

The United Automobile Worker

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

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Seek Full Employment

UAW-Mayor-Farm Force at Work On Sick Farm Implement Industry

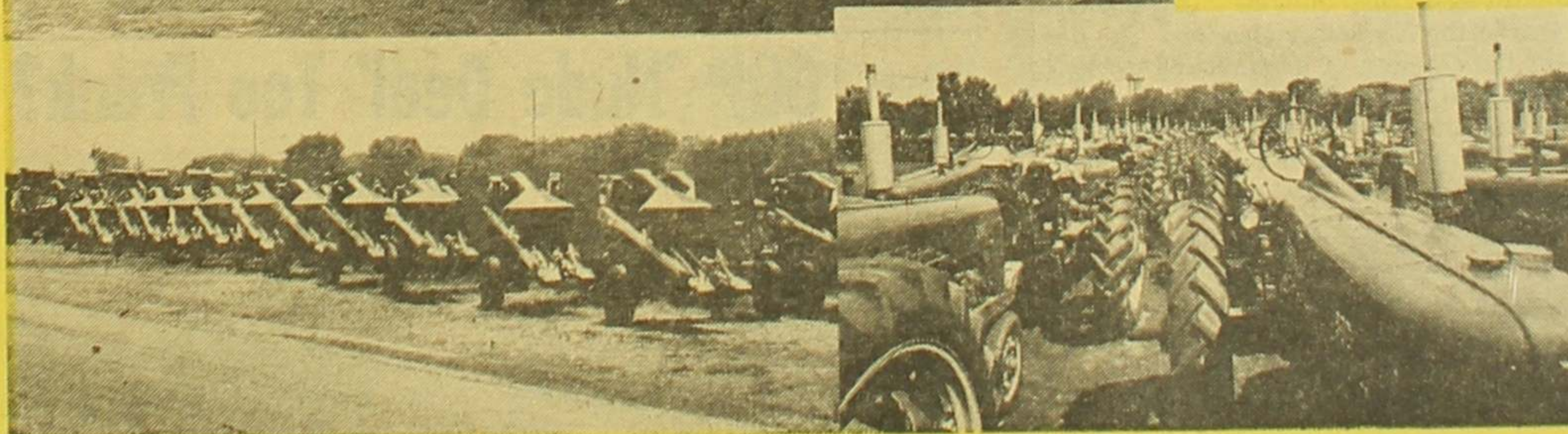
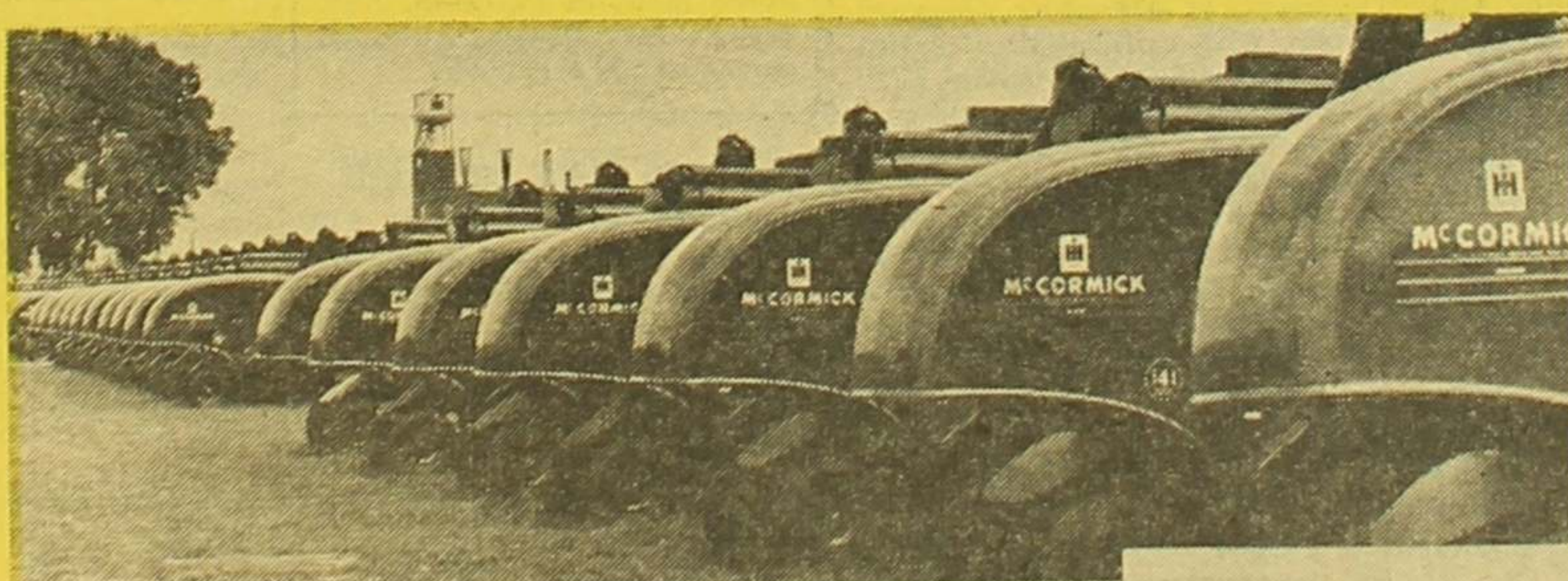
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The Need Is There



and So Is the Equipment



But the Farmer Needs More Money

and the Worker Needs HIS Job

Murphy Was a Man They Just Couldn't Budge

See Page 7



FIRST KENTUCKY APPRENTICES to complete the UAW Apprenticeship Standards program get their certificates and letters from the U. S. Department of Labor. The apprentices who became journeymen are Elwood Magee and Clarence Sidebottom. Both are employed at American Air Filter Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky. Shown here are (l. to r.): Magee, Robert F. Kirk, U. S. Labor Department representative in charge of the Louisville area apprenticeship program; George Jones, UAW Skilled Trades Representative, and Sidebottom.

UAW Supports Steel Strikers

Complete support by the UAW for the striking steelworkers has been unanimously pledged by the UAW International Executive Board.

"We know that the members of the Steelworkers' Union have been forced on strike by the irresponsible, antisocial attitude of the magnates of the steel industry," UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey wrote in a telegram early last month to David McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America.

"The refusal of the steel industry to make any settlement terms retroactive even though steel industry profits are at record levels; their arrogant refusal to prolong the contract despite the long-range consequences of a major steel strike left the Steelworkers with no choice but to withhold their labor until management comes to its senses," they added.

Automated Song

Automation is beginning to invade the creative arts. A company which makes business machines recently announced it had built a \$250,000 electronic computer which is capable, among other things, of composing 1,000 popular songs every hour by automation. The machine, called Data-tron, also forecasts results of football games. Its first song, "Pushbutton Bertha," was played last month over a West Coast TV station.

RECORD PROFITS

In a statement issued by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, it was pointed out:

"The steel industry is one of America's most prosperous. In 1955 it piled up a gigantic profit of more than one billion dollars after taxes. In the first six months of this year both its production and its profits exceeded the record levels set last year. Yet, steel management has the effrontery to impose a shutdown of steel production in order to increase its already exorbitant drain upon the pocketbook of every American.

"The steel industry can well afford to grant wage increases and other benefits far in excess of those which they have offered to

the Steelworkers' Union without increasing prices. The steel companies' concern about inflation is phony—they are the inflationists. And their five-year proposal to the Union was phony—it was not offered as a basis for agreement but as an ultimatum to be rejected.

SOLIDARITY URGED

"The IUD and its 72 affiliated unions express their full solidarity with the United Steelworkers of America and its members. We urge every union member to join with us in this solidarity. We urge all Americans of good will to stand firmly with the 650,000 Steelworkers who have been virtually locked out of their jobs."

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, negotiations were resumed with federal mediators sitting in but no progress was reported.

Michigan Legislature Ignores Unemployment

LANSING, Michigan—The Republican majority of the Michigan State Legislature, continuing to play politics with human misery, walked away from the state's unemployment problem again by recessing the Legislature's special session until August 9. UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey charged the Republicans with "callous indifference to human suffering" and "coldly calculated" political maneuvering.

The 230,000 now unemployed in the state, according to latest government figures, does not, in the opinion of the Republicans, constitute an "emergency," Republican Chairman George VanPursesem of the House Labor Committee, told the press.

GOP STILL STALLING

The majority had previously recessed the special session in June for one month—to July 16. Despite the fact that unemployment continued to mount during that period, VanPursesem said his Committee and the Legislature still needed more time to get information.

Secretary-Treasurer Mazey's statement said:

"For callous indifference to human suffering, the State of Representative George VanPursesem, Republican Chairman of the Michigan Legislature's House Labor Committee, that the unemployment of 230,000 Michigan workers does not constitute an emergency ranks close to C. E. Wilson's comparison of unemployed workers to kennel dogs and White House spokesman Howard Pyle's extolling the 'right to suffer' as one of the 'joys' of a free economy.

"The Republican majority's action in recessing until August 9 to await further developments in the unemployment situation is a coldly calculated political move to withhold relief to unemployed families indefinitely until and unless their failure to act jeopardizes, in their judgment, the chances of Republican candidates in the November elections. The distress and deprivation of the children of unemployed workers who have exhausted and will yet exhaust their unemployment compensation has no effect on Republican legislators so long as they think it does not cost them votes.

THEY DISTORT THE FACTS

"To justify this cold-blooded political maneuver, VanPursesem continues to mouth the Republican falsehoods about the adequacy of Michigan's present unemployment compensation provisions, the so-called 'stabilization' of employment in the last several weeks and gross exaggerations about the cost of Governor Williams' proposals to liberalize unemployment compensation.

"The facts are that Michigan's unemployment compensation provisions rank low among the other states and territories; unemployment continues to increase and retail sales continue to decline; and the cost of Governor Williams' proposals are negligible in comparison to the benefits they would provide to unemployed workers, to increased purchasing power and to the maintenance of retail sales.

"The Republicans' political juggling of the unemployment problem aggravates the distress of the families of unemployed workers, does a grave disservice to small businessmen and threatens the health of the state's and nation's economy.

"The UAW will continue its fight for more adequate unemployment compensation provisions. We will do our part in trying to prevent any Republican action, when finally taken, from being too little and too late."



"Please, Mr. Gibbs, I'm not part of your union hospitalization plan!"

Strikers at Selas Gain 30-Cent Pact

UAW members ended a five-week strike against the Selas Corporation of Rresher, Pennsylvania, with ratification of a two-year agreement providing a 30-cent hourly economic package.

The Local 585 members gained 10 to 12 cents hourly, with another eight-cent increase effective July 2, 1957, improved vacation benefits, a hike in life insurance benefits from \$1,300 to \$1,500, a half-holiday before Christmas, and a pension plan effective next July 2.

Two-Fisted Union Man

BUFFALO, New York (PAI)—Vince Martinez, world's third-ranking welterweight, is a member of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), having worked as a draftsman in the Westinghouse plant in Paterson, New Jersey. His father, Anthony, once was an organizer.

Chicago Plant Goes UAW

CHICAGO—Workers at ABC Mold here have selected the UAW as collective bargaining representative by a vote of 21 to 10 for No Union, according to UAW International Vice-President Pat Greathouse.

No Union Label; No Wear Pants

PUEBLO, Colorado — How would you like to be stuck with 312 pairs of trousers, and without any union label, too? That's the plight of Russell Rink, city manager of this community.

When it was learned that the pants didn't have the all-important label, members of City Employees Local 155 refused point blank to wear them. They pointed to a city ordinance passed in 1954 which stated that uniforms for city employees had to be union-made. The shirts were union-made, but not the pants!

The Cover Up Followed

GOP 'Nude Deal' Too Frank?

At right was the official cover for the Republican National Convention program.

The printer claims it received the approval of the Republican National Committee.

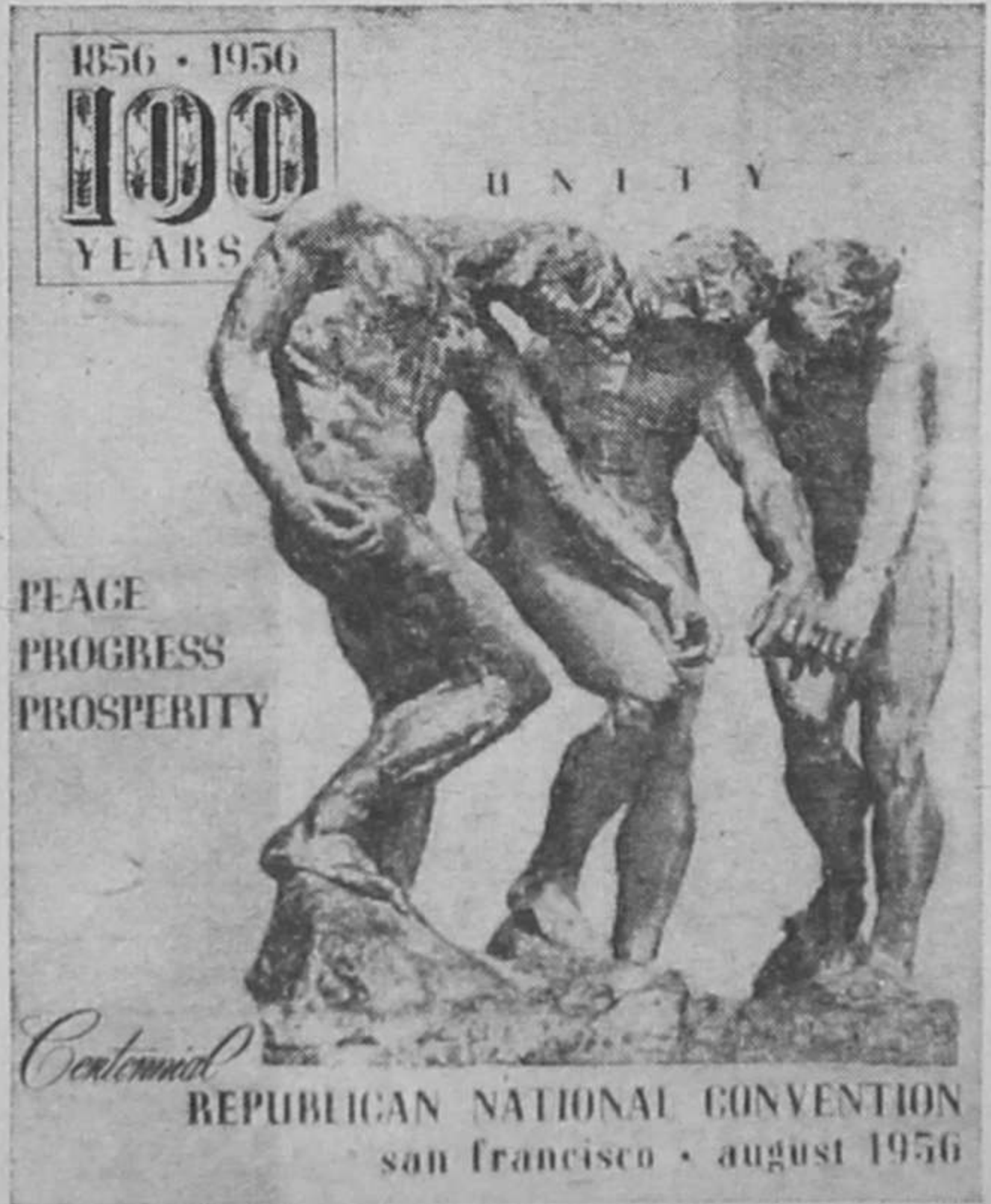
It's been changed. People began noticing right away that something was lacking. Most claimed it was clothing.

Researchers discovered the tag "Unity" placed over the sad sunbathers was a phony. The sculptor, Auguste Rodin, had titled his group, "The Three Shades." He did it for a project called "The Gate of Hell."

The right legend for the statue reads: "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

Gleeful Democrats claimed that the nudes showed what the Big Business administration was doing to the Nation's little people.

Republicans haven't answered, but they have altered the program cover. It will carry the picture of a smiling Ike Eisenhower—fully clothed.



UAW, Mayors, Farm 'Task Force' Works On Agricultural Implement Unemployment

A 12-man "task force" committee, composed of community officials, representatives of two farmers' organizations, and UAW officials was beginning work on a program to bring about and maintain full employment in the agricultural implement industry as The United Automobile Worker went to press.

The committee was formed with the unanimous consent of representatives of communities where agricultural implement plants are located and of the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Organization who met with UAW Local and International Union officials at a special conference on unemployment at Rock Island, Illinois, July 12. More than 100 attended.

The mayors of Des Moines and Charles City, Iowa; Canton, Illinois; Racine, Wisconsin, and the city manager of Rock Island are on the committee along with a representative named by Governor Orville Freeman to act and speak for the city of Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota.

UAW members on the committee include Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Agricultural Implement Department; Region 4 Director Robert Johnston, Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, and Region 3 Director Ray Berndt.

EMPLOYMENT DOWN

"Since the middle of 1951, employment in the agricultural implement industry has been seriously declining," Vice President Greathouse told the conference in Rock Island. "From a peak of 160,800 in June, 1951, production worker employment had fallen by January, 1956, to 125,300, a decline of over 22 per cent.

"Early this year new waves of sharp layoffs hit the industry," he added. "Between January and April, employment fell by an additional 12,200.

trayed the farmers in two ways —first, by failing to give leadership in the adoption of national policies to strengthen the farm economy, and, secondly, by using their dominant economic power to extract the maximum profits from the farmers with whom they deal."

He pointed out that even now, when the seriousness of the farmers' problem and the growing unemployment in the industry can't be denied and there is no prospect of immediate improvement, the farm implement concern presidents refused to meet with city officials and the UAW to try to find means to alleviate the suffering of workers and farmers.

UAW PROGRAM

Greathouse outlined a UAW

program which included improved state unemployment compensation for laid-off workers with federal supplementation where states are unable to act promptly; moratoriums on home mortgages and installment debts of laid-off workers until they return to work, and increased personal income tax exemptions to stimulate consumer purchasing power.

He also called for telescoping of production schedules on defense contracts and letting of contracts to distress areas; federal aid to states and communities for industrial rehabilitation; increased public works and housing; funds for construction of schools and hospitals.

The UAW program also would

seek immediate restoration of farm price supports to 90 per cent of parity along with effective use of existing farm surpluses to relieve hunger at home and abroad, and development of a new and sound farm program, acceptable to farmers, to provide full protection for the living standards of family farmers, and a Congressional investigation of the wage-price-profit relationships to expose the real reasons for existing high prices.

The UAW program also recommended that the federal government make agricultural implements available where they can be used effectively as a part of a substantially increased program of economic aid to underdeveloped countries of the world.

Further substantial layoffs have taken place since then."

He cited the Quad City area (Davenport, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline) as an example. The total labor force, including unemployed, dropped from 117,000 in mid-1953 to 108,000 in May, 1956. In the same period, he added, the labor force of Peoria declined from 115,000 to 110,000.

"Had these communities shared in the growth and prosperity of the total economy," he said, "the labor force of each should have increased by 5,000. These 5,000 additional workers and their families would have meant new homes and schools to be built, new customers for local industry and trade."

FARMERS HURTING

He also pointed out that over a long period of time, but most particularly during the past five years, the income available to farmers, in terms of constant buying power, has been steadily and seriously falling.

"A substantial measure of responsibility for the plight of the farmers must be borne by the agricultural implement companies themselves," he charged. "These corporations have be-



MEMBERS of the "task force" committee present at the UAW-called Conference of Mayors from agricultural implement cities agreed immediately after the Rock Island meeting to convene July 20 in Chicago. Shown here, seated, left to right: Robert Johnson, UAW Region 4 director; Vice-President Pat Greathouse; Mayor Ray Mills, Des Moines; standing, left to right: Lucien A. File, Illinois Farmers Union director of education and information; Mayor Mike Micich, Charles City, Iowa; Mayor Paul Woods, Canton, Illinois; City Manager Conny Bodine, Rock Island; Mayor Jack Humble, Racine, Wisconsin, and Ed Glenn, National Farmers Organization director, Louisiana, Missouri. Members not pictured: UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and Region 3 Director Ray Berndt and Burton Heaton, secretary of the Minnesota Compensation Board, named by Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

'Benson's Given Us a Fleecing' Farmers Tell UAW Delegates

Eisenhower Administration spokesmen would have you believe that if the farm problem is just ignored, it'll go away. And they insist that the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Benson are "right" for the farmer and "just what the farmer needs."

Representatives of the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Organization, speaking at the UAW-called conference of mayors on unemployment in the agricultural implement industry in Rock Island, Illinois, told a different story.

"Benson calls it a 'flexible' program," said Joseph C. Callahan, chairman of the Illinois Farmers Union executive board and president of the National Chester White Swine Breeders Association. "I call it a fleecing program."

"We've been fleeced. We've been taken right out of the market. We can't buy replacements for our equipment. Our earnings are gone; our savings are gone. In many cases, our farms are gone. I always say we don't sell anything. We just take the price we're given—and then we pay the freight on it to Chicago. And, to prove we're good fellows, after it's processed in the city, we pay the freight on it back, too."

Callahan warned Congressmen that farmers are aware of what their elective representatives have been doing to help, too. "The city Congressmen vote for us. Our own people, who live right down with us, have voted against us 82½ per cent of the time. And now they have the gall to come around and ask us to re-elect them so they can go back to Washington to vote against us some more!"

"We haven't been taking advantage of anybody," said Oren Lee Staley, president of the National Farmers Organization. He

pointed out that the government subsidies to manufacturers and the airline and shipping interests since 1933 dwarf the farm price support expenditures.

"Farmers may make up only 13 per cent of the population," he added, "but you must remember that another quarter of the population lives in small towns. They are actually farmers living in the city. And then you consider the steel, rubber, and other materials consumed by the farmers and you know that when you cut off our income, take us out of the market, it has to cause distress to the entire economy."

"We must work together, farmers and workers. We must

elect people friendly to agriculture to insure a fair price for farmers because if farmers are destitute, we all are in trouble."

Of Benson, Staley said, "There's never been such inefficiency and such inexcusable misconduct in government as we have in the Department of Agriculture today. They say George Washington couldn't tell a lie and that Stalin couldn't tell the truth. Well, Benson can't tell the difference!"



"The government expert says we small farmers gotta go, Lem! ... Says we don't produce surpluses efficiently enough! ..."

C-O-L Going Up Again; So Are Aircraft Wages

Some 30,000 UAW members at Douglas Aircraft became eligible for a two-cents an hour cost-of-living wage increase the first pay period this month as soaring food prices bounced the BLS Consumer Price Index for June up to a record 116.2.

More than 100,000 UAW members working in other aircraft and jet engine plants where contracts include a cost-of-living clause picked up a penny an hour on the basis of the May 15 Index which reached a then all-time high of 115.4—a mark the June figure promptly topped.

The increase in the Index in both May and June was attributed mainly by the government to a rise in food prices. In May, six of the eight pricing groups measured by the Bureau increased, while in June, additional increases were recorded in food, housing, medical and personal care.

Two months ago the upward movement of the BLS Index gave more than a million UAW members in auto, farm implement and other industries another cent an hour. If the June Index of 116.2

should remain the same in July, these workers would become eligible for a three-cents an hour increase.

The next adjustment for most auto workers will be based on the July Index and would be effective in the first pay period in September. For aircraft workers, the next adjustment will be based on the August Index and would go into effect in the first pay period in October.

Whose Fault?

Secretary of Agriculture Benson is getting too much blame for the plight of the farmer in the view of Robert Lindshield, co-president of the Rock Island Farmers Union.

"When I tell a hired hand to go slop the hogs," he told delegates to the UAW mayors conference on agricultural implement unemployment in Rock Island, "and he doesn't do it, he better just keep on going down the road. . . ."

"And Benson's just a hired hand—he could be told to hit the road, too."

Republicans Join Dixiecrats To Defeat School Aid Bill

WASHINGTON—A coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats deprived the nation's children of the much-needed Federal School Construction Bill. The measure lost in the House of Representatives this past month by just 30 votes, 224 against the bill to 194 for it.

Republicans voted **AGAINST** the bill, 119 to 75.

Democrats voted **FOR** the bill, 119 to 105.

All but six Democrats in 36 states voted in favor of the bill. Ninety-nine Democrats in 12 Southern states voted against it. Eleven Democrats from Southern states voted for the measure.

Responsible for the setback handed the nation's children were:

1—Ninety-six Republicans, many of them long-time foes of civil rights, who voted for the Powell Amendment to prohibit federal aid to segregated schools—and then showed their bad faith by voting against the bill itself; plus 22 Republicans who voted against both the amendment and the bill and another who just voted against the bill.

2—The Dixiecrats, many of whom announced they were against the bill even without the Powell Amendment. (The Dixiecrat caucus feared that a future administration might rule against using federal funds in segregated schools.)

3—The Administration, which did not go to bat for the bill until it was too late. Representative Samuel McConnell (R., Pa.) told newsmen that if President Eisenhower had spoken up in time, he could have swung 30 GOP votes for the School Bill.

DIXIEGOPS THWART LIBERALS

The GOP and segregationists fought the bill for months by throwing obstacles in the way of liberals who sought ways of getting around the Dixiecrat filibuster threat in the Senate. Liberals believed federal aid could and might be withheld from school districts refusing to comply with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools.

On January 26, UAW President Walter P. Reuther sent a statement to House members to the effect that (1) President Eisenhower could and should act to withhold funds from states or school districts defying the Supreme Court; (2) If he did this, the Powell Amendment was unnecessary; (3) If Eisenhower did not do this, such an anti-segregation provision should be included in the school construction bill.

Reuther repeated his position when the bill reached the House floor because Eisenhower had repeatedly refused to say he would withhold federal funds from segregated schools under the school construction bill.

Instead, when both sides were still scrambling for votes, the Administration said that it would not withhold federal funds from non-complying schools unless it received a mandate from Congress. The Administration also ducked the issue by saying it would leave this decision up to the courts.

ADMINISTRATION WOULDN'T ACT

As soon as the final count was in, the GOP, even though the majority of Republicans voted against it, began blaming the victims of segregation and their liberal friends for the bill's defeat.

Fifty Southern Democrats helped this along by boycotting an early vote on one version of the Powell Amendment. By withholding their votes against it, their strategy was to let the amendment pass on the chance this would make it easier for them to help kill the entire bill.

Representative Colmer (D., Mississippi), second-highest ranking Democrat on the House Rules Committee, repeatedly expressed the view that the Powell Amendment was meaningless because even without it the Administration could deny funds to the defiant states.

Representative Powell (D., New York) even offered to withdraw the amendment if the Administration would agree to enforce the Supreme Court decision by this method.

Congressmen from both parties said the Administration could make this ruling, but the Administration refused.

POLITICAL SKULLDUGGERY BACKSTAGE

In the confused voting on the final version of the Powell Amendment, 148 Republicans, many of them long-time foes of civil rights, and 77 Northern Democrats voted for the measure while 146 Democrats, including many civil rights supporters, and 48 Republicans voted against it. The amendment carried, 225 to 192. If only one-fifth of the 96 Republicans who voted for the amendment and then switched had voted both for the amendment and for the bill itself, the bill would have carried.

Both the GOP and the Dixiecrats used the same kind of skullduggery to line up as many votes against the bill as possible. The Dixiecrats voted almost unanimously against the McConnell Amendment to give poorer states a larger share of federal aid even though their states would have been the chief beneficiaries. They did this to line up any wavering GOP votes against the school bill itself.

Republican Congressmen voted for the Powell Amendment to line up any wavering Dixiecrat votes and then joined with the Dixiecrats in killing the bill itself.

Because the Administration, the GOP and Dixiecrats, in effect, refused to back up the Supreme Court, the nation's children took a licking.



AFL-CIO and UAW Resolutions On Aid to Education Measures

"The AFL-CIO is committed to the basic principle of affording the educational opportunities for all persons regardless of race, creed or status. It is, therefore, strongly committed to help assure the fullest possible support for the implementation of the Supreme Court decision in outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools. It, therefore, holds that no federal funds should be granted to any state which takes action in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, provided that funds should be made available to such school districts as conform to the decision." —AFL-CIO RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION, December, 1955.

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"Implement in the pending federal aid to education legislation the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision and the decrees that the court probably will issue in the next few months." —UAW RESOLUTION ON LEGISLATION, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL, March, 1955.

Ryan Signs New UAW Agreement

Fierce resistance on the part of the management of the Ryan Aeronautical Company in San Diego melted in the final hours before the deadline in the face of a solid strike vote and 2,600 UAW workers in Local 506 won a new contract last month.

The new agreement, representing important progress for

aircraft workers, was ratified unanimously by the membership, UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Aircraft Department, and Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti reported.

Immediate wage increases ranging from seven cents to 15 cents an hour were won at Ryan with an automatic seven cents an hour increase next July. The night shift premium was increased and the vacation schedule and sick leave pay provisions improved.

The agreement also includes the best pension plan negotiated in aircraft on the West Coast with provisions for vesting, disability benefits, and death benefits along with the standard provisions in UAW-negotiated plans.

The agreement, bargained by representatives of the Local Union and the International, parallels the standards established in UAW aircraft negotiations earlier this year on the West Coast.

Local 157 Wins

OAK PARK, Michigan — UAW Local 157 has won an election at the Quality Steel Treating Company here by a vote of 13 to 7.

Broken Blower Blasts Workers; \$200,000 Award Blasts Company

RICHMOND, Michigan—The whole town's celebrating a \$200,000 NLRB decision against the Knight Morley Corporation.

The estimated \$200,000 goes to 100 workers in back wages. They also get their jobs back if they want them.

The trouble started in August of 1953 when some Knight Morley blowers went on the blink. Dust came sailing into the buffing room. The temperature rose to 110 degrees. Seventeen buffers walked out.

Although the contract contained a no-strike clause, the 17 figured they were justified.

When the UAW local struck at the end of the contract a month later, Knight Morley fired 100 people.

Knight Morley's management chuckled, but it isn't laughing now.

The NLRB held the past month that the 17 who walked out over the health hazard were justified, and further that they were not "on strike" in the legal sense.

It held that their discharge helped bring about the strike at the end of the contract, and that the Company had fired 100 illegally for "union activity."

The decision: Everybody back—with back pay.

Win Election at Foundry

CLEVELAND — The UAW has won an election at the Solon Foundry here, with a vote of 56 to 40 for No Union. The drive was conducted by the staffs of the Foundry Department and Region 2.



WORKING ON KITS for the first UAW Women's Conference in California are these members of the Southern Area Region 6 Women's Advisory Committee, l. to r., Betty Plunkett and Betty Elder, Local 805; Mildred Fink, Local 230; Ethel Rainey, Local 148; Mildred Nichols, Local 805; Hazel Blakey, Local 887, and International Representative Cele Garrigan.



OLIVER KERSHAW, left, president of UAW Local 263 since 1936, looks over a copy of the June edition of Ammunition which was devoted to a history of the UAW—a history he has lived through and played a part in. With him is Jack Wilse, Education-PAC representative in Region 2.

20th Anniversary Is Extra Special For These 2 Veteran Local Officers

Joining wholeheartedly in UAW 20th Anniversary celebrations this year has a particular personal appeal for UAW members Oliver Kershaw, Cleveland, Ohio, and Elmer Yenny, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Kershaw has been president of UAW Local 263, at the Dill Manufacturing Company

plant in Cleveland, continuously since 1936. Yenny, who works at the Chevrolet plant in Janesville, has been president of UAW Local 121 for most of the years since 1934. The Dill Manufacturing Employees' Association represented Dill workers until 1936 when the UAW-CIO defeated the AFL in a representation election. The 150-member local promptly elected Kershaw president.

Twice in the early years Local 263 members, who now number 400, had to take strike action. The first was a five-week sitdown in 1937. They were out 10 weeks in 1940 but have no lost time since, Kershaw reports. He is chairman of the area Auto Council and his wife, Sarah, who helps him in his duties as local president, is a member of the UAW Women's Auxiliary.

Brother Yenny became the first president of UAW Local 121 after its charter was received in 1934. He served continuously until 1944 when he was appointed to the International Union staff.

After his return to the Local in 1945, he served as chairman of the shop committee until 1948. He was re-elected president in 1951 and has served in that office since that date.

He is now a crib attendant at the Chevrolet plant and has worked for General Motors for 31 of his 52 years. His other activities include service as chairman of GM Subcouncil 5, member of the top GM negotiating committee in 1948, and as a delegate to every UAW convention, including the first one.

Win 3 to 1

CHICAGO—Employees of the Supreme Wire and Metal Products Company have voted 33 for UAW to 11 for No Union in a representation election.



ELMER YENNY
President of UAW Local 121

Another For UAW

Another former UE plant in Indiana switched to UAW last month. Workers at the Bremen, Indiana, Grey Iron Foundry voted to quit UE Local 145 and apply for a UAW charter.

There was only one dissenting vote and the next day the entire shop signed UAW cards. The unit will be chartered as UAW Local 1345.

Organizational work was done by the Region 3 staff of Director Ray Berndt and the Agricultural Implement Department staff of Vice President Pat Greathouse. The plant makes castings for Allis-Chalmers, LaPorte, Indiana, plant where workers also affiliated with the UAW earlier this year.



"The boss wanted me to work late tonight, but I told him to go chase himself!"

Forward With Our Dreams

ED. NOTE: With these UAW 20th Anniversary Features, we hope to capture the flavor of the past and the vision of the future. We couldn't possibly state this better than to quote the remarks of Arnold (Bert) Cozhill at the UAW 20th Anniversary Party in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Brother Cozhill, former director of UAW Region 1D, helped get the UAW started. He was a delegate to that first Convention in South Bend, representing Local 113, Continental Motors. He said to the older timers and new members present:

"It has been my privilege and pleasure to have worked with these brothers over the past 20 years. We were fortunate to have had good and wise leadership and a militant rank and file. But I can remember when labor unions were considered unAmerican by some individuals in our land, when it was common practice to discharge any worker who joined a union.

"I just mention these in passing, for I am more interested in where do we go from here. You can provide the answer. We need unity of action and unity of purpose. We need to work together to develop a solid organization between AFL and CIO. We cannot hope to serve the interests of this mighty labor movement or the interests of this great nation and all of its people if we create discord and disunity within our own ranks.

RANK AND FILE RESPONSIBILITY

"Accordingly, the ultimate credit or blame for the performance of a union rests with its rank and file membership,

A UAW 20th ANNIVERSARY FEATURE

because they make the leaders and they can claim credit when conditions are good and must assume responsibility when they are not.

"From this fact follows a very important conclusion. An agreement that is negotiated by our Union officials and ratified in the usual way binds every worker covered by their agreement with management. No worker can say 'I did not make the agreement and I don't have to follow it,' if he is included in the bargaining unit. Such an attitude would be pure fraud and dishonest. For a successful operation of the Union, we must have not only the hand and back of every worker but also his heart and conscience.

"Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead?

"Shall we call this the promised land? Or, shall we continue on our way?

"True we have come far from the days of stagnation and despair. Courage and confidence have been restored. But our gains were won under the pressure of more than ordinary circumstances. The times were on the side of progress. To hold to progress today, however, is more difficult. We must not retreat. We must not be content to stand still. But we must go forward with our dreams and visions about a greater and finer America that is to be.

HOLD ON TO YOUR VISION

"If you believe that poverty can be greatly lessened, that involuntary unemployment can be wiped out, that class hatreds can be done away with, that peace at home and peace abroad can be maintained, and that one day a generation may possess this land blessed beyond anything we now know, blessed with those things material and spiritual that make man's life more abundant—if that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say hold fast to your dreams. America needs it. May our organization grow from year to year not only in numbers but in greater service to its members, to industry and to the nation."

Apprentice Rules Changed; Four New Courses Added

Changes in some of the UAW-approved skilled trades apprenticeship requirements have been announced by Vice-President Richard Gosser. The changes are in line with current industrial trends, and were originally drafted last October by the International Apprenticeship Committee of the Union and approved by the International Skilled Trades Committee consisting of Vice-Presidents Gosser and Norman Matthews, and Region 1A Co-Director Joseph McCusker.

The new standards do not affect the total hours of study and training, but they do involve the amount of time allotted to specific phases of instruction. For example: 250 hours in hydraulics have been added to the schedule of work for Industrial Machine Repairman apprentices. To make

this possible, tool crib hours have been cut from 300 to 150, and optional subjects cut from 600 to 500 hours.

In many of the training programs, study of elementary physics has been added in the amount of 20 hours instead of social economics. The new schedule provides for 24 hours of social economics in lieu of the former requirement of 44 hours.

Four new apprenticeable trades have been added to the previous total of 21. They are Industrial Truck Mechanic, Powerhouse Mechanic, Diesel Mechanic, and Industrial Pyrometer and Instrument Repair.

Win in Cleveland

CLEVELAND—Workers at the Ohio Molding Company here have voted in a representation election for the UAW, Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley reports. The vote was 19 for UAW and 4 for No Union.

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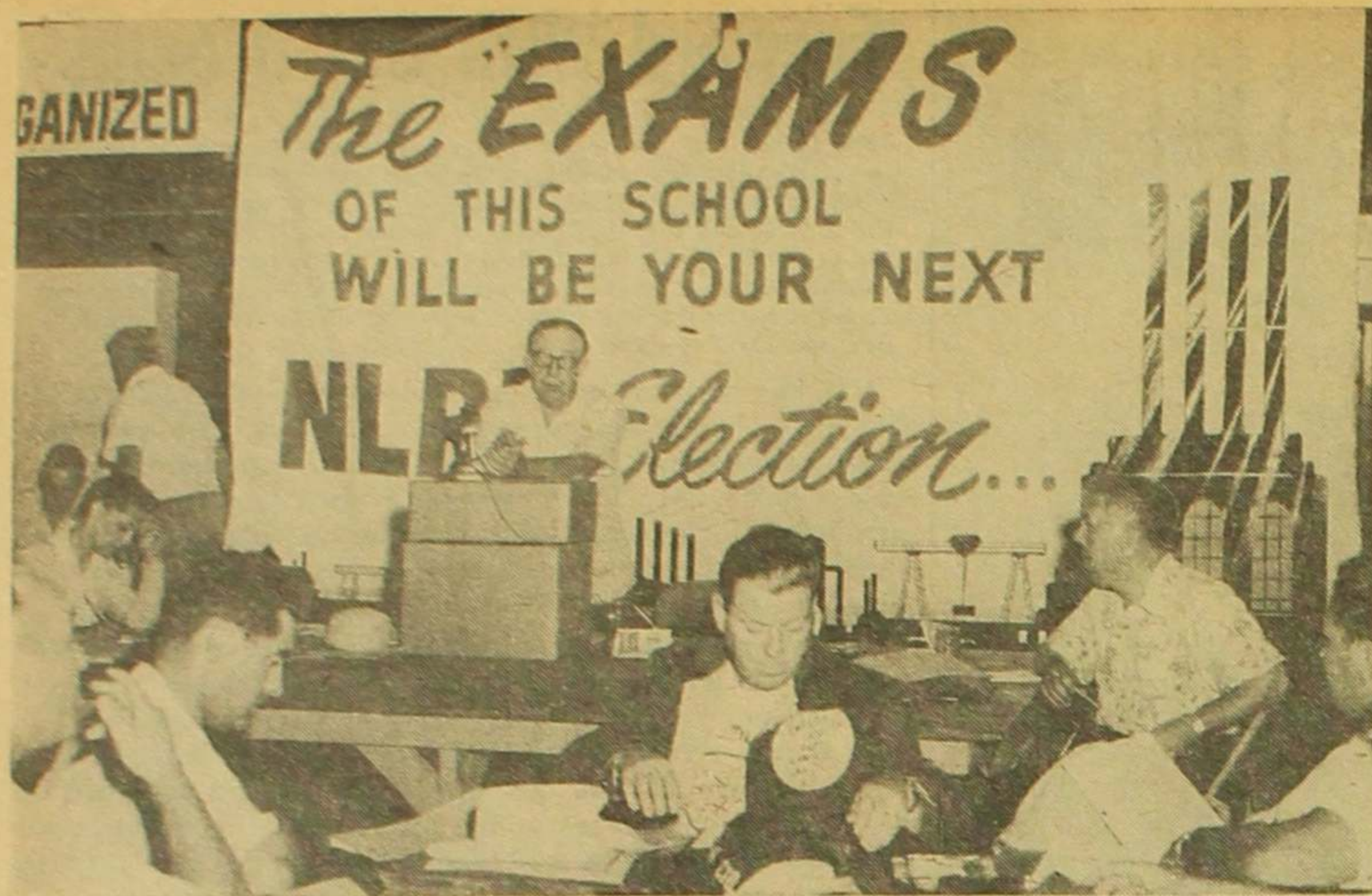
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UAW VEEP GOSSER emphasizes a point during the annual Competitive Shop summer school at Local 12's Sand Lake Camp in Michigan.

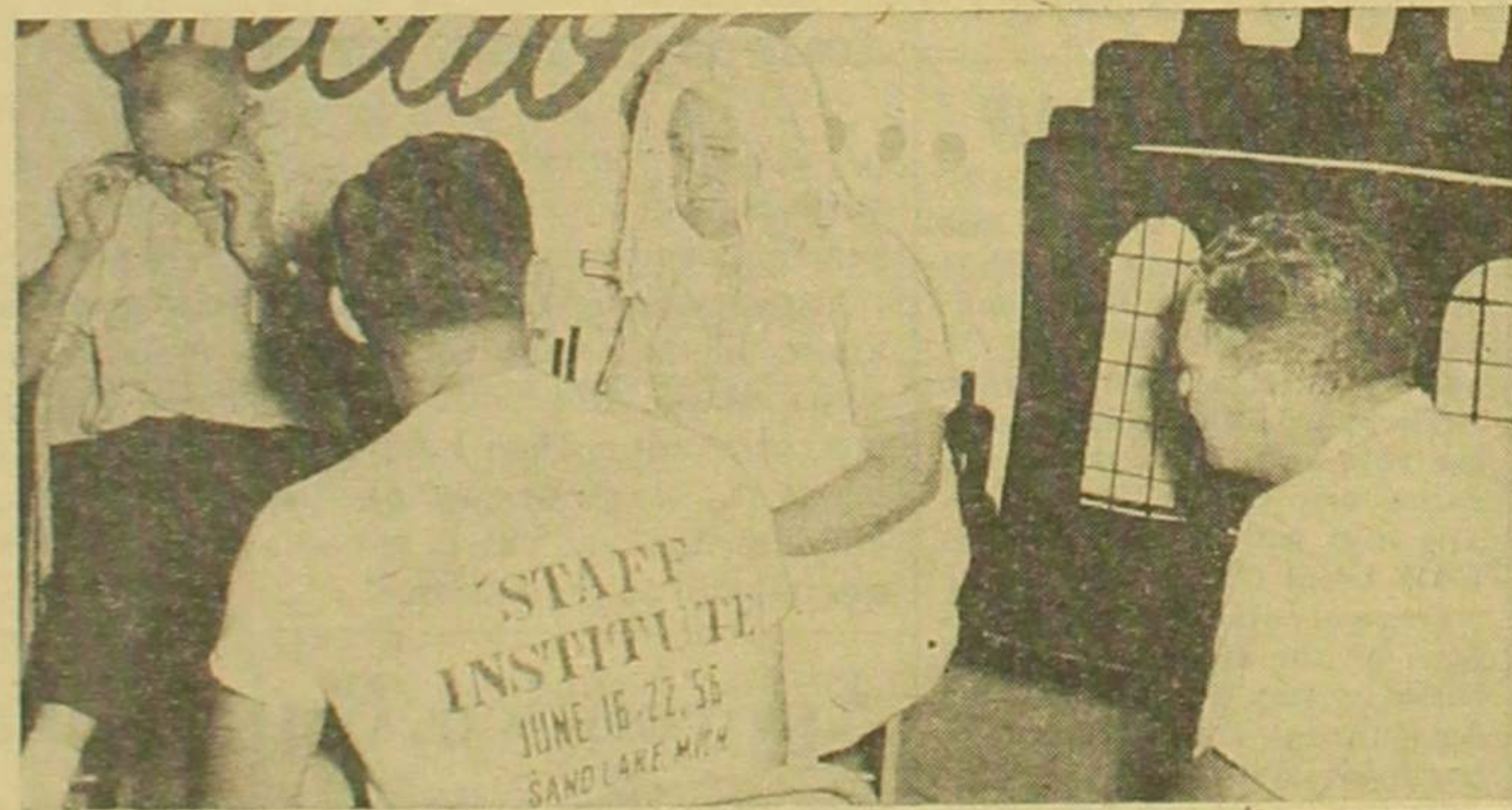
Organizers 'Learn by Doing' At UAW Staff Summer School

Under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, approximately 100 UAW staff members took part in the Sixth Annual Competitive Shop Institute held at Local 12's summer camp on the shores of beautiful Sand Lake in the heart of Michigan's Irish Hills. They utilized a "learn by doing" technique which applied lessons learned in the classroom to actual field conditions and situations.

To the theme of "The exams of this school will be your next NLRB election," the Union organizers reviewed old organizational techniques and learned some new ones. One of the new ones was simulated "house calls" which provided a means whereby the organizers could test and improve their persuasive skills, and the lessons learned, against some tough opposition in the form of "unorganized" workers and their wives.

Some participants went all out in their portrayal of workers' wives by donning feminine attire and the latest "mop hair-dos."

At the right is one of these impromptu sessions with Eric Zeeb playing the "wife's" role. With him (left to right) are Jack McGuire, Al Granakis with back to camera, and Frank Gagliardi. The wife was sold on the UAW, incidentally.



To be successful, the Union organizers learned, they had to be on their toes at all times. Organizers have to know how to combat the wily tricks and honeyed words of the employer. They have to be adept at persuasion. They have to be able not only to talk well, but to write well, too. Often, their only means of contact with many workers is through bulletins and pamphlets.

Top UAW officers, regional directors and department heads discussed UAW policies and current economic and political issues during the Institute. Among these, in addition to Gosser, were Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice-Presidents Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse. President Walter Reuther was represented ably by Administrative Assistant Jack Conway.

Besides the staffers from Competitive Shop, Skilled Trades, Die Cast, Auto-Lite, Dana, Spicer and Doehler-Jarvis Departments (all under the direction of Vice-President Gosser), representatives from other departments and regional staffs attended.

Murphy Refus

Associate Justice Frank Murphy, speaking for the U. S. Supreme Court in one of the portal-to-portal cases, stated that the issue "can be resolved only by discarding formalities and adopting a realistic attitude, recognizing that we are dealing with human beings. . . . We are not here dealing with mere chattels or articles of trade but with the rights of those who toil. . . ."

That was what might be called Frank Murphy's creed. As an assistant district attorney prosecuting World War I profiteers, as a judge of Records Court, as depression mayor of Detroit, as Governor Murphy during the great sitdowns, and as Mr. Justice Murphy of the nation's supreme tribunal, the red-haired Irishman from Harbor Beach, "an emotional man who was also a lawyer," never let the letter of the law throttle its spirit, never forgot the lines from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address that he used to recite in Professor Hollister's oratory class at the U. of M.

When Frank Murphy was sworn in at Lansing on January 3, 1937, the big strike against General Motors was only a few days old. His predecessor, Governor Fitzgerald, was heard to remark, "This is the sort of thing Murphy likes. I'm going to Florida."

IN A COLD, BITTER WINTER

Fitzgerald went to Florida. Murphy, in Lansing, Flint, Detroit, and Washington, during those cold and bitter weeks of '37, kept his rendezvous with destiny. The Frank Murphy most auto workers remember is the Frank Murphy of those few crucial weeks, when all the auto towns were bfg with the future and when the city of Flint, as Edward Levinson wrote in "Labor on the March," "held the key to peace as well as to the strength of the strike."

Yet the Governor Murphy of those weeks when history hung in the balance, however emotional a man, was also a democratic politician and a lawyer with a long schooling in the human meanings of the law and of recent American history.

Murphy's public career began under President Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, when he came home after the first world war to win the only convictions in the big war fraud cases in Detroit.

As Judge of Records Court beginning in 1922, he



HERE'S part of the crowd of 50 newspaper men who crowded around Murphy in Detroit, Michigan, in February, 1937, as he passed out statements announcing the reached agreement and that the sitdown strikes would be ended with largely through the efforts of Murphy that General Motors was made to ignore the demands of the workers for justice. It was a historic day. Thanks to the determination of Murphy, serious bloodshed was avoided.

Eye Opener Gets Big Ear

Auto workers' eyes in Detroit are opening to "Eye-Opener," the UAW's half-hour morning radio program conducted by Guy Nunn and Joe Walsh, 6:15 to 6:45 a. m., Monday through Friday, over station CKLW, Windsor, according to a recent survey.

The survey was under the supervision of Dr. Edgar Schuler, Wayne University. Students checked 31 parking lots at plants well distributed over the Detroit area, conducted 1,889 personal interviews and made a postcard sample of workers.

From the interviews, it was apparent that CKLW's audience prior to and following "Eye-Opener" is relatively low—and rises sharply during the "Eye-Opener" half-hour.

For example, on a sample Friday, the percentage of workers sampled who had been listening to CKLW from 6 to 6:15 was 11.1.

In the next quarter hour (the first half of the UAW program), the percentage jumped to 35.3. In the 6:30 to 6:45 period (second half of "Eye"), the percentage dropped to 30—which probably reflects the fact that a good many workers enter the shop, or leave their cars, before 6:45.

Following "Eye-Opener," the CKLW audience drops off rapidly from 30 per cent at 6:45 to between seven and 10 per cent in the following 45 minutes, down to 2.6 per cent, which is the average Monday-through-Friday rating between 7:45 and 8 a. m.

Vote for UPGWA

In an NLRB-conducted election, plant guards and fire marshals at the Chrysler Corporation's Detroit Universal Division plant voted unanimously for the United Plant Guard Workers of America.

UAW to Hold 1956 Golf Meet At Purdue Links

The eighth annual International UAW golf tournament will be held at the Purdue University courses, located in West Lafayette, Indiana, on Saturday and Sunday, August 25 and 26, 1956, it was announced recently by Olga Madar, director of recreation for the UAW.

The tournament will be open to members of all AFL-CIO local unions, and persons who hold honorary withdrawal cards from their locals will also be eligible to play. An anticipated entry of some 400 participants is expected.

Entry blanks are being prepared and will be mailed to all past participants as well as all local unions in the United States and Canada. For further information, write the UAW Recreation Department, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

to Shoot Strikers

... took jail-house psychiatry out of ... on a relatively scientific basis, and ... mitem for probation officers. He created ... calling in a sociologist and a psychol- ... to teach convicted man's record before he ...

... Detroit during the depression years, he ... employment Committee that made the ... of the unemployed in the nation. He ... responsibility as against private ... established a Wage Work Plan, forerunner of ... substitute for mere relief, and obtained the ... from the RFC.

... been interrupted by the struggle at Fisher No. 2, when heat had been shut off in the plant and Flint police announced there would be no further shipments of food.

The auto workers had repulsed this drive to force them into submission on corporation terms. Murphy resumed his efforts. He announced the truce of January 15. Strikers complied with the terms, began evacuating the plants. When GM was caught making backstairs promises to the Flint Alliance, the local vigilante group, whose prime objective was "shoot them out of the plants," the truce failed and the strike continued.

Corporate pressures mounted against the Governor. A delegation from the Flint Alliance, headed by Sanford Rasbach, a Buick superintendent and large GM stockholder, sought assurances from Murphy that he would protect strikebreakers going to and from work.

PRESSURES MOUNT ON GOVERNOR

Murphy held his ground, repeated his declared intention to prevent bloodshed. He told the committee, "You know I helped to arrange peaceful negotiations between General Motors and the strikers. Unfortunately, those negotiations were disturbed in part by the Flint Alliance. If that had not happened, you might all have been at work now."

Murphy understood the intent of the vigilantes to involve the National Guard in active conflict with the strikers.

"There are plans in Flint for sham mobs to be turned loose on the streets, merely to involve the militia actively," he said.

"Yesterday, representatives of the Flint Alliance came here for no good purpose. . . . Today you come here threatening to sit down in my office until I evict the sit-down strikers. Picture it all together and you see the sinister work of agents provocateurs."

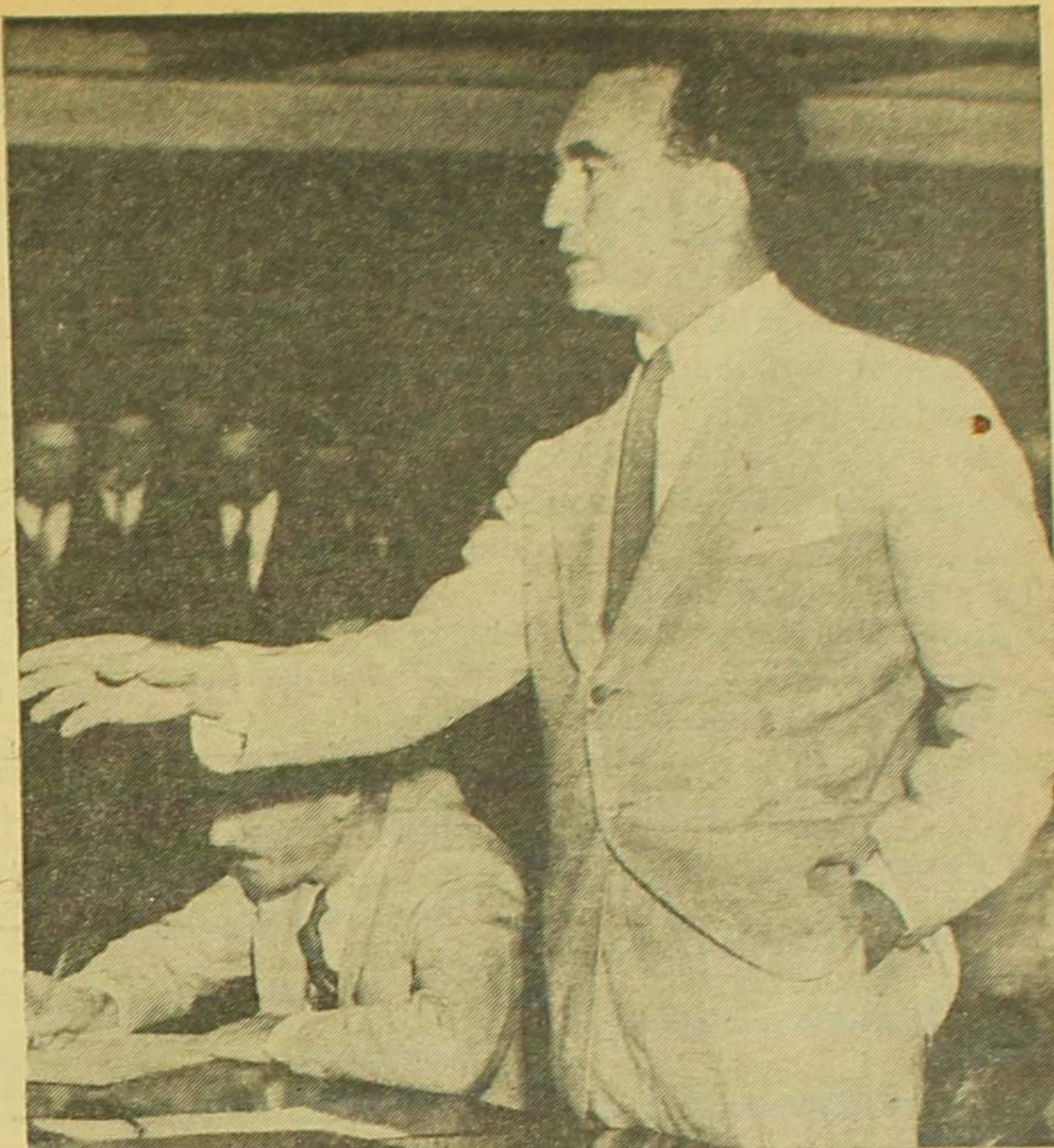
When the Lansing truce failed, Murphy turned to Washington, General Motors renewed its efforts to evict the strikers by court order. As corporate pressure mounted, the Michigan air became overcharged with hysteria and violence.

"General Motors officials," Murphy said, "have stated to me privately they do not want the strikers evicted by force. I believe the time has come for them to make such a statement publicly if they mean it."

TWO PLANTS ADDED TO TOTAL

Such a statement never came. The legal mill began to grind out the injunction GM wanted and the auto workers extended the strike to Chevy 4. Murphy's temper flared at this point, but he continued to resist demands that the troops be used. Instead he persisted, in Detroit, in efforts to bring GM Vice President Knudsen into talks with CIO leaders, even as Judge Gadola gave GM its injunction and auto workers jammed the roads into Flint for the final showdown around Fisher 1 and Fisher 2.

On the eve of the expected struggle, the strikers of these two plants sent telegrams to the Governor, reminding him of his repeated declarations that



MAYOR FRANK MURPHY is shown here defending a study welfare experts made for the city of Detroit in 1932. As mayor he established a Wage Work Plan, forerunner of the WPA, as a substitute for mere relief and obtained the first welfare loan from the RFC.

he would permit no violence. The strikers of plant No. 1 thanked him for his "excellent attitude" and for his efforts in their behalf. Those of plant No. 2 said, "We fully expect that if violent effort is made to oust us many of us will be killed, and we take this means of making it known to our wives, to our children, to the people of the state of Michigan and the country that if this result follows from the attempt to eject us, you are the one who must be held responsible for our deaths."

The deadline passed. Sheriff Wolcott was under orders from Murphy to take no action. Murphy, in Detroit, had already taken the action that was to turn the prospect of death envisaged by the strikers into a promise of victory and life. While Sheriff Wolcott in Flint shadowboxed with an angry Judge Gadola and shouldered the abuse of the Alliance crowd and angry local GM lawyers, Murphy moved into the final week of peacemaking in Detroit.

On February 11, 1937, the Governor announced the settlement, and thereby hangs a 20-year tale of union growing pains and achievements that auto workers were telling each other with a certain nostalgia but unmistakable satisfaction in the course of anniversary celebrations in 1956.

Governor Murphy ran for re-election in 1938 and was defeated because the Dies Committee came into the state during the campaign and did a characteristic smear job on him.

He went on to Washington as Attorney General of the United States, where he went after the remnants of the Huey Long machine and started Tom Pendergast along the road to prison. Murphy took with him as an assistant in Washington a young man from a Republican family who later would achieve some fame in Michigan as a Democratic Governor, one G. Mennen Williams.

Murphy found his natural place among the liberal justices of the Court. Justice Murphy remained an emotional man who was also a lawyer. And his emotions continued to be enlisted largely on behalf of those who toil, of minorities, of the foreign-born, citizen and alien alike, of the underdog.

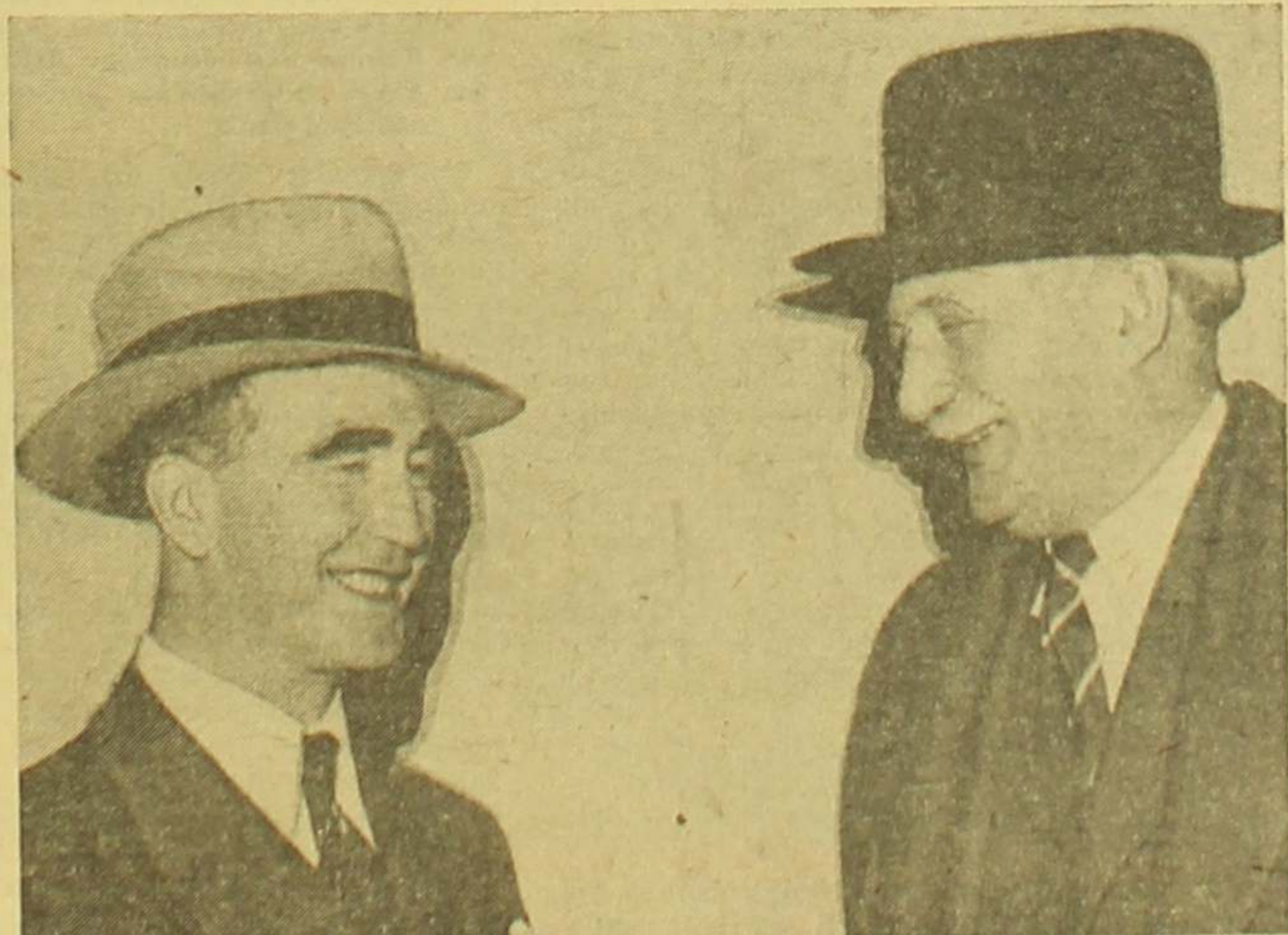
Justice Murphy believed in the fair shake for all those who traditionally had not received a fair shake. In one of his opinions he wrote:

"The significant question . . . is whether law enforcement officers and those entrusted with authority shall be allowed to violate with impunity the clear constitutional rights of the inarticulate and the friendless."

His critics joked about "justice tempered with Murphy." They said he ran too fast, that he never slowed to a walk. He was flayed by the conservative press for not being "firm" enough during the sitdowns. He has been attacked from the other side of the spectrum for his "moral hesitations" during the same time of troubles.

But when the chips were down, and a lot of the best and most articulate people were after him to "shoot 'em out," Frank Murphy was working overtime in search of the saving compromise that would let the future be born.

And that, as the Justice would say, was—and is—the significant question.



GOVERNOR FRANK MURPHY, left, and William S. Knudsen, who was then executive vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, are shown in this picture as they left the General Motors Building in Detroit after conferring until 2:30 a. m. early in January, 1937, while members of the fledgling UAW were sitting down in plants in Flint.

... for Frank Murphy in De- ... GM and the UAW had ... UAW victory. It was ... that it could no longer ... UAW and for all labor.

UAW Proposes \$5 Limit On Campaign Contributions

"Don't Be Naive—That Was When I Was Sick"

WASHINGTON—UAW President Walter P. Reuther urged a \$5 ceiling on political contributions in a statement to the Senate Special Committee Investigating Lobbying.

As a part of a plan to keep money from having too great an influence on elections, Reuther also proposed five amendments to election laws including providing free TV and radio time and mailing privileges for candidates.

Reuther urged Congress to act before adjournment to strengthen American democracy "by broadening the base of political action through the small contributions of a large number of people in place of the present systems of campaign funds which relies upon wealthy families, individuals and special interests to meet the greater part of the cost."

● Inclusion of contributions in connection with primaries and conventions;

● More frequent contribution and expenditure reports, copies to be made available to the press, TV, radio and other media;

● Real enforcement machinery, including a non-partisan investigating body to report alleged violations to Congress or the Department of Justice for prompt and vigorous action.

ONE CITIZEN, ONE VOTE

Reuther said a \$5 ceiling on contributions needed to implement "the democratic principle of one citizen one vote," it can be added, "eliminate the plural voting power exercised through large contributions by high income individuals and corporations."

"Under the UAW proposal, the \$5 limitation would apply to contributions to Congressional, Senatorial and Presidential campaigns, with an additional \$5 annually to a political party or to a political committee. This would make a maximum of \$20 in a Presidential election year, \$15 in a Congressional election year and \$5 in off years.

Reuther said, "The legislation

embodying this plan should make it crystal clear that the \$5 (for each campaign) is an overall limitation." A person should not be able to contribute both to the candidate and to political committees campaigning for the candidate.

Under the UAW proposal, only persons of voting age would be allowed to contribute.

JUNIOR'S \$5,000

Reuther pointed out that in one year alone (1936), the duPonts and Pews together gave a million dollars in campaign contributions. He blasted existing and proposed legislation enabling wealthy families to contribute huge amounts of money in the name of every member of the family including the smallest infant.

Permitting huge contributions works to the advantage of the party most interested in the wealthy. In the 1952 campaign, for example, 70 per cent of the GOP contributions were in amounts of \$1,000 or more. Only half of the total contributions to the Democratic Committee.

In the same campaign, labor unions made total party contributions of \$1,800,000. Since donations were asked on the basis of a dollar a member, this represents 1,800,000 families. Only 982 families contributed the same amount in donations of \$1,000 or more. The average was almost \$2,000.

With politicking increasingly dependent on expensive methods of communicating with people—like newspaper advertisements and TV programs—the future of democracy will depend, in great measure, on broadening the base for financing political campaigns.



Ford Got in His Hair

How much is your hair worth?

According to the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission, it's worth at least \$5,000. That's the amount awarded to Lingar Davis, a member of UAW Local 600 in Detroit, after he lost all his hair, including eyebrows and eyelashes, in a plant accident two years ago.

Davis was using a chemical solution on car hoods while working in the Ford Rouge plant. The chemical sprayed over his head and face. The loss of hair followed.

He said his altered appearance resulted in his being ridiculed by others, which in turn made him so nervous he couldn't work any more. Davis also developed ulcers.

The workmen's compensation referee recently ruled that the loss of hair and the neurosis which followed was worth \$5,000, and Davis got that from Ford.

Executive Board Modifies Citizenship Fund Policy

The UAW International Executive Board has voted to give members the privilege of having the portions of their dues earmarked for Local Union and International Good Citizenship funds diverted to a non-partisan organization or organizations, such as the American Heritage Foundation, devoted to promoting greater citizenship activity in political affairs.

This is in line with the purpose of the funds.

At the 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland, delegates unanimously reaffirmed their approval of the UAW Constitution including provisions setting up UAW Special Citizenship Funds to be used for promoting good citizenship and political education.

A LITTLE FROM MANY

Under the Constitution, five cents of each member's monthly dues goes into a Local Union Citizenship Fund and five cents goes to the Citizenship Fund maintained by the International Union.

"Only by such pooling of a little money from many members can working people, through their local unions and the International Union carry out these citizenship activities," UAW President Walter Reuther pointed out in an Administrative Letter advising local unions of the Executive Board actions.

"The main part of the UAW's Citizenship activities consists of acquainting both our members and the public at large with the issues and the voting records of the candidates, and in encouraging citizens to register and vote," Reuther said. (No Citizenship money is contributed to federal candidates.)

"It is ironic that the same anti-labor groups who approve of wealthy families contributing tens of thousands of dollars to partisan political campaigns pretend to see something evil in workers' citizenship fund nickles," he added.

ENEMIES DISTORT ISSUE

But "as a part of an over-all anti-union program, the enemies of labor are issuing a barrage of half-truths and misrepresentations about the UAW's Citizenship activities in a continuing effort to outlaw effective worker participation in the democratic processes of our nation," Reuther declared.

Reuther pointed out that the UAW makes identical recommendations to the platform of both major parties.

"UAW rank and file members democratically elect representatives from their own shops to make endorsements on the basis of candidates' qualifications and records, the platforms on which they stand, and the zeal they show in supporting these platforms."

Reuther pointed out that in any organization as big as the UAW there may be members who dissent for the views of the majority. "It is their democratic right to dissent and to fight for their opinions to become majority opinions," he said. "Nevertheless, the very foundation of our democratic society rests on the concept of majority rule; otherwise a tiny minority could block all action by the majority."

He observed that doctors, forced to belong to the American Medical Association as a practical matter in order to practice, have their dues money used to support political efforts to which many are opposed. "For example, the AMA is lobbying against free distribution of polio vaccine," he said. "It is inconceivable that all doctors have so little concern for the nation's children."

Reuther added, "Bar associations regularly take stands on controversial public issues and circulate and publicize lists of endorsed candidates to whom many of their members are opposed. In many states the laws state that lawyers must belong to these politically-oriented bar associations in order to practice."

WANT TO BLOCK PROGRESS

"The same people who consistently oppose labor-supported legislation, such as slum clearance, public housing, social security improvements, higher minimum wages, and legislation for decent educational opportunities, are in the forefront of the attacks on the UAW's citizenship activities.

"It is with these issues that they are really concerned," he said. Their drive against union activities is a smokescreen masking their efforts to block the people's drive for a better America."

Reuther charged that they conveniently ignore the huge contributions from corporations and reactionary groups because they are used on their behalf.

Despite the Union's unquestionable legal and moral right to use Citizenship Funds in support of programs and policies approved by the majority of the members, the UAW Executive Board conceded that much public confusion has been created by malicious propaganda directed against UAW Citizenship Funds.

In order to end this confusion, the Executive Board reviewed the operation of Citizenship Funds.

PRIVILEGE TO DISSENTERS

"The Executive Board decided that, despite the clear right of the vast majority of UAW members to establish Citizenship Funds any member would be allowed the privilege of having the Citizenship Fund portion of his dues diverted to a non-partisan organization or organizations solely concerned with promoting greater citizenship activity in political affairs by encouraging registering and voting, etc.," Reuther reported.

Any member desiring to have his dues nickels diverted to such organizations, instead of UAW Citizenship Funds, may do so by individually so informing the UAW International Secretary-Treasurer's office by registered mail.

The Secretary-Treasurer's office will inform any local union involved. Local union financial secretaries are to forward any such dues nickels to the International Union where they will be distributed in the same manner as any nickels so diverted from the International's Citizenship Fund.

Local unions have the obligation of informing the International Union when any member making such requests is laid off, quits or is otherwise exonerated from paying dues.

WILL CONTINUE OUR FIGHT

As an additional check on continuity of employment, any member desiring to have his dues nickels diverted from the Citizenship Funds must so inform the International Secretary-Treasurer's office once a year.

The privilege to divert dues monies to non-partisan good citizenship organizations should end, once and for all, the campaign of distortion and confusion about the uses of UAW Citizenship Funds, Reuther asserted.

If the people attacking the UAW are sincere when they claim a principle is at stake, they can now direct their fire to the AMA, bar associations and similar groups, he said. Failure to do so will only be further proof that what they are really trying to do is block progressive legislation.

"Despite all the efforts of reactionaries to silence the voice of working people," he said, "the UAW pledges to continue to work with all groups dedicated to fight for legislative programs which will benefit all Americans."

UAW Outspent, 45 to 1, In Battling Gas Gouge

WASHINGTON—If you wanted to find chicken thieves you would start out looking for foxes instead of chickens.

Not so the special Senate committee investigating lobbying which was formed as the direct result of the scandal over efforts by oil interests to offer a \$2,500 "contribution" to Senator Case (R., S. D.) just before the vote of the Gas Bill.

There were wide reports of millions backing the oil-gas lobby efforts to get the Bill passed.

The Senate committee began by concentrating its investigation on organizations who represented consumers by fighting against the Bill.

LOBBYING FOR CONSUMERS

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, one of the first to appear before the committee, quickly riddled efforts by some Senators to turn the proceedings into an anti-union sounding board.

"In contrast to the testimony of supporters of this legislation, I wish to state clearly and emphatically that we were trying to influence votes," he said. "We were lobbying against it, and the purpose of the education work we did was to persuade others to lobby against it."

Reuther added, "Our only regret is that we were fighting the battle of the American consumer with a pea shooter and the people we were fighting against, the oil and gas lobby, had some big 16-inch guns. We were just not in the same league."

OUTSPENT, 45 TO 1

Reuther pointed out that just the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee spent \$1,753,513 to fight for the gas gouge, while the UAW spent \$38,762.

The UAW effort was in line with a UAW convention resolution opposed to lifting controls over gas prices. The oil industry lobby got its money in profits from consumers who do not want their gas bills raised.

The UAW placed one advertisement in 27 papers. The Gas and Oil Committee ran an ad or ads in 1,154 papers. This committee had more than 200 TV programs; the UAW devoted one of its 15-minute TV programs to the campaign.

Reuther observed the Oil and Gas Committee outspent the UAW 45 to one.

Reuther pointed out that the UAW's effort was concentrated on

alerting consumers to the intent of the Gas Gouge Bill so that they could counteract efforts by the oil-gas lobby, termed by Washington insiders, "the most powerful ever assembled."

Senators Seek Easy Target; Meet Nunn

WASHINGTON—Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), anti-union fanatic, was dry gulched when he tangled with UAW Commentator Guy Nunn at the lobby investigation.

Goldwater, who admitted receiving oil money, joined Committee Chairman John McClellan (D., Ark.) in berating a February 3 newscast in which Nunn declared: "The Case revelation is surprising only in that it comes so late. It has been known for months that the oil and gas lobby have been buying Senators by the bushel."

Both Goldwater and McClellan said this reflected on the integrity of the Senate. To this Nunn replied:

MCCARTHY AND OIL

"I have made more judicious statements in my time, sir; this was written within some minutes after reading the Case speech and in some heat and I would not phrase that in such a way now."

The chief counsel of the committee, George Morris Fay, then asked Nunn for some facts on his charges.

"I have been informed," Nunn replied, "that persons such as Sen. McCarthy had had the use of an airplane provided by Keck (an oil lobbyist) . . . I find it difficult to disentangle the gift from the Senator's vote." Beyond that he offered no evidence, but added:

"I consider that rather gentle language as compared to some language I have heard applied to the CIO by some Senators."

McClellan then said that he thought Nunn should apologize to the Senate.

JUST WON'T SWAP

Goldwater joined in and said: "I want to join my chairman in suggesting that someone in your



"BEAUTY CONTEST" WINNERS congratulate each other after results of contest at Local 212 Drop-In Center became known. Paul Vanden Abeele, a youngster of 73 from Hudson Local 154, copped the prize as "Mr. Humdinger of 1956" based on a photo of himself taken in Ghent, Belgium, back in 1907. Left to right: Archie Baker, 74; Abeele, and George Boyer, 77. Baker was runner-up, and Boyer came in third.

Robinson Returns Following Illness

Kenneth W. Robinson, director of UAW Region 1D, is back on the job after a short illness. He was stricken while attending a summer school at the FDR-CIO Labor Center near Port Huron, Michigan.

The attack was first diagnosed as a heart attack but a heart specialist in Grand Rapids, Michigan, has told him that the symptoms indicate a gall bladder attack.

organization owes the Senate an apology for your remarks."

Nunn: "Senator, I will make a deal with you. I will swap apologies. You have made comments about the UAW three times as unflattering as this."

Goldwater said he could offer proof of his charges.

Nunn: "Twice we have extended you invitations to appear before the membership and you have turned down each invitation."

So, Goldwater refused to "swap" and there was no apology forthcoming from Nunn.

Here's Toasting a Winner: 'Mr. Humdinger of 1956'

The gals have their beauty contests, don't they? So, why not the "stronger" sex? That's the way some of the youngsters over at the Local 212 Drop-In Center for retirees reasoned after the talk got heated over who was the best looking guy back when . . .



Mr. Humdinger

Guess it must have been back when some of them had plenty of fuzz atop their shiny domes, when they had plenty of zip in their step, and mebbe a little wolfish gleam in eyes partially dimmed by years.

The UAW senior citizens at the Local 212 Center finally resolved their differences by deciding to have a vote for the gayest blade of yesterday. These were the rules they set up:

1. You must be over 21 to enter.
2. You must enter a picture of yourself, not Robert Taylor.
3. You must accept the decision of the ladies as final.

Came the big day, after the bulletin board had been filled with 15 pictures of entrants who were strangely reminiscent of Rudolph Valentino and other heart throbs of a generation or two ago. Then, the big argument was settled much to the relief of Center Director Beryl Clark.

'BEAUTY' OF 73

The winner was a youngster of 73, Paul Vanden Abeele from old Hudson Local 154, who copped the title of "Mr. Humdinger of 1956" plus a silver loving cup and a silver tie clasp. Incidentally, the picture—of which a head shot appears with this story—was taken in Ghent, Belgium, back in 1907.

Runner-up was coy Romeo of 74, Archie Baker of Fleetwood Local 15, who is well known for his Gay 90's bathing attire when he appeared with other Mack Sennett beauties of yesterday at past picnics for retirees at Belle Isle. As consolation, Archie got a \$2 merchandise check.

Firmly ensconced in third place was a chipper guy of 77, George Boyer of Chrysler Local 7, who received a \$1 merchandise check for his consolation prize.

Well, it's all settled now as to who was the best looking killer-diller back in 1907 or thereabouts . . . or did we talk too soon? What's that? Who's back there arguing, "Why, I never saw the day that schnook Paul could touch a candle to me for looks. . . . When I was young . . . etc., etc. . . ."



UAW RETIREE FRANK TUTTLE is presented with the Union's 20th Anniversary Freedom Award by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, as Vice-President Norman Matthews (at left), director of the Union's Chrysler Department, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (at right) look on, in a ceremony at Solidarity House. Tuttle was the first UAW member to retire from Chrysler Corporation under the Union-negotiated pension plan. The Freedom Awards were made at the UAW Education Conference in Washington last April, but Tuttle was unable to attend because of illness so the special ceremony was held.

'All I Have I Owe to My Union,' So He Leaves It \$75,000 in Will

ESCANABA, Michigan—A railroad worker who died last month left his life's savings to his union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a Detroit newspaper reported recently.

Frank P. Greene, who died at 86, willed the union \$75,000 because "all that I have I owe to the Brotherhood." Greene retired as an engineer on the Soo Line in 1940.

His will provides that the money be used to establish educational scholarships for the children of BLE members. It is to be loaned without security, but with the hope that needy students will repay the fund when they begin to earn a living, so that future generations also may profit from the fund.

Greene was a union member for 50 years.

Atomic Radiation Scares Scientists:

Peaceful Atom Perils Next Generation

"The sins of the father shall be laid upon his children."

This quotation from the Middle Ages sums up the situation facing 20th Century man unless something is done to curb the harmful effects of excessive atomic radiation.

The whole future of man is at stake, according to a distinguished group of American scientists who made a special study and report on radiation for the National Academy of Science.

Radiation, they found, is cumulative (each bit you receive adds to the total amount you carry), inevitable and passed on from one generation to the next.

The scientists' report is this country's first really comprehensive effort to ferret out the effects of unleashing nuclear energy. They concluded: nuclear war could conceivably make the earth uninhabitable. The cumulative effects of exposure to radiation could cause untold damage to the human race in future years by its effect on reproductive organs.

They recommended restricting medical and dental X-rays to the lowest limit possible consistent with medical necessity, setting up a national system of personal records whereby every American would know his total amount of personal exposure to atomic radiation. They asked for immediate studies to further explore this uncharted field.

Although the six-man committee of geneticists did not agree in every particular detail, they did agree that radiation both from natural causes—from cosmic rays, heat, chemicals, etc.—and "man-made," from X-rays, nuclear fission, and from the

proposed nuclear power plants—is harmful, and the potential danger is great.

The report recommended further that the general public be protected—by whatever means necessary—from receiving more than a specified dose of atomic rays up to the age of 30, and from receiving more than another specified dose up to the age of 40.

At age 30 of the parents, said the scientists, more than half the babies due in a generation will be born, and by age 40, more than 90 per cent will have been born.

Their insistence on these, the ages 30-40, came from their alarm at viewing the effects of radiation on the reproductive organs. Atomic radiation, they said, can shorten a life span, cause such things as epilepsy, defects in hearing or vision, neuromuscular defects, congenital malformations, and eliminate entirely or severely restrict the reproductive power of both individuals or the entire human race.

Every person, the scientists said, is constantly bombarded with either natural or man-made rays. Once a certain total dosage is attained, then an additional minor dose of radiation doubles the effect of the previously accumulated rays.

We need to know more, a great deal more about radiation and the effects of radiation on reproduction and heredity, the committee emphasized in its final recommendation. To prove its point, the committee plans to continue on its own, as well as calling upon the government to do everything possible to speed up the study of the effects of radiation upon the human race and upon the generations yet unborn.

For additional information on the National Academy of Science report on radiation write to: UAW Public Relations, 8,000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.



UAW PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther, left, receives an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Michigan Commencement from U-M President Harlen Hatcher.

Start Planning Now for Automation Nation's Rabbis Urge U. S. Government

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A group of Jewish religious leaders has urged the U. S. Government to take immediate steps to form a long-range program to cushion the shock of automation on the nation's labor force.

Such a move was described as "urgently necessary to avoid complete economic and social chaos 10 years hence when automation becomes a reality."

The plea was part of a special report submitted to 600 Jewish spiritual leaders attending the 67th annual conference of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the oldest and largest rabbinical association in the U. S.

employment compensation benefits. "Allotments under such a program," he reported, "would help cover the costs of retraining; the expense of changing to another company, if this were necessary, plus the minimum expense of living until the new work commenced."

The rabbi's proposals are similar to those urged by the UAW for the past year.

ASK FOR CONFERENCE

The report called for a White House conference on automation following the November elections. It urged that such a meeting include representatives of management and labor, government, education, religion and social work.

Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, a former regional War Labor Board member who prepared the report, urged industry and labor to cooperate with the government in imposing voluntary restraints on the introduction of automation "to avoid undue human displacement."

"Millions of workers may be displaced for a period of time by automation," Rabbi Weinstein pointed out. For those whose jobs would disappear, he proposed a system of "displacement insurance" similar to current unem-

West Coast Women Hold First Confabs

UAW women members on the West Coast held their first Conferences sponsored by the UAW Women's Department in separate sessions in Los Angeles the weekend of July 12-13, and in Oakland the weekend of July 20-21.

Prominent civic leaders joined with UAW staff and Local Union delegates to discuss the problems of women both at work in the shop and at home. Panel discussions on juvenile problems and on shop and legislative problems keyed the two Women's Conferences.

Caroline Davis, director of the UAW Women's Department, joined work with Region 6 Director Charles E. Bioletti in setting up these first UAW Women's Conferences ever held on the West Coast.

UAW Asks to Send Delegation To Get Facts on Poznan Uprising

A UAW request that Polish-speaking American trade unionists be allowed to visit Poznan, Poland, to check first-hand the June 28 demonstration of Polish workers, has not yet been answered.

The UAW previously had rejected such an invitation from Stanislaw Wozniak, Chairman of the Voivodship Trade Union Council in Warsaw, on the basis that the invitation was but another part of the new propaganda campaign of the Communist-controlled government in Poland.

REJECTED PROPAGANDA BID

"The UAW rejected your invitation," cabled President Walter P. Reuther, "for a conducted and controlled tour because we believed that such an arranged tour would not permit a delegation of American trade unionist to learn of the real conditions of Polish workers and that your invitation

was a part of a propaganda campaign of the new Communists' strategy."

After the demonstration in the streets by thousands of Polish workers, however, President Reuther immediately cabled a request from the Polish-speaking American trade unionists be allowed to interview the demonstrators and freely inquire into the events leading up to the demonstration.

Specifically, UAW—offering to pay expenses involved—asked for an inquiry into the wages and working conditions of the Polish workers, what the Voivodship Trade Union Council has been doing about the workers' problems, whether the demonstration

was a revolt against injustice or the result of outside provocation, and the action taken by the government to suppress the workers' demonstration.

Reports in the American press, cabled President Reuther, indicated that the "Government has brutally suppressed this workers' demonstration."

FATE OF LEADERS

In addition, UAW asked what has been the fate of the leaders and workers involved in the demonstration.

"We await your reply," continued President Reuther in his cable to Wozniak, about "this free inquiry into other phases of life and work of Polish workers that would enable an American trade union delegation to report the truth to American workers and to the American people generally on their return to the USA."



THE FIRST DOLLAR of the first SUB check arriving under the contract between the UAW and GM was donated to COPE. Fred Anderson, right, UAW Local 659, presented it on the Union's Flint radio program to Everett Sides, president Local 659.



FORD WORKERS REGISTER to receive their first SUB checks at the Twin Cities plant in Minnesota. The workers, members of Local 879, are Charles Koehn, signing, and Al Johnson, waiting. Standing are, left, Ray Busch, president of Local 879, and Robert Killeen, building chairman. Seated are John Niles, supervisor of labor relations at the plant, and Ruth Anderson of the employment office.



Good Month for Furniture

The cost of living has reached a record level, as this department forecast at the beginning of the year. More price rises are in sight, and moderate-income families will have to buy carefully to maintain their living standards in this present upsurge. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which had been repeatedly stating we were having a period of "remarkable price stability," has called the jump in prices "unexpectedly" large. What's really remarkable is that this government agency with all its resources did not notice the pressures obviously building up to a new boost in living costs, especially since some of the causes of the jump were made right in Washington.

MORE PRICE HIKES PLANNED

August is the month of cut-price sales on furniture, floor coverings and furs. The furniture and rug sales are especially worthy of attention because of recent price increases on these items, and because another price hike on rugs of three per cent is scheduled for fall as the result of recent increases by manufacturers.

The real threat to living standards, especially for renters and would-be home buyers, is the steady increase in rents, the sharp jump in the price of homes, and the rise in interest rates on mortgages. In the past year the price of new homes jumped \$1,500, the National Association of Home Builders reports. The typical price tag on a house rose from \$13,000 to \$14,500. The two chief reasons for this drastic jump were the soaring price of building lots and the tendency of builders to concentrate on higher-priced homes. The NAHB estimates that this year there will be a 40 per cent drop in the number of homes built to sell for \$10,000 and \$12,500, and a 30 per cent cut in the number tagged under \$10,000, which is the most the average wage earner can afford to carry.

To find a home he can afford, a wage earner now will have to look further and further from the large population centers. Builders report that land prices have gone up an average of 17 per cent in the past year, and the cost of a lot now represents, on the average, 18 per cent of the price of the home compared to 15 per cent a year ago, and 10 per cent six years ago.

TIPS ON AUGUST BUYING

Here are tips on getting the most for your money from August sales:

FURNITURE: The August home furnishings sales offer price reductions of 10 to 25 per cent on furniture, but the biggest price cuts are often on the more overpriced items. On the more moderate-priced standard lines (likely the cleanly-designed Paul McCobb furniture), you get only 10 per cent off, and that only in the August and February sales. Avoid so-called "suites," often featured by high-markup credit stores especially. Your best buys in upholstered furniture are generally individual chairs and sofas which need not match as long as they harmonize.

In shopping for sofas, you often find the stores have—in addition to some very cheap sofas—a good-quality group priced around \$200, and another group in the \$300 bracket. Some furniture experts consider that the medium-priced \$200 group generally provide as good service as the \$300 sofas. Both groups frequently have the same inner construction and wearability. The chief differences are that the costlier sofas have heavier textured fabrics, larger frames that require more fabric and more so-called "design," that is, tufting, curved frames, etc. It is especially important at this time to avoid pieces with a lot of "design" because of the recent trend among manufacturers to try to make furniture look like more than it's really worth by making it look fancier.

But even if it is not worthwhile paying for curved frames, textured fabrics and larger dimensions that might overcrowd a small living room, be sure you do get good basic quality. Good upholstered furniture should have hardwood frame, preferably in ash, birch or hard maple. The frame should be put together with dowels rather than merely nailed and glued. Better-quality upholstered pieces have interlaced webbing as the base for the springs.

If crimped wire is used, as it often is on moderate-priced furniture, the webbing should be attached to the frame by round helical springs, and not merely stapled. If the padding is foam rubber, it should be attached to the covering by a welt around the edges and preferably also by button tufts. The covering itself should be close-woven, firm material.

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UAW Asks Health Insurance for Old Folks

A UAW spokesman demanded that older people be given the chance to buy health insurance in an address at the ninth annual Conference on Aging at the University of Michigan.

Jerry Pollack, member of the UAW Social Security Department, proposed an "assigned risk" plan of health insurance to enable non-covered older people to buy individual health insurance policies from commercial insurance companies. Now older people are often cut off without warning from health insurance protection, he said.

Pollack asked for the same

consideration for older people—in requesting non-cancellable, guaranteed renewable policies—that insurance companies have worked out for "poor risk" automobile drivers.

He charged that "96 per cent of the companies ordinarily do not sell health insurance to people who are past a stated age, usually 59 or 60." Even those who are able to buy insurance, often at a triple premium rate, are subjected to sudden cancellation or non-renewing of existing policies.



ONE OF THE LARGEST ARBITRATION AWARDS of recent times, amounting to \$560,000 for 700 maintenance employes of the Wright Aeronautical Company, Woodridge, N. J., was greeted with joy as the workers learned what each would get under the arbitrator's decision. Individual checks ranged up to \$1,200 under the large award of Arbitrator Saul Wallen which ended a five-year dispute between UAW Local 669 and the Company.

First to Merge

NEW YORK (PAI) — The first consolidation of former AFL and CIO national unions since the merger of the parent organizations last December has been completed. The former CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union and the former AFL Barbers Union have merged into the AFL-CIO Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors Union.

Members of the CIO union voted to reaffiliate with the rival AFL group by a margin of 93 per cent. The CIO union was formed in 1939 by rebel members of the AFL union.

A merger between the CIO Packinghouse Workers and AFJ Meat Cutters and Butchers is also nearing finalization.

UAW Members Now Assembling Atomic Reactors

UAW members on the West Coast are now building atomic reactors—the latest one for the Japanese government—declared Region 6 Director Charles E. Bionetti recently.

The "Reactor Assembly Mechanics," once known as "Tool-makers," are members of UAW Local 887 at North American Aviation. Top rate for the reactor builders is \$2.68, which is top rate for UAW represented workers at the company plants in Southern California.

Separate union representation and grievance procedure has been spelled out, by the latest contract negotiated, for the UAW reactor builders who work in North American's Atomic International Division. They are also building reactors for several other government, research and school agencies.

Arbitrator Awards \$560,000 To 700 Maintenance Workers

WOODRIDGE, N. J.—An arbitration award, one of the largest in recent years, amounting to \$560,000 in back pay for 700 UAW maintenance workers employed by the Wright Aeronautical Company in their plant here, has ended a five-year long dispute between UAW Local 669 and the Company.

Checks ranging up to \$1,200 are being paid the maintenance workers for the Company's violation of an agreement reached during the plant conversion of 1951-52. It guaranteed the UAW members a 10-hour day, six-day week until the conversion was completed.

Later, the Company took the position that the agreement was unilaterally put into effect, and could therefore be withdrawn by Company action. UAW Local 669 filed a grievance on behalf of the maintenance workers involved, and the case was heard by Arbitrator Saul Wallen in a series of hearings from July, 1955, to May, 1956.

After the arbiter ruled that a valid agreement existed and that the case was arbitrable, the Company sought by various means to cut down its liability. Finally, however, the Company conceded its responsibility, and the dispute

came to an end recently when the Local 669 members heard terms of the award.

UAW, Local 49 Open New Drop-In Center

One of the UAW's Drop-In Centers for retirees in Detroit moved to a new location last month. Formerly in the Local 900 Hall, it is now quartered in the Local 49 Hall, at 1271 Oakman, near 14th, it was announced by Olga Madar, director of the Union's Recreation Department. The Center is open to all retired workers and their wives, regardless of union affiliation.

The UAW's other Centers for retirees in Detroit are at the Local 3 and Local 212 Halls.

Miss Madar also announced that registration for DSR reduced-fare permit cards for Detroit pensioners, previously handled at the Local 900 Center, will now be taken care of at the new Local 49 Center.

13 State Bodies Merged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than one-fourth of the states have achieved successful merger of their state CIO and AFL industrial union councils and central federations, according to a recent AFL-CIO announcement.

Newly-merged organizations have been formed in 13 states since Arkansas led off the parade in March. Provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution allow two years for the state organizations to complete their merger agreements.

In many cases, unity on the state level between former industrial councils and state federations has resulted in a new name for the merged organization. These are the newly-merged organizations and their presidents:

- Arkansas Federated Labor Council, Pres. Odell Smith
- Missouri State Labor Council, Pres. John I. Rollings
- Louisiana State Labor Council, Pres. Victor Bussie
- Tennessee State Labor Council, Pres. Stanton E. Smith
- Arizona State AFL-CIO, Pres. E. F. Vickers
- Montana State AFL-CIO, Pres. James S. Umber
- Vermont Federation of Labor Unions, Pres. Fred Dikeman
- Colorado Labor Council, Pres. George Cavender
- Virginia State AFL-CIO, Pres. Harold B. Boyd
- Wyoming State AFL-CIO, Pres. Paul Shafto
- Oregon State Labor Council, Pres. J. D. McDonald
- Iowa Federation of Labor, Pres. Ray Mills
- South Dakota Federation of Labor, Pres. Albert J. Maag

Kohler Closes Plant For First Vacation

Stockrooms and production space bulging with the plumbing ware nobody wants to buy, Kohler Company shut down operations for two weeks this past month. While organized competitors were producing at capacity, and expending facilities, Kohler officials lamely announced that the shutdown had nothing whatever to do with the nationwide boycott of its products.

Two cuts in the work week for the force of strikebreakers shortly before the shutdown "also had nothing to do with the boycott." It's all just seasonal, the Company said in making the announcement at the peak of the construction season. "We have an imbalance in production," snarled Lyman C. Conger, chief non-negotiator for the firm.

CUT IN HOURS

Meanwhile new stockpiles are being created inside the plant, encroaching on what used to be production space — and pickets taking a daily count of the strikebreakers report the Company's employment is going down. Kohler strikebreakers had to work a six-day week to make what organized workers earn in a five-day week.

With overtime eliminated, and faced by the shutdown, there has been a trend to go "back where we came from"—small marginal farms, up-state villages, and states up to 1,100 miles away.

The stockpile is estimated by Local 833 members to exceed 85,000 bathtubs and to be valued at over \$1,000,000.

Company president Herbert V. Kohler had to swallow hard when copies of a recent speech were distributed locally—contained in prominent type his oft-repeated boast that the firm had not laid off a permanent employe in 18 years. The book came out just after the "boycott shutdown," which represents a layoff to the Company's production force of strikebreakers and scabs (whom Kohler has described as "permanent").

UNPRECEDENTED CLOSING

UAW Local 833 officials described the shutdown as unprecedented. "There hasn't been anything like this since the worst days of the depression," said President Allan J. Graskamp. "And even then, the Company kept cutting down on the work week and did not shut down. There is no question but that

the boycott is really hurting.

"Sales are dropping in all major market areas," he said. "With the continued support of all the good union people who have already done such a wonderful job, we can speed the day of victory and justice for Kohler strikers and their brave wives and families."

On the picket line, strikers looked at the tall smoke stacks— noted the Company was not even burning tarpaper during the shutdown. "What the laws have prevented our picket line from doing, the boycott is accomplishing," they said.

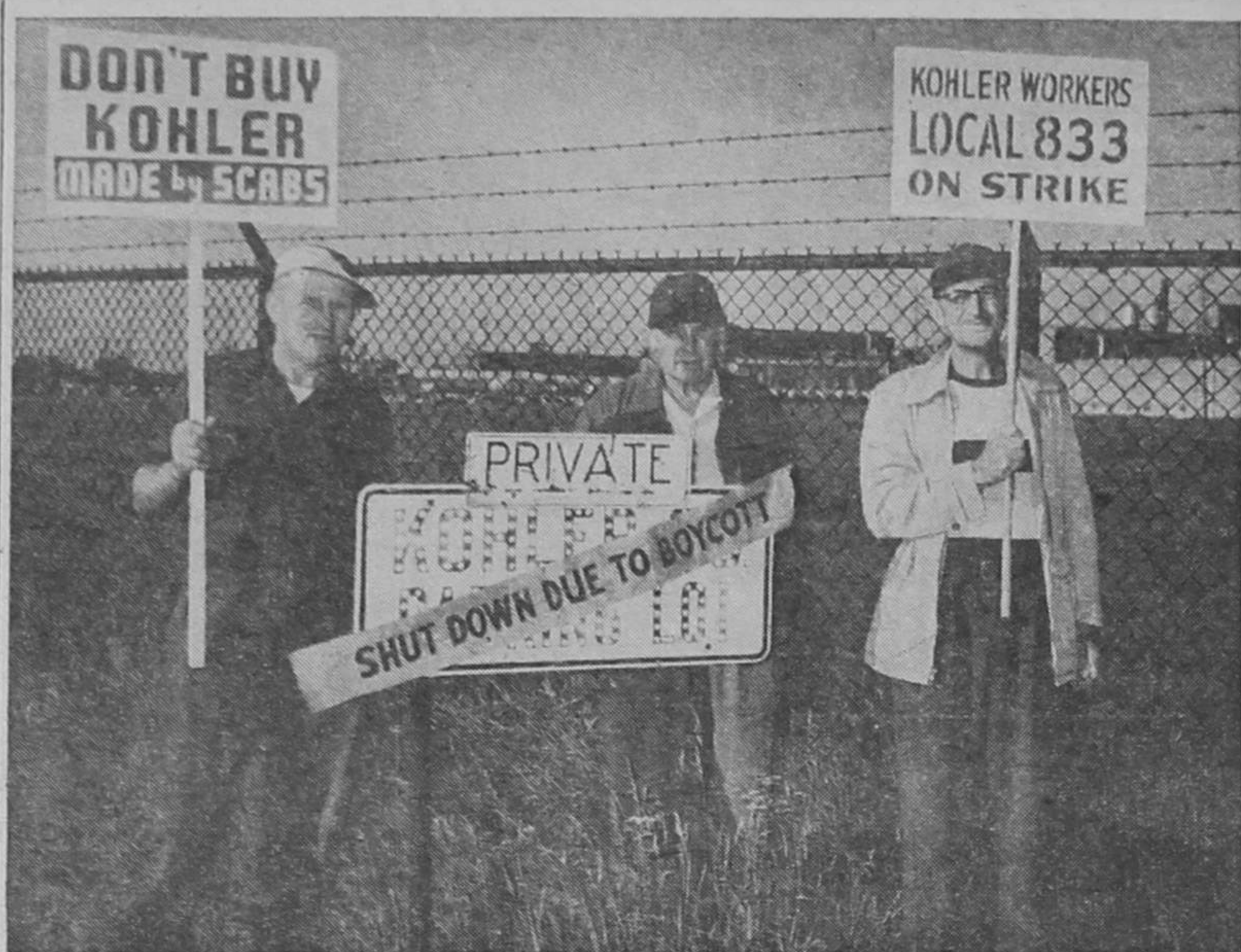
Leo J. Breirather, Local 833 boycott coordinator, said that "this thing is really rolling now. We get support from all parts of the country, from just about every union group there is. There's no holding back anywhere, and the Kohler Company knows that one of these days they'll have to settle, or lock those gates for good."

The city councils of Woodbury, Bristol and Ansonia, all in Connecticut, have voted to ban Kohler scab products.

The Ansonia and Bristol resolution "... give notice to all contractors doing business with the city ... that they cannot use Kohler products. ..."



"Well, you should have known better than to go through the bricklayers' picket line!"



ON THE KOHLER picket lines, Wilbert Moenning, Albert Mauer and George Buss paste a sign over the Company's parking lot marker: Shut Down Due to Boycott. For two weeks during the plumbingware season's peak production period Kohler had to shut down because unsold plumbingware piled up, stockpiled in production areas in the plant. Growing effectiveness of boycott has also caused two cuts in work-week for scabs during past month, was capped by shutdown.

UAW Is Victor In Wilkes-Barre Steel, Wire Plant

Workers at the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, plant of U. S. Steel and Wire Corporation voted 70-39 for UAW representation after an organizational campaign in which the United Mine Workers District 50 urged workers to cast a "no" vote.

District 50, which cannot appear on an NLRB ballot because the United Mine Workers has not complied with the Taft-Hartley Act, had signed an agreement with the Company at the time the plant opened a year ago.

The UAW victory, adding the 126 eligible voters to the ranks of UAW represented workers, was announced jointly by Vice-President Richard Gesser, director of the Competitive Shops Department, and Martin Gerber, director of UAW Region 9.

AFL-CIO Auxiliaries Draft Merger Pact

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement has been reached by the 10-woman unity committee of the AFL and CIO Women's Auxiliaries providing for the merger of both groups into a single trade union auxiliary group to be affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

The agreement, which has been signed by members of the negotiating committee, is subject to approval by the executive board of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, the executive board of the National CIO Auxiliaries, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Later, it will be submitted to the conventions of both women's groups, and finally to the merger convention.

It is expected that the conventions to approve the merger agreement will be held at the same time as the AFL-CIO convention in 1957.

DRIVE TO STOP SUB HITS SNAG

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — Employers in this state received a severe jolt recently when their drive to block state payment of unemployment compensation benefits to workers receiving supplemental benefits was tossed out by a Circuit Court Judge.

In the first case to be decided on this issue, Circuit Judge DeWitt Crow denied the suit of Illinois employers' groups. Judge



The names of 2,757 Kohler strikers and their wives appear in the company's Gestapo Records. People were put down for such "crimes" as working on the union's July 4th parade float, appearing on radio broadcasts, holding office in PAC organizations, doing election work. Records came to light in course of NLRB hearing after company first denied their existence.

Treasury OK's S-P Pension Plan; Higher Benefit Level Retroactive

The U. S. Treasury Department has approved the Studebaker-Packard pension plan which was negotiated by the UAW last year, International Vice-President Norman Matthews, director of the UAW's Studebaker-Packard Department, has announced.

More than 2,400 S-P retirees, members of Studebaker Locals 5, South Bend, Indiana, and 255, Los Angeles, and Packard Local 190, Detroit, will now receive substantially higher pension benefits, including a retroactive payment of \$363,397.47. The average retroactive benefit check will be \$151.04, Matthews said.

A comparison of benefits under the new and old plans show that

many retirees will now receive doubled or nearly tripled pension checks.

For example, a Local 5 retiree, who was getting \$52.50 plus social security, under the old contract, is now receiving \$135.90 a month, in addition to his social security. A Local 190 retiree, instead of getting \$52.50, is now getting \$109.60.

Total monthly pension payments have jumped from \$101,476.58, on the old basis, to \$142,057.71. Average monthly pension benefits for all retirees have increased by \$16.86 under the current agreement, he said.

Foundry Workers Vote for UAW

BETTENDORF, Iowa—In a runoff election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, workers at the Riverside Foundry here voted 301 for the UAW to 214 for No Union, it was announced by Region 4 Director Robert Johnston. The organizational campaign was conducted jointly by the staffs of Region 4, the Competitive Shop Department and the Agricultural Implement Department. The plant employs 600 workers and produces steel castings.

For SHARPENING UP

Four pamphlets and one book feature the UAW Education Department's significant five selections for this month.

LABOR ON THE MARCH—by Edward Levinson—A reprint of the brilliant history and eye-witness story of the beginnings of the CIO by a labor reporter whose exploits have become legendary. Introduction by UAW President Walter Reuther tells what the CIO accomplished in its many years. Foreword by James T. Farrell, famous novelist. Price to UAW members only \$1.50.

TEN POINTS FOR MEETINGS—The basic, simple, easily remembered parliamentary law facts, boiled down so that you can master them in the blink of an eye (maybe two blinks, but very quickly). Single copies 10 cents—\$3.00 per 100.

POLITICAL MISUSE OF HEADLINES AND NEWS CAPTION—The UAW kept a record of what the Detroit newspapers said over a period of time during a controversy with the Union. Here two newspapers convict themselves of lying, propagandizing, sloppy reporting and dishonesty with their own news columns. A remarkable candid camera shot of newspaper distortion in action, now used in more than a dozen schools of journalism. 25 cents each.

IMPACT OF AUTOMATION—President Reuther's testimony before a joint committee of the U. S. Congress. Still the most complete statement yet on automation. Reads like history and science fiction combined. Free.

A-B-C OF TIME STUDY—Here is time study stripped down to the basic claims and pretensions—with the key falsehoods exposed. 10 cents each.