A Second Look at Polio and the Vaccine

A father told NEWS & LETTERS that he was relieved, in a way, that his children were a little past the age for the Polio vaccine program. "I honestly don't know how I would have decided," he said. "The kids in back of our minds whenever the polio season came around. When the Salk vaccine was announced a few years ago that it seemed that the big drug companies were out to make a fortune on the hopes of bad vaccinations; and the politicians stuck their fingers up for it. It's hard to know what to do...." 

I think the worst thing of all was not only to have to take the Salk, but have to take the inhuman remark by Mrs. Oveta Hobby, the Secretary of Health, that she was against free shots for all children because that would be 'freeboarding'. The people in charge were interested in everything except the hopes of polio and the health of children."

DOUBT AND CONFUSION

A working mother said, "I was very afraid of the Salk virus and had no idea how to handle the problem; one that is also very serious as health and medicine. They're supposed to know. They're going to have to take my faith in them."

Now that the polio season is in swing and the number of cases is not much different, so far, from the same last year, NEWS & L ER S is asking its former columnist for his opinion, which is as follows: VACCINE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION

The Salk vaccine is the result of the work of many people over a long period of time. It appears to be a very valuable contribution to medicine. I am sure that the vaccine can be prepared so that it will not endanger the individual."

UNION SAYS NOTHING

The union has no position on this topic, or the actions of the union is its position. Many wonder why workers do not attend union meetings or support their union leaders as they did years ago. Many things that workers had to say about production standards are taken care of. The foremen also work as much as the workers would come to at this stage, especially those who supervise the new worker. Those he supervised would quit work if he continued. The new worker he was teaching the operation.

FOREMAN DETERMINES SPEED

This was the position of every union member. "I don't think the union members as they did years ago. Many things that the company does as part of daily routine in the shop today, no one would have believed the workers would come to this stage. The foremen is nowhere near."

The speed of the production line was set and timed every morning with the stewards, foreman and maintenance. No one who did the adjusting of it. Now the foreman does all of this, or as much of it as he wants to. He sets the speed of the line. The stewards and the maintenance man is nowhere near. The foremen also work as much as they want to. This is as unfair to the worker as anything in production. It is true that when foremen are allowed to work they end up making a lot of work that some unemployed workers could be doing.

When foremen have all rights to adjust the lines, they say it slow where workers have to continue to work right around the clock. But when something causes the line to stop, the foreman speeds it up to where the number of pieces will come in a given hour. The longer the repair on a breakdown, the faster the line gets after it is repaired.

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Published Every Two Weeks
VOL. 1, NO. 3

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THE NEW STRUGGLE AGAINST THE LABOR BUREAUCRACY

...in TWO WORLDS on Page 5
MORGANTOWN, W. Va. — When the first of June rolls around, the miners start thinking in terms of vacation—long, white days to do as they see fit.

ALL POINTS

On the whole, there are few people in the world who have not some of the same problems that are the miners. With summer being the fishing season, trips are planned to spend some of the hottest days to local fishing spots. Others make trips to far places.

It Makes You Wonder...

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. — She took out a letter—paper, whose husband has been very sick for some time. They helped build the UMWA, but the husband was a long time in the mine. And now, bed-ridden, with a stroke, they have to sell off everything they own, and to name some very common protests of nervous diseases.

These diseases reveal about because we have lost so much of our goal, and are no longer looking at the human being. We have become more specialized products created by him. The chief activity of people today—saying and doing— "good" work, in the world of production. This is usually a competitive effort. Herein is the reason why the nervous system has entered a blind alley.

BREEDS NERVOUS DISEASE

This abnormality has come about because we have lost the social function of our work, and have lost the human spirit. We have been forced into a narrow way of life, in which we are forced to be stagnant. We have sold out our humanity.

DISEASE AND ITS PEOPLE

Many of the wives are interested in the sports that their husband take up; some of them can beat their husband at certain things, and are not always as satisfied as one might just hint that he would like to go on vacation, any vacation on that score without any hesitation at all. "You go on vacation, and you think for a while, you're going to work in the mine, and the children are going with you. You're not the only one who wants to get away a while, you're going to work in the mine. There are miners with large families who simply do not have the time to be getting anywhere. Their vacations are spent around home, doing all the things that have been put aside until "vacation." For them a vacation is doing work that was done every other day; there is nothing done, while they had to work.

VACATIONS AND PAY

During the month of June there is much talk about vacations, but there are ten days, beginning around the last of June, first week of July. But of these ten days, five of them are actual working days. On the last two ends and the Fourth of July included in these ten days, there are five days that are to have ten working days, then we would have to do something we can't do with just the ten days. It's to be eighteen days, which it is a wonder...

It would really give you time if you wanted to make a long trip to see friends or relatives who live too far away, for just ten days. Then any other point comes up—that of the vacation pay. The miners get $100.00 for their vacation pay. This they both agreed, would be just those of the daily rate. That would make it a reasonable vacation, and the miners who could really enjoy themselves.

There are always comments about the tending of the vacation pay. No miner feels that it should be taxed. It is something that has been accumulated over a period of a year, not as wages but as something that the operator can never get back. There are those who struggle, for services during the year.

OVER BUT NOT THROUGH

The days fly swiftly and the mines are filled with miners who have lost all interest about the places visited, the ones that got away, the ones that didn't, the ones that did well, or who took a hard time to go anywhere. Their vacations are spent around home, doing all the things that have been put aside until "vacation." For them a vacation is doing work that was done every other day; there is nothing done, while they had to work.

Mine Safety Committee

Checks the Wrong People

Furnglove, W. Va. — I work on a continuous miner. Working on that thing keeps you awake all day keeping an eye on the machine. That machine was a large piece of junk. It was made of a galvanized coal, and more coal. Nothing ever counts.

PIN AS YOU GO

As the machine advances into the coal the tip is supposed to be cut off and to stop. On both sides of the machine are the stopers. They are used to cut in the puts while the machine eats into the coal. Me and my buddy do the work. We have the machine geared to get coal and more coal. Nothing ever counts.

No one is thinking about the time that the machine is geared to get coal and more coal. Nothing ever counts.

Both of the stopers were down on the machine and none could be put in. But the operator, who should have the machine down until it was safe to work, was working with it. And the boss, who also knew better, was over there. Sally, the woman who used to work with the machine going, was out of a job.

Now here is the thing that people think. The safety committee sees this unsafe condition, and jumps on? No boss or the operator, but me and my buddy. We don't run the machine, the safety committee or the operator do that. It was in their jurisdiction to shut it off or stop it. Any fool could know that.

But it was me and my buddy who climbed all over by the committee. That was anything but right.
WORK ON THE FARM
NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE

I am interested in your paper because it provides its readers with a means for exchanging ideas and for broadening their understanding.

As an engineer I would like to describe for you the role of unions in the company I work for. In particular, I would like to describe the functioning of the office union, of which I am a member.

There are altogether about 3,000 employees in the company. Two hundred and forty members are the supervisory and executive level, another 200 are shop foremen, 50 are engineers, draftsmen, salesmen, technical writers, etc., and 1,800 are machinists and assemblers.

The wages, hours and fringe benefits of most of the employees are fixed by the union-contract agreements. The office union represents 500 of the white collar workers about 200 engineers, draftsmen, salesmen, technical writers, etc., and 1,800 are machinists and assemblers.

The company is to work for the various branches of the union, in the area of engineering, technical, sales, etc.

MANY GRIEVANCES

Since many of the supervisors rose from the ranks, working relations on the job, are on the whole, friendly. Grievance procedures are hardly used. Therefore, the stewards handle few, if any, and all office union members are granted.

DOUG WRIGHT

Detroit—We were never able to do anything about our conditions. We have had a committee of 10 men to work with the local officers who have their own meetings. We have our own meetings, which we hold every other week. We have a grievance chairman who is an active member of our local.

COMPANY IS WORRIED

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EDITORIALS

WHAT KIND OF PROBLEM?

The problem of Youth today is the striking feature of every newspaper. Many journalists are writing what they think of the Youth today. Some are very interesting. None of them have any solution.

Some are very controversial. They say that Youth are more or less unemployed, and those who commit crimes, are a very small percentage of American Youth—less than three per cent. On the other hand, they say that the search for jobs, and 2) their revolt against the unnatural way of turning the public hostile against Youth without considering what is driving the Youth to crimes.

There is a curious problem of Youth today. In New York, an organization which has gone in to the worker is missing whole idea of a life for the worker is missing. This sounds strange or untrue, but it is one way of turning the public hostile against Youth without considering what the worker is missing.

No one but the youth themselves can answer the questions. Our pages are open to them.

THEY NEVER TRUST THE PEOPLE

For some weeks, there were serious and nearly-succesful attempts by powerful figures in the Navy and in the Catholic Church, violently to oust Juan Peron as president and dictator of Argentina.

These leading military and clerical figures no doubt expected the mass of the people to follow them out of Peron and to establish a new ruler over the country.

However, since the unsuccessful June 16th revolt led by the Navy officers, it seems that Peron has, for the time being, come to some agreement with the people. The people, who would-be rulers of Argentina, having reached some agreement, are satisfied to let matters rest and let the country return to what they call "normalcy."

The aroused masses of Argentina, on the other hand, are not as eager to return to "normalcy."

The intellectuals think that workers look up to Reuther with awe. Boy, what they don't know! General Worker

Detroit

The intellectuals think that workers look up to Reuther with awe. Boy, what they don't know!

General Worker

Detroit

Louis Hollande is boasting that the Agi­mated Clothing Workers didn't have a strike in New York for the last 27-30 years? Why? Because the union doesn't demand anything. It asks. What are those manufacturers want to give it takes.

Aigmated Clothing Workers

New York

I don't ever remember when the mines have worked so steady. Usually the men have plenty of time off.

They work hard while they work, but between the strikes and working three or four days a week, they haven't any time for themselves.

But a woman works every day. Strikes or three days a week don't make any difference in what I do. Every day there are demands.

Even now, when the mines are working steadily, a mines worker days at the end of his week when he doesn't have to do a thing if he doesn't want to.

I'd like to see the day I could wake up and say, "There's nothing I have to do today."

Housewife

Jere, W. Va.

CHANGES IN THE SOUTH

During President Tru­man's "New Deal," Negroes were violently attacked and some even murdered in order to make sure that the civil rights pro­gram was designed for the Negroes by the Southern Negroes.

During the present Re­publican administration, the Supreme Court decision on desegregation was played up as a great victory for Negroes. But the Supreme Court walk­ed out on its own deci­sion and turned back the execution of desegrega­tion to the individual states, Mississippi included, where a leading Negro minister was shot to death because he refused to give up his seat on the bus from the ballot in the Democratic primaries.

White Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was busy making a "his­torical speech" at the House during the civil rights, as to the freedom of the Negroes here, striking things to many people but from his writings on socialism I believe that Einstein was more against the idea that equality among men is today a necessity because the prevailing in­equality is plunging us toward atomic war.

Einstein recommended capitalism. We have to decide if that is what is causing all the trouble. That is actually far more radical than his former associ­ates who spoke about Einsteinism and who have also say they are against atomic war but refuse to speak out boldly against the system which makes war inevitable.

Machinist

Los Angeles

My boy signed up in '46. It was supposed to be his first tour of duty. He served his time and came back and hadn't gained a thing.

Now another boy has joined up. I couldn't tell him anything. He wanted to stay. I told him to stay, but I knew he'd be back safe. But even if he does, and comes back to his own country again, what would prevent him from being killed? He'll put in his two years and come back to the same old country, he'd be faceless black man be the world wouldn't he be worth any­ing. How would you feel? Would anybody be

RAINBOW'S

The Argentine cops are now called "Rainbows" because they appear after the storms are over.

—from the NEW YORK TIMES, 7-11-55
NEGLIGENCE AMERICANS

The person who wrote, "It Matters How You Feel Where You Live," (June 24) I have read several times, but I don't think it should be this way. If he wholeheartedly means to have a chance to buy one, he should go ahead and buy, it. He might have to fight, but it's your rigth as a human being to buy where you want to.

Bill. Aircraft Worker Los Angeles

... Some little boys were playing marbles in grade school. One little colored boy won all the marbles away from a little white boy and told his mother, and she came up to school and called the little colored boy a "black bender." A little Italian boy was playing, too. He turned to the colored boy and said, "If you can beat me, my name is 'black d-d-d,' but if I won had won the marbles, marble did I call him a 'hunky d-d-d' or something? That's the same thing." Reader West Virginia

YOYTH

I fell sorry for that Santas kid. There are kids being killed in my neighborhood all the time and nothing ever happens. But the newspapers have gotten this story and they are going to make an example of that guy.

Father of Six New York

PARENTS, CHILDREN & SCHOOLS

I can't understand that parents would allow such a situation to go on, with or without the PTA. Mother of Three Los Angeles

My child refuses to take the bus. I've told him about this for days because the discipline in a room is just as described here (Just A Housewife). I've gone to plenty of PTA meetings and when the president was elected, the PTA president always calls on the principal first. Nobody ever talks to me. Subscriber Los Angeles

... Most mothers stay away from the PTA, they don't feel it is part of them.
Young Mother Los Angeles

— ABOUT NEWS & LETTERS —

I just want to give you an idea of the impression I got about NEWS & LETTERS. I like it, I read it from cover to cover. NEWS & LETTERS gives simple words, words that people like me speak. In every issue I found people of every trade air their grievances against the union officials. I wish you success and I hope you will have it. Enclosed you will find $3 for subscription.

Houswife New York City

... I'd like you to bring out a piece of history every two weeks that is damnig important to me.
 Reader West Virginia

M.D.'S COLUMN

I don't like M.D.'s column although it is hard for me to say exactly why. I am sure he is sincere but what place have over-simplified lessons in biology in NEWS & LETTERS? Also, it upset me, I am let down and embarrassed by the paternalistic tone. Reader New York

... It was one of the best articles I have ever read.

Factory Worker Uniontown, W. Va.

M.D.'s column on menopause (June 24) was the best of the lot for me. It subject I have ever read. It explained things the way I have never heard them explained.

Shirt Factory Worker Unison, N. Va.

It is the only column of NEWS & LETTERS that I have ever read. Miner's Wife West Virginia

... I am primarily interested in medicine. I don't want to use medicine or see it merely as a lever to correct all the ills of society. It seems to me that most people interesed in medical sub­ jects for other reason than their own personal needs. I think it is part of a new culture which we have been talking about.
M. D.

— NEWS & LETTERS —

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Views

able to tell him what he's gained?

Miner West Virginia

The writer from Glagow complains of the ar­ rogance of our GIs in England (June 24). I don't deny their arrogance, but from what I've seen of them, they are not much different from our own troops. Service­ men everywhere act the same in any country that's not their own.

Ex-GI West Virginia

CIVIL DEFENSE

My father is talking of sharing a cellar in his neighbor's house for use as a bomb shelter. He is talking of stocking it with food and so forth for a period of emergency. Some guys at work are also talking about build­ ing bomb shelters in their back yard. Nobody knows if this kind of thing can be good in face of a bomb but the civil de­ fense authorities don't seem to have a plan all at. I noticed that recently at a State Governor's meeting the Big Governors tried to make the Federal government take the responsibility for civil defense. They were just passing the buck.

Aircraft Worker Los Angeles, Calif.

There appears to be a great deal of indifference on the part of many people toward the possible dangers of an atomic bomb attack. I believe this stems from two sources.

First is the fact that the ideas and methods of all officials and agencies connected with civil de­ fense, such as mass migrations, digging holes in the backyards, the concrete shelters are so impractical that they are ludicrous.

Secondly, most medical men in general, and ex­ perts on radioactivity in particular, have made it clear that there is no specific treatment for the effects of atomic injury. The total number of injured can be so enormous as to make even effective first aid impossible.

Professional Los Angeles, Calif.

If they put all the en­ ergy into building bomb shelters that they now put into building roads there could be more of a civil defense plan.

Housewife Los Angeles, Calif.
Write for
NEWS & LETTERS

SOUTH CHANGING BUT DISCRIMINATION CONTINUES

There is a new human understanding developing in the South. It is an understanding that if any Negro will see, and he will feel more security than he has in the past, we need make a trip down there. There isn't the same violence and hate, but discrimination is still there; only it takes some unusual forms.

As my son and I were riding on a highway in Alabama recently, we saw a truck with two Negro boys in the cab and two or three white girls standing out in the open in the back. It began to rain and the girls were getting wet. I said, "I wonder why the boys won't stop and let the girls get into the cab." My son asked, "What will the father say when he sees the girls all wet and the boys all dry?"

I said, "If the boys stopped, the girls wouldn't have to move to the truck, and people wouldn't stop because of the segregation laws. If the girls did get into the cab, the boys would have to move to the back, and I don't think the girls know how to drive the truck. I am absolutely sure they know they are there through there is plenty of room for all of them in the cab, they have to sit in the back."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith told me about the school in the center of the plantation. She brought home a little girl and taught her how to read. She said she was never so glad to get anything as the girl's first book. My neighbor told me about the school closing was the best day of her life. My father set me a list of colored cloth to make for the family. He led me to accept that sometime we'd have plenty to say and the Negroes would probably lose their jobs.

The Road of Life

By Ethel Dunbar

The road that the colored people have to walk is rough, and rocky, anywhere they go. Even if it is East or New York, and anywhere the colored people have all rights, it is still a hard road for us and our children. Just go East to New York and see just where most of the colored people are living—it is in Harlem. You can find a few living down town and a few live uptown. But I did not see any living East of New York, which is Queens (Forest Hills) where most of the people are white Americans. I did not see any colored people there. It so looks to me that they are still trying to make the colored people travel a rough route. And the North, which is Chicago and Detroit, the colored people are trying to move down the road to travel than in the East. In Chicago they have one side of the city for the colored people—this is the South Side. And they tell me that they do not walk on that side of the city. They come over on the North Side or to the South, to work there. So that it looks to me that they are still trying to make the Negro people go that same road as there South does. But in Detroit where the colored people will not give up trying to make the road smooth and easier for them to travel, they live anywhere they please and go wherever they please.

HIGH COST OF HOUSING

For several years, Negroes have been moving into my neighborhood. Most of the time the people moving out do just enough to sell the house. Many of the colored families improve their houses and keep them up. When you realize they have had to live in a very dirty house, you have to give them credit, especially when they work hard and they work like you and me. When you do see a colored person letting his house run down, you wonder if he has a close neighbor, you know it must be similar to his case. The houses bought for $500 and $5,000, they sold it for $50, and they gave my neighbor for $8,50. With his seven kids, he was deserted, and now he has been laid off for three months.

THE REAL POWER

Maidvale, W. Va.—If labor would all be together, there'd never be any strikes. When the working people work together, they'd just put out what they wanted. If they didn't get it, no one would work. They'd settle something there wouldn't be anything to it.

The real power is, where the workers are in conflict with the working people. Without them, a wheel would turn, no light would burn—there would be nothing. Not the politicians and the one who are always making the headlines, but the ordinary people like me and you keep everything going. We all know that the real power is that which really counts.

NEGROES' SONGS MAKE AMERICAN MUSIC

We were watching a TV program called "Pick the Stars." As the stars came on, they would play the number that helped make them a music star.

"SAVE ME, LORD"

The "Cross-Winds" were a white girl and two white men. After they sang several songs, the announcer told them that if they didn't make the biggest hit. He was also told that the Negro could spiritual called, "Save Me, Lord." It was beautifully sung by the white entertainers. The woman especially seemed to be putting herself into it. But there was a lot more which the Negroes could add.

WHERE THE FEELING COMES FROM

I remember reading a book about the oppressed conditions of the African American in Chicago and Detroit, an African man with a large family and no job, no way to support themselves. He opened in November and the crops had been gathered.

INDIGNANT HEART

By Matthew Ward

(EDITOR'S Note: INDIGNANT HEART, by Matthew Ward, appeared in The Negro News, July 22, 1955. This series has been excellently preserved NEWS & LETTERS. Here is the second installment.)

"ST. LOUIS BLUES"

On the next program that was on that day, one of the songs was "ST. LOUIS BLUES," sang by the Negroes. The Negroes were playing in Canada. Their big request was "ST. Louis Blues." They played several hundreds of white dances. Not one Negro face appeared on their program. But their music and songs were the most popular for all these whites and maybe millions of others were looking and listening.

As one friend said, "I don't see how large a number of Negroes could be added, studied much on the African situation and the inhuman treatment that is being advocated to Africans by whites. The everyday life they live causes the African people to want to converse these songs with such a human feeling. That is what was missing when the Negroes are singing the songs like the Cross Winds."
WORKING WOMAN

The only way a working woman can start being full time is by giving up her schedule to go by. My schedule-cooking, eating two family meals, doing the washing, ironing, and when they are in for youth seem to have a fear of something.

It seems as if there is nowhere, anyone who sympathizes with the youth. I don't mean sympathize with any sort of kids that are committed. But with youth being people who seem to serve society one stacked against them.

The ordinary person you work for is the closest I think. I have talked to some friends at the factory, but they always say or agree with, is that the papers blow on this. I myself find myself with two and a half hours to do my chores and that kids are in for it.

Even people who have "radical" kids seem to have no way to live is to be concerned with the tone by borrowing things to be bothering me all the time. You can't exactly explain that.

WORKING WOMAN vs. TIME

A working woman's time is limited. Out of 24 hours of a day, they allot 8 hours for work, 1½ hours for lunch, 1½ hours a day for travel to work, and a half hours to do daily chores. You find yourself with two and a half hours for cooking, eating two family meals, making lunch for work, and washing dishes, 1½ hours for personal care, and you find yourself with two and a half hours to do daily chores and weekly chores in the kitchen.

In order to squeeze housework in during the week, you have to have some sort of schedule to go by. My schedule may roughly be like this:

Monday—wash Tuesday—iron Wednesday—odds and ends (mending, dusting, recipe changing) Thursday—grocery shopping Friday—house cleaning. The only way a working woman can start being full time is by giving up her schedule to go by. My schedule-cooking, eating two family meals, doing the washing, ironing, and when they are in for youth seem to have a fear of something.

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Life in the Committees

LOS ANGELES

Sub-getting is of course the main preoccupation of all those who have begun this new paper. Thus far Mrs. Leslie of Los Angeles has brought in 25. She is making a systematic checkup of all the old subscribers as well as making new friends.

"I note that all free subscriptions will be used after three free copies to NEWS & LETTERS," she writes, adding with emphasis, "those who do not subscribe are used, etc." That has been a recurrent note from other subscribers as well. They report that too many had been used to getting their copies without paying for them.

It is not only a question that without the money from subscription we could not go on publishing. It is a matter of an attitude to the workers' paper. The person who does not trouble to subscribe is not a serious reader, writer or contributor to this new venture. We want to make it into a weapon in the struggle for the new society. As soon as this, theuiltin, is expanded, we will do so with a representative of NEWS & LETTERS. If your subscription does not come by the time our next issue goes to press, July 29th, the paper will no longer be sent to you. In the next issue we will continue with this report.

DETOIT

The editor of the woman's page of a Detroit woman said that Detroit, wrote a letter to the women in the committee about the first issue. Below we print excerpts from it. These remarks follow her lay-out for issue No. 1.

"I believe Martha Hunt is getting the feeling of the writing. this expresses herself very clearly, and has that way of intimacy in writing. Mar- ther's is a good start, and I hope we will work out a back- log and working out some perspectives with you and the others.

"I'm new at editing and the book is a good start, and I hope we will work out a back- log and working out some perspectives with you and the others.

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EXPERIENCES AND EXPECTATIONS

The current wildcats are the culmination of a ceaseless struggle on the part of the auto workers against their bureaucracy and for direct control of production. These could have been fore- 30red a year ago, when Reuther sold the workers the pension plan. I remember vividly some of the debates that took place then between Reuther and an auto militant whom we'll call Joe.

Reuther: "I am for a dis- ciplined union. Joe is for wildcats. I am for the com- pany setting standards with the union having the right to challenge. Joe wants the men to set the standards. I am for factory committees. I am not for that yet. The Indus- trial Workers of the World was that type of union and it failed. Joe is for that type of union. They are doomed to failure. They do not believe in compromising the class struggle, they do not believe in any restriction on the worker.

Joe: The heart of the con- tract is production standards, the right to strike and the company's right to disciplinary measures. The company would concede anything.

Reuther: This is the best possible settlement in condi- tions. There are two points of view, mine and Joe's. Mine involves an orderly settlement of the latest disputes and Joe's involves class con- flict. I am for authorized strikes off those for strike weapon recklessly.

Joe: Reuther tries to im- prove time-study in workers' interest whereas workers are opposed to time-study as such. He wants to set pro- duction. The worker wants some leisure to himself. In all of society the production worker has the hardest, the most monotonous, the lowest percentage of people around him with the opportu- nity to sit down and chat. The company wants him to work all the time. I'm a committee member and I have a good job. I enjoy my job, yet I want to be able once in while to go into the lunch room and sit down and chat. That's the point of union shows this. In the be- ginning you take the right to sit down and chat. Gradually the leadership admits this right, saying it can get along without you. You ac- cept it. The facts show they have done poorly. Now in or- der to answer the basic ques- tions it is necessary to re- er live this right.-STEPAN

WORLD OUTLOOK

This seems very strange since it is the same settlement government of Kenya which brought itself to the brink of bankruptcy at the time of the civil war against the Kenya people in order to keep them out of the war. The hope was there to begin with.

This show of dollars is like trying to write a letter with the help of a few blue chips.

THE CHOSEN FEW

Talking about conferences in behalf of the welfare of workers, I talked with a newspaper writer reader from San Fran- cisco that the recent tenth anniversary celebration of the UN was open to the pub- lic but a few. Of the sev- eral thousand seats available for visitors, most of them were held for VIP's and friends of VIP'S. A few hun- dred can be purchased in after they made a fuss. One wonders why they both.

Outside the Opera House where the celebration was held, cabs were waiting to serve the delegates of world peace and brotherhood. The cabs were operated by a company which refuses to hire Negro drivers.

THINGS ARE RARELY WHAT THEY SEEM

In spite of—or perhaps be- cause of—all the efforts of the State Department, there are millions of French workers who hate capitalism.

To try to make friends and influence Frenchmen, the U.S. Information Service wrote a long pamphlet in French to present American capitalism as the best in the world. Now, that is the hard- est thing to do there as many ideas and experi- ences that I don't know j where to start: what is pur- pose of the work, and to work- ward having something more in French to present Amer- ican workers. Now, that is the hardest thing to do there as many ideas and experi- ences that I don't know j where to start: what is pur- pose of the work, and to work- ward having something more in French to present Amer- ican capitalism as the best in the world. Now, that is the hard- est thing to do there as many ideas and experi- ences that I don't know j where to start: what is pur- pose of the work, and to work- ward having something more in French to present Amer- ican capitalism as the best in the world. Now, that is the hard- est thing to do there as many ideas and experi- ences that I don't know j where to start: what is pur- pose of the work, and to work- ward having something more in French to present Amer-

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