The United Automobile Worker

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New Auto Industry Layoffs Ahead; UAW Asks Improved Compensation

See Page Three

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First Checks Arrive Under Union-Won SUB Plan

See Page Two

Cold statistics don't tell the real story of unemployment. Unemployment means family plans which have to be dropped, skimpy meals, and sleepless nights, wondering, "How am I going to take care of my family?"

UAW Celebrates Twenty Years of Progress

See Pages Six and Seven

UAW Members Get 1st SUB Checks

Anthony Mannino, 29, got a place in history this June when, as nearly as anybody can tell, he became the first man ever to receive a Supplemental Unemployment Compensation check under the UAW-negotiated plan for mass industry.

Mannino, a member of UAW Local 7, was laid off May 4. A bit over a month later, he received an SUB check for $13.93. With his state unemployment benefit of $33, which started a week after he was laid off, it brought his week's income to $46.93, which is 65 per cent of his normal take-home pay of slightly over $72 for a 40-hour week.

An assembler in the Chrysler Jefferson-Kercheval plant in Detroit, Mannino makes $2.11 an hour. He and his wife, Nina, live with his parents.

"That SUB check isn't as big as future ones will be when the Union has a chance to build on the plan," he told reporters. "But when you're out of work, it looks like a thousand dollars."

Thousands of other workers covered by the Supplemental Unemployment Compensation plans negotiated by the UAW last year either are getting or will get SUB checks in the month ahead.

For each, it is income they would not have had if the Union had not cracked the industry front against providing workers with income security.

Anthony Mannino, 29-year-old laid-off assembler at a Chrysler plant in Detroit, and wife, Nina, receive historic SUB check. "It'll help," they agree.

MILLION COVERED

The Ford, General Motors and Chrysler plans negotiated by the UAW all went into effect in June along with scores of others. More than a million workers now enjoy some form of SUB protection.

Mannino's check was just the beginning of hundreds of thousands of SUB checks which UAW members will receive through the years unless and until industry learns how to stabilize employment.

Mannino's check, and hundreds like it, was financed by the nickel an hour which started going into SUB funds as of June 1, 1955. Most of the SUB funds were about a quarter full when the first payments out of them were made.

Under the plan, Mannino, with his less than five years' seniority, will get four checks for the full amount and a fifth for a less amount before he exhausts his eligibility. He'll start earning new credit weeks as soon as he is called back.

CHECK WILL HELP

His SUB check will help him and thousands like him over the economic hump until he is back on the job.

If there are layoffs next year, the SUB fund will be higher so Mannino and every seniority worker covered by the plans can count on even more help from SUB checks. Present SUB plans, of course, lay the base for more comprehensive plans ahead, just as the $100 pensions in 1949 and '50 laid the base for the present pensions of $250 and more.

States with more than 80 per cent of workers covered by the UAW-Ford and Chrysler plans and more than 70 per cent of GM's workers have now approved integrating SUB with state compensation. These states are: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. Only three states have taken unfavorable action—Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

The UAW is hopeful of obtaining favorable rulings in other states where substantial numbers of UAW members live and work. Where states have not approved integration, workers will be denied benefits until June 1, 1957 (in the cases of Ford, GM and Chrysler) when an alternate benefit plan will become effective.

On August 1, payments start from SUB plans covering UAW workers at John Deere and Peoria Caterpillar, September 1 is the effective date for Studebaker-Packard, International Harvester and Allis-Chalmers workers.

Just a little over a year ago, newspapers were calling the SUB plan "impossible." Already today the "impossible" is being converted into cash.

Industry Won't Join In Joint Job Quest

Representatives of the automobile companies have refused to join forces with mayors of automotive communities, the Governor of Michigan and the UAW to seek help in Washington to alleviate the current unemployment situation.

The companies made their position public at a meeting in Governor G. Mennen Williams' Detroit office of the "task force" which grew out of the meeting earlier in June of mayors whose communities are most seriously affected by auto unemployment. The earlier meeting was initiated by the UAW.

At the "task force" meeting, Governor Williams proposed that a group selected from among their number go to Washington to urge appropriate government agencies and officials to telescope defense contracts, revise defense contract policies, hasten public construction projects and take other measures that would help relieve unemployment and stabilize employment.

The company representatives said they would study specific proposals and use their influence individually on those they approved of but they would not join with the group in such an undertaking.

The UAW is represented on the "task force" by President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice-President Leonard Woodcock. Industry representatives attending the meeting were Harry Anderson, General Motors; John S. Bugas, Ford; John Leary, Chrysler, and Edward Cushman, American Motors.

President Reuther reminded the industry representatives that when there was a problem of material shortages, the industry was glad to cooperate with the UAW and with the Governor to get Washington to act to relieve that situation.

When they still refused to cooperate to help on the unemployment situation, Reuther said:

"The question here is whether we can cooperate to meet a problem of human need with the same responsibility and vigor as we did to meet an industrial problem when we had material shortages.

"The answer appears to be that the only time the automobile in-

(Continued on page 8)

OPERATION "TASK FORCE"—Committee chosen by recent conference of mayors and UAW officials which met in Detroit to discuss increasing unemployment in auto industry production centers and ways and means to combat it. Left to right: Mayor Albert Zak, Hamtramck, Michigan; Mayor Frank Zeidler, Milwaukee; Mayor Ollie Czelusta, Toledo; Mayor George Algoe, Flint; UAW President Walter P. Reuther; Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan; Mayor William E. Steiner, Muskegon, Michigan; UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, and UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock. Mayors of South Bend, Indiana, Detroit, Lansing and Pontiac, Michigan, who were absent when the picture was taken, are also members of the 'task force.'

Reuther Hits Unions Which Slow Merger

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The merger of the AFL and CIO last December laid the foundation for a united labor movement, but "we must use the tools" it provides to build an effective and socially constructive force in American life.

So President Walter P. Reuther told the Michigan State CIO Council Convention here last month. President Reuther's address was in part a report on the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting held earlier in June. (See additional CIO Council convention story on page 4.)

He touched primarily on three subjects: Organizing the unorganized, jurisdictional problems and ethical practices.

ORGANIZING

The first real step toward the tremendous job of organizing the unorganized was taken at this last Executive Council meeting, the UAW president said.

The Council announced an all-out organizing campaign in the textile industry, to be backed up with all the staff and funds necessary. No real step in the direction of organizing the unorganized had been taken up until now, Reuther said, because of "the knotty problem of jurisdictional controversy."

"Somehow, within the united labor movement, we have to and we can find the good will and *good sense to solve this problem*," he declared.

JURISDICTION

Elaborating on other aspects of the jurisdictional problem, Reuther was sharply critical of the Building Trades Councils, locally and nationally, for their attitude toward the united organization's Industrial Union Department and attempts to block mergers of state and county central bodies.

"Jurisdiction is not an argument between the Industrial Union Department and the Building Trades Department, and the way to solve the problem is not to go out and block the merger of state and county councils," Reuther said.

"The Executive Council told them very clearly that they aren't going to work anything out by ultimatums. The Council told them: 'Withdraw your ultimatums and we'll work out the problems. We won't work them out with ultimatums on the table'."

The UAW president also spoke out vigorously against the recent violence in Flint, Michigan, in a jurisdictional dispute between riggers and millwrights. (See story on Page 9).

ETHICAL PRACTICES

Reuther noted with satisfaction that the Executive Council at its June meeting had given the Ethical Practices Committee the "tools with which to work"—a staff and funds.

"This is a task," he said, "that has to be taken on without fear or favor. We must have the courage to take on the leaders, not just of small unions, but of the biggest unions if the facts show they are corrupt.

"The record shows that the most corrupt labor leaders are in unholy alliance with the most reactionary politicians — because they are both against the best interests of the worker and his family," he asserted.

"We must drive out of the labor movement every racketeer and every corrupt labor leader."

Auto Industry Layoffs to Increase; No Relief Due Before Model Change

There is no immediate relief in sight for the unemployment problems in the automobile and agricultural implement industries.

Unemployment in the automobile and related fields is expected to get progressively more severe until the model changeover call-back late this summer.

Auto makers have cut production schedules for the July-August-September quarter well below the level for the quarter just past. Layoffs are getting heavier in the agricultural implement field.

According to the U. S. Department of Labor statistics, 210,000 men and women are now laid off in the automobile industry alone. The total unemployment in Michigan, as hard hit as any state, stood at 207,000 as of May 15, the latest "official" figure. Heavy layoffs in the auto industry since then have increased this total by many thousands although the Michigan Employment Security Commission figures for June will not be computed until July.

Estimates of the total number of Michigan workers likely to be idled before the call-backs start run up to 300,000.

The four-day week continues to mask the real seriousness of the situation. President Walter Reuther and other UAW officials have repeatedly charged that the short work week spreads the burden of unemployment on the backs of the workers and provides a convenient prop for the Republican myth of prosperity in this election year.

Industry is showing little concern for the effects of unemployment and reduced short-work-week pay checks on workers. Industry spokesmen unanimously turned down an invitation from the UAW last May to hold a joint conference to seek ways of easing the situation.

814,000 CARS UNSOLD

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, car dealers still had 814,000 unsold cars on hand, more than a 40-day supply. Credit which skyrocketed during last year's fierce competitive race has risen to near the $15 billion mark, although motorists are still showing a tendency to get their present cars paid for before buying the next one.

Despite frantic efforts on the part of many newspapers to make the problem of joblessness seem small, some have reluctantly reported an increase in repossessions and foreclosures. In addition, there appears to be a concerted effort to make the public believe that Eisenhower is in good health, so all must be well.

On June 17, the *Detroit Free Press* carried the following headline on its business page:

"Detroit unemployment a month ago totaled 133,000." It has risen considerably since then.

The situation is alarming in many cities. In the General Motors stronghold of Flint, Michigan, the MESC had to hire 37 more people to handle the unemployment compensation load. *The Wall Street Journal* reported nearly 8,000 workers were laid off in Flint in recent weeks. This, the *Journal* said, brought the total unemployment there to 13,000, nearly one out of every 10 workers. (CIO officials estimate Flint's current unemployment is more than 16,000.)

INDIANA HIT, TOO

Anderson, Indiana, with both Chrysler and GM plants, has 14 per cent of its 38,000 workers out of jobs. Nearby Muncie has been hit almost as hard.

The farm implement center of Quad-Cities, four cities grouped together in Iowa and Illinois, now has 5,000 unemployed.

International Harvester, biggest in the field, announced layoffs of 2,380 last month. These hit in five Illinois towns and in Louisville, Kentucky.

Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Toledo and a score of other cities where automotive or parts manufacturers are big employers are facing grim summers.

LAYOFFS IN AKRON

Workers in other industries which supply the auto industry are beginning to run into difficulties, too. Akron, which had a wave of layoffs when tire inventories reached huge proportions, is bracing itself for more layoffs until automobile production starts rolling again.

Steel, not yet gripped by layoffs, has had a considerable reduction in overtime, and there is every indication that the level of production was maintained to build up inventories against the possibility of a strike.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE against unemployment is higher unemployment compensation benefits paid for a long enough period, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, back to camera, tells Detroit's City Council. The Council voted unanimously to ask the State Legislature to increase the size and duration of benefits, one of many Michigan cities to take such action.

Reuther Explodes 3 GOP Myths In Testimony on Improving UC

LANSING, Michigan — Michigan Republican legislators stopped short and took another look at proposals to improve the state's Unemployment Compensation law after UAW President Walter P. Reuther spread the current unemployment problem before the legislature's House Labor Committee and blasted out of the water three Republican-sponsored myths about Michigan Unemployment Compensation.

Governor G. Mennen Williams had called the legislature into special session to increase the amount and extend the duration of unemployment compensation benefits. It looked, however, as though the Republican lawmakers were going to brush aside the Governor's proposals and adjourn the special session without taking any action.

They complacently pointed to the myths which the UAW president exploded:

1. **The myth that Michigan's** Unemployment Compensation law is already the most liberal in the country;

2. **The myth that the Governor's** proposals would drain the Unemployment Compensation Reserve Fund;

3. **The myth that new defense** contracts for Michigan will give immediate and substantial relief to unemployment.

The first myth is based on Michigan's relatively high maximum benefit, which pays an unemployed worker who averages more than $100 weekly when working and who has four or more dependents, $54 a week in unemployment compensation. However, Reuther pointed out to the Committee, less than four per cent of the state's workers are eligible for the maximum benefit.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the U. S. Department of Labor shows that with respect to maximum primary benefits, Michigan ranks not first but fifty-first among the jurisdictions (the 48 states plus Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia).

"What's more important, Labor Department statistics show, with respect to the amount of benefit in relation to the wage of the unemployed persons, Michigan ranks twenty-third. In other words, 22 other states do it better than we do it.

"And furthermore, even on the maximum benefit, Michigan is outranked by Massachusetts because there an unemployed worker, if he has enough dependents, can get 100 per cent of his regular wage."

Governor Williams' proposals to increase benefits and extend duration can be provided within the framework of the existing system, Reuther told the Committee, exploding the second myth—that the proposed changes would exhaust the fund.

"There is now roughly $345,000,000 in the fund," he said. "Without any replenishment of the fund, it would take three years to exhaust it if the Governor's proposals were put into effect.

"However, under the law, the fund would be replenished, and in 1955 the amount paid into the fund amounted to $54,000,000 on the basis of 0.9 per cent of the tax base. That is one-fifth of the tax paid by employers when the law went into effect. The Governor's proposals could be put on a sound basis with less than one-half the original tax rate.

"The original purpose of the law," he continued, "was to provide relief to workers and their families when unemployed through no fault of their own and to cushion the effect of unemployment on the rest of the economy by preventing the compounding of the negative factors which unemployment puts in motion. What has happened is that we have gotten away from that original purpose in order to provide tax relief for the employers."

Reuther warned the Committee members against expecting any substantial and immediate relief from defense contracts.

"There will be no overnight relief from the $100,000,000 in defense contracts allocated to Michigan," he stated. "This would not give employment to three per cent of those presently unemployed.

"People are misled about the extent of relief defense work will provide and about the importance of the designation of cities as critical areas. During the first three months of this year, out of $4½ billions of new defense contracts, only $876,000, less than 0.03 per cent, went into critical areas."

Defense work can help if existing defense contracts are telescoped to provide more jobs immediately, and if some defense contract policies are revised, he said.

The UAW president pointed out to the Republican majority on the Committee that President Eisenhower favored increased benefits and extension of duration of unemployment compensation.

"When the law went into effect in Michigan, the benefits provided amounted to 50 per cent of the regular wages," he said. "Today they amount to less than a third."

"President Eisenhower recognized the same basic shortcomings in the present benefits as Governor Williams does. He has proposed that benefits be increase to provide at least 50 per cent of the worker's regular earnings. In order to achieve that goal, you would have to come within two or three percentage points of the Governor's proposal of 65 per cent of the individual's wage or a maximum of 66⅔ per cent of the state average weekly wage."

With regard to duration of benefits, Reuther said:

"If the principle of unemployment compensation is economically sound, socially desirable and morally right, it is no less so at the end of 26 weeks, if the worker is still unemployed, than it was at the beginning of his unemployment. We need 39 weeks' duration to get us past the model change."

Legislature Delays

The Michigan State Legislature recessed its special session last month until July 17 without taking action on proposals to increase benefits and duration of Michigan unemployment compensation to meet the unemployment crisis in the state.

"The failure of the legislature to face up to the current crisis is a cruel blow to the thousands of Michigan workers who are out of work, including thousands who have or will in the near future exhaust even the current inadequate unemployment compensation benefits," commented UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

"The question before the people of Michigan is whether the cost of providing needed relief for currently unemployed workers is going to be met through tax on the payrolls of the large corporations for increased unemployment compensation or through increased tax on small businessmen and home owners to cover the increasing load on local welfare programs.

"Even if the most optimistic industry predictions come true and employment is going to begin to increase—as we hope it will, although all the facts seem to point to the opposite direction—the emergency nature of the present situation is no less severe for those currently unemployed who have exhausted or are about to exhaust unemployment benefits."

UAW Honors Frank Murphy

The late Frank Murphy was honored last month by the UAW with a posthumous "Human Rights Award" citation, which was accepted by his brother, George Murphy, a Detroit judge, at a luncheon in Detroit during UAW Twentieth Anniversary Week. Murphy, a former mayor of Detroit, governor of Michigan and U. S. Supreme Court justice, aided the cause of Michigan's struggling auto workers during the UAW's early days.

For further details on "Human Rights Day" and three other award recipients, see pages six and seven.

Pyle, Humphrey State GOP Attitude

Suffering Is 'Joy'; Unemployment, 'Refreshing Pause'

PEOPLE across America are still angry over the approach of Eisenhower Administration spokesmen to the unemployment problem in the automobile industry.

Howard Pyle, deputy assistant to the President, brought amazed and anguished expressions of protest when newspapers reported he "smilingly" told a group of Republican women in Detroit, "The right to suffer is one of the 'joys' of a free economy, just as the right to prosper is."

Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, regarded by many as the most influential member of the Eisenhower Cabinet, topped that a few days later by referring to the current downturn in many segments of the nation's economy as a "refreshing pause."

Humphrey produced these Coca-Cola economics in testifying before a Congressional subcommittee: "It is just as well to hesitate a little," he said of the current situation in the automobile industry. "Conditions are now proceeding in a very satisfactory manner."

Humphrey's remarks followed a telegram which UAW President Walter P. Reuther sent to President Eisenhower immediately after Pyle's talk in Detroit.

Reuther told the President, "UAW members who are laid off find it difficult to smile at remarks terming the 'right to suffer' a 'joy' regardless of how facetiously such a statement might have been meant. It understandably recalls to them another Presidential spokesman (Defense Secretary Charles Wilson) who two years ago compared laid-off workers here to bird dogs and kennel dogs.

"To workers who desperately are trying to find ways and means to feed and clothe their families, this kind of callous facetiousness is, to say the least, in gross poor taste.

"It is a serious disappointment to find a spokesman for your Administration who still subscribes to the antiquated and socially irresponsible theory of the Hoover depression that the right to suffer and the right to experience the hardships of unemployment is a basic human right."

Senator Patrick McNamara (D., Michigan) took a swing in the Senate at the Administration for its "cold-blooded attitude toward human problems."

Clearly irked over Humphrey's statement, McNamara said, "I am doubtful that the more than 220,000 unemployed workers in my state of Michigan are enjoying this 'refreshing pause' or the long 'hesitation' in receiving pay checks."

At press time, Pyle had issued a public apology for his remarks, but Humphrey was still standing pat.

Meanwhile letters and telegrams of protest against the remarks of both Administration spokesmen still are pouring into Washington.

Elephant Boy

Four UAW Locals Reach Agreement With John Deere

Agreement was reached to end a strike by four UAW local unions against the John Deere Company over production standards last month, Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department, reports.

The Union won 10 per cent raises on 50 per cent of the questioned standards and five per cent on half of the others with the right to juggle the money won to cover other jobs. Deere and the Union agreed to meet to try to work out alternate methods of settling production standard disputes but the Union retains its right to strike over such issues.

The Company also agreed to reinstate old check charts in the foundries.

The terms were ratified by the members of Locals 79, 81 and 865 in Quad-Cities and Local 450, Des Moines, Iowa. The strike lasted 134 days.

Norman Matthews Hurt in Auto Crash

UAW Vice-President Norman Matthews and his wife were injured in an automobile accident near Detroit shortly before the UAW's 20th anniversary banquet in South Bend. Both started their observance of the celebration in hospital beds, although neither was seriously injured.

Three UAW Officers Score GOP Leaders, Auto Industry

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—"The tragedy of the Republican Party is that whenever Eisenhower is right, the Republicans gang up against him, and when he's wrong, they stand solidly behind him," UAW President Reuther said in his speech to the Michigan State CIO convention here last month.

"Unfortunately," he said, "Ike is wrong more often than he's right, but on those occasions when he is right—like improvements in unemployment compensation legislation and on the foreign aid bill now before the Congress—the Republicans line up against him.

"But when he opposes adequate minimum wage legislation and improved Social Security legislation, or when he favors tidelands oil, the Republicans march shoulder to shoulder with him down the wrong road."

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey told the CIO Convention delegates that Republican leaders are resorting to lies in an effort to drive a wedge between the leadership and rank-and-file of organized labor.

POLITICAL MOTIVES

In a blast at the Dixiecrats, Mazey declared, "We should drive them out so that we can realign our parties. Let the Dixiecrats join the Republican Party."

Earlier, UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock had told the state CIO Convention that "the auto industry is playing politics with the scheduling of production. With 205,000 auto workers already laid off, further cuts in production are being planned for the next quarter.

WORKERS REMEMBER

"But record production is being scheduled for the last quarter of the year, so that the Saturday before the election everyone will be working overtime," he said.

Workers will not forget in November about the unemployment of the spring and summer, the UAW vice-president concluded.

Feikens, Take Note

Survey Shows UAW Members Want Their Union in Politics

Members of the UAW are predominantly Democrats, they want their Union to participate in politics, and they trust labor recommendations on candidates more than voting recommendations of any other group. Moreover, they distrust recommendations of business groups and newspapers much more than those from other sources.

Those are the findings of three Wayne University researchers—Dr. Arthur Kornhauser, Dr. Albert J. Mayer, and Dr. Harold L. Sheppard—which have been published in book form under the title, "When Labor Votes."

The findings of the Wayne University professors thoroughly refute the charges often made by anti-labor spokesmen like John Feikens, chairman of Michigan Republican Party, who, with Arthur Summerfield, instigated a law suit against the UAW over its political action. The suit was thrown out of federal court in Detroit but has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Wayne research team's survey was made possible through a grant from the UAW which specified that the source of the funds wasn't to be made known until after the survey so answers would not be influenced.

In making the grant, the UAW specified that its purpose was "to contribute to better understanding, and thus to improve functioning, of our democratic political system as an instrument for meeting the needs and fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of Americans in all walks of life."

A sample of 1,499 names were taken from UAW membership lists and of a potential of 1,169 interviews, 828 individuals were interviewed just prior to the 1952 presidential election. A total of 351 of the 828 were interviewed again after the election.

The survey found that 78 per cent favored labor unions working for the election of Democrat Adlai Stevenson and that 55 per cent stated they would like to see labor have more to say about things the government does that are important to workers. Only 14 per cent thought labor should have less to say.

Copies of "When Labor Votes" are available from the UAW Education Department, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan, at $2 each.

UAW MEMBER GEORGE EDWARDS (at right) is sworn in as a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court by Chief Justice John R. Dethmers. Edwards was named to the post by Governor Williams to fill a vacancy and will run for election next November. He was a UAW organizer during the Flint sitdown strikes and is still a member of West Side Local 174 in Detroit. At the time of his appointment, he was a Wayne County Circuit Court judge.

Unemployment Rises —But Stockholders Still Clip Coupons!

WASHINGTON — The automobile industry, despite steadily increasing unemployment among its workers, paid stockholders about 50 per cent more in dividends during the first five months of 1956 than in the comparable 1955 period, according to the Commerce Department.

All corporations which make public reports of their dividend payments distributed $3.7 billion during the five months, an increase of 15 per cent over last year, the Department report said.

Manufacturing firms led the parade, paying their stockholders 20 per cent more than in 1955 with the total rising to $1.8 billion from 1955's $1.5 billion. The increase among non-manufacturing industries was about 10 per cent.

THIS "MILE LONG" PETITION, signed by 5,000 members of UAW Local 148 at the Douglas Aircraft plant in Long Beach, California, requesting additional defense work, went recently to President Eisenhower, top defense officials and several California Congressmen, including both Senators. Heading the Local 148 team sending the wire were Gerry Bales, shop chairman (foreground); Bob Spier, Local 148 president; Len Hampton, chief steward; and Dale Smith, chief steward.

THE UAW National GM Committee posed for the cameraman at the GM Conference in Detroit. Left to right, seated: Edmund Mikula, Local 333, Oakland, California; Bob Thomas, Local 668, Saginaw, Michigan; Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, GM Department director; Secretary Ralph Drumm, Local 157, GM Styling Unit, Detroit; standing: William Horner, Local 664, Tarrytown, New York; Manny Tabachnick, Local 424, Buffalo, New York; Sam Seirmarco, Local 598, Flint, Michigan; Howard Smith, Local 653, Pontiac, Michigan; E. J. Moran, assistant director GM Department; Chairman George Bannister, Local 662, Anderson, Indiana; and E. S. (Pat) Patterson, administrative assistant to Vice-President Woodcock. Emil Talley, Local 93, Kansas City, Missouri, was absent when the photo was taken.

'Hidden Unemployment' Hit By GM Council; Full Pay, Shorter Hours Goal in '58

Delegates representing UAW workers in 119 General Motors bargaining units unanimously adopted a resolution at the UAW General Motors Conference demanding "a full 40-hour week" during the term of the present contract and directing the International Union to make "a substantial reduction in the work week with maintenance of a full 40 hours' pay" a major demand in negotiations with GM in 1958.

"The delegates emphatically reindorsed the UAW principle that the cure for unemployment is not and cannot be a 'short work week' which is accompanied by a resultant drastic reduction in purchasing power," UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the GM Department, said in a statement following the Conference in Detroit.

GM OFF BASE

"The current plight of workers in the auto industry is the result of economic blunders of policy-making executives who now are attempting to force the GM worker, who had little or no share in the soaring profits of recent years, to share the economic letdown which is not of his making," Woodcock said.

"The current 'short-work weeks' merely hide layoffs and spread the hardships of unemployment. This hiding of unemployment is a device to try to get the Eisenhower Administration off an economic spot in this election year. The workers justly feel they have earned a short work week with a full forty-hours' pay, not part-time starvation."

Conference delegates also heard a detailed report on the operation of the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit plan which went into operation June 1 from E. J. Moran, assistant director of the GM Department, and a report on organizing from AFL-CIO Organizing Director John W. Livingston, former UAW vice-president and director of the GM Department.

REORGANIZATION PLANNED

A proposed revision of UAW General Motors Sub-Councils on a functional basis instead of the present geographical council setup was outlined by Vice-President Woodcock in his report and approved in principle by the delegates. Under the plan, all Chevrolet assembly plants will be in one sub-council, all Fisher assembly plants in another; forge and foundry plants in another, accessory plants in another, etc.

The GM Department was directed to work with the National Committee to finalize the proposal along with other guideposts concerning the change. Under the plan, which also would include a sub-council representing GM skilled tradesmen, each sub-council would elect a member to the National Negotiating Committee.

A GM Council Conference will be called in January, 1957, to act on the new sub-council setup.

"The GM Department was directed to work with the National Committee to finalize the proposal along with other guideposts concerning the change. Under the plan, which also would include a sub-council representing GM skilled tradesmen, each sub-council would elect a member to the National Negotiating Committee."

A GM Council Conference will be called in January, 1957, to act on the new sub-council setup.

Pay Hike of 7 Cents or More Goes to Million UAW Members

UAW members in Ford and General Motors plants received a wage increase last month of at least six cents an hour when the annual improvement factor negotiated by the Union last year went into effect.

They also received another penny an hour under the cost-of-living escalator clause because of a rise in the government's consumer price index.

Chrysler workers, who received last year's improvement factor later than GM or Ford workers because of a later contract expiration date, received their 1956 improvement factor increase two months before GM or Ford employes. They, too, gained an extra penny last month under the cost-of-living clause.

The annual improvement factor calls for a yearly wage increase of at least six cents an hour, or 2½ per cent of the basic wage, whichever is greater.

The same clauses in UAW contracts with many other employers will net the same increases for workers covered. In all, more than a million UAW members will receive a wage boost of seven cents an hour or more.

At the time the new consumer price index figure was announced, the Union released a statement to the press which said, in part:

"The increase in the cost of living . . . will impose an added penalty on the 2½ million workers now suffering from unemployment in our country.

"Although the new index figure will result in a one-cent rise in the cost-of-living allowance paid to UAW members under the Union's escalator agreements with many employers, this represents no real wage gain, since the extra penny in the pay envelope will disappear in meeting increased living costs.

"This penny is in contrast to the genuine improvement in the standard of living of most UAW members which results from the application of the annual improvement factor. This will add six cents an hour, or 2½ per cent of wages, whichever is larger, to the hourly pay and the buying power of well over a million UAW members, under the terms of contracts negotiated last year.

"UAW members will thus receive a total wage increase of at least seven cents an hour, of which six cents represent a real wage gain.

"It is more than disturbing, however, that the cost of living is still creeping upwards, at a time of substantial unemployment in the auto industry and many other industries. Perhaps Mr. Howard Pyle will now say that American workers not only have the right to suffer unemployment, but the right to pay higher prices while suffering."

Education, PAC Departments Name Assistant Directors

Two new staff appointments were announced recently.

UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton announced the appointment of Ralph Showalter as an assistant director. Ed Coffey is the Department's other assistant director.

Roy Reuther, UAW Political Action Co-ordinator, announced the appointment of Bill Dodds as an assistant director of the Political Action Department, also giving that Department two assistant directors. The other is Ed Purdy. Dodds has been education-PAC director for Region 10.

"I'd certainly like to know who's responsible for this sudden increase in your withholding!"

Still a Stinkin' Wage

LINCOLN, Nebraska (PAI)—The Department of Labor has won a decision from the Federal Court of Appeals at St. Louis, holding that construction workers and clerical employes of contracting firms, whose specialty is municipal water and sewer systems, are entitled to the benefits of the Federal Wage Hour Law. The decision, affecting the Chambers Construction Company here, provides a minimum wage of $1 an hour and time and a half for overtime.

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LEONARD WOODCOCK, PAT GREATHOUSE
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UAW Reps Going to School

All roads lead to Sand Lake in Michigan's Irish Hills, scenic location of the Sixth Annual Competitive Shop Staff Institute, as this issue of The United Automobile Worker goes to press. At least, they do for staff members of the various departments under UAW Vice-President Richard T. Gosser during the week of June 16 through June 22, 1956.

Some 85 International Representatives from the Competitive Shop, Skilled Trades, Die-Cast, Auto-Lite, Dana-Spicer and Doehler-Jarvis Departments are scheduled to attend the week-long institute at Sand Lake, home of the Local 12 Children's Summer Camp. They'll receive a concentrated refresher course on the latest organizational techniques, current economic and political issues, preparation of better leaflets and handbills, improved house-calling techniques, and the latest information on recent NLRB and court decisions affecting labor organization.

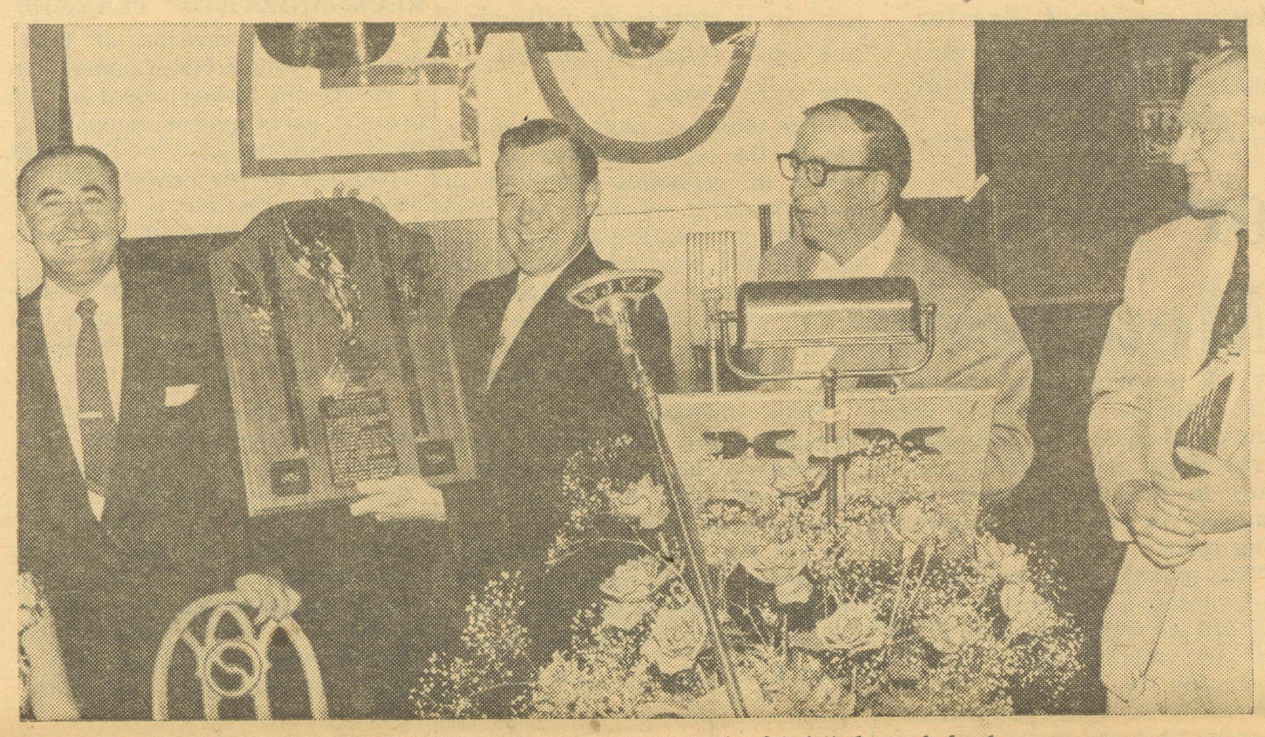
Among those who will give the staff members the latest information on the above topics are the six top UAW officers, representatives of the Education, Legal, Research and Political Action Departments, as well as the assistants of Gosser.

A recent UAW compilation of results of NLRB-conducted representation elections shows the Union has a winning percentage 10 per cent higher than the current national average for all unions.

Covering the period from January 1, 1955, through April 30, 1956, the Gosser report shows that the UAW participated in 391 elections. Of these, it won 288 for a victory percentage of 73.65. During the first three months of 1956, according to NLRB figures, the winning percentage for all unions was 64 per cent, as compared to a national average for 1955 of 66 per cent.

"Despite the greater success of the UAW's organizing efforts in comparison with other unions," commented Gosser, "we are not satisfied with our progress. We shall strive to improve our methods both at our Staff School and throughout the year."

THE UAW'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY WEEK celebration gets underway at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. Many of the 650 present recalled the Union's first convention in South Bend 20 years ago. Then, the UAW represented some 27,000 workers. Now it is the world's largest free industrial union with over 1,500,000 members.



A PRESENT FOR THE PRESIDENT—One of the highlights of the banquet commemorating the UAW's 20 years of progress came when Vice-President Richard T. Gosser presented a plaque to President Walter P. Reuther on behalf of the UAW International officers and board members. From left: Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Reuther and Gosser, and the banquet host, Ray Berndt, director of UAW Region 3.

UAW Celebrate

All over America, the UAW held an anniversary celebration last month as the Union marked the 20th Anniversary of its founding.

Local unions and regional offices held UAW birthday party events which many shared with their communities. Solidarity House buzzed with activity for the entire anniversary week.

UAW officers and local union leaders opened the week with a banquet in South Bend, Indiana, where 20 years ago, the Union elected its first officers and adopted its own Constitution.

A RETURN TRIP FOR UAW'S FOUNDERS

For many present, the banquet was a kind of homecoming. The Studebaker and Bendix Locals, who supplied more than half of the 214 delegates to that first convention, were represented by many of the same people. More than 40 of those original delegates, including UAW President Walter P. Reuther, were on hand.

The contrasts were startling. Twenty years ago, the delegates represented at best, 27,000 workers. Many had been fired for union activity. Seniority and grievance procedures were almost non-existent in the shops back home. Workers were driven until they could not stand the pace. Then they were fired to make way for newer, fresher hands.

Many recalled old dreams as they relived the UAW's history—how it grew to be the world's biggest Union with one and a half million members, and grew to be the world's best Union with contracts providing the highest standard of living and the greatest degree of security ever achieved by any group of industrial workers anywhere.

Adolph Germer, assigned by the CIO to Detroit in the early days, relived much of the struggle, remembered the times it seemed like most of the world was determined to keep auto workers from having their own union.

"You have exceeded even my dreams," Germer said.

WE'RE MEN, NOT CLOCK CARD NUMBERS

Reuther asserted that the Union's number one achievement could not be measured in size or figures on paychecks. "Our most important contribution," he said, "was giving men dignity and status in the plants. Before the Union only the machine counted. The people who worked the machines were just clock card numbers."

Twenty years ago, many a local union meeting was held secretly in somebody's basement because workers feared reprisal. Sometimes even the lights were left off so company spies present could not report who attended.

The South Bend banquet started out with a police escort—not out of town but into the heart of the town—and then on to Notre Dame University. Edward Voorde, mayor of South Bend, headed the welcoming committee. The Right Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, delivered the invocation.

At the same time, UAW Day was being held in Yankee Stadium with thousands of UAW members from Regions 9 and 9A and their families in the stands. Proof of the potency of the occasion: The Detroit Tigers took both games of a double-header completing a clean sweep of the series, the first time Detroit has done that in New York in modern baseball history.

THE UNION GIVES AND RECEIVES HONORS

The Union made some history of its own by presenting Human Rights awards to four distinguished citizens who helped the

UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER EMIL MAZEY presents "H
distinguished citizens who showed understanding courage in helpi
early days. Pictured at the celebration are, l. to r.: Judge George M
mous award for his brother, the late Governor Frank Murphy; Jud
J. McClendon, Father Raymond S. Clancy and Mazey.

The Union Remembers, Too

The late Frank Murphy and three prominent Detroiters were honored last month by the UAW for the sympathy and help they gave the Union during the period of its early struggles. The four were given citations by the UAW's four Regional Directors in Detroit at a "Human Rights Day" luncheon, one of the highlights of the Union's 20th Anniversary celebration.

The luncheon, which was chaired by UAW International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, was attended by Detroit community leaders in the field of human rights and by local union officers. They witnessed the presentation of the awards to the Reverend Father Raymond S. Clancy, a Detroit area Catholic priest; Dr. James J. McClendon, well-known local physician and a national and local leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Lila M. Neuenfelt, a Wayne County (Michigan) judge.

The late Frank Murphy, former Governor of Michigan in the days of the New Deal, who died holding the position of Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was given a posthumous citation which was accepted by his brother, George Murphy, a Detroit judge.

The UAW decided to make the four awards, Mazey told the audience, because "we recognize that we didn't achieve success all by ourselves. A lot of people, many of them unknown, helped us in our struggle.

"Unfortunately," he declared, "we cannot cite all of them. . . . But the individuals here today proved their friendship for working men and women and for the UAW when it wasn't popular to be friendly to us."

Father Clancy, a former director of Social Action for the Archdiocese of Detroit and a former executive secretary of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems and the Archdiocesan Labor Institute, was cited for raising his voice in behalf of labor's aspirations "long before it was popular" to do so. The UAW citation called his life as a Detroit priest and friend of working men and women "an inspiring instance of Christianity in action."

Dr. McClendon is a former president of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, a member of that group's national board of directors, and a member of the Detroit Metropolitan Planning Commission, by appointment of Michigan's Governor Williams.

"He is a doctor of medicine who has done much more than minister to the bodily health of Detroit's residents," the Union's citation said of him. "Seeing in the rise of the UAW a great hope for economic justice and equality in the plants, he worked untiringly to expound the advantages of trade unionism to workers, particularly during the Ford organizing drive."

Judge Neuenfelt was cited for her act of "outstanding judicial integrity" 16 years ago when she was a Dearborn Justice of the Peace. She ruled that a Dearborn "traffic ordinance" in existence at that time violated the federal and state constitutions, and dismissed charges against the then president of the UAW, R. J. Thomas, and other Union organizers, who had been arrested under provisions of that ordinance for passing out handbills at the gates of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant.

"The courage of Judge Neuenfelt and her devotion to justice were heroic," the Union's citation stated, "in the circumstances of the time and place." Her decision was a milestone in the history of free speech and expression.

The posthumous citation to Murphy said that he is being honored "as a man whose patience and fairness in a cold winter and bitter time saved a historic day for democracy and freedom."

Murphy, as governor of Michigan, "recognized the uprising of the auto workers as a just attempt to win human dignity, and stood firm against all pressures," including the demands of vigilantes and some local authorities that he order the state militia to shoot sitdown strikers and drive them out of the plants.

The luncheon was also attended by UAW International Vice-President Pat Greathouse, William Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-discrimination Department; Mrs. Walter P. Reuther, Detroit Common Council President Louis C. Miriani, Councilman Ed Connor, and many other civic leaders.

...ates Twenty Years of Progress

UAW in its early days. The event was attended by community leaders, and achieved wide press, radio and television coverage. Many of the same people came to Solidarity House for ceremonies honoring the UAW for its role in the community. (See stories below.)

More than a thousand people came to Solidarity House in two open house sessions as the UAW used the 20th Anniversary celebration as a means of getting even better acquainted with the community.

The whole nation sat in for the coast-to-coast half-hour special anniversary television program carried on 50 stations across the land. It was the biggest TV production ever sponsored by any union.

In Cleveland and Grand Rapids, Regional Directors Patrick O'Malley and Kenneth Robinson respectively sponsored huge hotel TV parties to watch the anniversary program.

The ways of celebrating were almost as varied as the scenery in the various sections of America where the UAW has locals. In Cincinnati, there was a UAW Family Night at the ball park. In Chicago, it was a dinner in the Morrison Hotel. In Grand Rapids, it was open house in the Armory.

In Flint, veterans of the famous sitdowns recalled old times at an affair in the Labor Temple. In Columbus, Anderson, Indiana, and Toledo there were banquets. Toledo also received a city-wide distribution of a special Anniversary edition of The Toledo Union Journal. In Newton, Iowa, the UAW Maytag Local burned the mortgage. Locals all over the country held dances.

LOTS OF TELEGRAMS: LOTS OF FUTURE

Congratulatory telegrams poured in from all over the world. They included wires from Adlai Stevenson, George Meany, senators, governors, labor leaders, city officials and just plain good citizens. Many summed it up: With your wonderful past, think what you'll achieve in the future.

Picnic for 10,500 Pioneers

When more than 10,500 senior citizens from the greater Detroit and Windsor area turned out for the UAW's fifth annual retired workers' picnic at Belle Isle, it hung up a new record for outings for retired workers. This year's picnic, held during the UAW 20th Anniversary Week celebration, topped the previous record turnout for retirees—7,000 in 1955—by 50 per cent.

They celebrated by consuming three tons of Southern style fried chicken, 1,200 pounds of navy beans, 80 bushels of cabbage cole slaw, 300 dozen rolls, 12,500 half-pints of milk and orange drink, and 15,000 packages of cupcakes. What a picnic!

The retirees took part in dozens of non-strenuous picnic games.

Among the picnic highlights were addresses by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Michigan's popular Democratic Governor G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams.

Mazey pointed to some of the many UAW achievements during its comparatively brief span of 20 years. He paid just tribute to the retired workers who had helped in the pioneering efforts of fighting for the Union's very existence as well as in its struggles for many economic and non-economic gains.

The secretary-treasurer cited the fact, however, that the Union couldn't have done the job alone. He praised the roles played by "our dear departed friend, former Governor Frank Murphy," the deceased New York Senator Robert Wagner who fathered the Wagner Act, and former Dearborn Justice Lila Neuenfelt as well as others who helped the cause of organized labor.

"Yours was the generation in which the blood poured out," Governor Williams told the senior citizens, "and you helped make possible the gains which your Union has today. . . . God bless you for doing the job."

BIGGEST GATHERING of people over 65 ever held anywhere was the retired workers' picnic sponsored by the UAW on Detroit's Belle Isle as a part of 20th Anniversary Week. This is just a part of the 10,500 who turned out to hear speeches by top UAW officers, consume tons of food, play games and generally enjoy themselves.

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS learned what a "grievance" is when they saw one for the first time on the UAW's 20th Anniversary coast-to-coast TV program which originated in New York. Here is the scene where the steward tries to settle it on the spot.

...presents "Human Rights" citations to four ...e in helping the struggling UAW in its ... George Murphy, who accepted a posthu... Murphy; Judge Lila Neuenfelt, Dr. James

UNITED FOUNDATION President Don Ahrens (left), a General Motors vice-president, presents the Union with a plaque, citing UAW's community activities. Accepting the plaque, in ceremonies at Solidarity House, are UAW Region 1A Co-Director Ed Cote (center) and PAC Coordinator Roy Reuther.

Honors for UAW

The UAW was honored last month with citations from Detroit's Common Council and from two community service organizations during "Community Day," one of the events of the Union's 20th Anniversary celebration.

In ceremonies held at Solidarity House, Don Ahrens, president of Detroit's United Foundation, which conducts the annual Torch Drive, presented a citation in recognition of the UAW's activities in community and civic affairs, and for its cooperation in the Torch Drives. Ahrens is vice-president of General Motors Corporation and general manager of GM's Cadillac Division.

A similar citation was presented by Harold Burrows in behalf of the United Community Services, of which he is a vice-president. Burrows is an executive of the pharmaceutical firm of Parke, Davis.

A resolution passed by the Common Council commending the UAW, was read by Councilman Ed Connor, and Council President Louis C. Miriani presented keys to the city to UAW officers in attendance.

Roy Reuther, UAW Political Action coordinator, responded for the Union and thanked the organizations for the citations. UAW Region 1A Co-Director Ed Cote presided over the ceremonies, which were part of an open house for the city's civic leaders.

UAW Executive Board members Joe McCusker, co-director of Region 1A, and George Merrelli and Ken Morris, co-directors of Region 1, all of Detroit, also participated.

THE UAW'S DELEGATION to the Automotive Conference of the International Metal Workers Federation in Paris listens intently as simultaneous translation of speeches is provided via earphones. Seated at the left, from front to rear, are UAW Vice-President Norman Matthews, Research Director Nat Weinberg, National Ford Department Director Ken Bannon and Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther. Seated at right are Ed Gray, a Region 9 subregional director, and Pat Patterson, administrative assistant to UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock.

International Ford, GM Councils To Trade Bargaining Information

PARIS—Practical steps toward the coordination of collective bargaining with automobile corporations operating on an international scale were taken at the International Automotive Conference here May 18-20.

Automotive workers of 12 nations were represented at the Conference, sponsored by the Automotive Department of the International Metal Workers Federation.

UAW Vice-President Norman R. Matthews headed the American delegation, which represented both Canada and the United States.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, president of the IMF Automotive Department, was unable to attend the Conference because of problems created by unemployment in the automobile and agricultural implement industries in the United States. He was represented by Victor G. Reuther, his administrative assistant, who was elected chairman of the Conference.

The delegates studied means of working out realistic approaches to problems of wages, hours and working conditions; the social impact of automation, and workable machinery to coordinate and exchange collective bargaining and other information pertinent to the living standards and social and political welfare of automobile workers.

TO EXCHANGE DATA

As a beginning toward coordinating collective bargaining efforts, the Conference voted to set up General Motors and Ford coordinating councils which will organize through the IMF secretariat "a regular systematic exchange of information on collective bargaining agreements and conditions of work and other related subjects with a view to coordinating, to the maximum extent possible, the collective bargaining efforts of the national centers."

Pointing out that these two firms are vast international undertakings, the Conference said it would be the purpose of the coordinating councils "to help provide, on the workers' side, the counterpart of international coordination of their employers. Thus they can help to see that the national strength of workers is henceforth not impaired by the international strength of their employers."

The resolution outlined a six-point program:

1. A 40-hour week in all GM and Ford plants; 2. A common maximum level of wages and overtime premiums; 3. Common policies on incentive systems; 4. Development of effective union-administered grievance procedures at the plant level; 5. Equalization of pensions and lowering of retirement age; 6. Consideration of extension of guaranteed employment schemes, placing full responsibility on the Corporations for any instability in employment.

The Conference called for establishment of the 40-hour week in Europe and an even shorter work week in America. It requested the Central Committee of the IMF to facilitate cooperation by affiliates toward that goal.

On automation, the Conference declared:

"Automation faces the trade union movement with a great challenge. We are confident that the movement has the resources of intelligence, courage and determination required to meet that challenge effectively. We are determined to use these resources to insure that the potentialities of automation for chaos and destruction of human values are averted and that the promise of automation to free mankind for realization of its highest possibilities is fulfilled."

CHANCE TO PROGRESS

Trade unions must see that governments fulfill their responsibility and must also mobilize collective bargaining power to "take full advantage of all the many opportunities that automation opens up before us to accelerate progress toward a new age of abundance and leisure for our members and all mankind."

The Conference also called for the scheduling of work visits of six months' duration between automotive workers from the various countries represented in the IMF. Workers making such visits would spend a part of their time employed in the industries of their host country and part of the time with the host trade union. The visits would be made under the direct auspices of the IMF.

The Central Committee voted to have each national center name one person as the point of contact for the exchange of information on automation problems.

The national centers will also follow through with the appointment of members of the GM and Ford International Coordinating Committees.

In a press conference, Victor Reuther described the Ford and GM committees as "pilot operations," which, if successful, would be extended to other big companies such as Italy's Fiat, Germany's Volkswagen and France's Renault.

"We are determined," Reuther said, "that international competition shall not be based upon which country can sweat its workers the longest and pay them the least."

Delegates to the Conference represented more than 3,000,000 workers employed directly in or connected with the automobile industries of 12 countries of the free world.

In addition to Matthews and Reuther, the American delegates, all from the UAW, were E. S. Patterson, administrative assistant to UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's GM Department; Ken Bannon, director of the Ford Department, and Nat Weinberg, director of the Research Department.

Auto Industry Rebuffs 'Task Force' on Layoffs

(Continued from page 2)

dustry wants our cooperation and the mayors' cooperation and the Governor's cooperation is when you have a problem."

At one point in the discussion, Bugas said there was no point in Ford working on the defense contract aspect because it had only one small defense contract and wasn't seeking any others.

Reuther explained that the purpose of the group was not to get defense contracts for individual or participating companies but to get work into the states that would help alleviate unemployment. He asked Bugas if the Ford Motor Company wasn't willing to be a part of an effort to help the whole community, even if it didn't mean any contracts for Ford.

The Companies also stated their opposition to Governor Williams' proposals to improve Michigan's unemployment compensation law. They said present benefits and 26 weeks' duration were adequate and that any improvements would be too costly to employers.

They alleged further that unemployment had reached its peak, would level off now and begin to pick up with the model change.

Reuther pointed out to them sharply that this optimistic assumption was contrary to the projections of the Michigan Employment Security Commission and *Ward's Automotive Reports*, both of which base their predictions on information supplied by the automobile companies. Ward's says that third quarter production will be 38 per cent below the second quarter.

Governor Williams, who was elected chairman of the "task force," said he would continue to work at the problem and call further meetings of the group, whether the Corporations participated or not.

Forty-three mayors and other city and township officials and representatives of 109 UAW local unions turned out for the June 8 Conference of Mayors after which the "task force" committee was appointed. Industry had earlier rejected a UAW invitation to join with the Union and mayors to study the unemployment problem.

Mayors who agreed to serve included: Albert Cobo, Detroit; George M. Algoe, Flint; William W. Donaldson, Pontiac; Ralph W. Crego, Lansing; William E. Steiner, Muskegon; Albert J. Zak, Hamtramck; Ollie Czelusta, Toledo; Edward F. Voorde, South Bend; and Frank Zeidler, Milwaukee.

(For further details on the UAW-sponsored program to alleviate unemployment in the auto industry, see story on page 11.)

AMA Opposes Free Vaccine

CHICAGO—The American Medical Association asked the government to refrain from buying Salk polio vaccine for needy school children and related purposes in a resolution at its convention here. Making no mention of the number of lives that can be saved by giving the vaccine free to school children, the AMA urged that "normal commercial channels" handle the serum. In other words, make the vaccine a greater financial benefit to doctors.

UAW Rejects Red Bid

The UAW's International Executive Board has unanimously rejected a bid from a Polish "trade union" council to send a UAW delegation to Poland this month for a three-week visit.

In their letter of rejection, UAW President Walter Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey told the so-called union that such a visit "would lend respectability" to a group which is merely an agent of the Communist state, and would tend "to perpetuate this fraud" on the Polish workers.

Meany Urges Expanded Minimum Wage Coverage For 'Forgotten' Workers

WASHINGTON — AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked Congress to expand protection of the minimum wage law to the "forgotten workers of America," approximately half the 20 million "whose personal livelihood is hitched to a horse-and-buggy economic concept."

Meany headed a long list of union spokesmen before a Senate Labor Subcommittee urging that the law be broadened to cover large department stores and chain stores, large hotels, chain restaurants, laundry and dry cleaning and similar establishments.

"Most of these workers have no protection from the law and do not share in the progress which trade unions bring organized workers," he said. "These workers are caught in a cruel economic vise which cause not only personal suffering and hardship but grave damage to our entire nation."

Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, also asked for revision of the law to get rid of "the crazy quilt of specific exemptions" that "frustrate the stated objectives" of the act.

UAW PRESIDENT WALTER REUTHER urges the auto industry to cooperate in the search for jobs at a meeting of the Task Force Committee of Mayors (see story on Page 2) in Governor Williams' Detroit office. John Bugas, director of Ford industrial relations (at left, back to camera), and John D. Leary, director of Chrysler industrial relations (lower right), listen attentively but refuse to cooperate with the assembled city, state and UAW officials, a position backed by General Motors executives H. W. Anderson and Louis Seaton, who also attended the meeting.

Flint Jurisdiction Brawl Draws Blast From Reuther

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—In his remarks on the problem of jurisdiction at the Michigan State CIO Convention here last month, UAW President Reuther had sharp words to say about the violence that occurred in the jurisdictional conflict between riggers and millwrights at Flint late in May.

"I was sick and ashamed," he said.

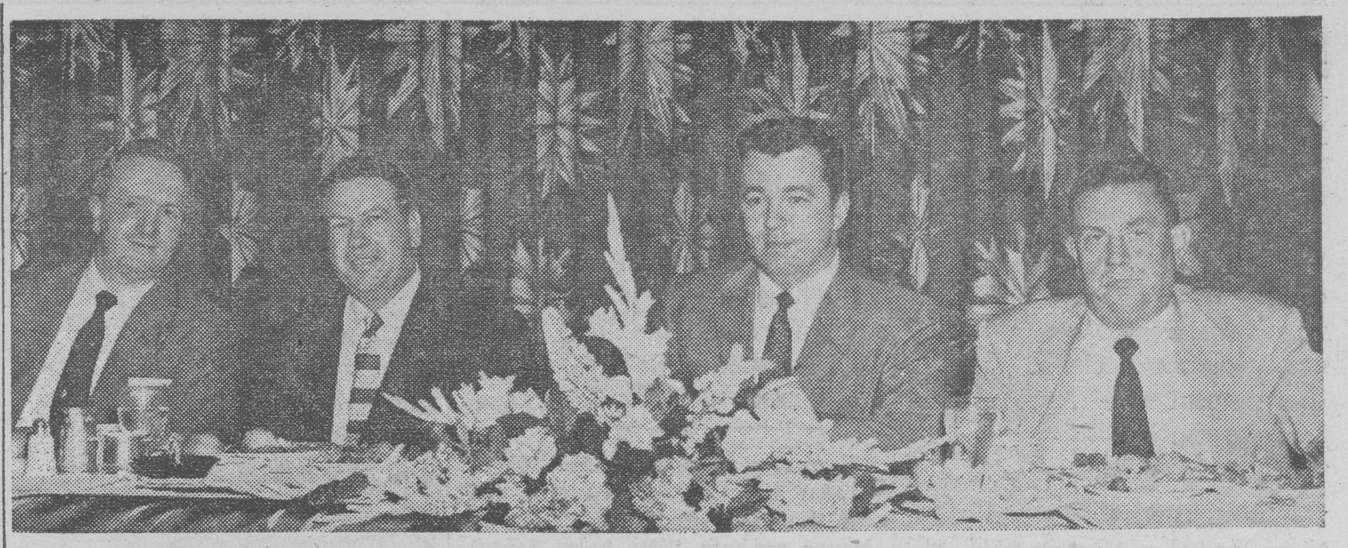
"The united labor movement cannot tolerate a situation where jurisdictional problems are settled by workers beating another group of workers with steel bars and chains.

"The interest of the whole labor movement comes before anybody's piece of labor movement.

"I said to Brother Meany at the Executive Council meeting: 'George, if we can't settle a jurisdictional matter like Flint, then we had better turn in our tool checks. I'll go back to being a tool and die maker and you go back to being a plumber. And the labor movement had better get somebody who can deal with this problem.'

"And George agreed with me.

"The Flint situation is not the way a united labor movement must conduct its business."



UAW REGION 2 BANQUET, held in Cleveland, was the highlight of this Region's celebration of the Union's 20th Anniversary Week. Shown here (left to right) are: Patrick J. O'Malley, director of UAW Region 2; UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse; Jack McGinty, administrative assistant to Bill Finegan, secretary of Cleveland Federation of Labor; and Louis Ress, assistant director, UAW Region 2.

Women's Department Holds Conferences In Regions 5, 9, 9A

The recent two-day Women's Conference held in Kansas City, Missouri, marked the third meeting of this type held in UAW Region 5 this year. First in the series was held in St. Louis, Missouri, and the second in Dallas, Texas.

Approximately 300 UAW women attended the three confabs held by the UAW Women's Department in cooperation with the Region. Group discussions and workshops were held on subjects such as political action and legislation affecting women, women's responsibility in local union and community, Union policy and practice protecting women workers, shop problems and other pertinent subjects.

Recently, the Women's Department, in cooperation with UAW Regions 9 and 9A, held a Women's Conference in New York City.

One of the features of that meeting was a tour through the United Nations Building in New York.

Matthew Woll Dies; AFL-CIO Vice-Pres.

NEW YORK—Veteran labor leader Matthew Woll died last month at the age of 76. Woll was a vice-president of the AFL-CIO, a vice-president of the Photo Engravers Union, and president of the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department. One of his sons, J. Albert Woll, is the AFL-CIO general counsel.

Lesson for Kohler

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—Workers at the Optenberg Iron Works here, recently organized into the UAW, have voted unanimously for a union shop in an election conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board.

The plant has 33 employes. One was in the hospital, one was out of town, and the other 31 voted for a UAW union shop.

The Union recently negotiated a contract which netted a 23-cent package.

The vote and the contract shocked the Kohler Company here. It has been the scene of a strike since April 5, 1954, because of its refusal to bargain with the Kohler workers.

U. S. Unionists See Israel At Histadrut Invitation

NEW YORK—Seven AFL-CIO members paid a 12-day visit to Israel last month as guests of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

The delegation consisted of Vice-President Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers; Secretary-Treasurer Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor; Henry C. Fleisher, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Publications; Esther Murray, a COPE official; John I. Rollings, president of the Missouri State Labor Council; Charles Schlutz, president of the Wisconsin State CIO; and Neil Sherbourne, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Meat Unions to Merge

CINCINNATI—Two large AFL-CIO unions will soon be united into one group, covering the entire meat industry. Delegates at the convention here of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, a former AFL union, have voted to merge with the United Packinghouse Workers, a former CIO union.

MISS KOHLER BOYCOTT, Diana Lampe, daughter of a Kohler striker, appeals to building contractors in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where she attends a state college, to refrain from using Kohler plumbing fixtures until Kohler Co. agrees to a decent contract. What contractor could resist this request?

★ ★ ★

Mazey Urges Locals to Activate Community Services Committees

With unemployment in the auto industry close to 200,000 and no immediate promise of call-backs, Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, urged all UAW local unions recently in an Administrative Letter to activate Community Services Committees to assist laid-off workers.

Mazey recommended local unions to establish relationships with community agencies which can help solve the problems of laid-off workers; to provide counselling service for the purpose of referring members to correct government agencies; to coordinate efforts with other Community Services Committees through Industrial Union Councils, and to cooperate with other committees in the local union to support activities to meet the needs of unemployed members.

He also suggested that the Community Services Committees contact judges who hear eviction cases or are concerned with repossession of furniture, etc., to ask cooperation in protecting laid-off workers from eviction or loss of belongings. He also suggested contacting loan and credit companies to ask for a moratorium on payments by laid-off workers until they are employed again.

Defense Work Asked to Save Jobs at Studebaker-Packard

The federal government has been called on by UAW Region 1 Co-director Ken Morris and Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Vice-President Norm Matthews, to allot defense orders to the Studebaker-Packard Corporation "to save the jobs of thousands of UAW members and to keep the Company from going out of business."

Their action was authorized by a unanimous vote of more than 2,200 members of UAW Local 190 which represents Packard workers in Detroit. Morris and Hughes, who represented Vice-President Matthews who was in Europe attending an International Metalworkers Federation meeting, both spoke at a special membership meeting of Local 190.

"Our country cannot afford this blow to our free enterprise system, which is being brought about because of the continuing concentration of car production within the Big Three of the auto industry," Morris said. He added, "Liquidation of Packard would be a disastrous blow not only to Packard workers but to parts manufacturers, the city's merchants and small businessmen, and to the community as a whole."

Hughes pledged full cooperation on the part of the International Union and Local 190 with Packard management to keep its plants operating.

Ford Pension Fund Reaches $170 Million

The Ford Motor Company this month informed the UAW that the UAW-Ford pension fund contained $170,103,614 as of December 31, 1955. This represents a total contribution of approximately 12 cents an hour.

Many workers retired at Ford shortly after the UAW established pensions there in 1949. One of the many improvements in the plan negotiated last year was a periodic report on the size of the trust fund.

Partying No Sub for Bargaining, Kohler Finds

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—The Kohler Company found that providing plumbing contractors and their wives with free drinks and a train ride is no substitute for collective bargaining.

In a frank and frantic bid to bolster its sagging sales, Kohler Company went all out to influence the National Association of Plumbing Contractors whose convention in Milwaukee has just concluded.

Kohler Company made a blitz night raid of the picket lines, removing the strike posters. It chartered three trains so plumbing contractors and their families would have a choice of times.

UAW Local 833 quickly restored the signs at all eight gates. The FIRST train crew got confused and walked off at nearby Oostburg instead of the Sheboygan yard. The skimpily loaded train was idled 45 minutes in the summer sun before railroad supervisors took over the throttle. In the resulting confusion, the next train was forced to stand in the yards an hour and a half.

Kohler Company planned to give its guests a carefully screened tour of the plant. Local 833 passed out leaflets giving a map of the plant showing where all the plumbingware is stacked.

It was a lavish party, but the hosts didn't appear to enjoy it.

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In the past month Kohler Company has been forced to make a second cutback in hours even though this is normally the peak of its season. Local 833 members gleefully hailed this as proof of the effectiveness of the primary boycott of Kohler goods. They pointed out that Kohler Company's strikebreaking force is still well below the pre-strike force.

Kohler Company also informed strikebreakers that it is closing down for an enforced vacation, something unheard of in the Company's recent history.

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WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court, in a split decision, held that the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board was acting within its rights when it secured an injunction against UAW Local 833. At stake was whether state's laws took precedence over the Taft-Hartley Law. Justices Douglas and Black and Chief Justice Warren dissented.

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WASHINGTON—Arthur Summerfield's Post Office Department this month ruled that post offices should not accept envelopes bearing stickers on the outside reading, "Kohler plumbingware is made by scabs."

A protest of the ruling is planned.

Harvester Workers Want Cash

Hancock Refuses to Refund Old Pension Contributions

The UAW is still pursuing the elusive truth, trying to obtain refunds of worker contributions to the old International Harvester contributory pension plans for those workers who want them, UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the Agricultural Implement Department, said this month.

Nearly 4,000 Harvester workers have made contributions to the Company's old pension setup and they are unhappy over the delay in getting their own money back.

The contributory plan has been replaced by a standard UAW non-contributory pension program. While a few workers may prefer to collect from both plans upon retirement, the UAW is seeking refunds of their own contributions for those workers who want the money now.

During the 1955 negotiations with Harvester, the Company told UAW negotiators that it had no objections to making the refunds, but that the insurance companies administered the plans and would have to agree.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company holds 65 per cent of the fund and the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, 35 per cent. John Hancock refused to refund the money and sharply criticized Harvester for indicating it had no objections. Connecticut General insisted its hands are tied because John Hancock controls administration of the fund.

"So far we have been unsuccessful in trying to get the two insurance companies and Harvester together so we can get all the stories straight," Greathouse reports. "We have found similar cases where refunds have been made and we can see no reason why Harvester workers should not receive the money which is rightfully theirs.

"We recommend that all UAW local unions which have insurance or pension contracts which are insured by the John Hancock concern study the terms carefully," he added. "If this case is typical of this insurance company's performance, these locals should examine the possibility of switching to other companies at the first contractual opportunity."

Only One UAW Now!

The UAW is now the only Union in America entitled to those initials. The dual union formerly known as UAW-AFL has changed its name to Allied Industrial Workers of America. This name change should end the confusion once and for all.

Ford Sub-Council Meets

OKLAHOMA CITY—The UAW Ford Sub-council met here recently to instruct members of local union SUB committees in proper procedures.

Piasecki Workers Fly Right

PHILADELPHIA—Businessmen may dream of commuting by helicopter, but helicopter workers decided to fly with UAW.

Workers at the Vertol Aircraft Inc. plant in Morton, Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia suburb, voted for the UAW in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Aircraft Department, announced.

The Company, formerly known as Piasecki Helicopter Corporation, is a major producer of helicopters and other aircraft for the Armed Forces. It had been an organizational target for almost ten years. Previous elections had been lost by narrow margins. The Company currently employs about 3,000 workers.

A second recent aircraft victory came at the Wright Plastics Division plant in Quehanna, Pennsylvania. The plant, which is new, makes plastic products used by the aircraft industry and will eventually employ more than 1,000 workers.

PROBLEMS OF A HUNGRY WORLD were discussed by this East Asian delegation sponsored by UNESCO in a recent visit to Solidarity House. Shown talking over the problem of getting enough food for an underfed world are, l. to r.—Sam Sary, minister of Education in Cambodia; Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, representative of India at United Nations economic meetings; Dr. Vidal A. Tan, president of the University of the Philippines; UAW President Walter P. Reuther; Dr. Tay Keolouangkhot, director of Education for Laos, and Dr. Bahder Dyokan, president of the University of Indonesia.

Use Food Surplus to Fight Hunger, Reuther Urges Senate Committee

WASHINGTON—America's food surplus can be one of the most valuable assets of the Free World in the struggle against Communism, UAW President Walter P. Reuther asserted in recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It can be used to help feed and clothe the world's hungry and ill-clad people and at the same time help solve America's farm problem, he said.

Reuther testified in support of the Administration's foreign aid bill, but he deplored the emphasis on military aid and alliances in our current foreign policy.

HALF OF WORLD HUNGRY

Reuther pointed out that half the world does not get enough to eat and that this includes the "uncommitted" nations which both the Communists and the Free World are contesting for. These people are more interested in getting food than in getting firepower, he said.

"In the face of this reality, it is unfortunate that the legislation before this Committee authorizes out of a total of $4,859,975,000, about 86 per cent for military aid and defense support," he said. "Had the President asked the Congress to allocate so large a sum to make possible our support of the cause of freedom by economic aid and cooperation, in addition to adequate military aid, we would be further along in the winning of the peace."

Reuther said he came back from his recent 10-day trip to India deeply impressed with the chronic poverty there.

"Remembering the vast food surpluses stored in this country, I am more convinced than ever before of the simple proposition that food and fibres are not 'surplus' when millions of men and women are hungry and cold for lack of food and clothing. It is both wise and expedient to get these so-called surpluses to those who are hungry and ill-clad."

MILITARY AID OVER-STRESSED

He asserted, "Our over-emphasis on military preparedness not only diverts our foreign aid funds from the battle against the real enemies—poverty, hunger, disease and economic despair—but also misleads us and diverts us away from the basic issues that determine the relationship between the United States and the newly independent nations of Asia.

"So preoccupied are we with the systems of collective security which we have established that to Asians we appear blind to the issues which preoccupy them."

ASIA WATCHING U. S.

He warned that the United States, as the most powerful nation of the West, cannot escape a share of the blame for the behavior of other Western nations "unless we specifically disassociate ourselves from our European friends when they are wrong, say so and try directly and through the United Nations to persuade them that history's clock has struck 12 for colonialism in any and all forms."

Reuther said that when America stipulates that such a high percentage of the economic aid extended hungry nations go for military purposes, we often antagonize the people we try to befriend.

He observed that Thailand, whose defense support expenditures have been raised from $3,580,000 in 1954 to $29½ million in 1956, has openly complained that more money should be going into decent housing instead of to armament.

Reuther pointed out that "the Soviet Union, with its new programs of economic *penetration* in the economically less developed regions of the world does not stipulate that economic aid must be earmarked for military purposes. It is offering economic cooperation on easy terms." He added:

"It would be foolish for us to gamble our own future security in many strategically critical areas of the world on the assumption that the Soviet Union will not deliver on its promises. In the meantime, the contest between the Free World and the totalitarian might be lost."

TECHNICAL AID NEEDED

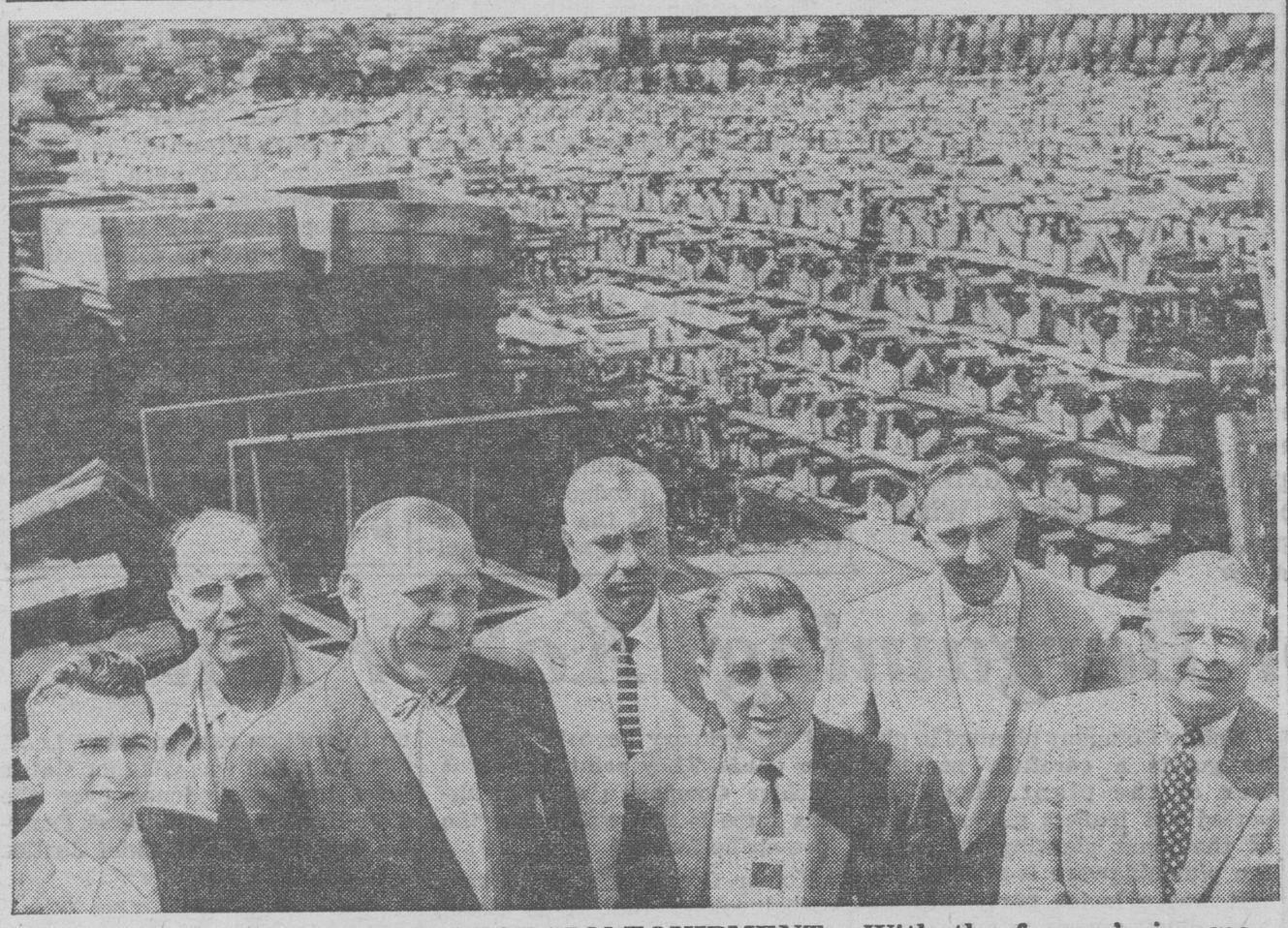
Reuther's proposal to make use of our farm surpluses was based on a 10-year study made by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. In a little-publicized report, the FAO urged (1) The creation of an international food and raw materials reserve to be administered by the UN to help underdeveloped countries and (2) the use of surplus food as part of the capital needed by underdeveloped countries to finance basic projects for the long-range development of these countries.

Reuther also urged U. S. cooperation in setting up a special UN fund to develop countries where hunger and disease and poverty cannot be combatted without improvements in the basic economy.

Reuther used the new Russian-financed steel mill in India as an example of how the Soviet Union is taking advantage of the Free World's failure to meet the economic needs of underdeveloped nations. When India could not get the mill financed by the U. S., and the UN had nothing to offer, India accepted help from Russia.

When India was unable to get technicians to operate the mill, trained in the United States, she accepted a Soviet offer to train them.

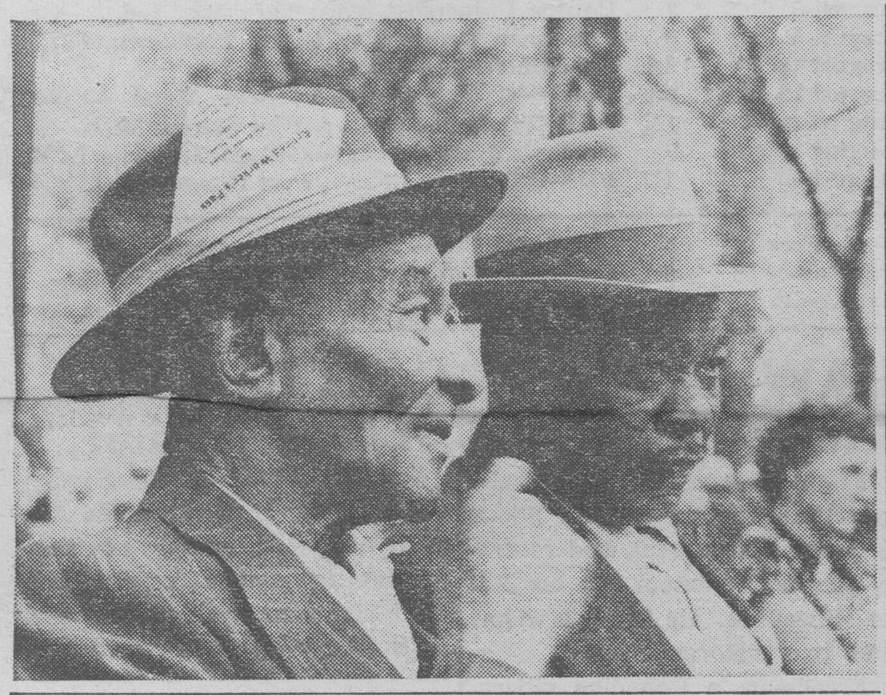
Reuther cited technical assistance and making available technical training as necessary parts of any foreign policy which will be fully effective in India, Asia, Africa, South America and other uncommitted areas.



HERE'S THE PROBLEM IN FARM EQUIPMENT: With the farmer's income down, he isn't buying. Layoffs are mounting as unsold machinery, like this Allis-Chalmers tillage equipment at a LaCrosse, Wisconsin, warehouse lot, piles up. This has brought layoffs for 45 per cent of UAW Local 401 members. Inspecting the inventory are, l. to r., Richard Deml and Arthur Johnson, chairman and vice-chairman of the Local 401 Bargaining Committee; UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman; his assistant, Stanley Gregory; UAW Local 248 President Ralph Koening, UAW International Representative Don Yelton and Paul Bigley, of the LaCrosse Industrial Union Council. (See story on page three.)

Candid Camera Looks in at Senior Citizens' Picnic

Some 10,500 UAW senior citizens, their wives and guests made this year's Fifth Annual Retired Workers' picnic, held on Detroit's Belle Isle as part of the Union's 20th Anniversary Week, the biggest one ever held. They consumed over three tons of chicken, 80 bushels of cabbage cole slaw, 1,200 pounds navy beans, 300 dozen rolls, 12,500 half pints of milk and orange drink, and 15,000 packages of cupcakes. These pictures are candid shots taken by UAW photographer Jim Yardley of a few of the UAW's senior citizens as they enjoyed themselves at the annual picnic, an affair this year with added flavor because of the Union's 20th Anniversary celebration, June 3-10.



Burned Mortgage Cited as Reason For Voting UAW

TORRINGTON, Connecticut—Torrington Company workers, members of UAW Local 1645, provided workers at the American Brass plant here, who were to vote in an NLRB election late this month, some good reasons to vote UAW recently.

Torrington Company workers, formerly members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, switched to UAW in 1951. In late May of this year they held a "mortgage burning" at an open house for Torrington citizens. Local 1645 had just paid off a $35,000 building, the first large union-owned hall in the city.

In addition to paying off the mortgage, the Local has put some $6,000 more into the building in repairs and equipment and the Local has contributed over $7,000 to other unions in the area and to flood relief.

In a newspaper ad, Local 1645 told the American Brass workers, now in the Mine-Mill Union: "We were broke, too, when we were affiliated with Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. Now we've paid off our hall, been able to help out our neighbors, and we're in fine financial condition. You'd be wise to vote UAW, too!"

The Local also pointed out that before the UAW only about half of the 2,300 workers under its jurisdiction belonged to the union. Now 85 per cent are members.

UAW Wins Three Plants In Connecticut Drive

The drive to organize the unorganized continues full blast in all areas, with the Competitive Shops Department and regional staffs reporting many election victories.

Unionization of several Connecticut plants was announced by UAW International Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the Competitive Shops Department, and Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan.

ROLLING IN CONNECTICUT

In New Britain, the UAW won an election, despite vigorous Company opposition, at the North and Judd Company, which employs 600 workers in the manufacture of aircraft parts.

For two days preceding the NLRB vote, Company foremen put extreme pressure on workers through individual interrogations lasting up to 45 minutes. Management also tried to inject a race issue, but both Negro and white workers repulsed this "divide-and-conquer" attempt by voting 335 for the UAW to 191 for no union.

In Middletown, workers at the Wilcox-Crittenden plant, a North and Judd subsidiary, followed the lead of the workers at the parent Company plant by voting 186 for UAW to 120 for no union.

In Oakville, workers at the Autoyre Company plant voted more than five to one for the UAW despite Company attempts to sign a back-door agreement with another union. The plant employs 305 workers and manufactures bathroom fixtures in competition with Kohler.

The UAW also won bargaining rights at four other Connecticut plants during the past few weeks.

ALLIS-CHALMERS ALL UAW

Region 4 Director Robert W. Johnston reports several victories in his area.

The UAW completed the organization of the Allis-Chalmers chain by winning a lopsided victory at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, plant. The vote was UAW 361; UE 20, No Union 8. The discredited UE was the former bargaining representative.

This plant, which was organized by the Region 4 staff in cooperation with the UAW Agricultural Implement Department, is the eighth A-C plant to choose UAW.

Johnston also reported four other election victories in his Region at plants in Chicago, Mattoon, Illinois, and Bettendorf, Iowa.

In the Detroit area, 16 tool shops have been organized recently, according to reports from the UAW Skilled Trades Department and the offices of the Detroit regional directors.

It Pays to Join

MINNEAPOLIS — Workers at Napco Industries plants here are convinced that it pays to join the union. They recently voted for the UAW in an NLRB-conducted election, and their Local Union has just concluded a settlement with Federal Truck, one of the Napco divisions.

The settlement includes a 17½ cents package, a modified union shop, a checkoff, 6½ paid holidays, call-in pay, jury duty pay, grievance and arbitration procedures with lost time paid by the Company, equal division of overtime work, a 10-cent shift differential and other benefits.

The one-year contract was unanimously ratified by the membership.

UAW-PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT

The UAW submitted the following program to restore and maintain full employment in the automotive communities to the UAW-called National Conference of Mayors in Detroit last month. The meeting was attended by 43 mayors and other city officials from four states and representatives of 109 UAW local unions. **(See story on pages two and eight.)**

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

For immediate, short-term measures the UAW recommended that Congress enact minimum federal standards of unemployment compensation and provide for federal supplementation of state benefits until states can bring their laws into conformity with the federal minimum standards; that federal legislation declare a moratorium on home mortgage payments by laid-off workers during their involuntary unemployment; that personal income tax exemptions be raised from $600 to $800 and excise taxes be removed on autos and appliances, and present tax loopholes be plugged to make up for loss in revenue; that schedules on defense contracts in production be telescoped as well as contracts already let on public works in distressed areas.

For long-range stability, the UAW recommended federal financial aid to replace obsolete plants; increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and higher Social Security with reduced retirement age for women and disabled workers; action in the allocation of defense contracts to distress areas; immediate implementation of the federal highway program; federal aid for construction of schools, hospitals, and two million housing units a year, including middle-income as well as low-income and public housing; grants and long-term low interest loans to states, counties and municipalities for construction of public buildings, airports, and other public facilities.

Also recommended were advance planning on a federal public works program; establishment of a permanent commission on technological change; federal scholarships to enable young people to develop their full capabilities; immediate restoration of 90 per cent of parity farm price supports; more extensive use of farm surpluses to relieve hunger at home and abroad; liberalized federal aid to small business; public control of Federal Reserve policy on credit; a Congressional investigation of wage-price-profit relationships; publication of data on new and used car inventories.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

The UAW recommended improved unemployment compensation and, in states where such action hasn't been taken, action to permit integration of SUB with state compensation; a moratorium on mortgage and installment debts during periods of layoffs; accelerated public works.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

The UAW recommended acceleration of public works and that municipal governments take the initiative in seeking enactment of legislation to provide federal financial aid for industrial rehabilitation; that cities insist on information from auto corporations with respect to corporate plans which may affect welfare of communities involved.

GOP 'Numbers Game' Shaken by Court Ruling

WASHINGTON—The Eisenhower Administration's "numbers game" concerning so-called "security risk" firings of government workers has been knocked into a cocked hat by a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling.

The High Court held 6 to 3 that the federal employe security program does not apply to persons holding non-sensitive and non-policy-making jobs. The ruling came in the case of Kendrick M. Cole, a food and drug inspector, who had been fired as a "risk" because of his association with a group called "Nature Friends of America," which the Attorney-General claims is subversive.

The decision will put a crimp in the GOP's "numbers game," by which minor government file clerks accused of such things as drinking too much have been fired as "security risks" to make the country believe the Republicans are eliminating "thousands of spies" who supposedly "infiltrated" the civil service under the Truman Administration. Actually, the GOP's gumshoes have not found one single government worker who could be brought to trial on espionage, sabotage or treason charges.

Skilled Trades Meeting Scheduled

The Fifth Annual Skilled Trades Conference of the UAW will be held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago September 13 through 15, it was announced by UAW International Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the Union's Skilled Trades Department, in behalf of the Skilled Trades Committee of the UAW International Executive Board.

First of 4,000 Summer School Students Open UAW 'Transcontinental Congress'

Debate is now in full swing at the UAW Transcontinental Congress, the special 20th Anniversary feature of the 1956 UAW summer school season, UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton announced.

More than 4,000 UAW members will attend the 20th Anniversary Summer Schools this year, the UAW Education Director declared. There will be 24 one-week schools from Peterborough, Ontario, to California Hot Springs, a cannon ball shot from the Pacific Ocean.

ADDED ATTRACTION

The Transcontinental Congress, which was designed as a special added election year educational event, will be offered students in addition to courses designed to train UAW members in the skills and techniques needed by union leaders.

These traditional courses, Sexton declared, will be taught in dramatic new ways; with tested films, visual aids, tape recorders, and specially prepared teaching materials.

Steward training, time study, union administration, education methods, collective bargaining and labor journalism courses particularly will feature newly developed workshop techniques.

YOU CAN BE A SENATOR

Transcontinental Congress, which is one of a series of programs commemorating the Union's 20th Anniversary, the UAW Education Director indicated, was developed to enable each summer school student to acquire a basic knowledge of the major issues citizens will vote on at the fall elections.

Each summer school will be constituted into a Congress. Each delegate for the period of the summer school will be a congressman, a senator or representative as the case works out, Sexton said.

Using materials drawn from government files, from film libraries and from the floors of the U. S. Congress the student congressmen will study every aspect of the major issues. At the end of the week's intensive Congressional activity, Congressional Committees will come in with recommendations for the Summer School student bodies.

Among the issues to be dealt with are: education, economics of national policy including a special consideration of automation and unemployment, civil rights, and foreign policy.

The purpose of the Transcontinental Congress, Education Director Sexton explained, is not to indoctrinate, but to help students master teaching methods to use in their local unions, to explain the 1956 issues to UAW members.

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UAW 1956 Summer School Schedule

WEEK OF	REGION	LOCATION
June 10	4	UAW-CIO Labor Center, Ottawa, Ill.
June 17	4	UAW-CIO Labor Center, Ottawa, Ill.
June 17	1D	FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.
June 24	1	FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.
June 24	1B	FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.
June 24	7	Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ontario
June 24	8	Blue Ridge YMCA Assembly, Blue Ridge, N. C.
June 24	10	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
July 1	7	Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ontario
July 8	7	Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ontario
July 15	7	Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ontario
July 22	2	Kent University, Kent, Ohio
July 27-29	2B	Local 12, 425 Winthrop, Toledo, Ohio
July 29	3	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.
August 5	3	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.
August 5	9	Pottstown Community Camp, Pottstown, Pa.
August 12	2A	Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
August 12	9A	University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.
August 19	1A	FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.
August 19	9	Fredonia State Teachers' College, Fredonia, N. Y.
August 26	1C	FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.
September 16	5	Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla.
September 16	6	California Hot Springs, Calif.
September 23	6	California Hot Springs, Calif.

750 Mack Retirees Get Pension Boosts

About 750 retired Mack Truck workers, members of UAW Locals 229 and 343, Plainfield, New Jersey, 677, Allentown Pennsylvania, and 824, New Brunswick, New Jersey, received retroactive pension benefit adjustments totaling nearly $100,000.00 on June 1, 1956, Martin Gerber, director and George W. Kampf, assistant director of the UAW Mack Truck Department announced.

The adjustments were due the retirees retroactive to January 1, 1956, pursuant to the terms of the Mack-UAW Pension Agreement. Payment was delayed until Internal Revenue approval was received in May, 1956.

Women's Auxiliaries In Regions 3, 7 Meet, Discuss '56 Politics

SOUTH BEND, Indiana—The UAW Women's Auxiliaries in Region 3 recently held an all-day conference here, which was attended by 48 delegates. The theme of the meeting was "Women's Role in Political Action."

Delegates discussed the 1956 elections and such problems as unemployment and automation.

Conference speakers included William Ogden, president of UAW Studebaker Local 5, South Bend; J. D. Hill, assistant director of the Union's Studebaker-Packard Department; International Representative Catherine Gelles; Margaret Thornburg, an AFL-CIO COPE official, and President Madeline Nemeth of Auxiliary 45.

Mrs. Thornburg led a workshop on political education.

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Canadian women's auxiliaries of the UAW sent 39 delegates for a two-day meeting at the Port Hope summer school. They were shown movies on automation and slum clearance and participated in workshops on politics, FEPC, and education. The principal speaker was Tommy Thomas, a Canadian provincial legislator.

UAW Actuary Dies Suddenly

Philip Freedman, 33, actuarial consultant in the UAW's Social Security Department, died recently of a heart ailment in a hospital in Milwaukee. He leaves a widow and two children.

Freedman, a Canadian citizen, was born in Montreal and was a resident of Oak Park, Michigan, a Detroit suburb, at the time of his death.

He held a master's degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Toronto and was a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries. He worked for a number of insurance firms before joining the UAW staff two years ago.

Court Reverses NLRB Decision

WASHINGTON—A three-judge panel of the U. S. Court of Appeals has ruled unanimously that picketing strikers cannot lose their rights to reinstatement and back pay because of strike violence in which they did not participate.

The decision, which grew out of an organizing campaign by the Ladies Garment Workers at the BVD plant in Pascagoula, Mississippi, in 1950, overrules a National Labor Relations Board decision to the contrary. The BVD management had fired 46 employes because of picket line incidents in which they were not personally involved.

Good Deals Now in New Cars

Your cost of living is creeping up this summer, largely because of climbing meat prices. But there are also some good buying opportunities offered by the big unsold stocks of 1956 cars and the sharp price competition on household appliances. Smaller automatic washers (eight-pound capacity) have been priced as low as $99 at recent sales.

Too, the first signs are appearing of a levelling off in cost of building materials and houses after six years of price increases.

DISCOUNTS RANGE FROM $400 TO $700

There is a real buyer's market in new cars. Over 800,000 1956 models are in dealers' hands and must be worked off before the '57 models are introduced in early fall. In some cities, dealers report, buyers can get any kind of 1956 model for five per cent above the wholesale price, and most models at three per cent above. On the popular-price models, discounts are reported to range from $400 up, and on higher-price models, $700 and more.

Such discounts represent a good buying opportunity, especially since the used-car market has remained firm this spring (traditionally, prices of used cars drop after July 4). Some changes are expected on 1957 models, but list prices may be higher, too, as additional deluxe features will be included in the list prices rather than offered as optional equipment.

In comparing prices, note that the dealer's margin on a car is up to 25 per cent of the list price of the basic car, but on optional equipment, his margin goes up to 40 per cent. You can't expect to get both a sizable discount and an overallowance on the trade-in value of your own car. Because some buyers do expect both, many dealers have resorted to exaggerating basic list prices, or the cost of accessories and two-tone paint jobs.

WATCH THOSE "SPECIAL" FEES

Other methods of price packing include spurious or exaggerated "handling" fees, and exorbitant finance and insurance fees. It's wisest to compare prices among several dealers before grasping at what seems to be a sensational trade-in allowance or discount.

Compare the total price, including all charges for financing, insurance, handling, delivery, preparation and accessories. Also compare the cost of getting a loan from a credit union or commercial bank, and arranging for insurance yourself, as against the fee for these services charged by the dealer's finance company.

Generally you will get more of a legitimate discount if you sell your old car privately. Often the new-car dealer has to turn around and "wholesale" your trade-in, at a lower price than he allows you.

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They Fight for Civil Rights

UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER EMIL MAZEY helped step up the fight for civil rights as one of the featured speakers at the Labor Institute for Human Rights held in Boston recently. Some of the speakers are, l. to r.—Stephen McCloskey, secretary-treasurer of Boston Central Labor Union; UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey; Arnold Zander, president of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes; Joseph Case, Massachusetts CIO education director; and Julius Bernstein, executive secretary, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance. (Labor's Daily picture.)