AFL-CIO Outlaws Pacts with Ousted Unions

FOREST PARK, Pa. — The AFL-CIO has put an end to the hopes of ousted unions, such as the Teamsters, to slink back into acceptance through mutual-aid pacts with weaker but honest organizations.

The AFL-CIO executive council ordered all affiliates to end at the earliest possible moment all joint undertakings or mutual assistance pacts with unions not deemed acceptable by the central labor group. These include expelled or suspended unions.

The council edict does not affect local agreements to honor picket-lines and otherwise cooperate in the struggle to win justice for rank-and-file workers.

'Beyond Doubt'

The council singled out the Teamsters as "corrupt to a degree that goes far beyond anything which might have been contemplated" when the AFL-CIO was formed.

"We do not believe that the general membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt," said the council. "We do not believe that all of the local leadership of the Teamsters is corrupt.

"But we do know, and it has been proven beyond the possibility of doubt, that the top leadership of this international union was and continues to be corrupt."

The exemption of local agreements from the ban is by no means a device to permit "back-door" arrangements with the Teamsters, AFL-CIO President George Meany explained.

"If the Teamsters on a local level are run in a decent way, they should be decently treated," he said. "If one of our unions decides to respect a Teamster picket-line I'm not going to interfere. But it has to be a legitimate picket-line, not a shakedown picket-line."

UAW SOLIDARITY

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

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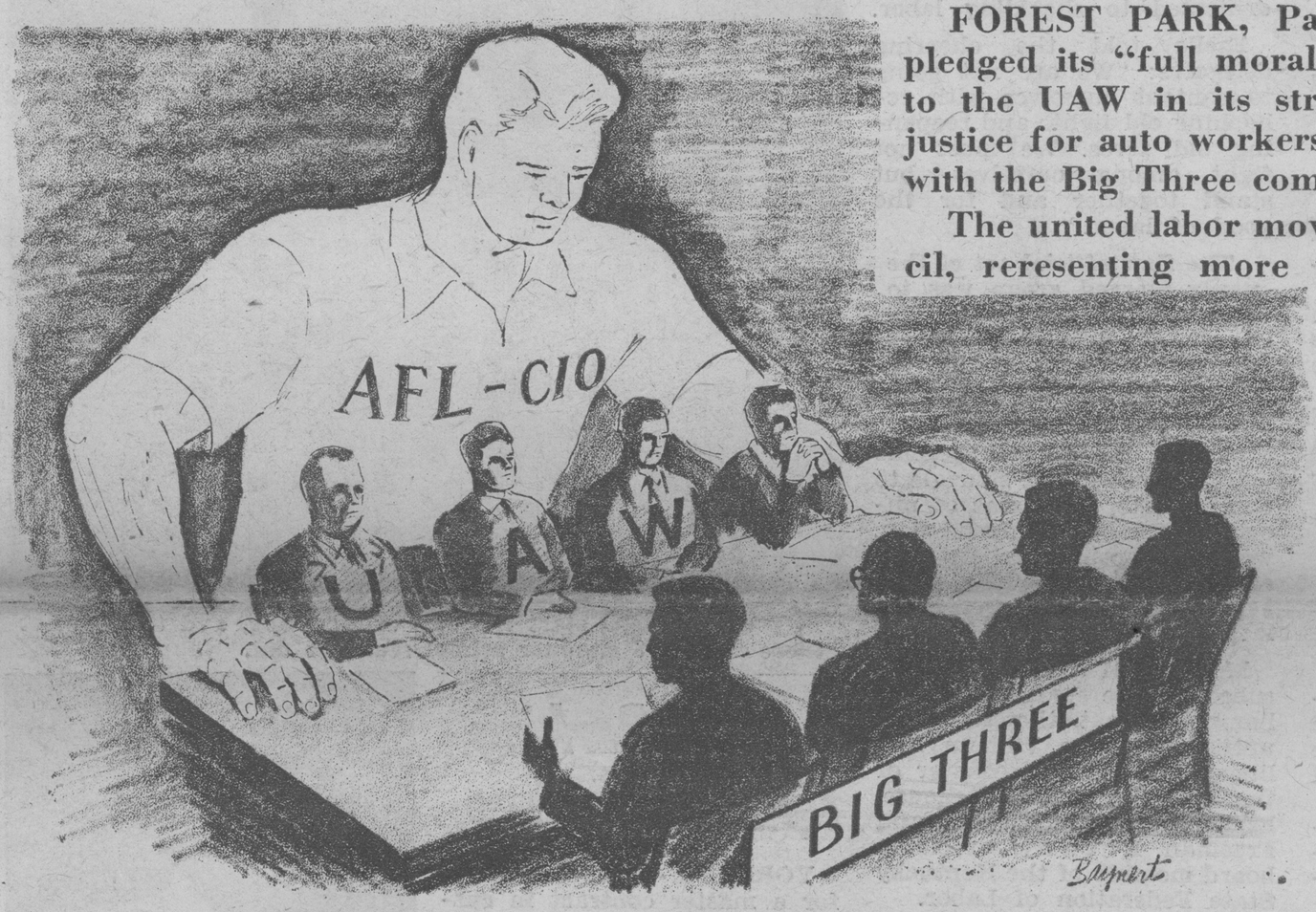
United Labor Backs UAW's Big 3 Battle



FOREST PARK, Pa. — The AFL-CIO has pledged its "full moral and financial support" to the UAW in its struggle to win economic justice for auto workers in current negotiations with the Big Three companies.

The united labor movement's executive council, reresenting more than 13 million union members, last week gave unqualified backing to the UAW's determination to meet the workers' needs without giving another twist to the spiral of inflation.

The council directed AFL-CIO President George Meany to set up a standby committee "to raise funds and give practical support . . . to the UAW and its members" in the event of a strike.

Grave Concern

Meeting at Unity House here, summer resort of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the council flayed the Big Three's refusal to bargain in good faith, deplored talk of an industry-wide lockout if a strike was forced by management and expressed hope that an agreement could be reached if the corporations matched the union's desire for this outcome.

"The refusal of three of the biggest corporations in the United States to bargain with the legally-constituted and democratically-chosen representatives of their hundreds of thousands of workers is a matter of grave concern to the entire American

Continued on Page 8

'Unholy Alliance' Kills Reform Bill

WASHINGTON—An "unholy alliance" between big business and discredited elements in the labor movement last week defeated the Kennedy-Ives bill to insure honest, democratic practices within unions and in labor-management affairs.

As predicted (Solidarity, Aug. 11). the National Association of Manufacturers-Chamber of Commerce lobby lined up 137 Republicans against the measure — more than enough by themselves to block passage, which under suspension of the rules required a two-thirds vote.

The Republicans were joined by 61 Democrats, only nine of them from northern or border states, to give the opposition a 198-190 edge. Favoring the measure, strongly backed by AFL-CIO but opposed by the Teamsters and United Mine Workers, were 149 Democrats (including 30 southerners) and 41 Republicans, nearly all from industrial districts.

Ives Is Angry

Thus the reform bill, which the Senate had adopted 88-1, lost because 77% of the GOP members voted against it. The support of 71% of the Democrats couldn't overcome this margin.

The "unholy alliance" label was first pinned on the bill's foes by a Republican, Sen. Irving M. Ives, who is not seeking reelection to his New York seat. Ives joined Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) in sponsoring the bill.

The same words were echoed by the AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Forest Park, Pa. The council took a

Continued on Page 8

Ag Imp Shuns Auto, Extends

Two days after nine Allis-Chalmers local unions in six states had completed taking secret-ballot strike votes, the UAW and the big agricultural implement firm agreed to an indefinite extension of their 1955 contract, which would have expired Aug. 15, reports UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse.

The contract extension, like the one negotiated earlier with International Harvester, provides for continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause and most other benefits. It can be cancelled on seven days' notice or by the negotiation of a new contract.

The move completes the extension of all of the Big Four

Continued on Page 8

Got a Job? It's Great

WASHINGTON — "Recovery" is the watchword of the Eisenhower administration these days but it has a hollow sound to the nation's factory workers.

While administration spokesmen, echoed by most business publications and many newspaper columnists, cheerfully predicted the recession was vanishing, unemployment remained at 5.3 million—higher than in April when production was at its lowest point.

Even the conservative New York Times noted the contrast between this fact and the reported business pickup.

Times Sees Point

"Organized labor can hardly be blamed if it has gained the general impression that much of the news concerning

Continued on Page 8

Newsmen Hit Kohler

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The nation's newspapermen, through their union, the American Newspaper Guild, reaffirmed their "moral and material support" of the strike and boycott by UAW members against the Kohler Co. The Guild's 25th annual convention asked all members to help win the fight.

'Recall' Fake Bared

Chrysler Corp.'s publicized statement that it will "recall" 42,000 workers, as though this would end the unemployment problem, was blasted last week by UAW spokesmen.

The union pointed out that this many recalls would leave some 52,000 unemployed — though the company statement implied that the figure represented full employment.

Actually, according to Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Arthur Hughes, who fills the same post with Vice President Norman Matthews, the vaunted recalls merely represent those laid off during the model changeover.

Left stranded, they said, were 30,000 or more workers formerly in the Chrysler force.

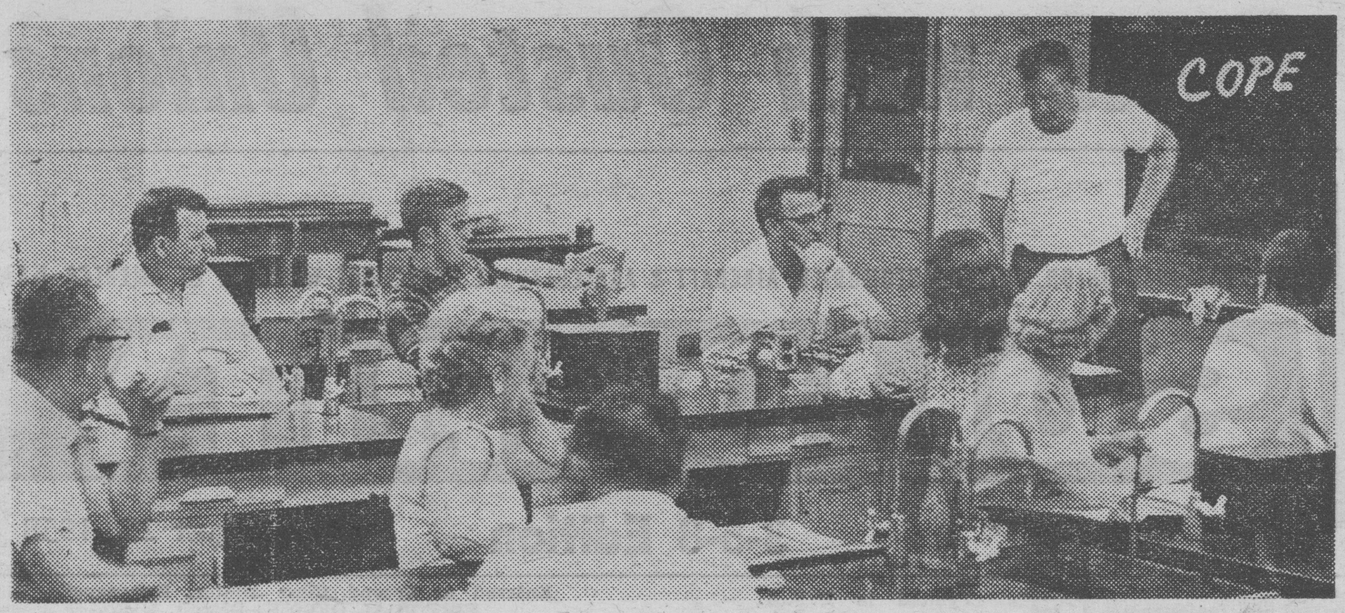
This was one reason why the UAW opposed overtime work for the men recalled, Fraser said.

Continued on Page 8

Dana-Spicer Extends

Dana-Spicer Corp., with six plants in four states, has agreed to extend its contract with UAW until Sept. 27, Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Dana-Spicer department, announced.

About 5,500 workers are normally employed in Detroit and Lansing, Mich.; Toledo, O.; Auburn, Ind.; Buffalo, N.Y. and Pottstown, Pa.



INSTRUCTOR Dan Bedell talks about COPE as Region 3 summer school students listen. School was held on the campus of Purdue University.

NEED FOR POLITICAL action brings forceful gesture from Roy Reuther, UAW citizenship activities director, addressing Region 3 summer school students. Chairing the discussion is Dave Hutchison, regional education representative.

UAW Member on Board

Kentucky Labor Merges

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A united labor organization in Kentucky of 100,000 members was established here in the merger of the state AFL and CIO units. Kentucky is the 40th state to merge.

New president of the merged Kentucky AFL-CIO is Henry Seibert, Newport, Ky., Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Executive vice president is John McKiernan, Louisville, who was president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Secretary-treasurer is Sam Ezelle, also of Louisville, who held the same position in the AFL group.

The 20-man executive board has 12 representatives from the AFL and 8 from the CIO.

The UAW's representative, elected to the executive board without opposition, is Owen C. Hammons, president of Ford Local 862 here and a member of the UAW's national Ford negotiating committee.

The son of a union blacksmith, Seibert has been active in organized labor since he went to work as a 15-year-old in a tailor shop.

A major speaker at the merger convention was Al Whitehouse of Covington, Ky., president of the CIO Council.

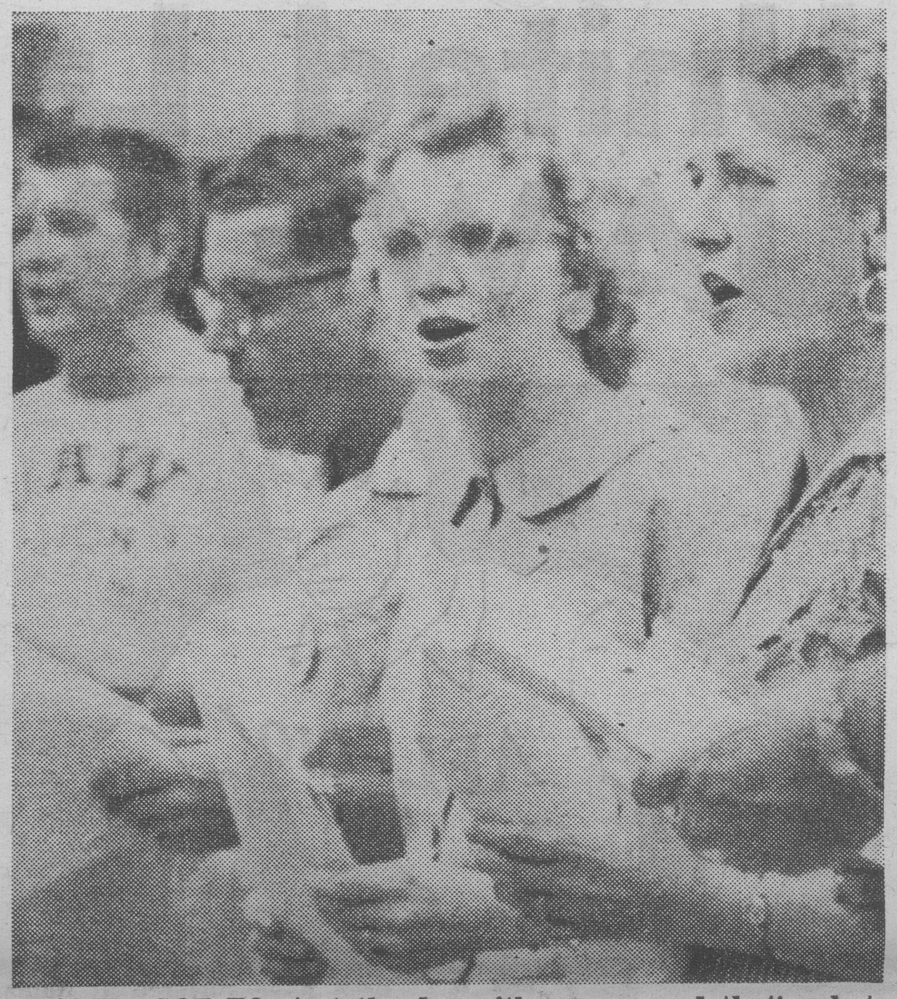
Discussing the philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration, Whitehouse warned that many high-placed officials were dedicated to shackling labor.

Ezelle told the cheering delegates: "We are not going to content ourselves with rehashing old fights and reopening old sores. We must not fight among ourselves, but stand together and for the good of labor."

The first official act of the newly merged group was to pledge its full support to IUE Local 761, now on strike at General Electric's giant Appliance Park plant near here.

Seibert warned the delegates that the battle will become more intense in the struggle to obtain better programs of unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, education, social security, and against restrictive labor legislation.

Members of the joint merger subcommittee who actually hammered out the terms of unification were William Billingsley, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council; Whitehouse, Ezelle, Seibert, McKiernan and Freeman Bryant, executive board member of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.



YOU'VE GOT TO start the day with a song, and that's what these Region 3 summer school students did.

Region 3 School Attracts Many

W. LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Despite short work weeks and mass layoffs, attendance at the two-week Region 3 summer school was good. The first week attracted 98; the second 95. Sessions were held on the Purdue University campus here.

Featured, as at all 1958 UAW summer schools, was the "Spotlight" program designed to better acquaint union members with the relationship between prices, profits, wages and productivity.

Theme of the '58 school was "To Learn — To Serve", well - illustrated by presentation of the Raymond H. Berndt summer school achievement award to UAW Local 663 (Anderson, Ind.). The award was based on the work of Local 663 member Gerald NNeedler, who attended the '57 school.

William H. Brown, a Kentucky State College student who attended under the auspices of the Region 3 auto council, reported for his workshop on ethical practices and human relations that "we have lived what many preach. We have lived brotherhood."

Concentrating on the causes of bigotry, Brown said, "Each of us leaves the campus knowing a little more about the man with the differently colored skin — and the woman who worships in a different church. We leave convinced that truthfulness and sincerity in human relations is the best antidote to poisonous prejudices."

Kansas Unionists Go 'Back to the Farm'

TOPEKA, Kan. — Delegates left the annual convention of the Kansas State Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO) ready to fight the "right-to-work" campaign with an all-out "right-to-know" program.

Placing bets on the strength of an educated vote to defeat the compulsory open-shop proposal, on the ballot in the Kansas November election as a constitutional amendment, federation officers outlined a vigorous campaign including a statewide "back-to-the-farm" movement Labor Day.

Members who have roots in farming communities will give up pleasure trips, the long quiet weekend at home and other personal holiday plans, and will leave their present homes in industrial centers to spend the weekend in their former area homes.

In initial discussions over 600 members were enlisted in the army of education which will cover farming centers to "tell the truth" about the labor movement and legislation affecting working people.

William S. Holly, Wichita, federation president, said the farm program representatives will not try to duplicate the slick political harangues of professional lobbyists who bombard residents of the predominently agricultural areas at election time.

They will be relatives and former neighbors who know the farm people, speak their language, understand their problems, he said.

"Our representatives will know how to tell farmers they benefit when labor benefits. They can translate legislative proposals which threaten labor into the dollars-and-cents threat to the farmer," he said.

Labor Press Ethics Lauded

Advertising Age, leading trade publication for advertising executives, says that the "great majority of labor publications are 100% ethical," and that the handful of racketeers that have been exposed are not "typical nor representative."

The magazine also praised the activities of the International Labor Press Association in fighting the racket press.

CAT Is Barking Up Wrong Tree

YORK, Pa. — UAW demands for a master contract in current negotiations with Caterpillar Tractor Co. are "unanimously backed" by Local 786 members here who were pushing for a national agreement "over a year ago," it was reported by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

Michael's statement followed a "Dear John" letter to workers in which the York plant manager charged the UAW sought the master contract as a power-grab "to completely dominate the local union and its members."

"The demand for national agreement coverage in the first meeting was prefaced by a lengthy statement from the Local 786 committee that: (1) this local union's membership over a year ago unanimously adopted a resolution sent to the Caterpillar department asking that 1958 negotiations be on the basis of a national agreement, and (2) prior to entering negotiations, Local 786's membership unanimously ratified the national agreement demand," Michael said.

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Caterpillar department, said, "We already have central negotiations in three of the Big Four agricultural implement chains. We seek national agreements because they strengthen the position of local unions and individual workers."

(The York local has since voted for a strike by better than 95%).

REGION 3 director Ray Berndt addresses students.

South's Political Horizon Brightens Some More

Primary elections in first Texas and now Tennessee have turned out to be a one-two punch in the nose for southern anti-labor, anti-liberal forces.

The latest poke in the puss came with the Democrats' renomination of U. S. Sen. Albert Gore in Tennessee by over 120,000 votes despite an all-out hate campaign put on by his millionaire-attorney opponent, former Gov. Prentice Cooper.

Gore's victory was 30,000 ballots better than his margin in 1952 when he upset the late arch-reactionary Kenneth D. McKellar to take his Senate seat. Winning the Democratic nomination almost insures election in Tennessee.

Gore has spent his six years in the Senate (before that he served seven terms in the House of Representatives) fighting for liberal legislation and warding off attempts to wreck the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Cooper, who was backed by the private utilities, Texas oil money and Republicans, stumped the state storming against Gore's liberal record and labor endorsement. But his vitriol was in vain.

Gore's victory came on the heels of another stunner for southern conservatives. That was Texas Democrats' renomination of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (Solidarity, Aug. 11).

His opponent, oil millionaire William A. Blakely, flailed away at labor's endorsement of Yarborough, only to lose by some 200,000 votes. Here again, winning the Democratic nomination almost guarantees victory in November.

Yarborough's renomination in the face of an all-out drive by wealthy conservatives has convinced Jerry Holleman, president of the Texas AFL-CIO, that anti-labor politics no longer pay off in that state.

"The Yarborough victory," Holleman said, "should make any candidate for office stop and think before attempting to resort to such tactics in any future election."

Local 738 'Toasts' Its Members:

Here's to Your Health!

BALTIMORE—UAW Local 738 figures its future looks very healthy indeed.

The principal reason for the optimism of these Martin aircraft workers on this score is their medical health center, Local 738's imaginative—and successful — venture into low cost, prepaid protection for members and their families.

Low cost it most certainly is—$60 a year for a family (regardless of size) and $24 for an individual.

The prepayment is provided through a monthly checkoff for members who want to enroll.

And as for it's being well used—in the first six months of operation 3,884 visits were paid to the clinic.

The center's handy, too. It's right in Local 738's building, installed at a cost of almost $100,000 and staffed by eight doctors, two specialists, an optician, three nurses, two lab technicians and a receptionist.

The equipment's the latest. Besides X-ray, there are electro-cardiograph and basal metabolism testers, a full complement of physio-therapy and eye-ear devices — plus a completely-stocked pharmacy.

"In short," said Dr. Oscar Camp, the center's medical director, "we have whatever is needed to do a good job."

Most Advanced

UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael says the center "is proving to even the most skeptical that better medical attention can be given to our people at a much lower cost."

Michael said the center is the "most advanced medical plan in the east outside the Mine Workers' program and one that doctors all over the region are watching with a great deal of interest."

The health problems the center has tackled cover a wide range, all the way from the cuts and fractures children have suffered at home to detection of cancer. In the last 50 pregnancy cases cared for at the center, cancer was detected and removed from four patients, one of them the wife of a local steward.

Any required surgery is handled by surgeons working with the plan who have full operating privileges in local Baltimore hospitals. Surgery costs are the same as those scheduled in the Connecticut General Insurance plan embodied in Local 738's contract with Martin.

"In my original estimate of the plan's actual value to the members," Camp said, "I had anticipated that its greatest accomplishment would be in preventing illness."

"I know that many workers have a tendency to put off going to the doctor because of the high cost and the general difficulty of getting good medical care. Too many times, real danger signals are ignored until it's too late.

Local Sets Policy

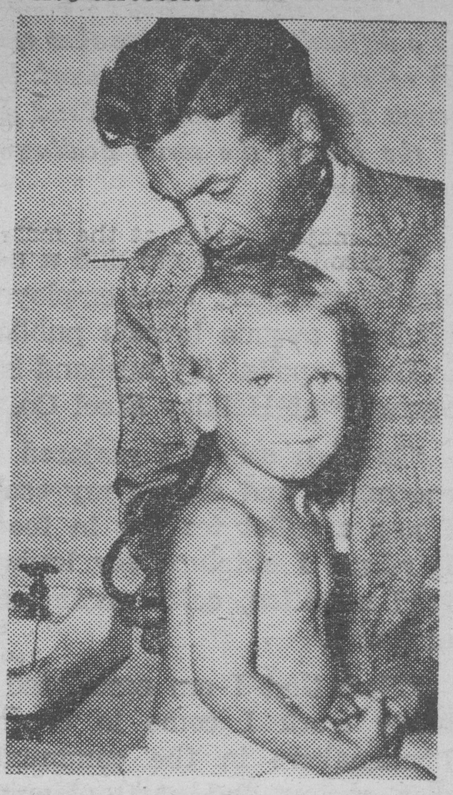
"I'm gratified to report that the health center has operated in such a thorough manner that many serious illnesses have been detected that were completely unsuspected by the patients."

Behind the day-to-day services the center offers is the supervision the local itself gives with regard to policy and general operation. The committee to oversee the center is led by Bill Hightower, Local 738 financial secretary, and Homer Cantrell, Rex Sedwick, Margaret Holler and James Ruble. Ex-officio member of the committee, of course, is John Alden, Local 738 president. They work closely with Dr. Camp and Dr. Joseph Cameron, the center's executive director.

X-RAY TECHNICIAN Doris A. Proffitt gets ready to "shoot" the arm of a patient at the Local 738 health center.

PHARMACIST Mary Connelly fills a prescription for a Martin worker. Pharmacy is completely stocked.

THE HEALTH CENTER'S staff eye specialist, Dr. John B. Littleton, examining Fred Zollinhofer, using the most modern equipment.



THAT'S A GOOD boy, Dr. Joseph Cameron tells his young patient, Joseph Sions, as he examines him at the Baltimore UAW health center.

THIS COULD EASILY be called the most incredible picture of the year—a baby smiling while the nurse gives a shot. Or could it be that it's only a pose and the needle isn't really in the baby's arm? (Left to right): Mrs. Clare Sions, son Mark and nurse Nora Fleming.

NLRB Gets Kohler Plea

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Striking Kohler Local 833 has asked the National Labor Relations Board to re-open its hearings into unfair labor practice charges brought against the Kohler Co.

The UAW local, which has been on strike for nearly 4½ years, said it wanted to put into the record testimony taken several months ago at the Senate rackets committee hearing into the strike.

The petition to re-open was filed with the regional NLRB office in Chicago.

The local said the board should explore "the extensive anti-union espionage carried on continuously from April 1954, to November, 1957, by private detectives hired and directed by Lyman C. Conger."

Conger is the company's chief counsel and "negotiator."

During the hearings before the McClellan committee, it was disclosed that Kohler had spent $40,000 for "private eyes" to spy on the union and its officers (Solidarity, March 24, et al).

The Kohler case is still pending before the full board. A trial examiner, after lengthy hearings, had found that the firm had not bargained in good faith.

At Least One Town Expects A Boom

SAN JOSE, Calif.—"The San Jose-Sunnyvale area is becoming the fastest-growing industrial area in the United States," claims Arnold Callan, Region 6 subregional director.

To back up his statement, Callan pointed out that Mack Truck Co. is now building an assembly plant with scheduled employment for 2,000, International Harvester plans another 2,000-man plant, and a General Motors BOP plant nearing completion is expected to have a peak employment of 5,000.

A-C Strike Vote

Following is the list of strike vote results from all Allis-Chalmers Co. locals in Regions 3 and 8 (Story on Page 1):

Local and City	Yes	No	%
1164, Terre Haute, Ind.	458	15	96.8
487, East Gadsden, Ala.	122	1	99.2
1319, LaPorte, Ind.	215	52	80.5

Wants to Be Judge

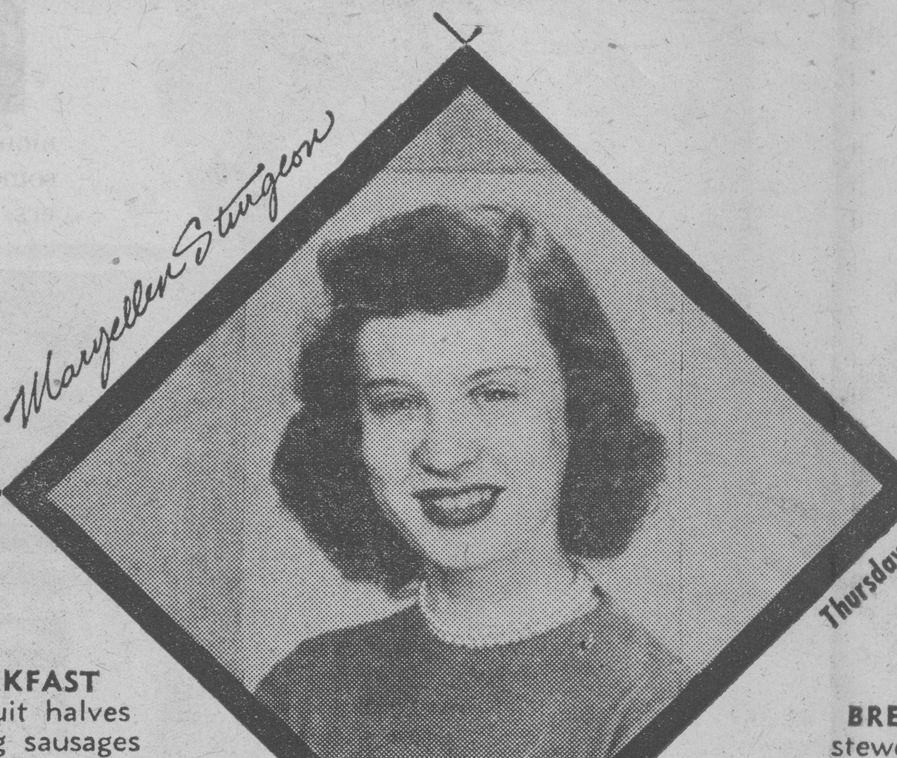
TULSA, Okla.—Raymond Graham, a member of Douglas Aircraft Local 1093, UAW, is the Democratic candidate for Tulsa county district judge in the November elections.

A '58 Contract in '58!

here's a Hoosier's food ideas

SOLIDARITY Consumer Section

Marygellen Sturgeon



Monday

BREAKFAST
orange juice
oatmeal/whole milk/sugar
blueberry muffins/butter/jelly
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
tomato soup
ham sandwich/lettuce/mustard
apple
chocolate chip cookies
milk
DINNER
roast beef/brown gravy
fluffy mashed potatoes glazed carrots
tossed salad/french dressing
whole wheat bread/butter
spiced baked apples
coffee-milk

Tuesday

BREAKFAST
tomato juice
fried ham/eggs
whole wheat toast/butter/grape jelly
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
barbecued beef (leftovers)
poppy seed buns/lettuce
potato chips
applesauce
yellow cake/caramel icing
milk
DINNER
broiled liver/onions
fried potatoes creamed corn
tomato/lettuce salad
whole wheat bread/butter
peach cobbler/ice cream
coffee-milk

Wednesday

BREAKFAST
grapefruit halves
little pig sausages
french toast/maple syrup
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
creamed potato soup
toasted bacon/tomato sandwich
carrot sticks
peach cobbler (leftover)
milk
DINNER
stewed chicken
spanish rice broccoli/hollandaise sauce
hot rolls/butter
ambrosia (southern fruit salad)
refrigerator cookies
coffee-milk

Thursday

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baked potatoe
pear halv
whole whe
coconut
coff

Friday

BREAKFAST
orange juice
soft cooked eggs
cinnamon toast
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
toasted cheese sandwiches/asparagus sauce/butter
tomato wedges
lemon pudding
milk
DINNER
baked tuna/cheese whirls (biscuits with cheese)
hashed brown potatoes creamed peas
waldorf salad
chocolate cream pie
coffee-milk

Saturday

BREAKFAST
stewed apricots
cornflake waffles/butter/maple syrup
crisp bacon
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
creamed soup of leftover vegetables
chicken salad sandwiches
pineapple/cottage cheese milk
DINNER
meat pie (leftover roast beef)
scalloped potatoes spinach
lettuce salad
angel food cake/strawberry ice cream
coffee-milk

("clean out refrigerator" day)

Sunday

BREAKFAST
pineapple juice
scrambled eggs/crisp bacon
whole wheat toast/butter
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
chicken-rice soup/crackers
succotash
radishes/celery sticks
prune whip
milk
DINNER
baked ham (pineapple loaf)
candied sweet potatoes green beans
cabbage slaw (cooked dressing)
hot rolls/butter
cherry tarts
coffee-milk

Editor's Note: Third prize winner in Solidarity's menu contest was **Mrs. Maryellen Sturgeon, R. R. 3, Greenwood, Ind.** *She estimated the cost of the food in the menus she planned (above) would be $25. Here, too, in her own words, is something about her and her ideas on meal planning. You may find her solution to a difficult problem one that can be used by others of you who also work but at different hours than your husband does. This is the last of the series dealing with the menu contest.*

"I am 19 years old and a new bride and homemaker. I am employed at the Madison avenue branch public library in Indianapolis. My husband is a shear operator at Holiday Steel Co.

"In high school I majored in home economics and during my senior year I was a cadet teacher in foods. This is where I obtained my knowledge of food nutrition, color arrangement and economy.

"Now that I am associated with library work I come in contact with homemakers in the community with diet, menus and party-planning problems.

"We did have a special problem at our house which I would like to pass on to others who may have the same situation. My husband works nights (4:30-12:30) while I work days (9:00-5:30) but which doesn't leave me free from my duty as a wife with regards to cooking.

"I have learned to prepare my meals a week ahead of time and freeze them. (I use TV plates for this purpose and cover them with aluminum wrap to freeze them.)

"Our house looks like a cannning factory on Monday evening.

"Then, during the week, my husband removes the dinners from our freezer and heats them in the oven approximately 25 minutes, and he has a balanced meal."

Editor's Note: While her menus were not among the prize winners, the judges made special note of another entry, also from a hoosier housewife, **Mrs. Loretta Lee, R.R. 3, Tipton, Ind.** *In part, she wrote:*

"Eight and a half years ago I had polio and I'm not able to walk yet. I hire a woman to help. I'm in bed all day but get up evenings. I do cook in an electric skillet and stew pan on my bed on a board. I do plan all meals and order all groceries on Saturday.

"I have to sort of plan a week ahead for we live seven miles from a town and my husband doesn't buy between weekends. I have to use leftovers for lunch. We have no woman in on Saturday and Sunday, so my husband and children get the meals . . .

"When I get a hired lady who doesn't know how to fix what we like, I hand her my recipes I write out for five people and how long it takes to get each item cooked . . .

"I love to cook and bake but I'm deprived of doing it as much as I'd like. What a joy it is to see your family healthy and know you are responsible. Incidentally, my husband (Dova) works at the Indianapolis Chrysler plant."

You Don't H

SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Says:

Some professional bill collectors are getting pretty tricky and are even fooling legitimate accountants into taking part in their flim-flams. A debtor has to be wary.

Legitimate accountants auditing business firms' books often send letters to debtors asking them to verify their obligations. It's normal procedure. But now, a public-spirited accountant reports, collection agencies are using fake "audits" to trap debtors who may have fallen behind.

Collectors enlist bona fide accountants by supplying them with forms to send to debtors. When the debtor returns the notice verifying he owes the money, a copy goes to the collector. This way the collector learns which accounts may be past due, and pursues the debtor to cut himself in on a collection fee.

A tricky collection agency even may conceal its

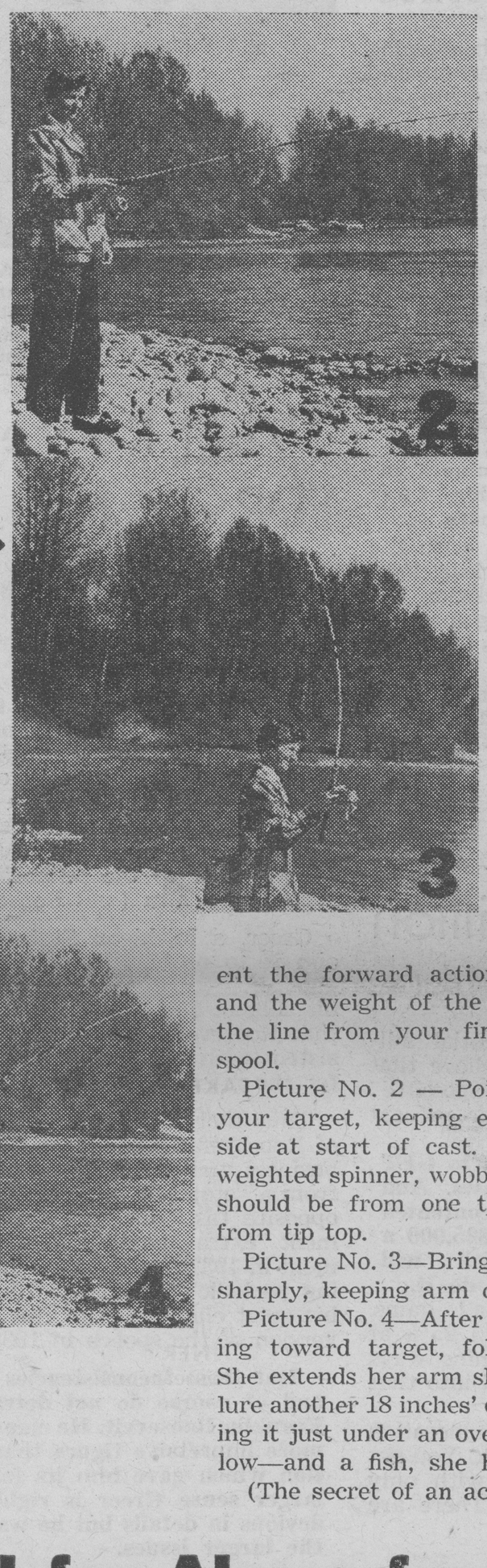
YOU and the OUTDOORS

Have You Tried Spin Fishing Yet?

FRED GOETZ Says:

I don't know of any outdoor recreation in our country that has grown as rapidly as spin fishing.

This comparatively new angling technique has spread like a tidal wave in 10 years, engulfing some of the most hard shelled bait casters, bank plunkers, lake trollers, still fishermen and an occasional die-hard fly purist.



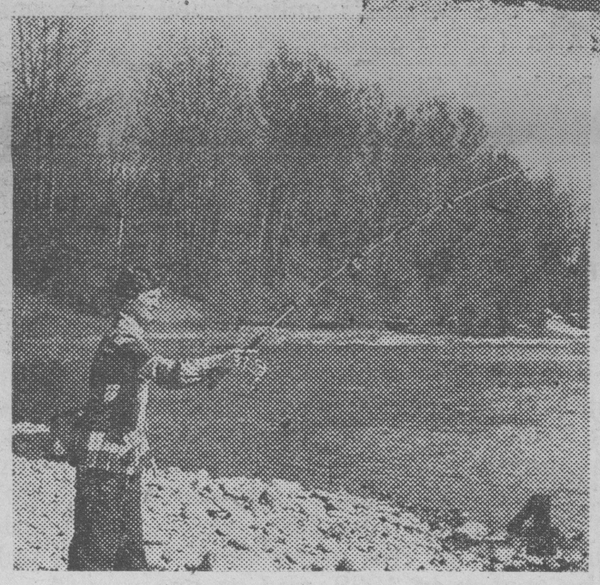
I've been a devotee of the method for nigh on to 10 years, ever since I had the pleasure of meeting up with Bache Brown, who introduced spin fishing to America.

Bache passed away in February of last year at the age of 65 in Sarasota, Fla., leaving behind thousands of folks who tried his new idea and became fishing fans overnight.

Mind you now, I'm not saying that spinning is the only way to fish. Far from it. But I am saying that it is a light and easy method, a speedy introduction to the enjoyment of fishing.

To show you some tips on spin fishing, we've prevailed on our good friend, Ray Tolley, an outdoor photographer, and his favorite fishing partner—and model—Mrs. T.

Picture No. 1 — Grasp rod with reel leg between second and third finger. Pick up line with forefinger before opening bail and let line rest lightly over forefinger. By holding it this way, you can feel the exact moment the forward action of the rod and the weight of the lure will pull the line from your finger and reel spool.

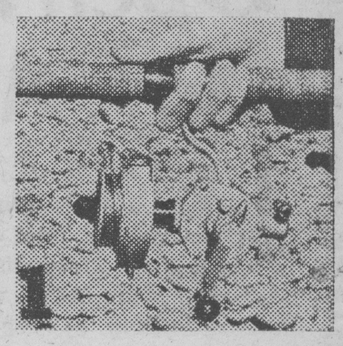


Picture No. 2 — Point rod tip at your target, keeping elbow close to side at start of cast. The lure — weighted spinner, wobbler or plug — should be from one to two inches from tip top.

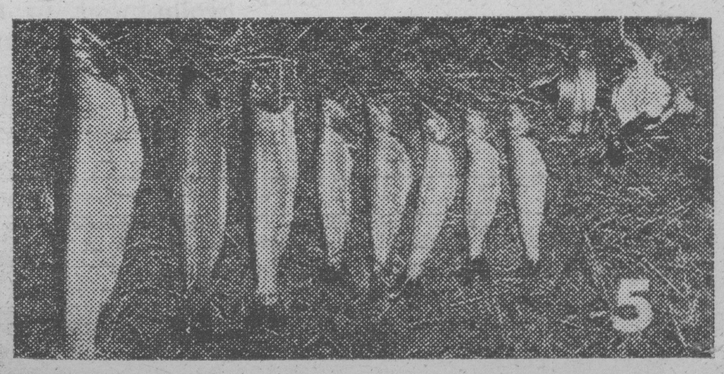
Picture No. 3—Bring rod tip back sharply, keeping arm close to body.

Picture No. 4—After lure goes sailing toward target, follow through. She extends her arm slightly to give lure another 18 inches' distance, placing it just under an overhanging willow—and a fish, she hopes.

(The secret of an accurate cast is proper timing. Time the releasing of the line from your forefinger to the forward motion of the rod and you'll cast reasonably close to your target. One big advantage fishing has over archery and horseshoe pitching is you don't have to hit the fish on the nose. Reasonably close will do. Sometimes.)



Need proof of the effectiveness of spin fishing? Picture No. 5 ought to be enough. This nice batch of rainbow trout was taken from Montana's Clark river with quarter-ounce wobblers, superdupers and wet flies (fished with plastic bubbles).



Or (in Picture No. 6) how about this 26½-pound rainbow trout pulled out of Klamath lake, Ore. on an eight-pound test nylon line?

You understand, of course, spinning is no cure-all method. It's just another pleasant way to fish —a method that has taken its place alongside bait casting, fly fishing, trolling and still fishing.

Got any hunting or fishing problems? Maybe Fred can help you. Got any ideas you'd like to pass along? Fred's willing to listen. Just drop him a line in care of Solidarity, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Thursday

BREAKFAST
stewed prunes
crusty fried mush/ham
butter/maple syrup
coffee—hot chocolate
LUNCH
creamed dried beef/toast
pickled beets
tossed green salad
oatmeal cookies
milk
DINNER
meat loaf
ked potatoes asparagus tips
pear halves/lime jello
whole wheat bread/butter
coconut/lemon bars
coffee-milk

't Have to Stand for Abuse from a Bill Collector

ill collectors identity by calling itself the "audit department" of some credit organization. One way you can tell a bona fide auditor is that he always includes a postpaid, self-addressed envelope and requests the reply be sent to him, not the creditor.

But the fake "audit" is only one of the many deceptive methods used to locate, pressure and embarrass debtors.

Collectors sometimes cloak themselves under names which sound as though they are governmental or other official agencies, as the Federal Trade Commission recently complained in the case of the "United States Association of Credit Bureaus." This collection agency's stationery even carried an official-looking U.S. insignia.

Other collection agencies that sound official but are not include "Federal Credit Bureau", the "Credit Information Bureau" and "National Clearance Bureau." These last two outfits even maintained a mailing office in Washington, D.C. The FTC says they sent letters suggesting that a government agency is officially advising the debtor that he will receive a sum of money if he sends his present address, name of his bank, etc. Another collection outfit has used the name "Meridian Reserve Fund" and a similar promise that money will be sent, to get information from debtors. These outfits kept their promises all right. They sent debtors who replied a check for 10c.

Not by a long shot are all delinquent debtors people trying to evade honest obligations. Many are innocents who got suckered through misrepresentations into correspondence courses, high-priced encyclopedias, overpriced credit clothing, furniture and jewelry.

One help to debtors who have been overcharged is a number of recent cases in which courts sided with customers who had bought on credit at exaggerated prices. Davis A. Silver, chief counsel of the San Francisco Legal Aid Society, reports that several debtors have won damage suits against jewelers who overcharged for installment goods. One woman bought a ring, and then realized it was beyond her and her husband's means. She tried to return it but the jeweler refused to take it back.

The Legal Aid Society had the ring appraised and found it was worth only a fraction of the sale price. The court rescinded the sale on grounds of fraud.

Besides deception, collectors have been known to use rough, even vindictive methods. But credit and legal experts point out that there have been an increasing number of cases in which debtors have won court awards for embarrassing actions and untrue statements about them.

In such cases you may have a right to legal protection of your privacy. You have to pay your debts, but you are entitled to courtesy.

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Your Medical Problem:

'Open Hospital' for Mental Ills May Aid Worked-Up Workers

(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.)

Modern medicine more and more is coming around to the view that mental illness is not necessarily helped by hiding the patient behind walls in an isolated institution away from the rest of the world.

If anything, psychiatrists are taking the opposite stand — that many mental disturbances can be more readily cured (or at least helped) by working with the patient in surroundings he's used to.

That's the report made by Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, in an article published in the New York Times magazine.

In England particularly, he pointed out, mental hospital staff members for a long time now have been spending more and more of their working day out of the asylum and in the community and home. The results have attracted American psychiatrists.

These English psychiatrists work in out-patient clinics in general hospitals. They make home visits to the mentally sick. They spend a large amount of time in homes for the aged, ex-patients' clubs and child guidance clinics.

In effect, mental rehabilitation is becoming an out-in-the-open community project. Gorman calls it the "open hospital" method.

The most widely-publicized phase of this modern approach to assisting the mentally ill is the "day hospital." It takes patients from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., sending them home at night.

During the day the patient takes part in group activity, treatment and occupational therapy. At night he's at home with his family.

One result has been the withering of that dreaded feeling by the patient that he is a social outcast. This way, the patient does not lose his ties with his family, an important emotional anchor to some mentally-ill persons.

The reverse is also true, Gorman says. Very often, if a mentally-ill member has been away for a long time, there is a tendency for the others in the family to regroup themselves.

So when a patient finally does return from a long stay in a hospital, he may find himself a stranger in his own home.

But under the day hospital method, the family itself becomes involved in the day-to-day job of bringing the mentally sick back to good health.

Good Night's Sleep

An equally interesting development in new methods of treating mental illness that Gorman reported on is the "night hospital."

Under the high pressures of modern industry, more and more workers are struggling with anxieties and depressions — an intense desire to please the boss, a nagging fear of failure, a reluctance to assume more responsibility even if they're perfectly capable of handling it.

Sometimes when a person is besieged with these fears, nighttime brings no relief. Darkness and loneliness only make the panic more vivid.

For such people the night hospital has proved a boon.

They can go directly from the job and check into the night center. If they need physical treatment, it is usually given before supper.

Bosses Okay Idea

After the evening meal, patients have their group— or individual — therapy and, often, recreational activity. They go to bed about 10 p.m., rise about 7 a.m., have breakfast and go to work.

In Canada, and particularly Montreal, success at one night hospital has been so remarkable that industrial firms are even sending their people there for treatment, Gorman says.

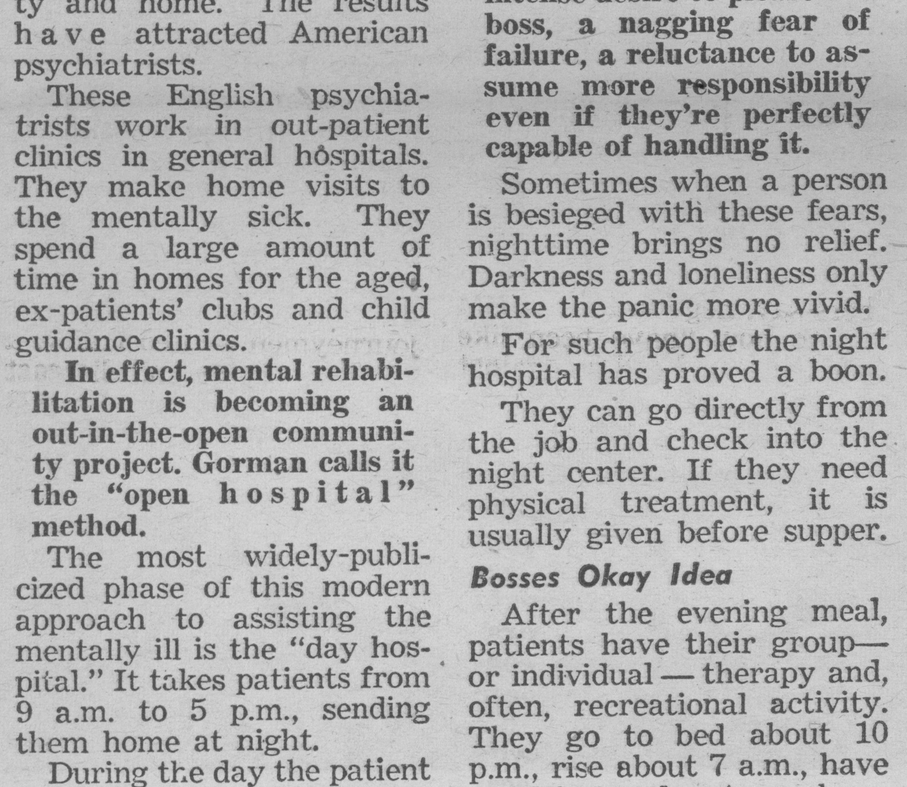
Still another heartening new phase of modern mental treatment is the growing effort to make the family general practitioner more familiar with the symptoms of mental disturbance.

"The general practitioner," Gorman says, "should be the first line of defense in the community against the initial onset of mental illness."

Because of that, the family physicians' union, the American Academy of General Practice, is sponsoring short seminars in psychiatric training for general practitioners.

On top of that, with the help of the American Psychiatric Association, the AAGP is preparing manuals on these matters for the family doctor.

The aim is not only to help prevent mental illness. It is also to give the GP a hand in following up on those patients who have been discharged after mental treatment.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MADHOUSE as depicted by painter William Hogarth. Are modern equivalents on the way out?

Make Million For $24½

Look, you potential millionaires. Don't believe that guff about it's "impossible" to get there under present tax laws.

The solution is to GET AROUND the laws. And if you're not contented with that lousy $25,000 a year, Prentice-Hall will tell you how to do it.

Take capital gains. They're only taxed 25% at most. There are nine ways to jigger your 25G into that category.

Non-salary remuneration is another gimmick. You get the same dough with only a 25% tax bite. There are five systems.

Profit-Sharing

Ring in the family by splitting the loot. Nine different plans to cut taxes almost in half.

Profit-sharing (ah there, GM) brings "almost fantastic" returns, "tax-free to you and tax-deductible by the company."

Dividends, already favored, can be more so if you know how.

Short-term trusts (sweet charity) will hide the money until you're ready for it.

A Bargain — If

Tax-sheltered investments (you gotta know where) will bring untouchable returns.

Want more details? Prentice-Hall has got 'em, on these and 40 more plans for $24.50. A bargain — if you make $25,000.

If you work for wages, of course, you're stuck.

OLDEST EMPLOYE of the UAW, Mrs. Minnie Belle Colyer (at desk) was given a surprise candy-and-cake party on her 72nd birthday. Mrs. Colyer, now chief cashier at Solidarity House, dates her seniority back to July 1, 1933, when she went to work for one of the units that eventually became the UAW.

'What Roosevelt Thought': FDR in His Own Words

In a slim but fact-packed volume, Thomas H. Greer has sought to define and describe the philosophy of the most complex, controversial and (on occasion) contradictory public figure of this century, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Adroitly blending direct quotations with his own paraphrased summaries, Greer traces the development of the late President's thinking on such basic issues as the nature of a democratic society, the role of the state in a free nation, the essentials of political leadership and the function of government in economic affairs. There are nine such chapters, plus a concluding summary. "Roosevelt: Radical or Conservative?", all in less than 210 pages —a tribute to the author's enlightened ruthlessness in editing his own (and Roosevelt's) prose.

Greer, a Michigan State University professor, says his aim is to present Roosevelt's thinking "as objectively as possible." It is evident, however, that he vastly admires his subject and is striving, perhaps unconsciously, to prove that Roosevelt's policies, while often improvised, were consistent with certain long-range goals. This is a difficult job for the most ardent admirer of FDR.

Thus there is a painted undertone in Greer's description of Roosevelt's 1937 vacillation between appeasement of big business and further federal spending; his transformation from a "states' rights" advocate (as governor) to quite the opposite (as President); his ringing indictment of government "extravagance", levelled against Hoover; his endorsement in 1932 of Calvin Coolidge's declaration in 1920 favoring periodic "alternation" between the major parties and his quiet elimination of this endorsement from a published version of the speech in 1938, and so on.

But these inconsistencies are conscientiously reported, and of course do not detract from the true stature of Franklin Roosevelt. He emerges from this book as an even more impressive figure than he appeared to the generation which gave him its faith and its heart. For in the larger sense Greer is right; Roosevelt may have been devious in details but he was magnificently consistent on the larger issues.

We are reminded through Greer's research that most of FDR's objectives (though not the instruments later devised to achieve them) had matured in his thinking by the time he became governor of New York. We learn that he was surpassingly eloquent long before he had the benefit of ghost-writers. We discover that he forsaw the need for a guaranteed annual wage a decade before any union even mentioned it.

To those who were of voting age when Roosevelt became President, this book brings to life again some of the excitement of the early New Deal years. It confirms what we now know—that Roosevelt was fundamentally a vehicle of reform, a man with the personal breadth and the providential opportunity to accommodate all the diverse forces which sought to correct the social and economic inequities that were the heritage of the unheeding Twenties.

Greer presents the evidence to prove that FDR had long grasped the equation between an economic bill of rights and the Constitutional one. He had the whole view, the big picture; and what is happiest to remember, he fought all his battles with a gay wit which scorned the dead-earnest, super-sanctimonious spokesmen on either side.

All in all, he was quite a man, even in retrospect. We could use his like today.

WHAT ROOSEVELT THOUGHT by Thomas H. Greer; Michigan State University Press, $5.

OFF-CAMERA huddle by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and UAW President Walter P. Reuther during Senate hearings.

Latest UAW Film Project Is All About Automation

The virtues—and drawbacks—of automation are set forth in a new 20-minute UAW film, "Pushbuttons and People", produced by the UAW education department and consisting of film-clips from UAW President Walter P. Reuther's appearance before a Senate committee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.).

The film gives Reuther's views on the way in which automation should be handled for the general good. There are exchanges between the UAW leader and Sens. William Langer (R., N.D.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), with comments by Kefauver.

For information about this film, write to the UAW Education Department, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

It's Not News When:

Labor's Few Crooks Are Republican Pals

WASHINGTON—What a Democratic national chairman says is usually news, especially in an election year—but not when he points out that crooked labor leaders are generally in the Republican camp.

The Democratic chairman, Paul M. Butler, discovered this the other day when he issued a blast at a GOP campaign handbook which smears unions in general and the UAW in particular.

Butler noted that the UAW had been given a "clean bill of health" by the Senate probers. The Republican effort to imply the reverse, he said, proves again that the GOP "is not opposed to dishonesty in unions but is opposed to unions themselves and the workers they represent."

Then he added:

"The Democratic party has refrained from making political capital out of the fact that practically all the labor leaders who have . . . engaged in corruption and embezzlement . . . have been supporting candidates nominated by the Republican party. But it is difficult to maintain such a policy if the Republican party is to misuse the testimony before the McClellan committee to attack union leaders who have supported Democratic candidates."

Somehow the daily papers overlooked it.

Film Series By AFL-CIO

WASHINGTON — If employer groups like the National Association of Manufacturers can use free television time to plug their point of view, the labor movement ought to have equal rights. Thus the AFL-CIO will offer, for "public service" use, a weekly series of 15-minute films showing the importance of the American worker in modern industry.

"We are confident the TV stations will welcome this addition to their program listings," said AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler.

The series, produced by the AFL-CIO publicity department, will be ready about Nov. 1, Schnitzler said.

These films are in addition to the "right to work" production (see photo at right).

What It's Like: It Ain't Easy Just Listening to GM Say 'No'

No major negotiations in the last 20 years can be compared to those now going on between UAW and the auto industry's Big Three.

Five months of steady meetings have produced only a mountainous pile of "no's" from General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The corporations, with GM leading Ford and Chrysler by the hand, have turned down even those union proposals which would not add a single cent to their costs.

Day-after-day bargaining sessions for more than 20 weeks have produced agreement on not a single national issue at Chrysler, on just a few issues at Ford and only five minor paragraphs at GM.

Past No Guide

In past years, agreement on all terms of a new contract between the auto firms and UAW usually has been hammered out in about two weeks, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock points out. Woodcock, director of the union's GM department, heads up UAW's bargaining team at that company.

Those two weeks came at the end of the normal 60-day bargaining period, most of which was spent in sparring by both sides, he adds.

"This time," one veteran Detroit labor reporter says, "it's just like the 1930s — only management is acting more refined.

No Soft Job

"But there's no difference in what they're trying to do. They're being just as stubborn and inflexible as when they were refusing to deal with the union in 1936 and 1937. Back then, they would not meet and they wouldn't deal. This time, they're meeting — but that's all."

Under these circumstances, what is the reaction of the bargaining committee members as they negotiate for the union day after day? What do they think of the course they have followed? Comments of the UAW team negotiating at General Motors are typical.

"It's been tough, hard work," frankly admits 42-year-old William Horner, chairman of the union's top GM negotiating committee. The soft-spoken, lanky Horner also is shop chairman of Local 664 which represents Chevrolet assembly plant workers at Tarrytown, N.Y.

"Tough and hard because the company's attitude is that the only agreement we'll get will be on GM's terms," adds peppery Frank Kleinfelder, top committee secretary. Kleinfelder, 33, is shop chairman of Local 422 whose members work at GM's B-O-P plant in Framingham, Mass.

Timing Is Vital

With almost a million new 1958 cars unsold and the nation's economy in a rut during this period, the committee officials said, the auto makers apparently felt the time was ripe to team up "to try to do a job on the union."

"The best way for offsetting that was to wait until the Big Three became competitive with each other again," Horner said. "And the obvious time for that is when they start producing new '59 models.

"At that point, each is anxious to outsell the other. Each wants to get as much of the market for itself as it can. This makes the union and the corporation equal again at the bargaining table. It takes away some of the factors that have been on the side of the companies."

Actually, committee members say, negotiations at GM up to now "have been like butting your head up against a stone wall."

They Don't Talk

Every proposal and argument by the union has fallen on deaf ears, they declare.

"You can't even get them to agree on where in the contract to put a paragraph that isn't even controversial," said George Luettgen, electronics development technician who is shop chairman of Local 438, Milwaukee, Wis.

"When we talk about improving SUB — supplemental unemployment benefits—for the guys in the plants when the corporation puts them on short workweeks, and for the more than 100,000 GM workers who have been out on the street, we point out this can be done without a penny of added cost to the corporation," said Charles Westphal, a Cadillac plant tool maker who was Local 22 shop chairman when he was elected to the top committee.

Pension Snub

"There's now more than $90 million idle in GM's SUB fund which could be used to do this. With all the layoffs, the corporation has paid out only about $15 million in benefits. But GM won't talk about improving SUB without any added cost."

"GM has the same attitude about improving pensions," said Paul Wade, 33-year-old transmission plant inspector who also is shop committeeman of Local 735, Detroit.

"We've shown the corporation's negotiators over and over where it's absolutely necessary for pensioners to get an increase, both from the standpoint of how much steadily-rising living costs cut into their benefits, and also from the standard of the benefits themselves. Living costs, for instance, are up 8% over 1955, but there hasn't any corresponding increase in pensions."

Skilled trades problems are another important area in the contract talks. Representing skilled workers on the top committee are two journeymen — Leo Haley, a Keller operator and die cast die room worker for 23 years at the AC plant at Flint, Mich., and Ralph Drumm, metal model maker leader at the GM tech center in Detroit. Haley, a former president of his local union, now is shop committeeman at Local 651, and Drumm is active in Local 160.

Pointing out that skilled workers "don't want something at the expense of the production workers," Haley and Drumm believe skilled and production workers "have to stand together so each gets his just due."

Emphasizing the union's goal of greater equity for skilled workers, Haley said that in addition to wage increases, UAW also is seeking the establishment of lines of demarcation for craft classifications, elimination of so-called "bastard" classifications and a realistic approach to journeymen status through proper apprenticeship programs.

That's Different

Wage inequities are another problem taken up at the bargaining table. UAW wants these corrected. "But now, management denies there are any," said John DeVito, veteran of 25 years with GM and president of Fisher Local 45 at Cleveland, O., since 1955.

PRETTY GIRLS as well as profound truths are featured in new AFL-CIO film, "We the People." The 14-minute movie traces union-busting efforts from colonial days to modern "right to work" drives. It will be available in color and black-and-white soon after Labor Day. Hollywood unions joined forces for production; above, Joan Boston of Screen Actors Guild gets final touches from hair stylist Maubelle Carey.

NAM-GOP Axe Reform

Continued from Page 1

special swipe at Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, hitherto regarded as the one friendly figure in the Eisenhower administration. On the eve of the House vote, Mitchell was quoted as saying the Kennedy-Ives measure was a "bad bill".

Dems Force Vote

The council charged Mitchell's opposition was "politically-inspired". AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters he would have harsher things to say when the secretary appears at the council meeting at week's end.

The roll-call vote in the House was forced by the Democratic leadership after the bill had been bottled up in the labor committee. The Democrats were aware that failure to bring the measure to the floor would be used as a campaign issue by the GOP—even though the opponents were the same people who cried loudest for "corrective action" against unions.

It will now be possible for Democrats, and for the labor movement, to put the blame where it belongs. For its part, the AFL-CIO council pledged it would continue to fight "corruption and racketeering within and without the labor movement."

Though Kennedy-Ives was lost, two other measures supported by AFL-CIO were adopted. One provides full disclosure of the operations of health and welfare funds. The other increases social security benefits by 7%. Both were vigorously opposed by employer organizations.

New Filibuster Fight

WASHINGTON — The fight on Senate Rule 22, which requires the votes of 64 Senators to end a filibuster, will be resumed when Congress reconvenes in January. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) warned his colleagues last week that he would again head a bipartisan drive by liberals to adopt a more realistic method of closing debate—and thus preventing a die-hard minority from frustrating majority rule.

'Yes, it's (gulp!) delicious!'

Sure, The Slump's Over—Provided You're Working

Continued from Page 1

economic and business conditions emanating from Washington recently has not been so much released as floated out on a pink cloud of optimism," said the Times.

It's all very well, said the Times, for pundits to look at such statistics as the "gross national product." But what counts, the paper said, is the translation of these figures into real income and real jobs.

The Times compared present prospects with experience after the mild 1953-54 slump and found little consolation.

Red Herring?

"The same pattern (as 1953-54) applied in the case of the present recession could mean that, for labor, full recovery might come about December 1959," the paper concluded.

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO warned that "forecasts heralding the recession's rapid end are dangerously diverting public attention from the critical and continuing problem of unemployment."

The government's own figures showed that non-farm employment was two million less than a year ago, in the face of a substantially larger labor force. All but half a million of the loss was in manufacturing industry.

Worst of all, said the AFL-CIO's publication, "Economic Trends and Outlook", there is every indication that unemployment will continue to be high even after production has returned to boom levels.

AFL-CIO Backs UAW's Struggle

Continued from Page 1

trade union movement," the council said in a resolution.

The AFL-CIO statement reviewed the UAW's five-month effort to reach agreement, including its various offers to mediate and arbitrate.

"The Big Three . . . have made it plain that they want no settlement on any basis other than the unconditional surrender of the UAW," the council said.

'Class Warfare'

"Their behavior supports the suspicion that they are spearheading an anti-labor drive on behalf of big business generally."

A continuation upon this course, the resolution said, would be "a tragic mistake and an evil day for America," since it would in effect be an "open declaration of all-out class warfare against the nation's workers."

If the Big Three should unwisely persist, said the AFL-CIO, workers everywhere will rally to the UAW's support.

The council then concluded: "Accordingly the AFL-CIO pledges the full moral and financial support of the American trade union movement to the UAW in its current negotiations. We hereby authorize and direct President Meany to create immediately on a standby basis a committee of the executive council to raise funds and to give practical support organizationally and financially to the UAW and its members in the event the continued refusal of the auto corporations to bargain in good faith compels the UAW to strike."

'Recall' Hoax At Chrysler

Continued from Page 1

Elsewhere on the Big Three front, little or no progress was reported in the face of the UAW councils' actions the previous week (Solidarity, Aug. 11). Union negotiators sought again to get some reaction to proposals for improving pensions and SUB, neither of which involved further outlays by the companies.

Double Standard

In all cases, however, the corporations rebuffed every UAW offer — even though no cost increase was involved.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock, GM department director, was especially bitter after fruitlessly pointing out out that the company gave service credits to non-union veterans of the Korean war while denying them to hourly-rated workers.

Traffic Safety Group

WASHINGTON — P. L. Siemiller, general vice president of the Machinists has been named as labor representative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety. Siemiller is a member of the AFL-CIO standing committee on safety and occupational health and is a member of the National Safety Council.

Olds in Ford Hall

The 1959 Oldsmobile will be unveiled by General Motors, with all due fanfare, next Thursday night—in Detroit's Ford auditorium.

(Well, sure, the auditorium is only named for Ford, not owned by it — but the coincidence follows the facts just the same.)

Hartley Sets Up Personal 'Party'

Suppose union members were asked to pay their dues or their COPE dollars direct to George Meany or Walter Reuther? The resulting uproar would bulge the walls of the Capitol and singe the editorial pages of newspapers.

Yet that's just the system set up by Fred A. Hartley, Jr., former New Jersey Congressman, in his campaign to "strengthen" the law he co-sponsored. In seeking contributions for his "Conference of American Small Business Organizations," Hartley modestly asks that checks be made out to him.

Hartley's "program" includes abolition of union security and union political activity, strict limitation of the right to picket, inclusion of unions under the anti-trust laws, etc. He has made a living from this sort of thing since he discreetly declined to face the voters after Taft-Hartley's enactment.

Ag Imp Extends, Some Escalate

Continued from Page 1

contracts in the farm implement field (Solidarity, Aug. 11).

82% for Strike

Greathouse said A-C workers voted 82% to take strike action, if necessary, to support their demands on management. The locals cover plants in West Allis and LaCrosse, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Terre Haute and LaPorte, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa. and Gadsden, Ala.

Negotiations between A-C and the union are now in recess. Prior to the recess, the union — by unanimous action of the delegates to the Allis-Chalmers council—rejected a company "proposal" which was, according to Greathouse, "merely a watered-down version of the present agreement." Greathouse is director of the UAW's A-C department.

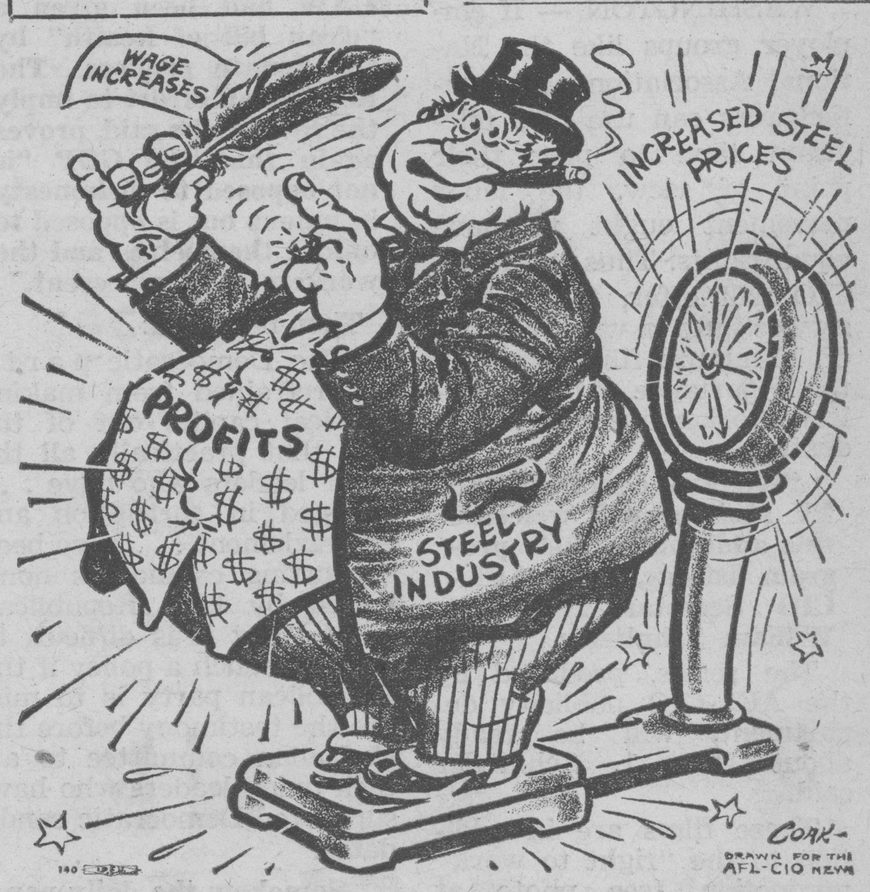
Talks concerning extension of the contract were complicated by the discharge of four A-C workers from the Pittsburgh plant following the July 23 work stoppage there.

Other Votes

However, following the signing of the extension agreement, management agreed to reinstate the four Local 1036 members.

Elsewhere in the industry, two more Caterpillar Tractor Co. locals completed their strike votes. York, Pa. workers voted 95.3% for a strike; Decatur, Ill. workers voted 91.6% for such action, if necessary.

Meanwhile, negotiations with International Harvester and John Deere managements are also in recess, while talks with the Oliver Corp. are continuing in Charles City, Ia., Greathouse said.



'It's this extra weight I'm carrying'