove all whitish material in the two glands under the skin. (Leaving the feet and head on up to this point provides "handles" to work with.)

No. 3. Bird is "broken down" providing easy access for removal of internal organs after the lateral incision is made along the base of the rib cage. For large birds, the edge of the table serves as a fulcrum.

No. 4. Remove the liver, heart and gizzard for giblets. Peel away muscle from the gizzard sac, being careful not to cut into the sac. Wrap the giblets in wax paper for storage in the body cavity if the bird is to be frozen.

Wash, Drain, Date

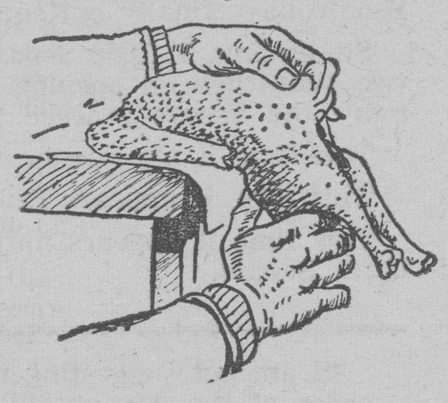
No. 5. Wash the bird thoroughly and drain well. After draining, the bird can be packaged in freezer bag, aluminum foil or double-thickness locker paper. The package should be airtight. Mark the species of bird and date of kill on the package.

This cleaning procedure on the honker can be applied to pretty much any species of waterfowl.

Some scattergunners like to skin their birds. It's okay, but you have to know what you're about. Plucking takes a little longer but it's the best method to assure top table fare.

Step 1

Step 2



Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

For those who might have to keep their downed wingers in the field for a few days, without refrigeration, field-dressing is a must, and a somewhat different method must be used. Leaving the feathers on provides an excellent insulation, helping to retain the cold through the warm days. Hang the birds up at night, if possible, and leave them hanging in the shade during the day.

Don't Use Water

In field dressing, you must remove the internal organs. Also make an incision in the neck to remove the windpipe and crop. If the crop contains food matter, its removal is essential as spoilage in this area can taint the meat. Remove the gizzard, heart and liver. **Use no water to clean out the bird.** Wipe the body cavity with a clean rag after all insides are removed. As the body cavity dries, a glaze will form and act as an impenetrable film against flies and other insects.

On very warm days it is a good idea to pack cold birds in a sleeping bag or wrap them in canvas to help hold the cold.

As the meat of the waterfowl can be aged like any other meat to give the best quality, a week in the field can be beneficial to the bird in the pan—if the bird is kept chilled.

• • •

Thanks a lot for your response to our call for letters and photos from Solidarity readers. Fishing lures should be in the hands of those of you who wrote. Feel free to drop us a line anytime you feel like sounding off about your outdoor experiences (enclosing a photo if you can), and we'll make it a standing offer of two fishing lures for all who do.

The address, of course, is: Fred Goetz, c/o Solidarity, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Keep an eye out for some of the anecdotes that have already been sent in. We'll publish 'em and some are real dillies.

How Far in Debt Is Too Deep? Depends on a Lot of Factors

How much debt can a family safely carry?

There is no one answer for all families. One with high housing expense or a large number of children to feed and clothe, naturally can't carry as much debt as the so-called average.

Conservative stores generally figure a family can carry total installment debts, not including its mortgage, of up to 15% of its income. Auto finance companies usually require a monthly income equal to four times your monthly payments on the car, but this is by no means a safe yardstick for a moderate-income family.

Generally you can figure that the easier the credit, the more the merchandise costs you. One large credit-bureau manager reports that conservative stores call up the bureau to find out if they should grant you any credit at all, but others call up only to find out how much to grant.

Don't Wait Too Long

If you ever find you can't meet a payment, get in touch with your creditors before you're actually delinquent. If you can get an extension, you will have to continue paying interest meanwhile. But you will avoid embarrassment and the possible seizure of the goods.

If you find you can't hold on to a car, house, or other expensive installment purchase, it's better to try to sell it yourself than let it be repossessed. For one thing, you avoid repossession fees. For another, lenders can't put the same care into selling your car you can.

If a car or other valuable item is repossessed, it's wise to write the finance company demanding it take all steps to seek the highest bid. Some states require that repossessed goods be sold at public auction if you had paid half your debt.

This may not save you from a deficiency judgment or retrieve your equity, since auctions don't bring high prices. But they do enable you to have a friend bid if other offers are unreasonably low.

Walt Keeps Plugging Away, When Another Guy Might Quit

By RAY DENISON

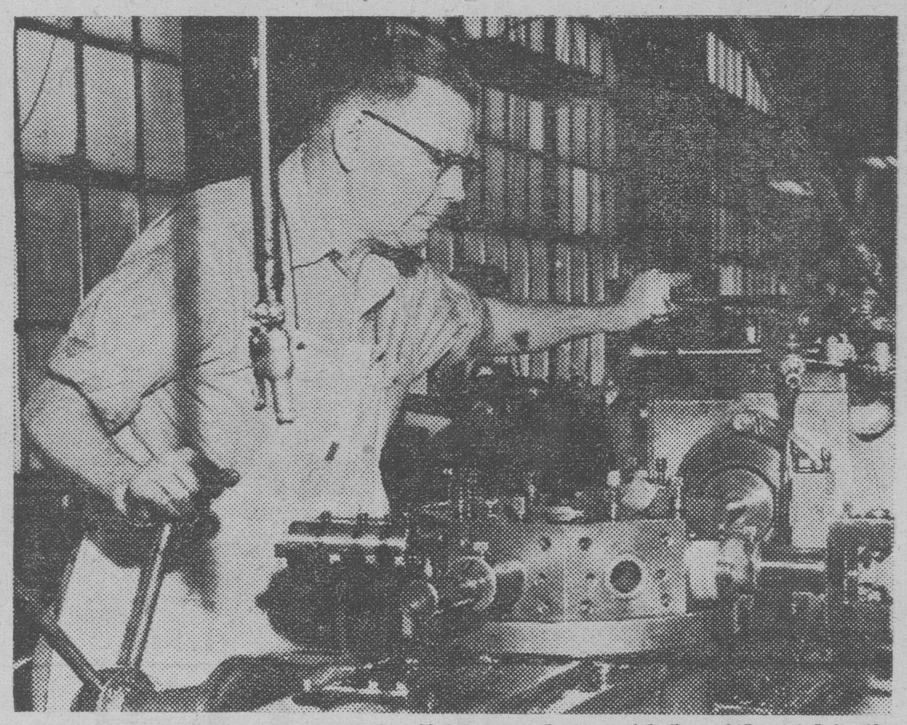
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The letter was from a UAW member to Guy Nunn of the UAW's radio department, and said:

"In one of your recent 'Eye Opener' programs, Walter Reuther remarked on the fact that an active official in the labor movement must be prepared for self-sacrifice.

"This is especially true of the chairman of our Local 460 bargaining committee.

"His name is Walter Scytho and his exceptional dedication and self-sacrifice at this time deserve recognition.

"Walt is a victim of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and although he knows that he is slowly dying, he is on the job every day, not only at his machine, but maintaining his active part on our bargaining committee . . ."



WALT SCYTHO . . . "We don't know what we'd do without him"

THAT'S WALT (center) talking over Local 460 bargaining strategy with (from left) Frank Maguire, Mary Gibson, Louis Arkema and William Bentley, local president. Walt's been a committeeman almost continuously since 1943.

The letter-writer, a fellow worker named Louis B. Arkema, was right. Walter was on his job at a hand turret lathe in the Wolverine Brass Co.'s plant here when a Solidarity reporter dropped in.

At first glance, Walt appeared in good health, with an easy smile, alert eyes and clear speech. But a handshake brought no grip and his arm and leg motions were slow and jerky—characteristics of the disease.

Walt's mind, however, was not on his ailment. Rather, he chose to discuss current negotiations with the company for a contract to replace the one which expired on Oct. 31 and has been extended day by day.

There Are Problems

"We've got economic demands which we feel must be achieved for the day rate and piece rate workers as well as improvements in the pension program," Walt said when the other members of the local's bargaining committee had gathered with him in the plant's conference room.

"We struck three years ago to win a contract and we are confident that the members are solidly in support of our demands at this time," he said.

As Walt spoke, more of Arkema's letter came to mind:

"While his physical condition is rapidly declining, his mind is still sharp and alert.

"We are in the midst of contract negotiations, and Walt gives no compromise, either to his disease or to management.

"His spirit and faith in the face of this affliction are indeed remarkable.

"We who know him realize the terrific effort that he is putting forth."

What is it that makes a man show such dedication in the face of the ravages of a disease for which no cure is known?

A Binding Force

To Walt it's the determination to see a job through even if it means going it on grit alone.

To his fellow bargaining committee members and the 140 other workers in the plant, it's a study in courage. To them, Walt is the binding force in the local and the man on whom they've always relied at contract time — and the years between—to give them leadership.

"Frankly, we don't know what we'd do without him to lead us in baragining," said Arkema, the local's vice president.

For Walt it's not easy.

He makes it from his home and family to the plant to put in his full day at making plumber tools. On top of that, he devotes several hours in the evening each week to union business.

Since he first noticed the symptoms of the disease in January and they were later confirmed by hospital tests, Walt's condition has steadily deteriorated.

To walk only a few feet takes great effort with a constant danger of losing balance and falling. Once down, he cannot rise without help.

It's a disease of the nervous system. Walt describes it as being similar to a disrupted telephone line. The messages are sent from the brain through the spinal cord, but along the way they're muffled and the response is delayed or not forthcoming at all.

Walt realizes the inevitability of the disease, that he will shortly become an invalid. But he refuses to quit and wait.

"I'll take it day by day," he says.

Walt's Always There

Now 51, Walt has been working at Wolverine Brass since he was 17. A charter member of the local when it was organized in 1943, he has been on the bargaining committee at all times except for one three year period.

Reluctantly he has had to give up his hobbies of ice fishing and bowling. Even relaxing is a problem.

"Sitting is alright, but when I get up I'm so tightened I have difficulty moving," he says.

Walt says his son will have to take over the job of driving him to work. The pedals and quick reflexes necessary make driving too much of a risk.

Later there will be other adjustments to make, but Walt isn't looking ahead to that time. Right now he's got his eye on the next bargaining session and the drive for a new contract.

"His name is Walter Scytho and his execptional dedication and self-sacrifice at this time deserve recognition . . ."

'Last Night I Dreamt I Saw Joe Hill . . .'

NEW YORK—A play about a legendary figure in labor history, Joe Hill, has been performed at the Jan Hus theater here.

Entitled "The Man Who Never Died," the play dramatizes the action-packed 14 years that Hill—born Joseph Hillstrom—spent as a worker and union organizer, from his arrival from Sweden in 1901, when he was 19, until his execution on a trumped-up murder charge.

The play, written by Barrie Stavis, was sponsored by a committee of education directors from 18 AFL-CIO unions, including Brendan Sexton, UAW education director.

Be Skeptical of Price Tags

Don't rely on printed price tags as an indication of value. Christmas merchandise often carries exaggerated price tags.

Merchants use these to pretend they are giving discounts. Fake list prices are often found on jewelry, watches, perfumes, cutlery sets, comforters and stockings.

Also check labels on blankets to make sure they actually have the advertised fiber content. Some big mills have been caught misrepresenting. The FTC charged Chatham, a non-union manufacturer, advertised blankets as nylon when they actually contained little nylon and also failed to disclose clearly the fiber content of rayon blankets which appear to be wool or silk.

Some Vibrators Are Merely a Shakedown

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says:

Any man who works with his muscles or woman who is on her feet all day is naturally attracted by the vibrator products now being promoted.

One reader reports a salesman is trying to sell him a "heat massage" set for $243.50, and wants to know if it is worth buying. Another asks if a $200 "vibrator chair" would be of help to her husband who suffers a good deal of muscular fatigue from his job.

Actually, millions of dollars are being spent for devices ranging from small hand vibrators and vibrator cushions for as little as $9 to expensive vibrator lounge chairs and mattresses for as much as $300. Last year it was vitamin products promotors were touting as cure-alls. This year it's vibrators.

To keep the boom going, manufacturers and sellers have been using all kinds of exaggerated health claims, to the extent that the U. S. Food and Drug Administration now is cracking down on some sellers.

They Don't Stop

The FDA is especially worried about claims that vibrators will cure even such serious illnesses as multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy.

But the crackdown, FDA warns, has not stopped fraudulent promotions.

Even usually reputable and fairly reliable retailers have been advertising vibrator products with false hints that they will alleviate nervous conditions, help you lose weight or firm up flabby flesh.

The exaggerated advertising is especially dangerous to ill people who rely on these products to cure arthritis, heart conditions or other serious sickness instead of seeking competent medical care.

Fancy Prices

Not only are the benefits of vibrator products exaggerated, but some sellers use the health claims to get some fancy prices for their products. So-called vibrator massage tables are priced as high as $300, although you can get similar tables for $200 which will do as little for you as the expensive ones. Some vibrator lounge chairs sell for as much as $150-$200. Others are available for only $70.

One of the chief pitches to women is that vibrators help lose weight or trim the figure. This is entirely false, even though some of the country's leading retailers advertise such claims as "help eliminate embarrassing excess weight" and "eliminate fatty tissue."

One leading seller plays it safe. In case his "rolling massage" table for $198 doesn't really help you lose weight, he also suggests combining the use of the table with "sensible diet." That's all you need anyway.

Vibration devices produce vibration through the use of a small electric motor. Some combine heat with the vibration.

Soothes, Not Cures

All they really do for you is soothe you, not cure. They will provide temporary relief of minor muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion or fatigue; temporay stimulation of blood circulation in local areas, and temporary relaxing effect of muscular tension if it is due to **temporary** causes.

But here's what vibrators, whether they cost $10 or $300, will **not** do:

They do **not** reduce weight, chase flabbiness, get rid of unsightly bulges, redistribute fatty tissues, slim or trim the figure.

The are **not** an effective treatment for tense muscles and muscular ailments.

They will **not** remove wrinkles, paunchy jaws, baldness and dandruff.

They will **not** relieve worry or tension, cure insomnia, or "melt away" nervous tension and fatigue symptoms by a "drugless tranquilizer" action.

They do **not** increase body nutrition or general metabolism, nor relieve constipation, nor restore nerve energy through improving the blood supply to diseased organs and tissues.

They do **not** relieve, cure or overcome arthritis, rheumatism, bursitis, neuritis, lumbago, heart trouble, paralytic stroke, multiple sclerosis or muscular dystrophy.

NEITHER SNOW NOR SUNSHINE can deter determined UAW strikers. At left, Ex-Cell-O pickets brave near-zero cold and season's first snow in Detroit; at right, Bendix strikers in North Hollywood, Calif., clearly have reason to be more cheerful. Besides good weather the Bendix crew enjoyed a quick settlement; Ex-Cell-O members in Michigan and Ohio are still bucking the wintry gales.

Caterpillar Strikers Win But Harvester Holds Out

Continued from Page 1

Economically, the settlement gives Caterpillar workers a healthy boost in directions mapped months ago as essential and non-inflationary — improved pensions, higher earnings and increased protection against the impact of layoffs.

In most localities where Caterpillar is situated, the firm is the major employer — and unemployment that has dogged Caterpillar workers has had a crushing effect on the communities.

Community Impact

"We showed it was possible to bargain not just for the workers but for the communities," said Greathouse.

He pointed out that a year ago, 15,222 of Peoria's citizens were hourly-rated Caterpillar workers—and that the year - long economic slump saw employment fall to 12,175.

Reports showed 3,792 on layoff at October's end—with a further 1,833 out so long that they'd exhausted their SUB.

At nearby Decatur, employment tumbled from 2,514 to 1,848 in one year's time; another 449 had exhausted their SUB.

Elsewhere in Caterpillar's chain—York, Aurora, Ill., and Riverdale, Ia. — employment was down drastically.

All Caterpillar areas were termed "areas of substantial unemployment" by the Department of Labor through most of '58.

SUB Gains

Aimed at cushioning the effects of layoffs most immediately were the following UAW gains:

1. SUB increased to a flat 65% of normal net earnings and extended to match the state's unemployment compensation period.

2. SUB plan redesigned to give workers new protection against short weeks.

3. A new contract provision curbing the number of short weeks the company may schedule.

Agreement was reached after the longest bargaining series in UAW-Caterpillar history.

Negotiations opened in early June with management standing pat with others in the farm equipment and road-building industry as well as the Big Three automakers.

Slumps Influence

For more than two months, Caterpillar workers stayed on their jobs on an extended agreement designed more than three years before.

Said Greathouse: "Most of the problems we had to solve — and which Caterpillar workers were determined to have solved—developed since the '55 agreement was signed and were intensified by the sad state of the nation's economy."

In other words, Caterpillar workers were worried mainly about layoffs. They wanted and needed greater job protection.

So did the communities in which they live.

Wages Up

Worker's buying power was increased by the new pact:

An additional general wage increase of 1c hourly, effective the Monday after local union ratification, is tacked onto general wage increases that range from 8c to 17c (skilled trades), with 6c to 15c of this total retroactive to Aug. 4.

The 2.5% annual improvement factor (or 6c hourly, whichever is greater) takes effect again the first Monday of October 1959, and again the first Monday of October 1960.

A 1c cost of living increase is retroactive to Sept. 1.

Vacation pay for workers with 10 to 15 years' service has been increased from 4% to 5% of annual earnings.

Pensions have been upped to $2.50 a month a year of service for all past and future retirees.

Early retirement pensions—at double the normal rate—were won.

The pattern severance pay plan (payable from SUB funds and geared to the SUB's trust fund position) was improved to guarantee a worker his maximum severance even though the SUB fund position slips as low as 85%.

Insurance protection was bettered with no increase in the workers' contributions.

The UAW won a committment from the company to apply the economics of the Peoria settlement to its Decatur, York, Riverdale and Aurora plants.

UAW Pushes Hanes Boycot

The UAW executive board has placed its full support behind a boycott of P. H. Hanes knitwear, principally T-shirts and underwear sold in department stores, drug stores and supermarkets from coast to coast.

The boycott was declared by the Textile Workers Union of America (Solidarity, Oct. 6) after the company, taking advantage of the economic slump, refused to renew a union contract even without a wage increase.

Hanes management demanded the elimination of the dues checkoff and arbitration of grievances, and also insisted that TWUA Local 684 abandon its right to strike.

In notifying the company of the UAW action, President Walter P. Reuther said that "common sense and human decency" require the solution of the dispute through free collective bargaining.

1A to Meet Jan. 25

A special Region 1A convention to elect a co-director to succeed the late Edward J. Cote will be held Jan. 25, the UAW international executive board announced.

Anti-School, Anti-All

WASHINGTON — The forces that oppose adequate funds for education are the same as those that have fought every other social advance from pensions to the prohibition of child labor, Victor G. Reuther, director of UAW's Washington office, told a conference of college officials here.

Labor's Program For Congress

Continued from Page 1

equity in the American economy.

10. An adequate national defense program, "too important a matter to be determined solely by bookkeepers."

The council stressed that these 10 points are a "minimum" list of major problems on which action is long overdue.

Now's the Time

"We are hopeful, now that the people of America have spoken, that prompt and vigorous action will result," the council continued.

"This is not the time to raise false issues. This is the time to give the American people the program for which they have voted, and which the intelligent use of our human and material resources makes possible."

Watch your step, Sam!

2 UAW Papers ILPA Winners

WASHINGTON — Two papers published by UAW local unions won recognition in the annual competition of the International Labor Press Association, it was announced at the association's convention here.

UAW Eye Opener, issued by Local 45, Cleveland, and the Cyclone, organ of Local 669, Paterson, N.J., were chosen by the judges, who this year were the journalism faculty of the University of California.

Eye Opener collected two certificates of merit, one for front-page makeup and the other for a regular feature column on union policies. The Cyclone picked up a top prize among all local union papers for best original cartoon.

Solidarity did not enter the contest this year.

Depends on the Crook?

A record number of bank officers, tellers and such swiped a record amount of bank money in the last year — without a single newspaper demand for action against "growing corruption."

And a record number of employers cheated the government (and their own workers) by failing to turn in social security and income taxes withheld from pay envelopes. Few papers seemed to care.

The National Association of Bank Auditors and Comptrollers said the "known" loss to banks in the last fiscal year was $8 million, about half pinched by officers. The actual figure was far higher, since many embezzlements stay hidden for years.

There's a Difference

"There are at least 210 ways to illegally separate a bank from some of its funds," mourned an association official. "And tomorrow some one will think of the 211th."

The tax thievery was so serious—about $280 million—that the last Congress stiffened the penalties. Previously a guilty employer risked little more than a slap on the wrist.

All this doesn't make the little fringe of crooks on the edges of the labor movement any prettier; they still need to be cut off. But the difference in newspaper treatment between labor and management sinners points some kind of moral, just the same.