

The United Automobile Worker

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

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They're Learning Techniques
Of Building Better Tomorrows

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Meet Sid, the Man Who Can Stretch Your Bucks

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UAW's Executive Board Takes Firm, Clear Stand On Vital Issues Facing U. S. Congress This Year

As the 84th Congress begins this session, the UAW International Executive Board submits for consideration and urges enactment of a broad legislative program designed to—

1. Insure full employment, full production and equitable distribution of goods and services in a dynamic, expanding economy that provides an ever advancing standard of living;
2. Strengthen cooperation among the free nations of the world through an immediate and substantial step-up in international economic cooperation and economic aid to assist freedom-loving peoples throughout the world and to turn back the tide of Communist penetration and subversion of Communist imperialism;
3. Build more strongly military defense at home and to provide military aid to our allies among the free nations.

Ours is a program based firmly upon the principle that what is good for America and what is good for the cause of world democracy is good for American labor.

It is a practical program that takes into account our ability to meet its cost. It is a program that reflects our faith and confidence in the determination and patriotism and resourcefulness of the American people, our faith and confidence in the unlimited opportunities for development and expansion inherent in the American economy.

In foreign policy, while we recognize the essentiality of strengthened military defense and military aid, our accent is on the positive aspect of international cooperation and economic aid so that we may do our part in destroying the ugly blights of hunger, poverty, sickness and illiteracy upon which Communism feeds.

We believe that a 1956 national legislative program requires:

• Military Defense

Policies, plans and funds to strengthen our own and our allies' military defenses, particularly in research and development of planes and missiles, until agreement can be reached on workable plans for disarmament.

We have seen the lead of our Air Force and missile development whittled down, if indeed it has not been lost altogether as alleged by some qualified observers. In the name of economy, we have risked the future of our national security. Now we must pay for the economies of the past, the demands of the present and the challenges of the future.

• Foreign Economic Aid

To supplement the essential military defense appropriation of adequate funds for a positive program of international economic cooperation that will bring to fruition in economic development and democratic freedoms the programs launched by President Truman under Point IV and UN technical assistance and carried on by the Eisenhower Administration.

In addition to direct economic assistance by loans and grants in the Near, Middle and Far East, Africa and Latin America, more assistance should be given to multi-national agencies.

Here, as in military defense, we have endangered our future during the past three years by allowing the pipelines to empty—just

as the Communist salesmen begin an all-out campaign to woo and win every under-developed area in the world.

We wholeheartedly endorse the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), which has been blocked to date by the "have" nations, including the U. S. We again urge President Eisenhower and the members of Congress to lift the U. S. veto against SUNFED and thereby permit its birth, now years overdue.

• Federal Aid to Education

Since the cost of constructing needed school rooms will rise to a total of 32 billion dollars during the next 10 years, the Federal Government should spend not less than \$1 billion a year to supplement the \$2 billion which states now spend. The mere construction of school rooms, however, will not solve the school crisis.

The desperate shortage of teachers for example can be met only through the adoption of adequate teacher salary schedules in which there should be established a national minimum of \$4 thousand a year for beginning teachers. To do this, and to meet other financial needs of the schools, federal aid should be voted of not less than \$10 per student for next year, and this amount should be increased to \$50 per year per student as rapidly as possible. We must take aggressive action to end the tragic situation in which millions of American children are being robbed of their rightful educational opportunities.

• Social Security

Extension of Social Security to pay Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits to women at age 60, to incapacitated children beyond age 18 and to totally and permanently disabled workers, not at age 50 as provided in the bill passed by the House, but at whatever age the insured worker becomes disabled, with the schedule of increases in taxes to be paid by employers and employees adjusted to meet the increased cost. Complete medical care for all persons receiving Federal Old Age Assistance.

• Farm Program

A farm program that will give working farmers full equity with other economic groups. We feel that at least until the Administration and Congress can get the drowning American farmers into the life boats, they should be given back the life preservers of firm price supports at not less than 90 per cent of parity.

We urge Congress to proceed quickly to develop programs of price and income support, more school lunches, food distribution, marketing and consumption through normal commercial channels, with farm families sharing fully and surely in a national standard of living that must rise year after year or fall on its face. We suggest that Congress examine Agriculture Secretary Benson's repeated attempts to transfer blame for falling farm prices and shrinking farm income from himself and his policies to wage earners.

• Highway Program

Federal aid for highways of at least \$12.5 billion over a five-year period, financed by federal taxes based on ability to pay, not by sales taxes on gas, oil, tires, trucks, cars, parts, or by tolls.

• Housing

At least 250,000 low cost public housing units a year, 50,000 of which to be earmarked for aged persons. At least 800,000 middle income housing units a year to be built with government assistance, and slum demolition and redevelopment which, with private undertakings, will provide at least two million new housing units a year at prices and rents that middle and low income families can afford to pay.

• Unemployment Compensation

Federal unemployment compensation standards that will put a floor under interstate competition which now holds down benefit eligibility, amounts and duration. Weekly benefits should be computed on the basis of at least 65 per cent of the insured worker's full time weekly wage up to the state maximum. The state maximum to be not less than two-thirds of the average wage of workers in covered employment. Duration of benefits for all those eligible to be not less than 39 weeks.

• Health Needs

Enact constructive health legislation to meet the health needs of the American people; a national health insurance program; federal funds to aid medical education, medical research and health facilities; grants to state and local public health agencies for expanded programs; encouragement of better organization of medical care.

• Civil Rights

We strongly urge enactment of a new federal law and vigorous enforcement to end violence against Negroes and members of other minority groups which has already been allowed to spread until it today amounts to a reign of systematic terror in Mississippi and several other southern states.

We shall continue to support all efforts to persuade Congress to break its 80-year do-nothing record on Civil Rights. We challenge those who, in the name of party unity, did not raise the issue of the filibuster a year ago, now in 1956 to make good on their Civil Rights promises, by wearing down and breaking filibusters certain to

be used against any substantial Civil Rights bill.

The offer of some of a constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax as a requirement for voting is worse than meaningless, measured against the reality of unpunished Mississippi murders of Negroes who insisted on keeping their names on the voting rolls. This is a time for action on the Civil Rights front—not for further study by congressional committees.

• Minimum Wage

Extension of minimum wage coverage to millions of the nation's lowest paid workers. Such extension, plus further increase of the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 an hour, will strengthen mass purchasing power in precisely those households where living standards are depressed and are far below the requirements of human decency.

• Immigration

Amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act as proposed by Senator Lehman and others to remove (1) national origins quota system which discriminates against Jews, Catholics, Negroes and others; (2) the exclusion for five years of refugees fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain, and (3) the second-class citizenship given naturalized Americans, replacing it with guarantees of first-class citizenship, including the rights of fair hearing and trial.

• Taft-Hartley Act

We note the disinclination of leaders of both parties to undertake needed amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act. We shall not cease to demand its extensive revision in order to achieve a fair and workable law based on the principles of the Wagner Act. Meantime, we shall oppose miscalled "Right-to-Work" bills in state legislatures and cooperate in all campaigns to repeal such laws in states where they are now in force, having been given supervening power by one of the many anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

• Investigate Price Increases

We urge a congressional investigation, which we proposed last July 7, of unjustified increases in prices for steel, tractors, trucks, passenger cars and other items, so that responsibility for the profiteering price gouge of the American public can be placed where it belongs, and an inflationary spiral checked.

• Public Power—Flood Relief

Resumption of large scale public power development starting with Hell's Canyon as part of integrated valley and regional programs of flood control, resource conservation and utilization. Cutbacks in power development in recent years now confront us with power deficits and dangerous industrial bottlenecks in the near future.

As an immediate necessity, made greater by past failures to adapt the lessons of TVA to other areas, the Northeast and Pacific Coast must be given federal aid in grants, loans, extended unemployment compensa-

(Continued on Page 4)

UAW Starts Douglas, Sikorsky Talks; North American, Chance-Vought Next

Negotiations with four big aircraft companies for new contracts to provide "special solutions" to the "special problems" of the aircraft industry began this month.

These are the last major UAW negotiations in the cycle that began with Ford and General Motors last spring. Companies involved are Douglas, North American, Chance-Vought and Sikorsky.

As this issue of *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, the newly-formed UAW Douglas Aircraft Council had asked the Douglas management to begin negotiations on January 16. Negotiations with North American must begin no later than February 12. A date has yet to be set for Chance-Vought talks, and at Sikorsky negotiations are already underway.

North American local unions were to finalize their proposals at a council meeting January 19, 20 and 21 at Columbus, Ohio. Locals represented are 927, Columbus; 887, Inglewood and Downey, California, and 1151, Fresno, California.

Current UAW contracts with all four Companies expire this spring.

SIX-POINT PROGRAM

Negotiations will proceed on the basis of a six-point program formulated last November at the National UAW Aircraft Conference in Los Angeles, UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's Aircraft Department, said.

Those points include:

1. Employment security
2. Union security
3. Wage improvements
4. Comprehensive Health-Medical Program
5. Retirement income
6. Other contract improvements as developed by the local unions to meet the particular problems arising with the various companies.

Both Woodcock and the Aircraft Conference made it clear that they did not seek the "mechanical application" of formulas established in agreements in the automobile and agricultural implement industries. Noting, however, the maturity and stability achieved recently by the aircraft industry, the UAW vice-president said:

INDUSTRY HAS BEEN STABILIZED

"It is our determination and conviction that the maturity and stability the industry now enjoys shall be transmitted to the collective bargaining relationship."

Douglas negotiations were preceded by formation of the National UAW Douglas Aircraft Council at a meeting earlier in January at Tucson, Arizona. There delegates from Locals 148, Long Beach, California; 1093, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and 1291, Tucson, developed detailed proposals based on the general program adopted by the national conference. Officers of the new Douglas Council, who will head the negotiating team from the Local Unions, are Clarence Stinson, 148, chairman; R. J. Atherton, 1291, vice-chairman, and Vernon Hodges, 1093, secretary-treasurer.



NEW UAW VEEP, Pat Greathouse, right, gets welcomed into his new office at Solidarity House by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Vice-President Greathouse began moving shortly after his election by the International Executive Board. (See story on page 5.)

Dependency on United States Increases Moral Obligations

The approach of the UAW aircraft workers to negotiations for new contracts with the western aircraft companies is one of calm, firm determination coupled with a practical understanding of the peculiar features of the industry that distinguish it from other UAW industries.

"The aircraft industry is almost totally dependent on the federal government and the taxpayers," Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, UAW aircraft director, said. "It is the most heavily subsidized industry in our nation."

TAILORED TO NEEDS

"Consequently it has a moral obligation—even greater than that of civilian employers—to provide working conditions, wages, health and accident protection, and other benefits that will assure aircraft workers of a decent and healthful standard of living."

It is emphasized in the bargaining program, with particular reference to the economic security program, that the UAW

is not seeking the mechanical application of formulas already negotiated in other UAW industries. While seeking the same end results in terms of employment security, wage adjustments and other such items, the Union is prepared, where necessary, to fit the means of achieving these ends to the special conditions in the industry.

"Aircraft workers recognize and are highly sensitive to the fact that the aircraft industry is a vital and essential part of our national defense program," Woodcock said. "We recognize that this imposes a tremendous responsibility on both management and labor in the industry."

MONEY'S THERE

"We do not seek or threaten a strike," he continued, "but the lesson is obvious that free men must be prepared to fight for what is right in order to have a chance to get what is rightfully theirs in a peaceful way."

"It is well within the abilities of the aircraft companies to meet our program," he added. "We shall conduct our negotiations ever mindful of the national interest and of the essentiality of the aircraft industry to the national interest."

"We are firm in our determination, however, to see to it that the aircraft workers are not to be treated as second-class economic citizens. We believe and we know that the successful negotiation of our program in the aircraft industry will contribute greatly to the morale of aircraft workers and that in turn will be a strengthening of our national defense program."

"It is in this spirit that we approach the 1956 negotiations."

1956 Farm Income To Continue Drop

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports farm income in 1955 is down 10 per cent from 1954. . . . Department economists say they expect farm income in 1956 to be five per cent less than 1955.

Unity in Action—UAW and IAM Work Together On Air Program

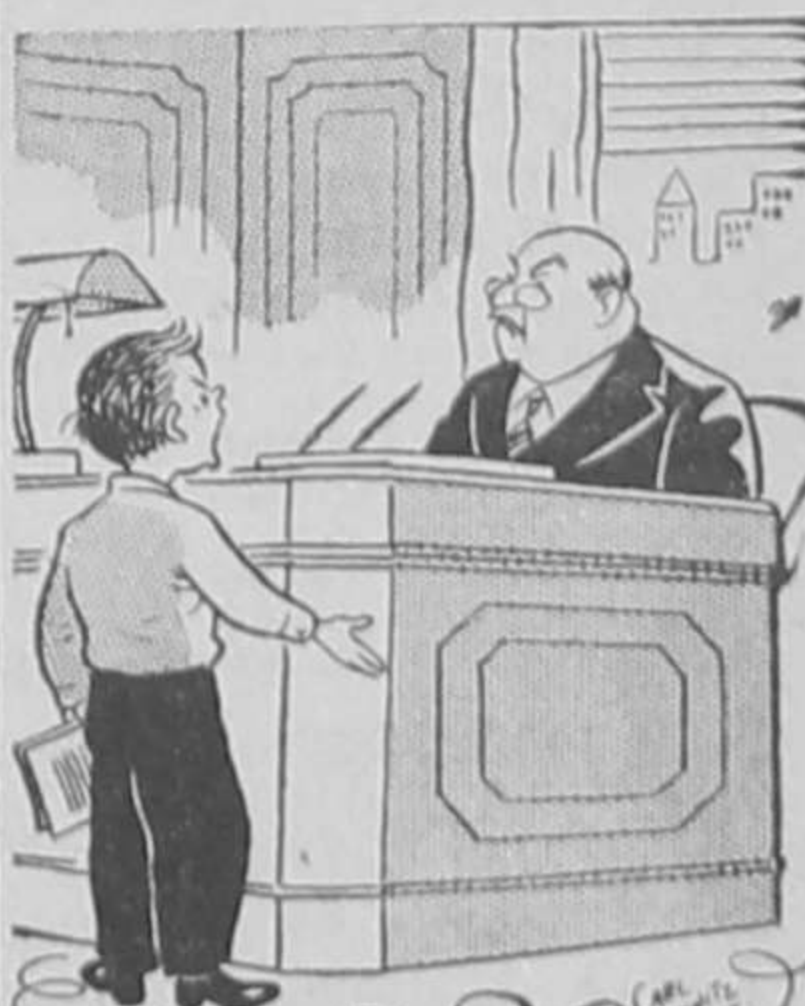
A feature of the 1956 aircraft negotiations is the close cooperation between the UAW and the International Association of Machinists—the closest ever experienced in the aircraft industry.

Representatives of the IAM attended and participated in the UAW's National Aircraft Conference in November in Los Angeles. They also attended and participated in the UAW's Douglas Council meeting in Tucson earlier this month.

In turn, the IAM invited UAW representatives to participate in its conference in Fresno, California, January 12 to 14.

IAM negotiations with Douglas and Lockheed for new contracts covering plants where the machinists are the collective bargaining agent began earlier this month.

Numerous meetings between UAW representatives and IAM Vice-President Roy Brown, that Union's West Coast director, and members of his staff, have been held in recent weeks to develop plans for cooperative efforts in the negotiations. Both sides have found these meetings extremely beneficial.



"To put it frankly, Mr. Morbucks, I don't feel I'm getting my share of the gravy!"

New Consumer Buying Column Starts As Regular Feature of Auto Worker

The United Automobile Worker, on Page 11 of this issue, inaugurates a new column feature by Sidney Margolius on consumer buying.



SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

The 44-year-old Margolius has been working in this field for 22 years. He's written over 200 articles for national magazines and six books, all concerned with family buying, money management, Social Security and other community benefits, housing, health care and related subjects.

Two of his most recent books, the Consumer's Guide to Better Buying, and Your Guide to Financial Security, published last summer, are used as texts by a number of universities and high schools in consumer economics courses. The Consumer's Guide to Better Buying has gone through three editions and six printings in its original and present paper-bound versions for a total sale of 400,000 copies.

His column, "It's Your Money," appears monthly in *Bluebook* magazine.

"My chief professional and personal interest is getting the facts people need to manage their buying and finances to help them make the most of their income," Margolius writes in a note to *The United Automobile Worker*.

Buying expert Margolius is active in organized consumer and cooperative movements and he lectures frequently before consumer and civic groups and schools on the subject.

Margolius' column will appear monthly in *The United Automobile Worker* as a service to UAW members.

Auto Industry Hit By Layoffs

This is a chill winter for the automobile industry with several thousand workers either laid off or facing layoffs and with overtime almost completely eliminated.

While most economists say the total value of goods and services used in the U. S. will increase slightly over last year, many add that the automobile home construction industries will lag behind 1955. Economists also are predicting a decline in the economy the last quarter of this year.

ONE MILLION FEWER

Industry estimates for '56 range up to one million fewer passenger cars than the almost eight million produced in the United States last year. That means a decline in hours and jobs for UAW members. This affects workers in parts plants as well as those engaged in the production.

Trouble developed in December when new car inventories began piling up to about twice the size they were a year ago despite the introduction of the new models.

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, approximately 16,000 workers in automobile plants had been laid off—many in Big Three. There were indications of additional layoffs ahead.

Most were probationary employees, but some seniority workers are involved.

GROWTH TOO SLOW

The outlook for the industry backs up the views of many economists who believe that the economy is not growing fast enough to keep pace with the nation's expanding population. While the dollar total of national goods and services for '56 likely will exceed that of '55, the economy will not be growing fast enough to make enough jobs for new members in the U. S. work force and for persons displaced from their old jobs by technological progress.

The automobile industry is one of the first to be affected by changing tides in

the American economy. While experts generally agree the demand for new cars will perk up in the spring, early this month 725,000 new cars were jammed on dealers' lots. That is considered a 33-day supply. Normally dealers keep a 16- to 18-day supply on hand.

One reason for the current lag in sales is believed to be that a record amount of money is owed on the cars now on the road. Approximately \$14 billion—more than the U. S. national debt at the end of World War I—is still to be paid to finance companies and banks for previous purchases of cars and trucks.

Many motorists can't buy new cars until they pay for their old ones.

PRICE RISE HURTS

While profit figures showed that industry could easily absorb the steel price gouge and the costs of the new contract, it still raised prices on all models. The eagerness to get every possible dollar of profit out of each car sold also accounts for some of the drag on car sales.

Support for IUE

The UAW is solidly behind the 40,000 IUE members who have been on strike against the Westinghouse Corporation for over three months.

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, reports that over \$270,000 already has been donated by the International Union to the Westinghouse strikers and \$50,000 a week has been pledged every week until the strike is settled.

In addition, many UAW local unions have demonstrated their support by financial contributions and picket-line duty.



THE SOCIAL JUSTICE AWARD of the National Religion and Labor Foundation is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany (center) and UAW President Walter P. Reuther, right, by Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman of Columbia University, the Foundation's co-chairman. The joint presentation in New York City was for Reuther's and Meany's work on behalf of labor unity and civil liberties. More than a thousand labor and church leaders attended the presentation banquet.

Heads Ohio CIO



RAY ROSS, director of UAW Region 2A, was elected president of the Ohio State CIO Council this month in Cleveland and soon will begin merger talks with the Ohio AFL Council.

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Board Takes Stand on Vital Issues Facing 84th Congress This Session

(Continued from page 2)

tion, retraining payments and other services to repair recent flood damage, and federal disaster insurance as protection against future disasters occurring before real flood control plans can be translated into fact, as in TVA.

• Industrial Health and Safety

Uniform federal industrial health and safety laws, codes and standards of enforcement to end bloody interstate competition in holding down such standards.

• Stop Gas Gouge

Defeat in the Senate of the Harris-Fulbright gas gouge bill (S. 1853), which by killing FPC regulation of natural gas producers' prices, would result in a \$30 billion windfall to big oil and gas companies, an increase in gas rates of \$800 million a year to be extracted from consumers at from \$40 to \$55 a year, equivalent to a wage cut of two to 2 3/4 cents an hour.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican Party leadership is protecting the consumer in this fight.

We oppose this indefensible raid upon consumers. We call upon the American people to rally quickly to the support of the Senators in both parties who are standing out against open and secret pressures of the oil and gas lobby. We urge redoubled efforts by consumer groups and others to persuade Senators either wavering or presently in favor of the bill to declare themselves against it. If the bill passes, the American consumer must make higher gas bills a hot issue on the front burner in the 1956 campaign.

• Tax Reforms

Tax reforms to provide the budget essential to a dynamic, prosperous and expanding economy; to translate social legislation into social services, and to insure survival and victory in the global contest between democratic performance and Communist promises. All of the fore-

going program is an interrelated whole essential to the survival of civilian against the threat and danger of the catastrophic misuse of nuclear power. American citizens have to afford survival. We have no choice.

We can, and we must, close tax loopholes through which \$8 billion of taxes due from high income families and corporations are lost to federal revenue every year. We can reduce taxes on low and middle income families in order to increase purchasing power, restore the ability-to-pay principle to the federal tax structure, and still maintain federal revenues at the high levels required to meet our national and international obligations and to raise the living standards of our people.

By generating the full productive power of which our country is capable, we can do all these things and pay the cost. The cost will be far less than the cost of World War II. It would be infinitesimal as compared to the cost of World War III. To the banker minds who would bal-

ance the budget at the expense of national security, we repeat the warning given recently by Chester Bowles, former U. S. ambassador to India:

"Let it not be said by future historians that in the second decade after World War II freedom throughout the world died of a balanced budget."

★ ★ ★ ★

We pledge our full support and cooperation to those forces in both the Republican and Democratic Parties who will work and vote for the enactment of a constructive and practical program; to build more strongly our nation's defenses; to strengthen the free world in its positive effort to resist and defeat the ugly forces of world communism; to translate the economic abundance made possible by developing science and technology into higher living standards and greater economic security and human happiness for all the American people.

Executive Board Names Greathouse To Succeed Jack Livingston as Veep

Pat Greathouse, director of UAW Region 4, was elected a UAW International vice-president this month to fill the vacancy created by John W. Livingston's resignation.

Livingston resigned to accept the post of director of organization of the AFL-CIO.

As provided in the UAW International Constitution, the vacancy was filled by the International Executive Board. The Board's choice of Greathouse was unanimous.

The Board also authorized the calling of a special regional convention for Region 4 to be held in Chicago, March 16, to elect a new regional director to fill the vacancy created by Greathouse's elevation to the vice-presidency. In the meantime, Greathouse will serve as acting regional director, as well as International vice-president.

STARTED IN FORD

Region 4, with headquarters in Chicago, includes the states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

The new UAW vice-president, who is 40 years old, is a descendant of a southern Illinois pioneer farm family. He came to Chicago in search of work during the great depression.

He went to work in the Ford assembly plant in January, 1935, where he is a charter member and committeeman of UAW Local 551. Laid off in 1942 because of the war-caused cessation of automobile production, he hired in at the Press Steel Car Company's Hegewisch Plant. Three months later he was fired for union activity. He was later reinstated with full back pay on order of the National Labor Relations Board. In January, 1943, he brought Local 166 into the UAW-CIO by a 70 per cent NLRB vote.

The following month he was appointed as a UAW-CIO International Representative, and in 1947, delegates from Region 4 elected him regional director.

HELPED END FE

Militantly anti-Communist, he has helped tens of thousands of workers switch from the Communist-dominated Farm Equipment Workers to the democratic UAW-CIO. In the summer of 1953 the four big remaining FE locals started the swing to UAW, which left FE as only a skeleton union.

Greathouse established the 14-acre Ottawa Commu-

nity Center, a UAW-CIO-owned camp at Ottawa, Illinois, where summer schools, worker education classes and union institutes are held the year around. He is one of the leaders of

They 'Merged,' Too

BALTIMORE, Maryland — In keeping with the spirit of unity in '55 in the labor movement, Steward William B. Holtz and Stewardess Phyllis Anderson, members of UAW Local 738 at Glenn L. Martin here, have "merged."

They were married recently with many Local 738 members and officials in attendance.

the UAW's community services program.

Greathouse is vice-president of the Illinois State CIO Council; advisory member of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois; formerly—and now again—director of the UAW-CIO's Agricultural Implement Department, Massey-Harris Council, Deere & Company Council and the J. I. Case Council and Department.

As UAW vice-president, he will make his home in Detroit.



JACK LIVINGSTON and his wife, Ruby, pose with the silver service presented to them by the officers of the UAW at a dinner honoring the veteran UAW officer who resigned as vice-president to become Director of Organization for the AFL-CIO.



UAW officers gathered to pay tribute to Jack Livingston. Left to right, above, Leonard Woodcock and Richard Gosser, vice-presidents; Livingston, President Walter Reuther, Vice-President Norm Matthews, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. At the right is a reproduction of a special resolution commending Livingston. It was unanimously adopted by the International Executive Board in New York after Livingston had submitted his resignation to the UAW in order to take his new post in the AFL-CIO.

Clayman Takes ACW Job

COLUMBUS, Ohio (PAI) — Jacob "Jake" Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO Council for a number of years, has accepted a position on the staff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Clayman, who has been a practicing lawyer, will be located at the ACWA headquarters in New York. In Ohio, Clayman was one of the state's outstanding legislative leaders.

Working Wives Increase

WASHINGTON (PAI) — The Census Bureau reports that the number of working wives reached a new high during 1955 with 11,800,000 on payrolls. This was an increase of 600,000 over the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of single women in the labor force dropped some 300,000 during the year to 5,100,000.

TO: John W. Livingston

Whereas Vice President John W. Livingston has given generously of his time, his energy, his devotion and his wisdom to the development of the UAW-CIO International Union.

From the beginning, he has been active in the leadership of the Union. He has served with distinction as a Local Union officer, International Representative, International Executive Board Member, Vice President, and as Director of major departments in the UAW-CIO.

During those long, desperate hours of the early days, when the very existence of our Union was so often threatened, he was always steadfast and courageous.

His untiring efforts have helped bring to fruition programs which have set the standard of wages and working conditions wherever people labor in America.

His contributions to the welfare of working people all over America include serving as a member of the Wage Stabilization Board during the resistance to the Communist invasion of South Korea.

Whereas Vice President John W. Livingston has devoted his entire life to the trade union movement. He has responded vigorously to every challenge and every call to duty. Because of his outstanding qualifications for the post he has been unanimously chosen Director of Organization for the newly merged Amer-

ican Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. This choice gives real substance to our determination that labor unity shall result in the launching of an organizational crusade which will bring into the ranks of organized labor millions of American workers who still are denied the benefits and protection of being a part of the trade union movement.

No firmly established union could, in good conscience, ignore the opportunity of surrendering one of its leaders to such a vital and important post.

Therefore be it resolved that with pride and regret the Executive Board of the UAW-CIO International Union gives one of the Union's most tried and trusted leaders to the new merged federation. We are proud that the Director of Organization for the AFL-CIO comes from our ranks. We regret losing the services of this highly-respected member of the leadership team of our Union.

We salute him for his tremendous contributions to the Union. We congratulate him on his new position. We extend to him our continued admiration and friendship.

His is a high challenge and a great responsibility.

On behalf of one and a half million members of the UAW-CIO International Union, we pledge our full cooperation to him in this tremendous endeavor.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED by the International Executive Board meeting in New York City on Tuesday, December 6, 1955.

<i>Walter P. Reuther</i> International President	<i>Emil Mazey</i> International Secretary-Treasurer	<i>Leonard Woodcock</i> International Vice-President
<i>Clarence M. Marshall</i>	<i>Richard J. Matthews</i>	<i>Richard Gosser</i> International Vice-President
<i>Norm Matthews</i>	<i>Charles Bell</i>	<i>Clayton Bickett</i>
<i>Edward J. O'Keefe</i>	<i>Raymond W. Bernhardt</i>	<i>George Rust</i>
<i>John W. Greathouse</i>	<i>Jack Greathouse</i>	<i>Norman B. Seaton</i>
<i>Arthur A. Carter</i>	<i>Russell Selton</i>	<i>Martin J. Guber</i>
<i>Howard W. Robinson</i>	<i>Lawrence R. Johnson</i>	<i>Charles W. Zimmerman</i>

Sues GM to 'Soothe Anguish'

LOS ANGELES—The giant General Motors Corporation has come between a UAW member and his wife, and, as a result, is now faced with a \$3,000 damage suit.

Johnny Johnson, a member of Amalgamated Local 216, South Gate, California, filed the suit, charging GM with invading his privacy and temporarily disrupting his happy marriage. The legal action is believed to be unique in labor relations.

Johnson, employed on the swing shift at GM's South Gate plant, left for work one evening last summer, leaving his wife, Barbara, at home. Later that night, a private "eye" hired by GM to check on absentees

showed up at the Johnson home and asked Barbara where Johnny was.

Even as you and I, Johnny was in trouble. The private detective's question resulted in a marital quarrel, during which Barbara accused her husband of "fooling around" and tearfully then and there left his bed and board.

Further investigation showed that Johnny had been at work that night all along, but that somebody at the plant had "goofed."

Johnny and Barbara are back together again, but for that terrible period before things got straightened out, Johnny is now suing GM for \$3,000, which, he says, is the price of his anguish.

The Great Gas Gouge Bill Nears Senate Showdown

The UAW International Executive Board this month called for prompt action to prevent the "Great Gas Gouge" now before the U. S. Senate.

The "Gouge"—the Harris-Fulbright Bill—would cost consumers heating and cooking with gas between \$40 and \$55 a year. That is the same as taking a pay cut of from two to 2 3/4 cents an hour.

It is an \$800 million pocketpicking operation which would take the money out of consumers' purses and put in hands of a few multi-million dollar oil and gas goliaths. The Harris-Fulbright Bill would do this by removing federal controls over rates charged for natural gas.

GAS DEBATE SCHEDULED

Debate on the Harris-Fulbright Bill was scheduled to start in the Senate just after this issue of The United Automobile Worker went to press. The oil and gas interests have assembled one of the most powerful lobbies in modern times to drive the measure through.

The best chance to defeat the measure appears to be by rallying enough consumer pressure to offset the oil and gas lobby. Voters are urged to send letters or post cards to both senators from their states immediately.

A two-cent post card sent now might save consumers a gas gouge which would cost them more than two cents an hour—for life.

In its statement, the UAW Executive Board said passage of the Bill would result in a \$30 billion windfall for the oil and gas giants.

NEITHER PARTY BLAMELESS

"Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party leadership is protecting the consumer in this fight," the Board charged. "We call upon the American people to rally quickly to the support of the senators in both parties who are standing out against the open and secret pressures of the oil and gas lobby."

While more Democrats than Republicans appear certain to vote AGAINST the Harris-Fulbright Bill, the most liberal senators in both parties are having difficulty lining up enough men to vote their convictions.

SIXTH LARGEST INDUSTRY

Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), one of the leaders in the fight to protect the consumer, explains, "Competition cannot be relied on to protect the consumer against exorbitant prices for natural gas. The industry is not really competitive at the production, transmission or distribution levels."

"Once the pipelines and the gas mains are laid and the consumers have invested in appliances, a

natural gas monopoly with captive customers is created."

Douglas asserts that control of the natural gas industry, which has grown to the sixth largest in the nation, clearly must be maintained to protect the public interest.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wisc.), has taken a surprisingly good stand on the Bill. "This bill can have disastrous consequences on our economy by skyrocketing inflationary pressures," he said this month.

"I want to emphasize that nothing short of an avalanche reaction from the grass roots of America will suffice to defeat this legislation," Wiley said. "Neither of the major political parties has covered itself with honor (in this fight)," he added.

The top GOP leadership has long been close to the oil and gas industry, viewed by some as a gusher of campaign contributions. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), got the bill through the House by a six-vote margin last year. Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Texas), is more subtle. Instead of lowering the boom, he announced he will not "subvert" the will of a senate committee by bottling up the Bill.

Consumer awareness of what is going on should be the best answer to leaders in both parties—in this election year.

GM of Canada Strike Passes 115-Day Mark

TORONTO—At Auto Worker presstime, first cracks were beginning to show in the cold front General Motors of Canada had put up against its 17,000 striking workers. There was no way yet of knowing just how big the cracks would get and how fast they would develop.

But by mid-January, GM appeared to be convinced that there was no breaking its workers. It had taken nearly 115 days of strike to cause GM's sad awakening. For the very first time, their bargainers came to the negotiating table in a mind to negotiate.

GM played it cosy, of course. There was not enough change to be too obvious. It was going to salvage everything it could.

Veteran union observers were beginning to notice similarities with the Ford strike which ended January 28 last year. Dealers were beginning to holler, and GM's denial that they were hollering began to sound as unconvincing as Ford's had. Picket morale was getting higher with workers getting more determined by the day to make the Company pay for keeping them out so long.

Likely first key move of the Company was expected to be a sweetening of the "wage inequities" pot. GM had already put up a total of \$485 an hour, was being asked for an additional \$32.96 to do the job of assuring

that GM meets the highest rate of its Canadian competitors in each classification.

Its 10,000-man Oshawa final assembly plant being on "group incentive," earnings of production workers there were about as high as their competitors; but the flat hourly rate for such workers was not. One of the demands of the strikers called for elimination of "group incentive" and its replacement by straight-time rates. Thus, even those GM workers whose rates most nearly met GM's competitors needed a boost.

GM FAR BEHIND

In the skilled trades, there was as much as 32 cents an hour differential against GM workers. Even under GM's best offer to date, sweepers at several plants would be getting from three to six cents an hour less than Ford sweepers, a still further six cents less than Chrysler.

Part of the dilemma facing GM was the 15 cents an hour demand of its workers once the inequities problem had been straightened out. In the words of George Burt, Canadian di-

Benefits Boosted

As the GM of Canada strike, which started September 19, 1955, went into January, Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, announced an increase in strike assistance to Canadian General Motors workers of \$5.00 a week per eligible striker.

Mazey reported that the International Union made strike donations to the five striking General Motors Locals in Canada, through December 31, 1955, of \$2,075,696.75.

rector of UAW, "We are asking General Motors to first meet its competitors and then step ahead a little for a change."

GAW IS AGREED

The five cents an hour for the Guaranteed Annual Wage, the same as had been won in the United States, was already agreed to with experts from both the Union and the Company still ironing out a couple of minor clauses. One worry was whether the plan could be integrated with Canada's Unemployment Insurance Act. All signs indicated that it could.

In one of the "hardest" Canadian winters in years, GM negotiators from Detroit who had boasted earlier that "there will be four feet of snow" before they would agree to this or that item, were able to look out their hotel windows and watch the stuff piling up outside.

At Auto Worker presstime, it was piling real good.



THE LONG STRIKE by General Motors of Canada workers didn't interfere with the Christmas celebration for the Tony Medati's and son, Tony, 3, in Oshawa, Ontario. The whole family shared in this shipbuilding project by Brother Medati, a material handler, and the U. S. Constitution sailed just fine under the Christmas tree.

Ford, GM Office Workers Top UAW Organizing Goal

FORT WAYNE, Indiana—Office workers at Ford and General Motors are key organizing goals for the UAW, Vice-President Norman Matthews told delegates to the UAW's

Third Annual Office Workers' Conference at the Van Orman Hotel here last month.

"We have a nucleus of 7,000 office workers in Chrysler," Matthews said, "and Ford and General Motors office workers are no different from those in Chrysler. We intend to organize them — as well as the other white collar workers in the industries which come within our jurisdiction."

Detailed reports on collective bargaining gains for office workers in the recent Chrysler, Hudson, International Harvester and Packard negotiations were heard from international representatives and local union officials who had participated in the negotiations.

Facts to Blossom Along Potomac

In a dramatic election year, UAW's seventh International Education Conference will be held this spring in Washington, D. C., Brendan Sexton, the Union's education director, has announced.

Set for April 21-24, the Conference program will include important meetings between delegates and senators and congressmen, Sexton said.

Approximately 3,500 delegates representing UAW local unions throughout the U. S. and Canada are expected to attend, he said. A detailed call to the Conference soon will be sent to each local, Sexton added.

Achievements of the Union's Education Conferences have been spotlighted by the New York Times which has described them as a "landmark in the history of adult education."



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"After 15 years Parker finally came in late!"

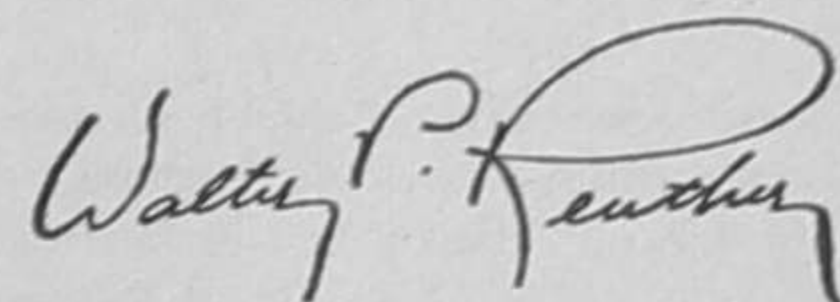
To All UAW Members:

The income, security and welfare of every UAW member, the survival of our Union as a free and effective force in our democracy and the best interests of our nation require more, not less, legislative and political action in 1956. This in turn requires knowledge of facts and understanding of issues.

I urge all local union officers and UAW members to equip themselves for full use of their rights of citizenship by becoming familiar with the record of the First Session of the 84th Congress and the worksheet for the Second Session which is just getting underway.

The best way to know what the 84th Congress may and may not want to do in 1956 is to know what its members did, and did not do, in 1955. Equipped with this knowledge, UAW members, their families and their local unions can act more intelligently and effectively in 1956 to

1. promote enactment of good laws and defeat bad laws, and
2. help re-elect good members of Congress and defeat bad members.



84th Congress Did Poor Job In 1st Session

As the 1955 Box Score, 1956 Worksheet and Voting Record show, the nominally Democratic 84th Congress was short on performance, except in foreign affairs and national defense, during its First Session.

No action was taken on the Taft-Hartley Act, lest opening it for amendment might result in floor amendments making a bad law worse. Because of the spectacle of employers like Kohler defying the principles of collective bargaining, Congressional action to take the anti-labor fangs and poison out of the Taft-Hartley Act becomes more imperative. If the 84th Congress fails to do this in its Second Session, Taft-Hartley repeal or drastic amendment will be a hot issue in the 1956 political campaign.

10-POINT PROGRESS PROGRAM

Congressional output was so inadequate that UAW President Walter P. Reuther urged a 1956 10-point "bold, courageous, realistic program to meet America's many pressing problems, to achieve full production and full employment making the good things of life for people in peace time.

"When advancing technology and greater productivity should be matched by lower prices and greater purchasing power, they are being matched instead by higher prices and higher profits," he said.

Reuther again emphasized the UAW International Executive Board's July 7 demand for a Congressional investigation of the increase in steel prices and increases in 1956 automobile prices.

ACTION NEEDED NOW

"America needs to take firm action now to get to the bottom of any price gouging which could be the breeding ground of a new inflationary spiral," Reuther added.

In addition to the price investigation, Reuther recommended federal legislation for (1) housing (2) aid to schools, (3) expansion of health facilities, (4) increases in Social Security benefits, (5) \$1.25 minimum wage, (6) a farm program to give working farmers full equity with other economic groups, (7) highway construction, flood control and resources development, (8) tax relief for middle and low-income families, (9) improvement and encouragement of collective bargaining, guarantees of civil rights and civil liberties, and (10) an international program to fight poverty and hunger.



Special State Supplement (Lift Out This Section)

The Worksheet for 1956 (84th Congress, Second Session)

To Be Reopened—1

Income Tax Cut, starting January 1, 1956.

Still Pending—7

- The Big Gas Steal (a 2 to 2 3/4 cents an hour wage cut for gas consumers).
- School Construction.
- Highway Construction.
- Social Security Payments to Disabled at age 50 and to Women at age 62.
- High Power Dam at Hell's Canyon.
- Farm Price Supports at 90 per cent of Parity.
- FEPC and other Civil Rights Legislation.

Ducked, Stalled or Frozen—9

- Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Restoration of the Public Contracts Act.
- Federal Standards of Unemployment Compensation Payments.
- Health Insurance and Medical Care.
- Uniform Industrial Health and Safety Codes.
- Repeal of the 1954 Atomic Energy Giveaway.
- Shelf of Ready Public Works Projects.
- Amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.
- Reversal of U. S. Opposition to Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

Election Year Outlook:

Bold Action by Congress Unlikely Unless Informed Public Demands It

Unless the American people insist on bold action in 1956, the Eisenhower Administration and the 84th Congress seem likely to be too late with too little in—

- Providing both the economic and military strength the free world needs for a lasting peace.

- Assuring the mass purchasing power needed for lasting prosperity.

Congress, the Eisenhower Cabinet and some—not all—leaders in both parties are displaying election-year cravings for shoddy half-measures. They want a balanced budget with tax cuts. But they don't want to close the \$10 billion in tax loopholes.

They want to increase military expenditures to counter Communism to imperialism. The price would be decreased economic aid to underdeveloped countries even though in the long run economic aid will do more than guns to turn back the Communist bid for power.

Some civil rights ac-

tion is possible. It's likely to be a gesture that will get votes in November without risking a defeat in May... by the anti-civil rights minority in the Senate. Besides the Senate filibuster threat, the measure must get past the House Rules Committee beartrap. Liberals in Congress think they have a chance to get:

- Federal aid for schools, housing and roads.
- Better Social Security benefits.
- More effective farm price supports and/or other means of boosting farm income.

For many progressive measures, liberals will need the votes of Senators and Congressmen who opposed them in the First Session of Congress. With all Congress particularly sensitive to the reactions of the "folks back home," public pressure can help secure the action you want and need.

You can help get the legislation you want by writing to your Senators or your Congressman. They can be reached at the Senate or the House Office Buildings, Washington, D. C. The more postcards and letters they get from liberals the more likely they will be to support liberal legislation.

THE BOX SCORE—1955 (84th Congress, First Session)

Won—10

- 33% Increase in Minimum Wage (75 cents to \$1 an hour), starting March 1, 1956.
- 8% Pay Increase for Postal Workers, starting March 1, 1955.
- 7 1/2% Pay Increase for Other U. S. Workers, starting March 1, 1955.
- 50% Pay Increase for Senators and Representatives, starting March 1, 1955.
- \$30,000,000 for Salk Polio Shots for Children and Expectant Mothers.
- Increase in Public Power and Flood Control Projects.
- 45,000 Low Cost Public Housing Units.

Continued Economic and Military Aid to other Free Nations.

Slowdown of the Eisenhower Giveaway Program, Dixon-Yates Cancellation, etc.

Repudiation of Nixonism.

Lost—4

\$20-Per-Person Income Tax Cut, to have started January 1, 1956.

Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. Majority Rule in the House and Senate.

Strengthening of Reciprocal Trade. (But many vital issues were kept on ice; see Worksheet for 1956, above.)

A Capsule Report on Performance of

PEACE

Sometimes You Win Even When You Lose

First Senate act in the 84th Congress was adoption of a "blank check" resolution supporting President Eisenhower in the defense of Formosa, pursuant to U. S.-Chinese Nationalist Mutual Assistance Treaty.

But floor debate over Lehman amendment to limit U. S. defense commitments to the defense of Formosa itself, got President Eisenhower's pledge that no action would be taken except upon his own personal approval. This pledge by President Eisenhower eased world tension.

The debate strengthened the President's hand in setting aside demands by Senate Minority Leader Knowland and others for all-out defense of the inshore islands of Matsu and Quemoy, involving possible "preventive war" with atomic weapons on the nearby Chinese mainland.

Twelve Democrats and one Republican voted FOR the Lehman amendment, Fulbright, Long, McNamara, Humphrey, Mansfield, Murray, Lehman, Langer, Morse, Neuberger, Byrd, Kefauver, and Kilgore. Kennedy (D., Mass.), though ill of war wounds, was paired FOR it.

A bipartisan vote of 74 to 13 killed the amendment, but its purpose had been largely won.

The Complete of Your Senators

★ ★ ★

Sweatshop Employers Get Edge In Bidding for U. S. Contracts

As far as giving real protection to workers is concerned, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act was repealed in 1952 by the Fulbright Amendment which postponed enforcement of prevailing minimum wage orders for work on public contracts until after final court approval.

The U. S. Department of Labor continues nominal administration of the law while Department of Justice lawyers drag a three-year-old prevailing minimum wage order for the cotton textile industry through the courts.

The Labor Department recently finished hearings on a proposed prevailing minimum wage in the battery industry and the UAW-CIO, which has several battery plants under contract, participated in these hearings. They may result in a year or two in a wage order, that, in turn, can be delayed for as long as four years by employer lawsuits.

Senator Kennedy (D., Mass.) and others have introduced and in 1956 will press for hearings on a bill to restore the effectiveness of the Public Contracts Act by doing away with the Fulbright Amendment. It would make prevailing minimum wage orders effective pending final court determination.

In the absence of effective prevailing minimum wages for work under public contracts, the federal requirement for competitive bidding for government work throws the advantage to sweatshop operators. By operating non-union plants in anti-labor locations, they can often underbid fair employers operating under union contracts.

If the 84th Congress does not act to restore the effectiveness of the Public Contracts Act, it is bound to be an important labor issue in the 1956 campaign.

★ ★ ★

These Workers Need Your Help

In the 1956 Labor Committee hearings and later floor debate over bills to extend minimum wage protection to millions of sweated workers and to raise the minimums in Puerto Rico, labor and allied groups will be fought tooth and nail by a coalition of lobbies representing sweatshop employers, notably southern sawmills and the lumber industry generally. The law as amended in 1949 exempts sawmills employing less than 12 and, in order to get out from under the law, many operations have been broken up into small units.

Employees in such operations stand in the most dire need of the law's protection. Similarly, employees in large plants competing with so-called "peckerwood" mills are hampered in collective bargaining by employer use of such sweatshop competition as an argument against higher wages. The same pattern exists in other industries, including large retail establishments, processing and packing of farm products, independent telephone exchanges and maintenance services connected with production of goods moving in interstate commerce.

FOREIGN AID

Coalitions Kept Foreign Aid Going

On March 18, 128 House Democrats and 47 Republicans voted against 22 Democrats and 85 Republicans to defeat, 175-107, isolationist Clare Hoffman's (R., Mich.) attempt to kill an \$8 million contribution to the UN Technical Assistance Fund. The vote put back \$4 million; subsequently, the Senate voted \$8 million and a \$6.5 compromise figure was signed into law April 22.

On June 2, 32 Senate Democrats and 31 Republicans voted against eight Democrats and nine Republicans to slap down an amendment by Ellender (D., La.) to kill a President's special fund of \$200 million for economic aid for free nations in Asia; 28 days later 160 House Democrats and 113 Republicans voted against 51 Democrats and 77 Republicans to pass, 273-128, a \$2.7 billion Mutual Security authorization bill.

HOUSING

Only a Skeleton Program Survived

In a hard-fought battle lasting until four days before adjournment, the 84th Congress saved a skeleton 45,000-unit public housing program, despite Republican attempts to gut or kill it outright.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY

Good Representatives Worth Pay Increase

While operating in slow motion to increase pay for postal workers by 8 per cent and 7½ per cent for other U. S. workers retroactive to March 1, 1955, and to boost the minimum wage by 33 per cent, starting March 1, 1956, members moved with supersonic speed to increase their own pay 50 per cent, effective March 1, 1955, the day before the bill became law. UAW favored the 50 per cent increase because good Senators and Representatives are worth \$22,500 a year; for others, the increase may be considered severance pay.

TAX CUTS

Dems and GOP Both Talk Cuts for 1956

Tax relief in 1955 for individual taxpayers was killed when five Southern Democratic Senators (George, Byrd, Holland, Ellender, and Robertson) voted with 45 Republicans against a compromise amendment by Johnson (D., Tex.) to give each taxpayer a \$20 cut for himself and \$10 for each dependent.

Under Speaker Sam Rayburn's leadership the House had previously adopted a \$20 per person tax cut, to be effective January 1, 1956. Eisenhower Administration leaders called a tax cut "irresponsible" although President Eisenhower himself had promised to try for tax cuts in 1956—an election year.

In Second Session, starting January 3, 1956, Democrats and Republicans may compete for credit in making some tax cuts, unless worsening international situation makes increased military and economic aid appropriations necessary.

Of course, \$10 billions of additional revenue needed for military and economic aid, welfare and farm legislation could be raised simply by closing loopholes now in the tax law.

RUBBER GIVEAWAY

This Vote Helped Extend Monopoly

By voting down, 283-132 and 56-31, the Patman and Morse Resolutions to disapprove sale of 24 U. S.-owned synthetic rubber plants built during World War II, the House and Senate turned over to four large rubber companies and three large oil companies 88 per cent of the butyl and copolymer capacity. "In my dictionary, that spells monopoly," said Senator Morse during debate.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

An Early Victory Was Washed Out

Early in the First Session, House Democrats gave President Eisenhower a smashing victory by winning a 206-199 vote, killing a motion by the top-ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Reed (R., N. Y.), to send renewal of the reciprocal trade program back to Committee.

But three months later President Eisenhower threw away the victory by agreeing to amendments exposing the Tariff Commission and the President to pressure for tariff boosts if only one of many products of a firm or industry is being hurt, despite profits on other products.

Senator Douglas' fight to strike these amendments was beaten down 67-21, all 21 RIGHT votes being cast by Democrats.

ROADS

"Bundles for Bankers" Finally Were Rejected

By a vote of 60-31 the Senate slapped down a "bundles for bankers" amendment that proposed to evade the federal debt limit law by floating government corporation bonds—\$21 billion worth. Senator Byrd showed that the bond gimmick would make taxpayers pay \$1.55 for every \$1 spent on building roads.

Later, the House rejected the same "bundles for bankers" gimmick 221-193. Then the House bill, which carried stiff sales taxes on Diesel oil, gasoline, big truck tires, and camel-back for recapping, was defeated 292-123, leaving the decks clear for House passage of the Senate Bill in the Second Session, permitting costs to be met out of general federal income and corporation taxes based on ability to pay.

YOUR

EDUCATION

★ ★



"And now, to win the jackpot of a private utilities tycoon?"

The Senate defeated, 44-38, Cape Cod man bill's 135,000 units a year to 300,000 the Wolcott amendment killing public college, farm, GIs and municipal housing a new \$6 billion FHA guaranteed mortgage conferees forced acceptance of the top

DEFENSE GIVEAWAY

By a vote of 202-184 the House 48-33 killed a U. S. Chamber of Commerce force the Defense Department to traditionally done by Defense Department

Congress finally required 90 days and transfer of work; in signing this and defied Congress on this requirement

But the Comptroller General upheld Wilson gave in—until January, when committee put him over the bar and Boston Rope Walk and 45 other plants

84th Congress in its First Session

Voting Record and Congressman

Is Available From:

REGIONAL UAW-PAC

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Or Write:

United Automobile Worker,
Washington Office,
734 Fifteenth Street,
Washington 5, D. C.

★ ★ ★

The Record on Flood Control

Recent disastrous floods in the Northeast focused attention on another casualty of the economy kings in this Administration. Here is the Eisenhower score on federal funds for flood control projects:

- Truman Budget submitted January, 1953, requested \$534 million.
- Eisenhower Budget, same month, reduced this to \$374 million.
- Republican Congress cut this to \$340 million.
- Eisenhower Budget submitted January, 1954 requested \$332 million.
- Republican Congress appropriated substantially what he requested.
- Eisenhower Budget submitted January, 1955, requested \$359 million.
- Democratic Congress increased this to \$385 million.



Binell

The Nashville Tennessean

are you by any chance

Capehart's amendment legalizing WOCs as heads of bureaus said that WOCs must not make policy but may advise full-time salaried employees who are their subordinates on policy. Forty-four Democrats and one Republican voted against the Capehart joker; two Democrats and 44 Republicans voted for it.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Gesture Forward,
But a Step Back

The only completed civil rights action in the First Session combined a gesture forward with a definite step backward. While urging states to give GIs and civilian employees abroad the same rights to vote by mail ballot in state and local elections that GIs have had in national elections during wartime since 1942, Congress repealed (1) GIs' statutory right to vote in national elections and (2) exemption from payment of poll tax.

Senate liberals 24 hours before adjournment pleaded for adoption of the Hennings-Morse amendment preserving the 1942 GI rights, pointing out that repeal would embarrass pro-civil rights Senators who, listening to pleas for party unity, had been "considerate" in not pushing for civil rights legislation in 1955, only to find this backward step in an otherwise toothless bill. But 32 Republicans ganged up with 24 Democrats to kill the Hennings-Morse amendment; only seven Republicans voted with 15 Democrats for the amendment.

The House repudiated both Democratic and Republican party platforms by voting 218-170 to kill a bill conferring Statehood on Alaska and Hawaii; 107 Democrats voted RIGHT and 105 WRONG, while only 63 Republicans voted RIGHT and 113 WRONG.

When a House Judiciary Subcommittee held three days of hearings on some 52 civil rights bills, the Eisenhower Administration boycotted the hearings by refusing to comply with House Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler's invitation to send department and agency spokesmen to testify. UAW presented a comprehensive statement summarizing the 10-year Congressional run-around on FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

In 1956, pro-civil rights forces will urge Congress to push bills through both Houses to final enactment, if necessary by discharge petitions in the House and by wearing out filibusters in the Senate. Some action may be offered in this election year. If so, the substance and final passage will depend upon the political weight of the pro-civil rights forces.

BUNDLES FOR BANKERS

SEC Is Packed
With Bankers

Efforts by liberal Democrats Patman (Tex.) and Lehman, Morse and others in the Senate to halt the Eisenhower Administration's "bundles for bankers" program were defeated, because of the desertion of 29 Democrats in the House and 12 Democrats in the Senate.

In the House, 185 Republicans and 29 Democrats voted against one Republican and 177 Democrats to kill Patman's proposal to investigate the Federal Reserve Bank's associate, the Federal Open Market Committee, which controls a \$24 billion kitty used for buying and selling \$10 billion a year in bonds with pushbutton effects on business, farm income, jobs, taxes and profits.

The Senate voted 49-29 (37 Republicans and 12 Democrats voting WRONG against 28 Democrats and one Republican voting RIGHT) to permit the completion of the packing of the Securities and Exchange Commission with five Commissioners all drawn from investment banks or law firms servicing same.

PRICE SUPPORTS

Minimum Wage,
90% Parity Passed

Success of the drive to increase the minimum wage from 75 cents to the compromise amount and date of \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956, hinged upon getting enough non-farm support in the House for enactment of farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity.

The minimum wage bill was passed by a voice vote in the Senate and the Eisenhower 90-cent-an-hour substitute was defeated by a margin of five votes in an unrecorded teller vote in the House. The margin for victory was supplied by representatives from farm districts.

Earlier, on May 5, city Democrats defeated a trick amendment that would have dropped peanuts from the list of basic farm commodities. They then supplied 70 city votes for the 90 per cent farm price support bill. On this pivotal vote 185 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted RIGHT, while 29 Democrats and 172 Republicans voted WRONG, the bill passing by a margin of five the same as the later margin of victory for the \$1 minimum wage bill.

Although the final House vote for the \$1 minimum wage was by a bipartisan bandwagon total of 362-54, 54 Representatives voted against passage, 24 of them doing so after they had voted themselves a 50 per cent pay increase to \$22,500 a year (\$11.25 an hour).

GAS GOUGE

Gas Consumers
Would Be Clipped

If in 1956 the Senate passes the Harris-Fulbright gas gouge bill voted by the House, 209-203, five days before adjournment, gas consumers will have their pockets picked of \$800,000,000 a year in higher rates, equal to a wage cut of 2 to 2 1/2 cents an hour. This would increase the value of holdings in known gas reserves by some \$30 billion. Majority Leader Johnson (D., Tex.) has listed Senate passage of the gas bill in his 13-point legislative "program with a heart."

SOCIAL SECURITY

Extended Benefits
Now Up to Senate

By requiring House Members to vote simultaneously to suspend the rules and for passage of the bill, Democrats dragged Republicans "screaming and kicking" into voting with them 372-31 to: (1) Make women eligible for old-age benefits at age 62 instead of 65; (2) Provide benefits for disabled workers at age 50 instead of making them wait until 65; (3) Continue benefits for incapacitated dependent children past age 18; (4) Cover certain professionals, and (5) Advance the date of increase in Social Security tax rate to finance the new benefits.

Bill is now before the Senate Finance Committee.

D. C. HOME RULE

Bid to Enfranchise
Citizens in D. of C.

The Senate voted 59-15 for bill to raise Washington, D. C., residents from third-class to second-class citizenship by letting them elect their own mayor, city council, school board and non-voting delegates to the U. S. House of Representatives. But the lop-sided vote means little. House District Committees, chaired by Southern Democrats, have killed such bills before and will do so again in 1956—unless Americans who can vote persuade House leadership to bring the bill to the floor, by discharge petition if necessary.

Motive for blocking bill is to prevent even partial enfranchisement of D. C. Negroes.

"WOC's"

Liberals Couldn't
Legislate Ethics

Liberals were defeated, 46-45, in attempt to prevent WOCs (business men serving "without compensation") making policy in defense mobilization government agencies while staying on company payrolls.

Wilson May Do "Boston Rope Walk"

and the Senate by a vote of 217-188 for the Eisenhower-Hoover Commission drive to transfer to private contractors work of 100,000 civilian employees.

notice of such proposed shutdown money bill, President Eisenhower has ordered by the Courts.

no Congress and Defense Secretary the House Appropriations Committee proposals to shut down the

Will Tax Load Be Divided Fairly? Congress Will Decide

New Federal Aid Can Halt Shift of Load to Workers

WASHINGTON—Tax, tax—who's going to pay MORE of the tax dollar? AND WHO is going to pay LESS?

These are the key issues behind nearly every question that will hit the two floors of Congress this year.

Since 1940, a quiet shift of taxes from federal to state and local communities has been going on. Why?

Well, for one thing, it's one way of shifting the tax burden from high income individuals and corporations—who pay stiffer rates in federal income taxes—to middle and low income people who can be—and are—clipped for state and local sales taxes nearly every time they spend a dime—in some places even on food.

Billions of tax dollars for aid to schools, roads, housing, public assistance, etc., will be raised either—

By federal taxes which can be based on ability to pay;

Or by state and local sales taxes that hit hardest at those least able to pay.

It depends on whether or not federal aid is voted by the 84th Congress.

Since the states collect 60 per cent of their tax revenue from sales taxes, which hit the low income families the hardest, the 15-year trend toward less service from Uncle Sam and more from the state governments is costing low income families a big slice of their weekly pay checks. The people who make money by this shift are the big income families who are hit hardest by the income tax from which Uncle Sam gets 50 per cent of all federal tax revenue.

STATE SHARE RAISED

In 1940, about 60 per cent of the cost of normal government services—exclusive of the costs of defending the country—was paid by state and local governments. At the present time, about 80 per cent is being paid by the states. The share, then, supplied by the federal government has dropped from about 40 per cent to about 20 per cent.

This fact has been hidden by the big increase in the amount of money spent by Uncle Sam. Of course, the largest part of the increase goes to pay costs of past wars and insuring against new wars—military expense, veterans' benefits, international military and economic aid, and interest on the debt which piled up during the war.

Taking into account the increase in prices and in population, all other expenditures by the federal government have dropped about \$40 for each man, woman and child in the country since 1940.

The states have had to pick up the tab for this \$40 and for the increased services demanded by the people. State expenditures per capita (in constant dollars) have gone up by about \$57.

IT MAKES DIFFERENCE

The difference this makes to the taxpayers is shown in this comparison:

To raise the same amount of money in taxes—

Families with income under \$3,000—are taxed \$1.90 in state and local taxes for each dollar they pay in federal taxes.

Families in the \$3,000-\$5,000 bracket—are taxed \$1.45 in state and local taxes for each dollar they pay in federal taxes.

Families in the \$5,000-\$7,500 bracket—are taxed \$1.10 in state and local taxes for each dollar they pay in federal taxes.

Families in the \$7,500-\$10,000 bracket—are taxed 90 cents in state and local taxes for each dollar they pay in federal taxes.

Families with income of over \$10,000—are taxed 55 cents in state and local taxes for each dollar they pay in federal taxes.

Thus, shifting the cost of government from the federal government to the states shifts part of the tax burden from those whose incomes are above \$7,500 per year to the families whose incomes are below that amount.

THIS COVERED SHIFT

The shift has been covered up by the cries of "creeping socialism" and "states' rights" which have come from the Chamber of Commerce and other spokesmen for high incomes.



"It breaks my heart to see those sad little tykes."

Benson Blames Ten-Cent Hogs On Labor Now

Midwest farmers sold hogs for 10 cents a pound to get money for Christmas, 1955.

Trying to escape the 1956 political consequences of this economic fact, Secretary of Agriculture Benson started the New Year with a new attempt to set farmers at city workers' throats.

After trying in vain for three years to stir up city workers to help him fight farm price supports for farmers, Benson switched to trying to stir up farmer resentment against city workers' 1955 wage increases, falsely charging that "high wages," not low and still falling farm prices, are the cause of falling farm income.

IT'S AN OLD REFRAIN

This is a re-play of Benson's September, 1955 false charge that price increases for farm implements, trucks and cars were caused by 1955 wage increases.

Benson and his "master farmer" pals have already achieved one Benson objective of driving many so-called "marginal" family farmers off the land, shrinking the number of farms while increasing their average size.

Young farm families, including GIs who mortgaged themselves for farms and equipment expecting continued firm farm price supports, have been among the first "Bensonized" off their own land to work the land of others or hunt jobs in town.

FARMERS KNOW BETTER

At first Benson and GOP Chairman Hall tried to peddle the lie that the sliding scale program was not yet in effect and therefore was not to blame for falling farm prices and income, less than \$11 billion in 1955 as compared to \$14.3 billion in 1952 and \$16.7 billion in 1948. But farmers know that Benson cut wheat price supports from 90 to 82 per cent of parity, milk and butter fat support prices down from 90 to 75, feed grains from 80 to 70, cotton seed from 90 to 65 per cent.

School Aid Up First in House

WASHINGTON—House Speaker Sam Rayburn has put federal aid for school construction first on the House list for 1956. The Eisenhower Administration has been forced by public demand to come round to support of federal aid, but may try to tuck in some "funny money" provisions for buying local school bonds, etc. Bill must run gauntlet of Southern opposition to requirement that aid be given in compliance with U. S. Supreme Court decision requiring action to end segregation in public schools.

Civil Rights Defenders to Seek Action, Not Just Words, From Congress in 1956

Liberal members of Congress in both parties are being challenged by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to go beyond mere Congressional hearings, reports, recommendations and floor discussion to get final votes and enactment of substantial civil rights legislation before adjournment of the 1956 political conventions.

Lacking such action, particu-

larly to halt such violence as has occurred in Mississippi, the civil rights issue will be taken into 1956 Congressional and Senate campaigns.

Over the protests of Senator Lehman (D-Lib., N. Y.) civil rights supporters in Congress passed up the opportunity in January, 1955, to establish majority rule by doing away with the veto power of the Senate filibuster and the House Rules Committee's anti-democratic power to pigeon hole and kill bills. Now it is up to them to get action the hard way:

1. In the Senate, by wearing down and breaking filibusters;
2. In the House, by getting 218 signatures on discharge petitions necessary to push bills past the bipartisan anti-civil rights coalition in the Rules Committee.

The Conference, composed of 52 national labor, religious, civil and fraternal organizations including the UAW, plans to convene in Washington next March to insist that Congress adopt at this session a Civil Rights program to end violence and guarantee the rights of all Americans.

Here is the 1956 civil rights work sheet:

- An effective federal FEPC.
- Make federal funds for education, housing, and welfare available only to those programs and projects that comply with Constitutional bars against segregation and other forms of discrimination.
- Make lynching and other assaults by public officials or private citizens, acting either in concert or individually, on per-

sons or property because of race, color, religion or national origin, a federal crime.

- Wipe out interference with the right to register or vote in primary or general federal elections, and abolish the poll tax.
- Create a Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, with authority to protect civil rights in all sections of the country.
- Establish a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights to make continuous appraisals and to recommend action with respect to civil rights problems.
- Eliminate remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel.
- Establish majority rule in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Rayburn Still Firm On Tax Relief Policy

Whether or not 1956 will see any federal tax cut depends not only on the strength of the budget balancers in the Eisenhower Cabinet and in Congress, but upon such leaders as House Speaker Sam Rayburn. He is sticking to his story that:

- (a) The American people can afford the costs of survival in the "competitive co-existence" phase of the cold war;
- (b) Any tax relief for low-income individuals must be made up by closing tax loopholes—for example, taxing corporation dividends.

If there is a cut, Democrats will go for \$20 per person. The GOP favors a 6.4 percentage cut—\$20 up to \$4,500 income, with a \$25,800 tax cut for \$500,000 incomes.

Who Gets Most 'Prosperity?'

Here is what government reports for the latest available date in 1955 compared with the same period in 1954 show:

Corporations' profit before taxes	UP 26%
Corporations' take-home pay, profits after taxes	UP 26%
Stockholders' dividends	UP 10%
Stock market prices	UP 33%
Food processors' profits	UP 17%
Business failures among large corporations	DOWN 15%
Weekly wages in manufacturing, construction and trade	UP 7%
Average person's take-home pay	UP 3%
Farmers' income	DOWN 11%
Farm prices	DOWN 6%
Farmer's share of consumer food dollar	DOWN 6%
Business failures among small corporations	UP 21%



"Mind if I tack up a few of these around the office?"

The Atlanta Journal

96 Receive Political Education At Women's Leadership Meet

LANSING, Michigan—Representing some 29 communities scattered throughout the state, 96 union women attended the Leadership Training Conference on Family Participation in Political Education held early this month at Kellogg Center, adult education hub of Michigan State University. It was sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council, aided by participating international unions.

Other conferences of this type have been held in several different states, but the Michigan meet—due to its high rate of enrollment—was the largest held since the Family Participation program was started by CIO over a year ago.

These union gals, coming from CIO county councils, local unions in six different internationals, local industrial unions and women's auxiliaries, showed by their enthusiastic participation that they were eager to learn how to become better citizens, better union members and better members of their home communities.

POLITICAL ISSUES

One workshop, "Does Politics Affect Our Family Life?" tied in the political issues of the day with the bread and butter problems facing the average homemaker.

Another workshop—"How to Encourage Discussion and Participation"—demonstrated various simple techniques used by conference leaders. They learned from this session how to carry on a group discussion with everyone taking an active part.

Getting down to the real meat of the Conference, a third workshop dealt with "How to Set Up a Local Family Participation Conference." Here, the gals set up their own model conference, and worked out all the necessary details.

And a fourth workshop, "Political Education Techniques," spelled out ways and means of developing political know-how among newcomers. This session worked out various ways of educating those who know little about the political scene and how it affects their daily lives.

SCHOLLE GIVES SCORE

Gus Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council, gave them some political facts of life, and described the Family Participation program. "It will continue to be an integral part of the united labor movement under the sponsorship of the Committee on Political Education (COPE)," stated Scholle.

The state CIO head pointed out that the two state bodies of AFL

and CIO in Michigan "have not yet effectuated the integration of their organization." He added "our purpose in the area of political activity is the same" and organized labor has a duty to see that "its members and their families become better citizens."

COPE field staffer Esther Murray laid down a few simple rules about the Family Participation Program—"What It Is and How It Works." Such a program, she told the women delegates, "should offer union women an opportunity to learn about

their own communities—how they are operated and what the problems are."

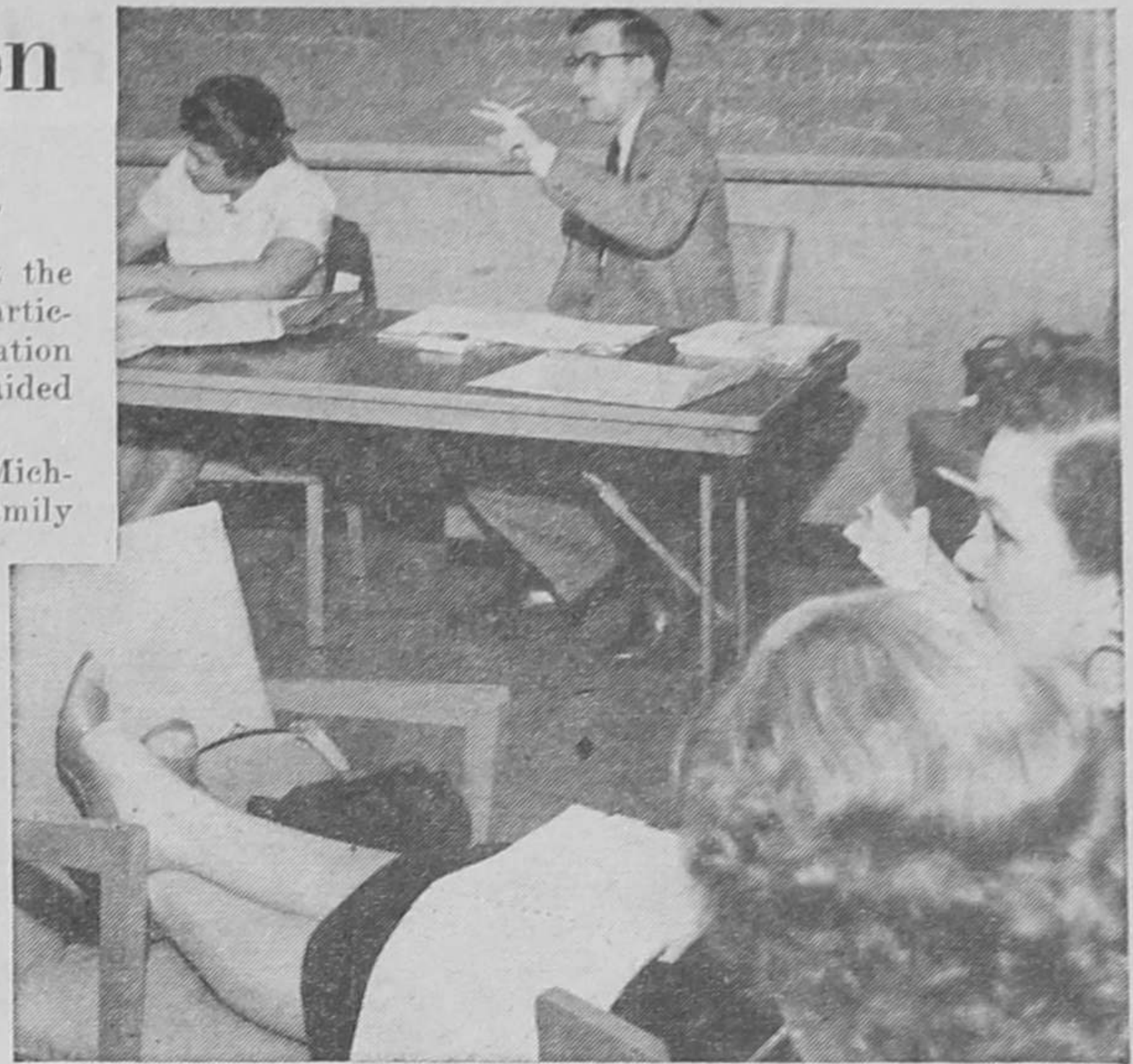
SOUND PROGRAM

The Conference heard Roy Reuther, administrative assistant to the UAW president, and a specialist in political action, state "this type of program is sound and will bear fruit" . . . and is "a starting point to holding other conferences of this type in your community."

He put it squarely up to the gals, "You are being asked to go back

into your community and involve other women in this program. . . . These Family Participation programs will play an important role in the political fight in 1956."

Michigan CIO Secretary-Treasurer Barney Hopkins took an active part in the Conference, as did UAW staffer Mildred Jeffrey who helped plan it and chaired the general sessions. They were ably assisted by a staff of some 30 union and MSU resource people. All contributed to its success.



FEET UP, shoes loose, this woman was doing some comfortable concentrating at one of the Family Participation Conference workshops in Lansing.



HERE'S JUST A PORTION of the 96 women who decided to learn how to do more to mold the world nearer the heart's desire at the Lansing conference.

UAW Bats Fat .677 In Organizing League

The UAW wound up with a .677 batting average in the Organizing League during 1955—a respectable average in any circuit and even more impressive when you figure that the opposition was doubling as umpire most of the time.

In 251 organizing drives during 1955, the UAW was selected as bargaining agent by employees in 170 of the campaigns, according to statistics released by the Competitive Shop Department.

OPPOSITION GROWS

Vice-President Dick Gosser points out that these organizational victories were won in spite of growing resistance of employers everywhere and the inclination of Republican appointees to the National Labor Relations Board to favor and protect the interests of employers.

Gosser, director of the Competitive Shop Department, says, "In reviewing the organizational work and accomplishments of our Union during 1955, it is gratifying to know the satisfactory progress made. The officers, regional directors, department heads and the staff of our Union made the rec-

ord possible through diligent work and cooperation. I am looking forward to an even more impressive record in 1956."

While 28,519 (about 61 per cent of those eligible) voted for the UAW in the 170 victorious campaigns, a conservative estimate of potential membership in the newly-organized plants in 1955 would be 38,000 to 40,000. Many of the plants are new and not at full strength while others, particularly in agricultural implements, were not operating at capacity during 1955.

The addition of a number of International Harvester plants, the victory at the huge Caterpillar Corporation's new plant in Decatur, Illinois, which will employ about 3,500, and the triumphs at the Minneapolis-Moline plants marked the growth of the UAW in the agricultural implement field.

RED LION WIN

Other important gains included: the Budd Red Lion plant in Philadelphia where several previous drives had been unsuccessful; a number of foundries, including Farrell-Creek Company in Sandusky, Ohio, as well as a number of tool and die plants, particularly jobbing shops, in the Detroit and Cleveland area.

Jobless Cost Billion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite United States "record Prosperity" during 1955, unemployment still cost state jobless funds more than one billion dollars. Actual figures compiled by the Labor Department showed payments of \$1,340,000,000.

U.S. OK's GAW Tax Deductions

GAW plans negotiated by the UAW in 1955 cleared another legal hurdle last month as the Treasury Department notified Ford and General Motors that the federal government has okayed tax deductions on payments into funds which provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to workers.

Such a ruling was required, along with approval from states where two-thirds of the workers for each concern are employed for integration of benefits with state unemployment compensation.

Six states, including Michigan where more than two-thirds of Chrysler workers are employed, have handed down favorable rulings. They include 65 per cent

of the Ford and GM workers. Besides Michigan, they are New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

No state has ruled against gear- ing GAW and compensation payments. Still to be heard from are 21 states with Ford workers and 12 with GM workers. UAW officials expect well over 67 per cent long before the June 1, 1956, deadline.

Besides Ford and GM, the UAW has negotiated similar GAW plans with Chrysler, other automotive concerns, suppliers, and throughout the agricultural implement industry. Now more than one million UAW members—two-thirds of the total membership—are covered by GAW plans.

Oh! My Goodness, No!

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona) made newspaper headlines from coast-to-coast when he asserted that the newly established AFL-CIO has no right to endorse a presidential candidate in the 1956 election.

A reporter for one of the country's most reactionary newspapers phoned one of Goldwater's assistants and said, "My editors are quite happy about the Senator's statement, but, personally, I wonder whether this could mean that the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other groups like that couldn't endorse a presidential candidate either?"

There was a pause at the other end—then the voice blurted, "My Heavens! . . . the Senator never thought of that!"

11,000 Retirees Attend UAW Holiday Party



A HAPPY GET TOGETHER with a chicken dinner and entertainment like this clown was the fifth annual retired workers holiday party held in Detroit's State Fairgrounds Coliseum. It attracted 11,000 retired workers and their spouses.

UAW Brief Holds: Political Expression Labor Union's Right

Amendments to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act do not "prevent a democratic trade union from continuing its historic rule of presenting its views on candidates to its members and the public through normal channels of communication."

Furthermore, the provision of the law which the Department of Justice is seeking to apply to the UAW "impairs the rights of defendant and its members under the First Amendment, constitutes an arbitrary discrimination against labor unions in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, and fails to provide a reasonably ascertainable standard of guilt in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments."

invest a buck in Political Action

clusions drawn and solidly substantiated in the UAW's brief in support of a motion to dismiss a Federal Grand Jury indictment against the Union handed up last summer.

ORAL ARGUMENTS DUE

The Union will file a supplemental brief shortly after this issue of *The United Automobile Worker* goes to press. Oral arguments on the Union's motion to dismiss will be heard on a later date not yet announced. The case has been assigned to Judge Frank A. Picard of the Federal District Court in Detroit.

Three previous cases have been tried in which unions were charged with violating this section of the law. In all three cases, the unions were vindicated and held not to be in violation of the law. And in each case, the Union's brief points out, the court's decision not only vindicated the union but cast doubts on the law's constitutionality.

The first of these earlier cases was against the late and respected Philip Murray and the CIO. It was the only one of the three which the Attorney General carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

CITES OLNEY TESTIMONY

The Union's brief points out that Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, III, told a Congressional Committee with respect to the Supreme Court decision in the Murray-CIO case. . . .

"The implication of the language of all the judges . . . is that they have serious doubts about a law which says that a group of people in a campaign cannot really — and that means without restrictions as far as finances are concerned—engage in political activity. They indicate a clear reservation that it may be affected by the First Amendment that guarantees freedom of the press and of speech. . . .

"They (meaning the nine justices of the Supreme Court) expressed so many doubts about it, all of them did, that it made it almost impossible, certainly impractical, to prosecute under it," Olney concluded.

Olney has direct responsibility for enforcement of the statute involved and he is directing the prosecution against the UAW.

His prosecution of the UAW, in the face of his statement to the Congressional Committee and in the face of the judicial rebuffs he has received on every other case he has prosecuted under the statute, lend substance to the charge by Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, that the Attorney General is acting under pressure from the Republican Party, and specifically from Postmaster General Arthur W. Summerfield and Michigan Republican Boss John Feikens.

INSPIRED BY GOP

"In their desperation to recapture political power in Michigan, Feikens and Summerfield have launched an un-American assault upon our basic Constitutional rights," Mazey said.

In entering the Union's plea of "not guilty," President Walter P. Reuther told the court. . . .

"Any action which threatens the right of any group of citizens to express their point of view in the free market place of ideas, threatens the very foundation of our democratic ideals and puts in jeopardy our basic civil liberties."

Attorneys of record for the UAW in the case are Harold Cranefield, UAW general counsel; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., UAW Washington Counsel; Norman Zarky, John Silard, Kurt Hanslowe and Redmond H. Roche, Jr.

UAW Seeks Full Investigation Of High Health-Medical Costs

Following state approval of a 15 per cent increase in Michigan Blue Cross rates, UAW President Walter P. Reuther again urged Governor Williams to appoint a commission to investigate the problems involved in providing adequate prepaid hospital and medical care in Michigan at a cost working people can afford.

"The forthcoming increase in Michigan Blue Cross rates will work an unnecessary hardship on tens of thousands of Michigan families who pay all or part of the costs of their premiums," Reuther said.

GIVES NO INCENTIVE

"Granting that present Blue Cross reserves are too small, permitting such a substantial increase in rates without correcting the factors causing the increase gives Blue Cross little incentive to attempt to exercise some measure of control over rising hospital costs.

"The UAW has advocated that Blue Cross assume the re-

sponsibility of providing leadership in finding new ways to make more efficient use of hospital facilities. To date Blue Cross has been too willing to pass on added costs to subscribers and too reluctant to give leadership in finding ways to offset higher hospital costs by more effective use of hospital facilities," he added.

PROBE ENDORSED

"We are gratified," President Reuther said, "that Michigan Insurance Commissioner Joseph Navarre has endorsed our proposal of a study commission.

"We urge Governor Williams to appoint such a commission to make a thorough investigation and we urge that this commission be empowered to evaluate thoroughly Blue Cross and other programs under which hospital and medical care are furnished in this state."



THE CROWD was so big that no auditorium could handle meals for everybody so the retired workers' party was held on two days. It was a major planning project for Olga Madar, UAW recreation director, who is in charge of the retired workers program.

New Studebaker Contract Meets Economic Package

SOUTH BEND, Indiana—Extension of GAW coverage, plus the full pattern economic package, with all economic matters retroactive to September 1, 1955, to 10,000 UAW workers at the Studebaker Corporation here has been announced by Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president, and Ray Berndt, director of UAW Region 3.

Under terms of the new three-year contract, Studebaker workers, who enjoy the most liberal seniority plan in the industry, receive the 6 cent or 2½ per cent wage boost, retroactive to September 1, with automatic increases in 1956 and 1957.

An additional holiday, time and one-half on Saturdays and double-time on Sundays for seven-day operations, the 8 cents an hour pattern plus other adjustments ranging from 3 cents to 17 cents an hour for skilled trades, improved vacations, and 2 cents to 18 cents an hour increases in 75 non-skilled classifications also are provided.

Insurance benefits also are improved with life benefits raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and weekly disability from \$35 to \$45 plus improvements in the hospital-medical-surgical plan.

AFL-CIO Sponsors 2 News Programs

The AFL-CIO is sponsoring two radio news programs in 1956 over the nationwide network of the American Broadcasting Company.

Edward P. Morgan will be heard from 7 to 7:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday from Washington while John W. Vandercook will be heard from 10 to 10:05 p. m. Monday through Friday.

"Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vandercook have distinguished themselves as liberal commentators," commented George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, in making the announcement. "Their views on these programs will be entirely their own. The AFL-CIO will not attempt to censor or control their opinions."

German Labor Press

Today in West Germany, there are 35 trade union papers and periodicals with a total circulation of about 13 million. These publications are printed in plants owned by the German Federation of Labor.

New Machines Must Produce Shorter Week

NEW YORK—Labor will seek a shorter work week and an extension of the principle of the guaranteed annual wage, United Automobile Workers President Walter P. Reuther predicts in the current *American Magazine*.

Writing of his experiences in labor and his faith in American ideals of democracy, Reuther says that every American worker, whether or not he carries a union card, is entitled to "sufficiently high wages to give him the means of enjoying the products of industry and agriculture" and a "steady year-round income instead of the ups and downs which have created insecurity.

"The true measure of the greatness of our civilization," he says, is "our ability to translate material wealth into human values and technical progress into human dignity."

"A shorter work week will continue to be one of the long-standing goals of labor, and improvements in technology" will make possible a reduction of weekly hours, he predicts.

New Department for UAW's 175,000 Women



ABOVE (l. to r.): WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT staff members Mary Francis, Caroline Davis (Dept. head), and Gwen Thompson. Cele Carrigan (at left), also on staff, was on West Coast when above was snapped.

★ ★ ★

BELOW: REGION 4 GALS discuss problems in a buzz session with resource people during recent Chicago Women's Conference.



The UAW has set up a new Women's Department to handle the many and sometimes complex problems of the nearly 175,000 women members in the Union.

For many years in the business and industrial worlds, women have fought hard to achieve recognition of their ability, equality in their rights, and consideration of the problems peculiar to their sex. They have not asked for special consideration or treatment.

It has been a long and, at times, difficult struggle. Fortunately, it was recognized in the early days of the UAW that women had ability, that they were entitled to equality, and that they had certain problems which required special consideration.

UAW women members proved in World War II that they could do most jobs in the plant with the exception of heavy manual labor. Women proved that they could hold down positions on the bargaining committee and as local union officers. There are presently over 700 women holding top leadership offices in UAW locals.

As early as 1942, UAW convention delegates passed their first resolution on women workers. Succeeding conventions approved other resolutions pertaining to women and their rights. In 1944 the first Women's Bureau was established as part of the UAW Fair Practices Department.

It has now achieved full departmental status. International Executive Board action late in 1955 created the new Women's Department, and authorized an expanded staff to handle the large job load which had developed.

The new Women's Department, as was the old Bureau, is directed by Caroline Davis, assisted by a field staff of three. These are Cecelia "Cele" Carrigan (Los Angeles), Mary Francis (Indianapolis), and Gwen Thompson (Detroit).

They stand ready, willing and able to assist any UAW local unions, any regions, or any individual UAW members to iron out their problems within the framework of the Union Constitution and convention action.

★ ★ ★



RIGHT: KOKOMO CLASS at Local 292, UAW Region 3, takes up Leadership Training. Left to right are Bea Stewart, Lorraine Alesky, Mary Scott, Caroline Rupley, Louise Green, Local Veep Wilma Meacham, Mable Sweeten and Lu Anne Florence.

★ ★ ★

BELOW (left): FASHION MODELS Pat Ortiz (left) and Caroline Del Rio demonstrate dresses at Local 811 Fashion Show in Los Angeles. Douglas Local 148 has asked them to do a repeat show.

★ ★ ★

BELOW (right): DETROIT WOMEN get together at Regions 1 and 1A Women's Conference held in Tuller Hotel. Here they are showing one of the UAW educational pamphlets discussed during the confab.



Ford Stock Plan Offered Nothing To Workers Most Needing Security

The Ford stock purchase proposal offered to the UAW in last summer's negotiations as a substitute for security against layoffs and unemployment provided nothing for workers with the greatest need for security—those whose financial responsibilities left them unable to save. Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's National Ford Department,

said this month as the Ford stock reached the public.

Bannon's statements on the stock plan were incorporated in a letter to all Ford UAW members, reviewing the benefits won by the Union's membership during 1955.

PAPERS STILL TRY

He used this occasion to reply to newspaper editorial

writers and columnists who have been trying in recent weeks—since the sale of Ford stock was announced—to make it appear that the Company proposal was better than the settlement reached in the 1955 negotiations.

"Only a small minority of Ford workers could hope to derive any benefit at all from it (the Company plan); and even fewer could expect to obtain the full benefits," Bannon asserted.

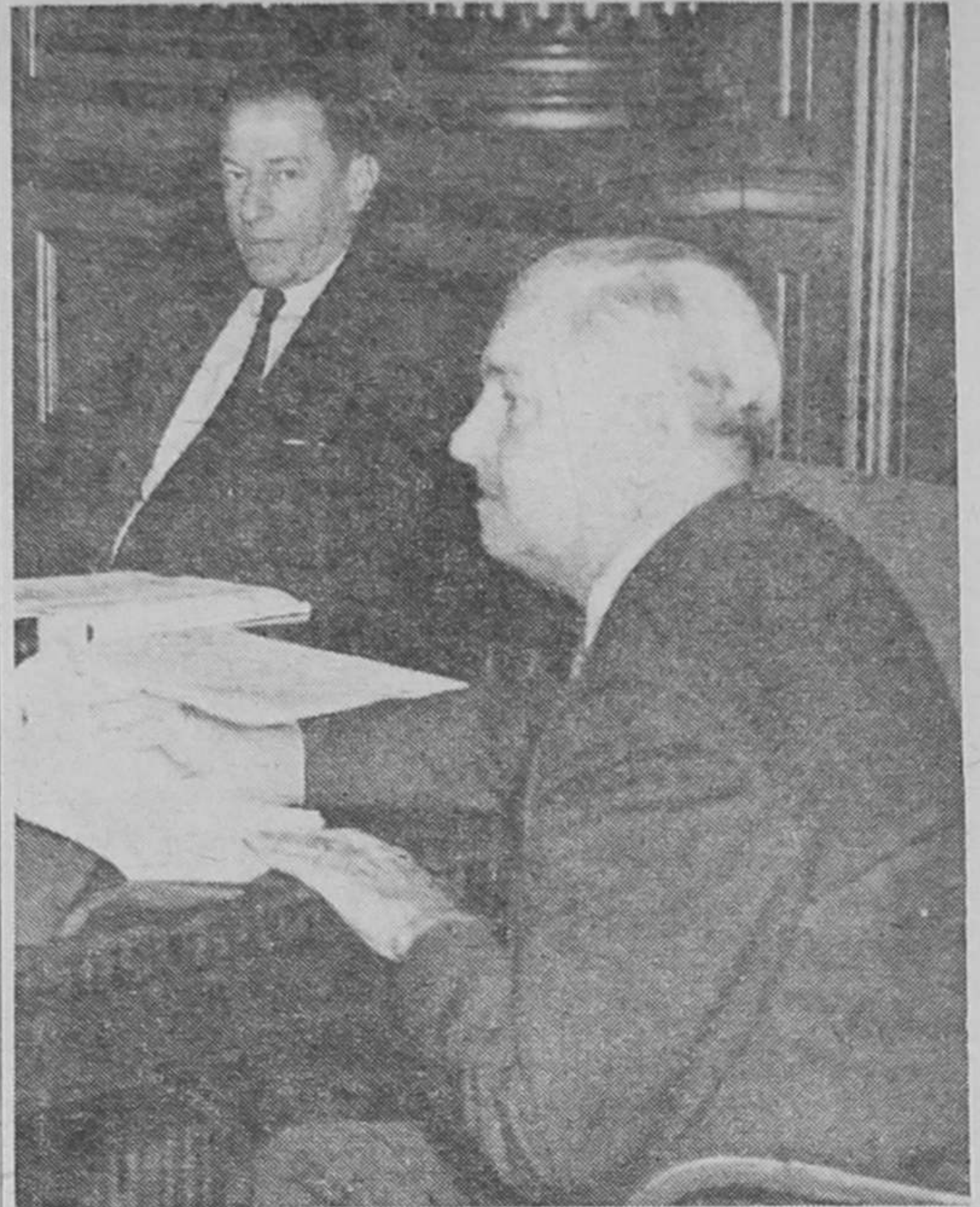
"It would have been contrary to elementary trade union solidarity to sacrifice their interests (those of workers unable to afford the plan) and their equity in the total collective bargaining package."

Bannon pointed out that the UAW had proposed to the Company that the choice between the Company's proposal and the Union's proposal be submitted to a vote of the Ford workers, to be conducted by an outside impartial agency, and that the Company had turned this proposition down.

UP TO COMPANY

The UAW Ford director listed nine instances in which the Company's proposal was deficient (see story at left).

"The agreement finally negotiated does not in any way deprive individual workers of the right to buy Ford stock when the stock is put on the market," Bannon said. "To buy or not to buy the stock is a matter of individual choice which every worker remains free to make for himself. In fact, the Union, at management's request, has given the Company a letter which leaves the way open for the stock plan to be made available to those workers who can afford it and who want to participate in it. The decision is up to the Company."



VICE-PRESIDENT Norman Matthews is shown testifying at a Labor Department Wage and Hour Division hearing in Washington. He called for incorporation of the principle of annual improvement factor in federal minimum salary standards for office and technical workers. Assistant Wage and Hour Administrator Weiss is in the background.

Norm Matthews Testifies At Wage-Hour Pay Hearing

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Norman Matthews, director of the UAW Office and Technical Workers Department, called upon the Wage and Hour Administrator "to establish the principle of the annual improvement factor in government regulations to automatically set minimum salary standards to avoid the necessity of prolonged hearings and delayed justice" in testimony at a Wage and Hour Division hearing here last month.

In asking elimination of "unrealistic salary floors," Matthews charged that "managements are hiding behind the current low salary criteria used in measuring the status between employes exempt or non-exempt from overtime and are depriving office and technical workers of work they would nor-

mally perform if the current loose regulations did not permit this army of employes who are exempt from overtime."

Adoption of the improvement factor proposal, Matthews said, would correct inequities resulting from the manner in which the law was amended in 1950 when a survey of 1946-47 salaries was used as a measurement to modify the law.

The hearing resulted from a petition to the Labor Department from UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Matthews.

Thomas Lazzio, president of UAW Local 300, representing more than 4,000 office and technical workers at Curtiss-Wright in Paterson, New Jersey, testified that the "current \$75 per week salary minimum exempting employes from overtime has become useless and, in fact, effectively eliminates from protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act white collar workers in all industries where labor unions do not have contracts."

Edward G. Wilms of the UAW Office and Technical Workers Department staff pointed out, "If we sincerely are concerned about our nation's plight in the scientific fields we should be bold enough to halt practices which have, in some measure, caused differentials in wage structures which prompt would-be engineers, chemists, etc., to frown upon scientific careers."

The UAW also petitioned for a change in minimum salaries from \$55 to \$100 per week for executives and from \$75 to \$125 a week for administrative and professional workers.

National Health Plan

OTTAWA, Canada (PAI)—The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor has added its voice to the demands of the TLC and CCL for implementation of a national health plan, making organized labor in Canada solid for such a program.

Stock Plan PIP Can Now R-I-P

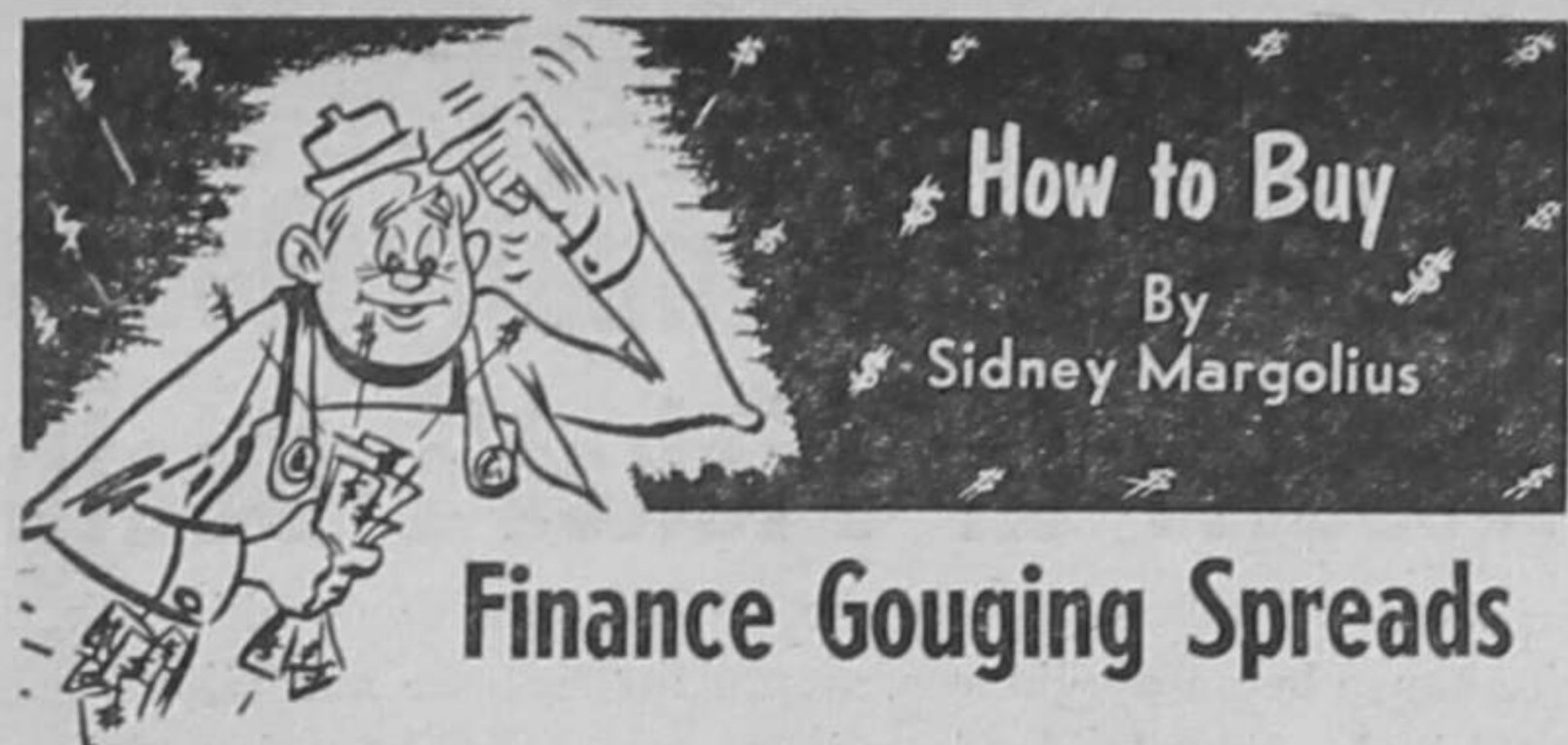


Last summer the Ford Motor Company tried to sell its stock plan to the UAW as a part of its "Partnership in Prosperity (PIP)" package. This month Ken Bannon, director of the Union's National Ford Department, listed nine of the reasons why the stock purchase plan quickly became a dead issue. They are:

1. In order to obtain the full benefit of the plan, a Ford worker would have had to be able to put aside 10 per cent of his pay regularly every week and to leave it undisturbed in the plan for five full years after the end of the year in which he put it aside. The workers with the heaviest financial obligations and the greatest family responsibilities—those who have the greatest need—are obviously unable to save anything out of their pay. They would have gotten nothing out of the plan. The great majority of those with lighter responsibilities probably would not have been able to put aside anything like 10 per cent of their pay on a regular basis, week by week. Even those who were able to save a smaller part of their pay could not be sure of being able to leave it in the plan for over five years.
2. Most Ford workers probably would not have been able to keep their savings in the plan long enough to get any substantial equity in the Company's contribution.
For example, suppose the plan had gone into effect and a worker put \$10 of his money into it in January, 1956. Three years later, at the end of January, 1959, his equity in the Company's matching \$5.00 would amount to exactly 2 1/4 per cent of \$5.00, or 13 1/2 cents, plus not quite a penny in interest.
If illness, or injury, or layoff, or some family emergency forced him to take out his money before the end of January, 1959, he would not be entitled to a single penny of the Company's contribution.
3. The Company's proposal provided that if a worker wanted to withdraw any of his savings, he would have to take out a full year's savings all at once. If he had saved \$400 in a year and needed \$50 in a hurry, he would have to withdraw the entire \$400. Thus, he would lose the entire \$200 matching Company contribution on this full year's savings.
4. Some workers who might have thought they had an equity in the Company's contribution would have discovered that they did not, after all. The Company's plan provided that a discharged worker would get back only his own money plus interest.
5. Once a worker agreed to put money into the plan, he would have been stuck for a full three months. The Company's proposal provided that a worker could not vary or suspend his rate of contributions to the plan within a quarter of a year—even if he went on short work weeks or was laid off or sick during the quarter.
6. The Company proposed the plan as part of a five-year contract. If the plan were terminated at the end of this five-year period, the worker would have gotten no matching Company dollars on the last three years of his savings because, by so terminating the plan, the Company would be free of its obligation to make contributions to match workers' savings.
7. The Company's proposal included one big loophole which it could have used to escape making any contributions at all. Ford reserved the right to discontinue its contributions "in the event of certain emergencies interfering with the normal course of business."
8. Under the Company's proposal, no Ford worker would have been sure of getting any real benefit out of the Company's contribution. Half the workers' deposits and all of the Company's contribution would have gone into Ford stock. Stocks can decline as well as rise in value. All the Company was willing to guarantee, in the event of a decline on the stock market, is that the worker would get back his own money plus the same interest he would have gotten if he had put his money into government bonds.
9. In addition, the stock purchase plan, which the Company wanted to charge off against the cost of the entire collective bargaining package, could have turned out to be a highly profitable operation for the Company. This would be the case if the Company used newly created stock for that purpose—as General Motors is doing for its salaried workers' stock purchase plan. Issuing such stock to the workers participating in the plan would actually cost the Company nothing, yet it would be able to charge off the value of such stock for tax purposes. Despite this possibility for the Company to make a profit out of the plan, it wanted the Ford workers to give up some of their legitimate demands in return for the plan.



"He thinks he has us buffaloed—they guns are just loaded with grease!"



How to Buy By Sidney Margolius Finance Gouging Spreads

You better be on guard yourself when you buy a car, appliance or home-improvement job on time payments. The public agencies like the Federal Trade Commission, FHA, state and voluntary agencies have not been able to get dealers and finance companies to voluntarily stop finance and other gouges.

The auto "price pack" (inflated finance and other charges) has become not merely a fringe evil, but the No. 1 problem in that industry, and the practice of charging excessive finance fees to make up for purported "discounts" is now even spreading to appliance dealers. And homeowners are still being gouged on home improvements even after all the publicity about repair rackets financed through FHA.

SOCK CUSTOMERS AT WILL

One reason why people get tricked is that they assume finance charges are interest and therefore regulated. In most states finance charges are not considered interest and are not regulated. A finance charge is simply the difference between the cash price of an article and the price on the installment plan, and in most states it can be anything the dealer wants to make it.

Right in the Federal Trade Commission's home ballpark of Washington, D. C., Mr. E. M. recently bought a used car for \$1,295. He was allowed \$325 for his old car and paid \$175 additional in cash. That left a balance of \$795 to be financed. Mr. M. did not get a copy of the contract, but only a payment book. When his wife saw the book, she began to suspect they were stung. Although the balance to be financed was only \$795 plus \$55 for insurance, the book indicated that the total balance to be paid to the Washington motor credit company that financed the car for the dealer, was \$1,299.69.

This meant the M.'s were being soaked a finance charge of \$499.69 (a true annual interest rate of 105 per cent). They did not get a copy of the contract itself until they had written several letters to the credit company and threatened to get a lawyer. Apparently Mr. M. never read the contract before he signed it, and since he didn't get a copy, just didn't realize the fantastic finance charge he had obligated himself for.

The Better Business Bureau in Washington told Mrs. M. there was nothing it could do since Mr. M. had signed the contract.

STATIC IN THE APPLIANCE FIELD

The practice of packing prices has been on the increase in this period of keen competition and discounts on cars. A Federal Reserve Board economist recently said the "pack" is the greatest single problem in the auto industry today. Many dealers now take back at least part of their discounts and over-allowances on trade-ins by exaggerating list prices of cars or optional equipment, or by billing fake charges such as additional handling fees, and by exorbitant finance charges in collaboration with finance companies.

The practice of padding finance fees now is spreading to electrical appliances. The trade magazine *Electrical Merchandising* reports that one large Chicago retailer frankly admits that he fixes the finance charge according to the selling price of the appliance.

A customer who insists on a 20 per cent discount on a \$300 washer is billed \$240 for the washer, \$20.50 for delivery and installation and \$50.40 for finance charge, for a total price of \$310.90. A customer who doesn't know that many stores nowadays do give honest discounts, and is willing to pay the full \$300 list price, gets charged only \$13.50 for financing, and pays a total of \$313.50.

This practice is becoming "an increasingly common method of combatting the price discount shopper," says *Electrical Merchandising*.

Despite FHA's promises to clean up the home-improvement racket, and the efforts the agency has made, homeowners are still being gouged. A Portland, Oregon, family recently got caught by the "model home" deal. A salesman for an aluminum shingle company promised its reshingled roof would be shown to builders and people needing roof repairs, and the family would get \$75 for each sale made as the result of using its home as a model. So the family agreed to have its roof reshingled at a cost of \$1,000. Since then, however, there hasn't been a sign of anyone showing the roof, and of course, no \$75 checks. The family is now paying off at the rate of \$32.27 a month for three years—a total of \$1,161 including interest.

HOW TO DEFEND YOURSELF

Government officials and voluntary agencies apparently are unable to halt the gouges. Know, too, that the laws protecting you when you go out to buy are both weak and inadequately enforced. At this time, you can rely only on yourself. Here's a simple four-point program of self-defense:

- Compare prices and estimates among several dealers.
- Borrow from the lower-cost, scrupulous sources like credit unions and commercial banks, and then buy with the cash in hand, rather than through dealers' finance companies.
- Read any contract before you sign. Have someone you trust go over it with you if you are uncertain. Only an unscrupulous dealer will insist you sign right away.
- Don't believe a salesman's verbal statements. Insist that any promises or claims be put in writing.

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New Book Reports Career of Joe Hill

Joe Hill, labor's martyred poet and composer, executed in Utah in 1915 on a trumped up murder charge, is the subject of a new book, "The Man Who Never Died," by Barrie Stavis.

The author spent nearly five years in research for the book and tells the story of Hill through Hill's own prison letters, many of which have never been published before.

"The American labor movement was built by men who were willing to sacrifice material gain, personal comforts, even their lives for its cause," commented UAW President Walter P. Reuther on the book. "Barrie Stavis has performed an important service by gathering facts about Joe Hill's life and death and putting them together in an exciting book."



STREETCARS WILL SOON be a thing of the past in Detroit. They are to be replaced by buses by the Detroit Street Railway system. If the DSR follows the UAW's plan, it will also institute reduced fares for pensioners during non-rush hours, thus providing cheaper, faster transportation for retired workers like these.

Flood of Letters Supports Proposal By UAW to Cut Retirees' Bus Fare

Hundreds of letters from individuals and organizations have been sent to UAW President Walter P. Reuther in the last few weeks announcing support of his suggestion that Detroit's old-age pensioners and retired workers be allowed to ride city buses at reduced fares during non-rush hours.

Reuther first announced his plan last November. It was widely publicized in the local press and on radio and television. Following this publicity and a detailed story in the December issue of *The United Automobile Worker*, letters congratulating Reuther on the idea and promising support began flooding his desk.

PLENTY OF BACKING

Among the larger groups which have endorsed the reduced bus fare plan are:

The Volunteers of America, Detroit Council of Churches, Salvation Army, Catholic Charities of Archdiocese of Detroit, Metropolitan Detroit Chapter, National Association of Social Workers, Franklin Settlement, The Presbyterian Village, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL-CIO), Teamsters Union (AFL-CIO), Amalgamated Clothing Workers (AFL-CIO), Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (independent), Detroit Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Alliance of Poles in America, and American-Polish Citizens Club.

(It has been pointed out that if the reduced fare proposal works

successfully in Detroit, it could easily be carried out in other cities, especially in those where the local transportation system is city-owned, as it is in Detroit.)

UNANIMOUS BACKING

William B. Fitzgerald, secretary of the DSR Commission, the policy-making body for Detroit's Department of Street Railway, has announced that the Commission had received, at last count, about 500 letters and post cards from retirees, local unions and support groups and individuals in support of the plan. There were no communications opposing the plan.

Ed Connor and Jim Lincoln, members of Detroit's Common Council, said they too had been flooded with letters urging all-

out support of this plan to help retired workers. Other members of the Common Council and Detroit's Mayor Albert E. Cobo have also received many letters on the same subject.

Last month, the Council passed a unanimous resolution, asking the DSR Commission to initiate the plan on a trial basis. Mayor Cobo has also indicated his support.

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, a tentative hearing date was being set up for later this month, at which time UAW and Wayne County CIO representatives will submit details of the plan to the three DSR Commissioners.

In his original proposal, Reuther pointed out that high transportation costs keep many elderly people at home while buses run half-empty during non-rush hours.

(In Detroit, a round-trip bus ride costs 40 cents per person, which is too much for those living on tight budgets.)

Mazey Protests

Benson Directive Trims Surplus Food Eligibles

UAW International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey has vigorously protested a recent directive issued by Ezra Taft Benson's Agriculture Department, which sharply restricts the distribution of surplus foods.

The Department now says only those on relief or those who receive certain other forms of public assistance may get surplus food. Retired workers, workers getting unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation or other forms of sick and accident benefits, those with servicemen's or veterans' allotments, pensions or disability allowances will no longer be eligible for surplus foods, despite the dire needs of such people.

Benson's action is in direct contradiction with President Eisenhower's farm message, in which he said that the disposal of our huge food surpluses is the main

problem which must be overcome to end the current farm recession.

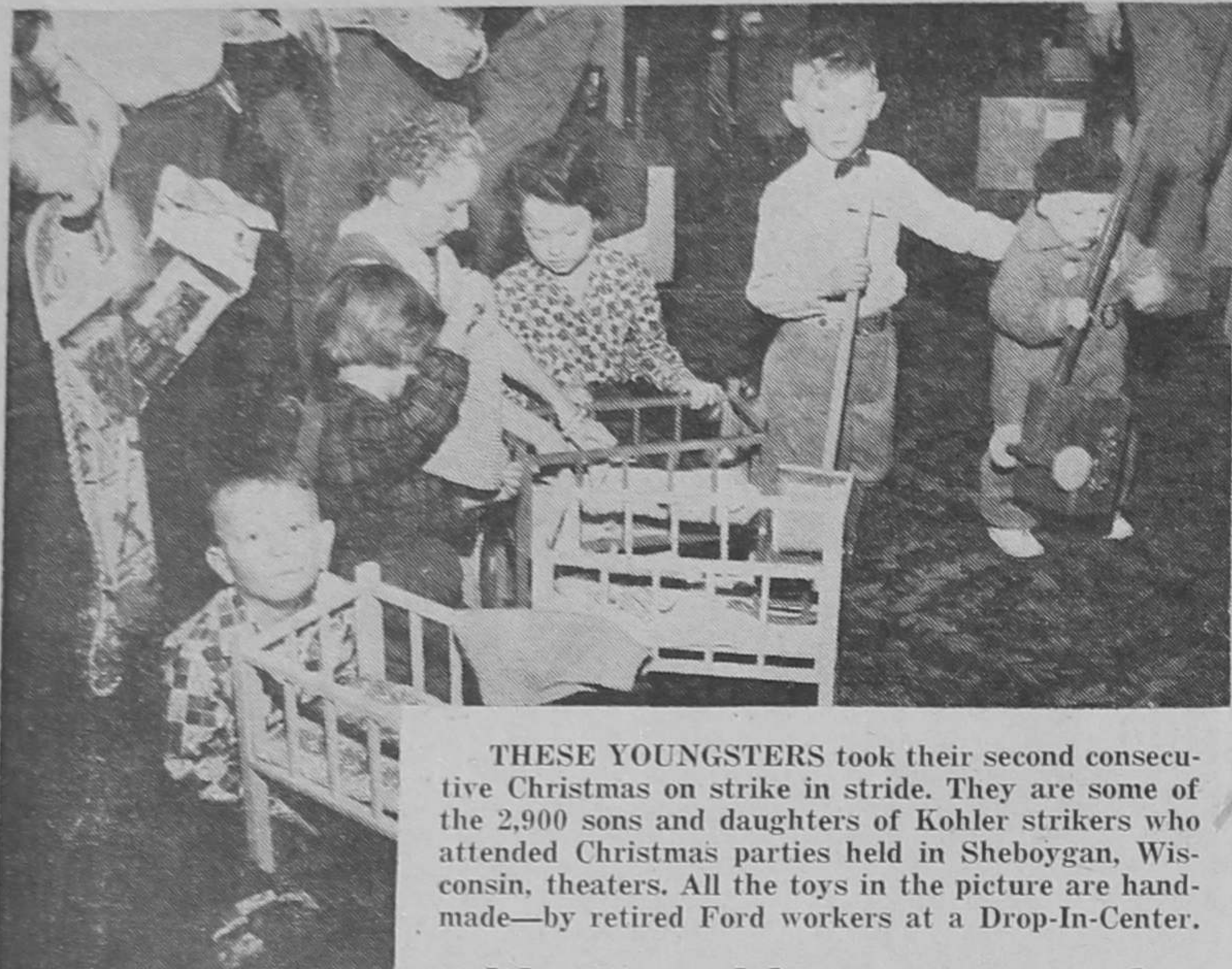
Benson has thus put the federal government into the awkward position of approving shipment of food to needy abroad while refusing distribution to the needy at home.

"It seems that the Department of Agriculture has little regard for . . . the problems of people," Mazey said. "It also has little concern about reducing the supply of surplus food," he continued.

"At a time when this country has over \$7½ billion of surplus food available, and at a time when . . . there are many Americans who cannot now afford an adequate diet, it is incomprehensible to us that Secretary of Agriculture Benson is taking measures to restrict the distribution of surplus food," Mazey stated.



"So you think YOU'VE had a trying day! Do you realize our TV set has been on the blink?!"



THESE YOUNGSTERS took their second consecutive Christmas on strike in stride. They are some of the 2,900 sons and daughters of Kohler strikers who attended Christmas parties held in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, theaters. All the toys in the picture are hand-made—by retired Ford workers at a Drop-In-Center.

UAW VEEPS NAME TWO NEW AIDES

Staff changes with respect to two vice-presidential administrative assistants were announced this month by Vice-President Leonard Woodcock and newly-elected Vice-President Pat Greathouse.

E. S. (Pat) Patterson, an administrative assistant to former Vice-President John W. Livingston at the time of the latter's resignation and for many years identified with the General Motors Department of the Union, becomes an administrative assistant to Woodcock. In that capacity he will continue his relationship with the General Motors Department, of which Woodcock is director.

Herschell Davis, administrative assistant to Woodcock since shortly after the 1955 UAW Convention, becomes an administrative assistant to Greathouse. Although his assignments in the future will be varied, his immediate assignment will be to follow through on the transfer of the Agricultural Implement Department from Woodcock's office to Greathouse's. Greathouse was formerly director of the Department until it was assigned to Woodcock after the latter's election to the vice-presidency at the 1955 convention.

The UAW Board at its January meeting also approved the appointment of Greathouse as director of the Borg-Warner, Houdaille-Hershey and McQuay-Norris Departments and the newly-formed Caterpillar Council.

Kohler's Cold Heart Repels Warm Good Will of Holidays

The warmth of holiday good cheer and the spirit of good will towards all men failed to melt the cold heart of Herbert V. Kohler, notorious president of Kohler of Kohler.

"If you are willing to do so, I am willing to meet you in face to face negotiations on Christmas Day in Sheboygan or any place of your choosing," Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, wired Kohler just before Christmas.

"While no moments in the year give me greater joy than Christmas with my wife and two daughters, I am willing to make this personal sacrifice if this means there is a chance to work out a contract which would be such a priceless Christmas gift to so many thousands of children of striking Kohler workers."

Even Scrooge was moved to recognize the necessity of dealing fairly with his employe during this season, but not Herbert V. Kohler. He rejected Reuther's offer to bargain.

President Reuther tried again on New Year's Eve, wiring Kohler: "If you will find in your heart the humanity to make a clean start in relations with your employes on the New Year by agreeing to arbitration, for our part we will be willing to do all in our power to foster a new era of good relations in your plant."

Once again, in a manner familiar to the UAW members who have been on strike

against Kohler for over 20 months, Kohler arrogantly refused to let an impartial arbitrator pass judgment on the issues.

Wouldn't Come Clean

WATERBURY, Connecticut—The Lux Clock Company here—it makes car clocks and airplane parts—wouldn't come clean despite its soapy name.

UAW organizers warned workers the Company would use "strike scare talk" instead of arguments before the NLRB election. Lux did just that, and the workers voted overwhelmingly for the UAW, Charles Kerrigan, Region 9A director, reported.

Westinghouse Responsibility

Beating by Company Goons Results in Picket's Death

Next time you look at one of those gleaming white Westinghouse home appliances, step a little closer and take a second look—there's blood on it . . . the blood of union pickets like Troy Tadloch who was beaten unmercifully until he died after being injured in front of the Westinghouse plant at Columbus, Ohio.

The newspapers said Tadloch died of "a heart attack." But his fellow strikers, members of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO), know better.

They know that Tadloch, age 27, with a wife and child and another on the way, was murdered by that giant of the electrical industry, the Westinghouse Corporation, IUE spokesmen assert. His crime was that of being on the picket line, one of 55,000 IUE members who have been on strike for three months.

Eye witnesses said Tadloch was beaten to a pulp by "deputies." These "deputies," according to Al Hartnett, IUE secretary-treasurer, are actually Company goons hired by Westinghouse, paid three dollars an hour and "deputized" to legalize whatever crimes they might commit on the picket line.

Company-inspired violence also has occurred at Mansfield, Ohio, Springfield, Massachusetts, and Buffalo, New York, to mention but a few of the strikebound Westinghouse plants, Hartnett points out.

FIRST FATALITY

Tadloch, the Union has noted, is the first picketline fatality in the history of the IUE.

Most of the trouble began when the Company issued what amounted to an open invitation to violence by sponsoring a "back-to-work" movement and by organizing goon squads. Management's scab herding has not, however, been crowned with much success.

"The Company obviously prefers violence to arbitration," Hartnett told newsmen. "It is apparently



TROY TADLOCH
Death by Westinghouse

more interested in union-busting than in a contract."

The man who must bear most of the blame for the Company's attitude is its president, Gwilym A. Price, IUE President James Carey told a meeting of mayors of 14 cities where Westinghouse plants are located.

The Union had accepted and the Company had turned down, Carey pointed out, a recommendation to arbitrate the dispute made by the governors of three states, a similar proposal made by ten U. S. Senators, and a suggestion that a fact-finding panel be established, made by Chief Federal Mediator Joseph Finnegan.

Who's Surprised?

CHICAGO (PAI)—Tests conducted in Chicago prove that you should never sell union leadership short.

Union shop stewards are outscoring foremen in nearly every test conducted by Management Engineers, Inc. The tests are based on leadership qualities, vocabulary, practical judgment, mathematics, etc. In some tests union officials came out as much as 36 per cent ahead of supervisors.

Herbie's Hide Dare Not Rub Competitor's Tub

When you can't sell your bathtubs, take them with you. That seems to be Herbert V. Kohler's answer to the growing boycott against his scab-made plumbing products.

A report from the Spartanburg, South Carolina, *Herald* recently reads as follows:

"Three complete bathrooms on the fourth floor of the Cleveland Hotel are being torn out by plumbers so that the president of Kohler Co. won't have to bathe in a competitor's tub.

"The Kohler Co., manufacturers of bathroom fixtures, are refurbishing the bathrooms with their own products.

"President Herbert K. Kohler is expected to occupy the three-room suite while visiting the city in connection with the construction of the new Kohler plant (a pottery only) near Camp Croft."



MASS ARRESTS OF PICKETS BY POLICE anxious to please the powerful Westinghouse Corporation are taking place daily in front of many Westinghouse plants. This photo shows arrest of IUE picket by East Springfield, Massachusetts, cops. Strike is now three months old. At Columbus, Ohio, plant, one striker died after being beaten by "deputies."

Revere Strikers Voted Full Support by Board

The UAW International Executive Board this month pledged its full support to the three striking Revere Locals, whose members have been on the picket lines for more than two months. The Board said the full resources of the International Union will be used to help the strikers gain a just settlement, and that continued all-out moral and financial assistance will be given to the striking Locals.

The Board acted after hearing a report on the Revere Copper and Brass Company strike and on the status of collective bargaining in the rest of the brass

industry by members of the UAW Copper and Brass Council, according to Region 9A Director Charles H. Kerrigan, director of the Council.

"In view of Revere's large profits," Kerrigan told newsmen, "it can easily afford to meet the pattern established in other companies in related industries. The Union regards Revere's refusal to do so as an act of bad faith."

Major contract issues still in dispute include wages, pensions and the guaranteed wage. More than 5,000 workers, members of Local 168, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Local 477, Chicago, and Local 174, Detroit, are on strike.