

The United Automobile Worker

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

Entered as 2nd Class Matter, Indianapolis, Indiana
EDITORIAL OFFICE—Detroit, Mich. 5c per copy
Published Monthly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indpls. 7, Ind.

JANUARY, 1957



Printed in U. S. A.

POSTMASTER: Send undeliverable copies
2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, In.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



UAW Asks President to Support Probe To Determine Real Reasons for Inflation

See Page Three

FIRST HUNGARIAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN DETROIT
—A father looks stunned at the loss of his homeland, his daughter, holding an armful of roses thrust upon her by a lady in a fur coat, sobs, a mother checks anxiously to make sure her brood is intact, and the son, lower right, takes an inquiring look at his new country.

(See story and other pictures on Pages Six and Seven.)



UAW and IAM Plan Joint Action Program For Aircraft and Guided Missiles Industries



KEY MEN on the new UAW-IAM Joint Standing Committee for planning and coordinating action in the aircraft and guided missiles industry smile their approval of the pact. They are, l. to r., UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, committee vice chairman, IAM President Al Hayes and UAW President Walter Reuther, co-chairmen, and IAM Vice President Roy M. Brown of Los Angeles, vice chairman.

Two AFL-CIO Unions, the UAW and the International Association of Machinists, on the eve of the first anniversary of the merger of the AFL and the CIO last month, announced establishment of a Joint Standing Committee to unify and strengthen efforts on behalf of the nearly one million workers in the aircraft and guided missiles industries.

The UAW, affiliated with the CIO before the merger in December, 1955, and the IAM, formerly affiliated with the AFL, represent the overwhelming majority of organized workers in these industries in the United States and Canada which during the past year have become the largest employers of labor on the North American continent.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther and IAM President Al Hayes were named co-chairmen of the Joint Standing Committee by representatives of the two Unions who met last month in Washington. Both are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

UAW MEMBERS

UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's National Aircraft Department, and IAM General Vice President Roy M. Brown of Los Angeles were named as vice chairmen of the Joint Standing Committee which will include five representatives of each Union other than the co-chairmen.

UAW representatives will be: Region 5 Director Russell Letner, Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti, Region 9 Director Martin Gerber, and Region 9A Director Charles H. Kerrigan, with

Region 2A Director Ray Ross and Region 8 Director Norman Seaton as alternates.

The UAW Executive Board and the IAM Executive Council have authorized the Joint Standing Committee to develop programs of cooperation and assistance in these fields:

- In organizing the remaining non-union plants in the industries;
- In negotiations and strike situations;
- In improving the relationship and understanding between members of both organizations for their mutual benefit and for the benefit of the entire industry.

The Committee will seek common objectives and possible joint negotiations on wages, union security, job classifications, job stability, health and welfare, apprentice training and other contract terms, Co-Chairmen Reuther and Hayes announced.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

In addition, the Committee will seek to develop an effective program on matters of governmental policies affecting the industries and a legislative program for the protection of all aircraft and guided missiles workers and the nation.

"It is the feeling of your officers that this historic step will reflect itself in the direct strengthening of both Unions at the bargaining table and in the working conditions and economic lives of our membership," Vice President Woodcock said in a letter to all UAW aircraft local unions. "To make the work of this Committee and this important effort even more meaningful, we will of course appreciate continued joint participation by our local unions with IAM Lodges wherever possible."

Cooperation between the IAM and the UAW was an important factor in the precedent-setting new contracts at North American and Douglas early this year. In preparing for those negotiations, IAM representatives attended the UAW National Aircraft Conference in November, 1955, in Los Angeles and UAW representatives participated in a January IAM conference in California.

Community Health Group Invites Doctors to Discuss High Quality Care

The Community Health Association, a voluntary non-profit group of prominent Detroit citizens organized to promote better medical care for the citizens of the community, has invited 46 physicians of national and local prominence to a conference on the quality of medical care. It will be held in Detroit January 11 and 12.

Invitations were sent out by Walter P. Reuther, UAW president and head of the CHA which is now developing a program to make available comprehensive prepaid health services of high quality to people in the Detroit area.

"The primary concern of the founders of the Community Health

Association is that the medical care provided shall be of high quality," Reuther said in his invitation. "In view of this concern, the Board, in one of its first actions, is asking eminent physicians from throughout the country to meet together to review the Association's program and plans as to their medical soundness and their implications for assuring the high quality of medical service."

Drs. Dwight H. Murray, national president of the American Medical Association; Albert C. Furstenberg, dean of the University of Michigan Medical School; Everts A. Graham, past president of the American College of Surgeons; Luther Leader, president of the Wayne County Medical Society; Robert L. Novy, past president of the Michigan Medical Service, and Arch Walls, president of the Michigan State Medical Society, were among those invited.

Others included: Drs. Benjamin Spock, professor of pediatrics, Western Reserve School of Medicine; Howard Rusk, professor of physical medicine, New York University, and medical editor of *The New York Times*; Albert E. Heustis, commissioner of health in Michigan, and Albert W. Snoke, president, American Hospital Association.



"My wife retained her union membership after we were married, and boy!—do I have to sign some agreements!"

Aircraft Conference Slated in Washington

Washington's Statler Hotel will be the site of the Seventh UAW National Aircraft Conference January 31 through February 2, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the National Aircraft Department, reports.

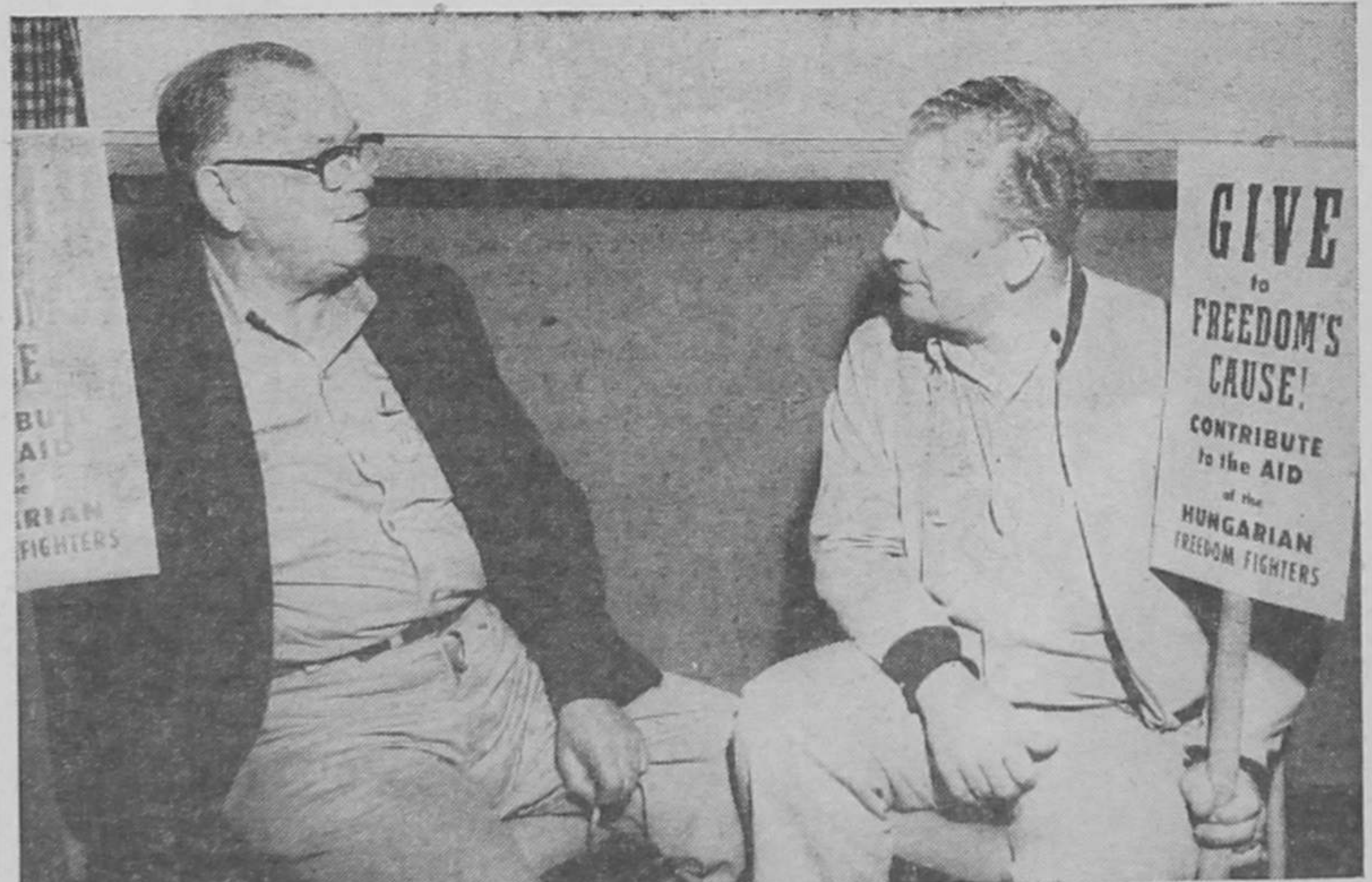
"Washington has been selected as the site for this Conference," Woodcock said, "since this will provide delegates from Aircraft Local Unions a first-hand opportunity to present to both congressional and administration officials problems which confront our membership."

"It is recognized that this industry, as a quasi-public enterprise which is continually affected by public policy, has itself developed effective means of advancing its own interests," he added.

"We hope to develop and transmit a program to those in Washington who will recognize and support it as vital to the general health of our country and all its people."

Major aircraft negotiations for 1957 also will be concentrated in the Eastern United States and it is felt that having the meeting in Washington will be of added value to these forthcoming negotiations. The Sixth National Aircraft Conference was held in Los Angeles just prior to the start of West Coast negotiations.

The Aircraft Department has recommended that each local union send three delegates, the president, the chairman of the bargaining committee and one other member of the bargaining committee. Two additional delegates may be selected by the local union if desired. Also, local unions currently facing negotiations may send additional delegates.



THEY'RE COLLECTING for Hungarian relief because they hope it will help their relatives in Hungary. Jim Voss, left, and Lou Molnar, members of UAW Local 887, Los Angeles, compare notes on the latest information from Hungary while waiting for the shift change. They're taking part in the Local 887 plant gate collection, hope funds may help their relatives.

UAW Calls for Price Investigation; Asks for Support from President

The UAW is urging President Eisenhower to support a sweeping probe into the causes of inflation.

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, the White House still hadn't replied to a wire from UAW President Walter P. Reuther. Reuther asked the President to back a "searching Congressional investigation into the wage-price-profit relationships in the auto, steel, meat-packing and other basic industries whose pricing policies exert such a decisive influence on the American economy."

The UAW renewed its efforts to get the facts on inflation as the cost of living rose to a new all-time high for the fourth consecutive period. Most of the increase in the October Consumer Price Index (the latest) was due to higher price tags on 1957 model automobiles.

INFLATION MEANS LONG RANGE TROUBLE

"Current and threatened price increases that are having . . . such far-reaching and serious consequences for the general welfare must not only arouse the concern of all of us, but (also arouse) a national determination to check them," Reuther said.

He reminded Eisenhower that in his November 14 press conference, the President said that price increases must be checked.

"Do you not agree that it will not be possible effectively to check the forces of inflation until we first determine conclusively the real causes and fix the responsibility for price increases?" Reuther asked.

Reuther pointed out that to determine the reasons for inflation, "it is necessary to approach the matter with an open mind (until) all the facts are before us."

The UAW President added, "Unfortunately, and I am sure unintentionally, the example you used in your press conference left the impression that wage increases are the cause of our current inflation . . . We are of the firm belief that an objective analysis of all the economic factors relating to wages, prices and profits will furnish irrefutable proof that wage increases definitely cannot be blamed for recent price increases by major corporations in basic industries such as auto and steel."

PROFITEERING AND INFLATION

Reuther asserted, "The public is misled into believing that wage increases are to blame for high and rising prices. So long as that belief remains unchallenged by public exposure of the actual facts, the guilty corporations will be able to continue their price gouging without hesitation or fear."

The rapid growth of profits for large corporations and the size of the profit per man-hour worked will show that the drive for huge profits and not wage increases is responsible for rising prices, he said.

High prices reduce sales and thus produce unemployment, he added. He pointed out that in 1945-46, GM workers struck to get wage increases without price increases. While most UAW members are protected against increases in living costs by escalator clauses in their contracts, inflation shrinks savings and causes real hardship for people living on fixed salaries, Reuther asserted.

Reuther reminded the President that the UAW repeatedly has asked for a public investigation into the causes of inflation. He warned that failure to determine the underlying reasons for price increases can have a disastrous effect on the whole economy.

LET'S EXPOSE PROPAGANDA

"Through its irresponsible pricing policies, big business is usurping a growing and disproportionate share of the fruits of advancing technology," Reuther said. It is, he added, "siphoning off consumer purchasing power and narrowing the market for the products of farms and small business."

Reuther pointed out, "Higher wages, followed by higher prices, merely rob Peter to pay Paul and do not contribute toward the achievement of the dynamic balance between increasing production and increasing consumption which is essential to the achievement of full production . . . full employment.

"Unfortunately, the growing imbalance in our economy during the postwar period has, in a large measure, resulted from the fact that profits of America's giant corporations have reflected a disproportionately large share of the fruits of advancing technology and greater productivity."

Big business long has attempted to turn public opinion against labor with the slogan, "wage increase-price increase." It's a phony. The President and the incoming Congress can, if they will, expose it by probing all phases of the present price-profit-wage relationship.

Needlessly High Auto Prices Needlessly Limit Job Chances

Even the added glitter from 1957 models can't keep the customers' eyes off the high price tags on cars. And the higher prices automatically mean fewer sales and fewer jobs.

In his telegram to President Eisenhower, UAW President Reuther used the automobile industry to illustrate his point that prices don't have to be as high as they are now.

"When General Motors raised its prices in 1955, it used as an excuse the 20 cents per hour in economic gains won by UAW members," Reuther pointed out. "It ignored the fact that its profits, based on the first nine months of 1955, were equal to \$2.93 per hour for every hour worked by all factory workers in its U. S. plants.

"Its profits before taxes," he said, "were running at an annual rate of 78.9 per cent on its net worth—3.2 times the average for all U. S. manufacturing corporations during the same period. General Motors' profits, before the 1955 price increase, were . . . equivalent to \$310 on a car wholesaling for \$1,500 and retailing for \$2,070.

"Ford, whose workers won approximately the same economic gains as those of General Motors, raised prices in 1955, after reporting profits during the first nine months of the year equal to 57.7 per cent on net worth on an annual basis and to \$3.06 per hour for every hour worked

by its U. S. factory workers.

"In the face of such profits it would be a gross distortion of the truth to say that economic concessions to their workers compelled these Corporations, which account for 80 per cent of total car production, to raise their prices.

"From the time of last year's auto price increases to the introduction of the 1957 models, auto workers had received an average of slightly more than 10 cents per hour in wage increases. Of this amount, four

cents reflected cost-of-living wage adjustments.

"The remainder was compensation for increased productivity under the so-called 'annual improvement factor' provisions of our collective bargaining agreements. . . .

"In fact, it is quite likely that the entire wage increase . . . meant no cost increase whatsoever to the industry because of increased productivity resulting from automation and other technological changes."

Reuther observed, "Nevertheless, General Motors and Ford, despite profits that were still exorbitant (although lower than last year because of reduced sales), raised prices on their new models by sizable amounts again this year, claiming or hinting, in accordance with what has now become standard operating procedure, that wage increases were responsible for their higher prices.

"The price increases, however, will limit the size of the sales. This is evident from the warning given the industry by the president of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, who said that higher price tags 'could mean the difference between a 6½ to seven million car year or a 5½ to six million car year.' This difference in sales would reflect itself in a difference of approximately 100,000 jobs in the auto industry.

"These facts relating to the auto industry are cited purely for purposes of illustration. In addition, other unions have published or compiled data which reveal similar profiteering by major corporations in their industries."

NAM Shows No Interest in Probe

NEW YORK CITY—Maybe the National Association of Manufacturers just doesn't want the public to have the facts about inflation. At least its annual Congress of American Industry didn't act on an invitation from UAW President Walter P. Reuther to join with the UAW in supporting a probe of inflation.

Reuther telegraphed the invitation to NAM President Ernest Swigert. He called Swigert's attention to a recent editorial in the NAM News. "In this editorial," Reuther wired, "the NAM, whose Big Business members have the power to fix prices, attempts to put the blame for inflation on the workers who are its victims." The NAM answered that it would carry its reply in its magazine. It showed no interest at all in an impartial investigation. Its spokesmen continued to blame labor for inflation. In other words: No dice.





HOT SOUP hits the spot for members of UAW Local 840 on their lockout picket line at New Castle, Delaware. They are workers at the former Bellanca Aircraft plant which has been purchased by Piasecki Aircraft of Philadelphia.

Union's C-O-L Rising, Too

Advisory Committee and Executive Board Recommend 50-Cent Increase in UAW Dues

Following the recommendation of a rank-and-file committee, the UAW International Executive Board unanimously endorsed a proposal to increase the Union's dues by 50 cents.

The board's recommendation will be presented to delegates to the UAW's 16th Constitutional Convention next April in Atlantic City. The proposed dues adjustment would be divided equally between local unions and the International Union as are present dues.

This proposal was made after a long study of Union financial problems by the rank and file committee. While the local unions' and International Union's cost of existing has climbed along with most other costs, dues have stayed at the \$2.50 level for almost six years.

SPECIAL '58 CONVENTION

Thirteen members of the rank and file committee recommended the 50-cent monthly adjustment; seven voted for a \$1 increase and one indicated he believed there should be an increase without specifying the amount.

The rank and file committee unanimously recommended—and the Executive Board unanimously agreed—that an Emergency Strike Program be developed. This would go into effect in event the Union actually is forced to strike in 1958 to estab-

lish the collective bargaining pattern for that year.

This program would be considered at a Special Convention to be held in January or February of 1958 for mobilizing the UAW's full strength behind '58 collective bargaining demands.

213 FOR ONE

The Advisory Committee also voted unanimously to recommend to the Convention that starting in 1958 strike aid be paid on the basis of "right" instead of "need."

In a letter to all UAW local unions, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey pointed out that the present dues level was established in 1951. Since then, he observed, "the Union on the average has won 51 cents an hour in wage increases, plus an additional 20 cents in fringe benefits.

"For each additional penny our members will pay in dues," Mazey said, "our members currently are receiving 213 cents in economic benefits that have been won

UAW Dues Low

At the present time, UAW dues are the lowest among the nation's major trade unions. Even with the 50-cent adjustment, UAW dues will be as low as any.

For comparison: Steelworkers pay \$5 a month; Rubber Workers, \$3 to \$4.50; Mine Workers, \$4.25; IAM dues are \$4; Teamsters, \$5 (in Detroit); IUE, \$3, and IBEW \$4 (minimum).

While the UAW is lowest in dues, it is second to no union in services provided the membership.

since the last dues adjustment. "The 50-cent per month dues increase will cost each member less than one-third of a cent per hour," he pointed out. Mazey revealed that at the present time 279 UAW local unions have established dues beyond the \$2.50 level. Of these, 138 locals have \$3 dues. For the rest, the dues range between \$2.75 and \$5.

UAW Members Get 2-Cent C-O-L Boost

Most of the UAW's one-and-a-half million members received a two-cents-an-hour pay boost last month under union-negotiated cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The wage increase was brought about by a new all-time high in the cost of living, as reflected in the latest national consumer price index announced by the federal government. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the index climbed to 117.7 per cent of the average level of the 1947-49 base period.

Under the escalator clause, wages of UAW members are adjusted every three months in line with the rise and fall in the cost of living, as indicated by the government's index.

The increase in the cost of living was due largely to the higher price tags on 1957 model cars, the government said. However, prices of nearly all consumer goods except food also went up.

The two-cents wage increase was based on the October 15

index figure. It represents no real increase in the worker's take-home pay, since the two cents will merely permit him to catch up with the higher prices he has to pay in the stores.

Since escalator clauses were first negotiated by the UAW in 1949, auto workers have received a total of 32 cents an hour in wage increases under these provisions.

It's a Lousy Trick, Said the Neighbors

TUCSON, Arizona—Having crusaded for years against the abuses of installment buying, union leaders chuckled at the expense of this auto dealer. The dealer thought he had something when he wrote to a suburban customer: "Dear Friend, what would all your neighbors think if we came to your town and repossessed your car?"

Back came the customer's reply: "I have taken this matter up with my neighbors, and they all think it would be a lousy trick."



"Now his secretary will spin him around . . . I wish he'd be a little more serious about who gets promoted around here!"

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

Publication Office: 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

Send undeliverable copies to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Circulation Office: 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Indiana OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Published monthly. Yearly subscription to members, 60 cents; to non-members, \$1.00. Entered at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter under the Act of August 24, 1912, as a monthly.

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Piasecki Buys Plant, Locks Out Workers

NEW CASTLE, Delaware—Frank Piasecki, who seems to want to become the Kohler of the East, has locked out members of UAW Local 840 at the former Bellanca Aircraft plant here.

The lockout started the Monday after Thanksgiving, the day the Piasecki Aircraft Corporation of Philadelphia "officially" became the successor management at the Bellanca plant. Piasecki bought out Bellanca in October and immediately started to plot ways of getting rid of Local 840 which has represented Bellanca workers since 1941.

To date his tactics have earned him: a) a picket line to advertise the lockout; b) investigations by the NLRB and the FBI of his violations of the law in dealing with the former Bellanca workers; and c) considerable public resentment of his attempts to replace New Castle area workers with out-of-state scabs.

Piasecki has attempted to reverse public opinion by trying to provoke violence on the picket line—but wound up only with more trouble with the law. Two Piasecki executives were arrested on hit-and-run charges after they drove their cars through the picket line at high speed and injured two pickets.

Piasecki, incidentally, is the same man who ran roughshod over legal rights of workers for 10 years to keep his workers at his old Philadelphia plant from joining the UAW. In 1955

he lost control of the plant, which now is Vertol Aviation, and set up a new plant in Philadelphia. The UAW won an NLRB election at Vertol last year.

Announcement of the sale of Bellanca to Piasecki came in mid-November and Local 840 members were paid off by Bellanca on November 21. Piasecki immediately advertised for workers to start on November 26. He ignored letters from Local 840 that he meet with the Union to discuss continuation of the Bellanca contract and his manpower needs.

The former Bellanca workers reported for work on November 26 but found the gate locked. They set up a picket line the next day. Piasecki, finding that no scabs were available in New Castle, began advertising in Philadelphia papers. Applicants at the Philadelphia hiring hall weren't told about the lockout or about the bus ride they would be required to take through the Local 840 picket line.

So Local 840, upon learning this, dispatched "truth squads" to Philadelphia to give the facts to innocent people who answered Piasecki's misleading ads.

The result has been that Piasecki has been able to gather only 15 workers to ride his bus to New Castle. State police checked the bus one day last month. They found it improperly registered so they arrested the bus driver.

While waiting for Piasecki to be cited for his flagrant disregard of the law, Local 840 members are continuing to picket peacefully, determined that Piasecki won't steal their jobs.

AFL-CIO Says Economic Trends Spur Shorter Work Week Drive

WASHINGTON—Organized labor's current campaign for a shorter work week is based on economic rather than social considerations, the current issue of the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Reports says.

The long hours that generally meant undue physical strain, health hazards and inadequate time for family and social needs sparked the workers' earlier move toward a better life, the report, a publication of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, explains.

OUTPUT PER MAN RISING

"Today there are still some situations in which eight hours work means undue physical strain," it adds, "but it is primarily the economic aspects in the foreground in plans for shortening 8-hour day and 40-hour week schedules.

"Although sentiment for further hours reduction is rooted in part in a general desire for more leisure time, it is more widely based on the ground

that shorter hours of work will help maintain employment opportunities."

Long-continued increases in the productivity of the U. S. worker, the report recalls, mean that more is produced in fewer hours or with fewer workers.

INDUSTRY'S MOVING AHEAD

"The present heavy flow of technological improvements and stepped-up expenditures for new plants and equipment," it adds, "indicate a continued high and perhaps even higher rate of productivity advance in the years ahead."

The report listed different ways in which hours can be reduced in labor-management ne-

gotiations—shortening of 8-hour day; cutting the five-day week to four or four and a half days, or substantially increasing paid holidays or vacations.

Jobs Lacking For 2 1/2 Million As Winter Hits

Nearly two and a half million American workers faced Christmas without a job.

A sharp increase in unemployment in November was reported by the U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce. These departments placed the total unemployment at 2,460,000, a rise of 555,000 in a single month. The outlook for December was not materially brighter.

Most of the increase was blamed on seasonal layoffs in farm, construction and other outdoor labor.

But both auto and farm equipment centers had good evidence that GOP claims of "prosperity" did not include prosperity for everyone.

The latest figures available for Detroit, for example, showed 84,000 were unemployed as of November 15. By contrast, only 35,000 were unemployed in Detroit in November of 1955.

As a part of its over-all fight for full employment, the UAW proposed an industrial slum rehabilitation campaign for Detroit; sought to fight unemployment by stimulating sales through lower prices. (See stories on this page and page 3.)

NAM Seeks Sales Tax

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Manufacturers has once again plugged in its political phonograph to play an old, broken record over and over. Charles R. Sligh, Jr., as chairman of the NAM's Executive Committee, testified before a House Ways and Means Subcommittee. He urged Congress to place an excise tax on all major consumer items except food and drugs.

An excise tax is a fancy name for a sales tax. The UAW is opposed to this form of taxation because it puts the greatest burden on those least able to pay.

The NAM's proposal was also opposed by the National Federation of Independent Business, which testified before the same Committee. The Federation said sales taxes are a burden to small businessmen and should be curtailed rather than expanded. Federal excise taxes now exist on such items as luggage and leather goods, furs, cosmetics, gasoline, cigarettes and movie admissions.

In addition, many states, counties and cities levy additional sales taxes on many consumer items.

Union-Run Flint Christmas Toy Center Saves Union Folks Thousands on Presents

FLINT, Michigan—More than 12,000 union members here got a Christmas bonus that wasn't written into any contract. But their union won it for them, just the same.

The Flint CIO Council set up its own toy center in a closed-down roller rink west of the city. Every family that could produce a union card, CIO or AFL, was eligible to do its toy shopping there.

SAVINGS UP TO HALF

The merchandise was priced 23 to 50 per cent lower than the prices downtown, where merchants were set for their annual killing.

Arrangements were made last summer with the Wisconsin Toy and Novelty Company, a Milwaukee firm which has held special union weeks prior to Christmas at its store for several years. Highest quality toys and jewelry were shipped into Flint by the truckload.

The Company used only union members as clerks, paying their lost time. It took the full risk on rent, labor and inventory. And it guaranteed that its mark-up would match the summer-time prices on the retail market.

One Auto Worker bought \$40 worth of CIO toys, then checked the very same items at Flint's biggest-volume stores. He found that the same load of toys would have cost him \$63 on the whooped-up price tags downtown. It was just like getting an extra \$23 in his pay check—and it gave the kids a better Christmas than he could have provided otherwise. That was the typical experience of thousands of union families.

A MERRIER CHRISTMAS

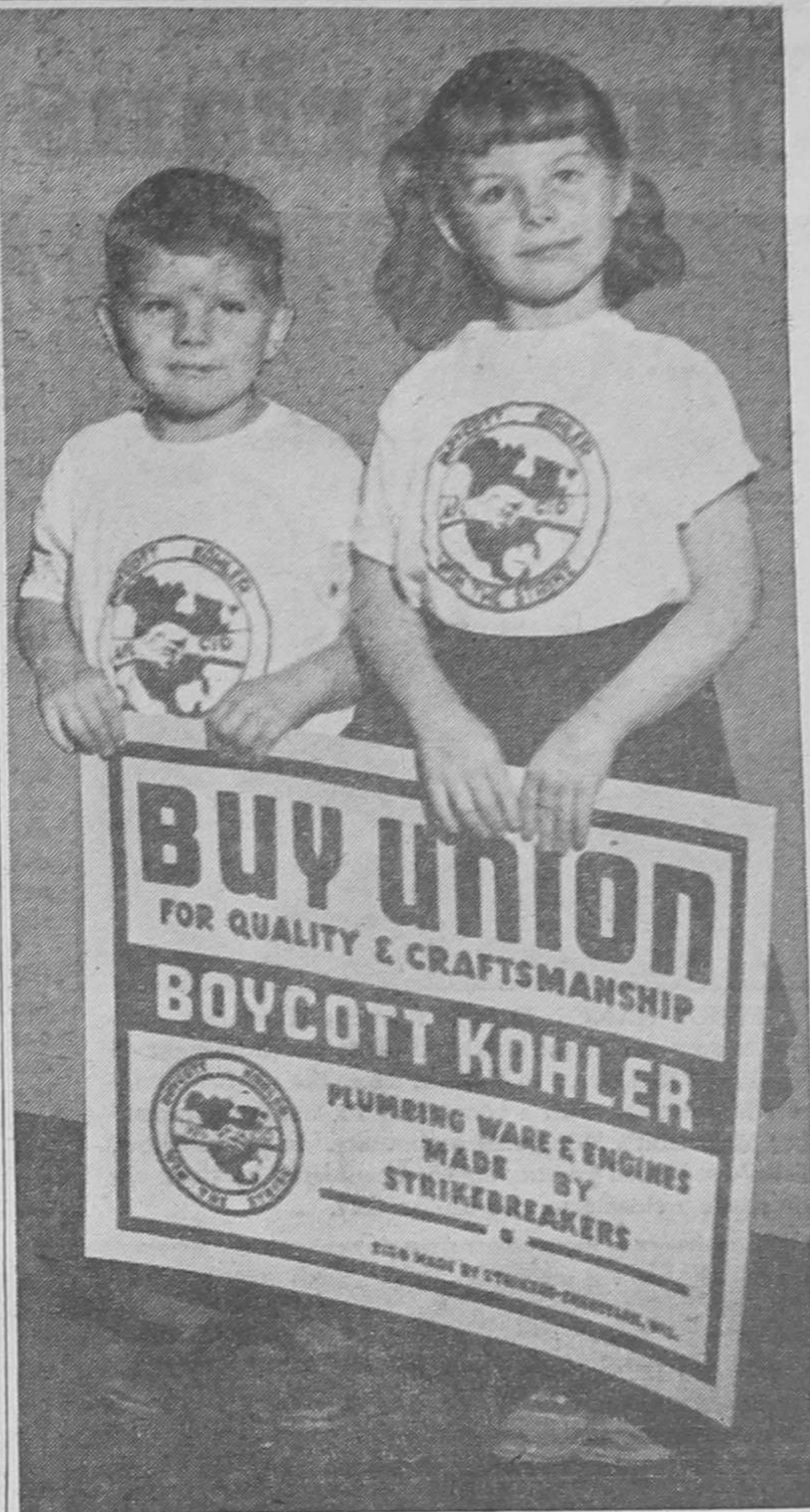
The CIO toy center allowed labor to prove a big point. All promotion was done in the labor press and over the UAW's daily radio program, Shift Break. Not a single penny was spent for advertising in the local daily, which has long served as a private handbill for the General Motors Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce in Flint. The toy business went to the CIO five miles west of town, and the Chamber of Commerce put up a howl.

But many merchants saw the light. They began to shave their toy prices. By the time the 16-day CIO sale was over, down-

town merchants were contenting themselves with a fair profit and forgot about making a killing on the kids this year.

"We had to teach a few people what the Christmas spirit is all about," said Floyd Kennedy, a member of UAW Local 651 at the AC plant and chairman of the CIO's Toy Committee. "The Union didn't take a penny of profit out of this deal. Wisconsin Toy and Novelty Company did all right for itself without gouging. And we taught our own membership something about what a union card is worth."

The success of the venture has already brought a group of merchants into the CIO offices to talk about next year. They want to keep the profit at home. They're willing to do the wholesale buying and to set up a community toy center for the CIO to run.



MODELING THE MESSAGE, these children of Kohler strikers show off the boycott T-shirts made by UAW Local 833's Women's Auxiliary. They're available at boycott headquarters in Sheboygan.

UAW Offers Support For Plant Rehabilitation

Formation of a municipal redevelopment corporation to work at industrial slum rehabilitation in Detroit was urged by UAW President Walter P. Reuther last month in a letter to Detroit Mayor Albert E. Cobo and members of the Common Council.

The UAW offered to contribute \$10,000 as "seed money" to get such a corporation started as it did in the case of the Citizens Redevelopment Corporation which aided in the current rehabilitation of the Gratiot-Orleans area and other blighted residential areas in Detroit.

In his letter, Reuther commended the Council for its action, early

in October, in moving to "rehabilitate the industrial slums of our city by proposing to seek federal aid and to stimulate civic action for the purpose of bringing into useful and creative production land within the Detroit city limits now occupied by idle, abandoned and obsolete industrial plants."

The UAW president recommended the appointment of a citizens' committee immediately to:

- 1) Work with the City Plan Commission and other appropriate municipal agencies to develop a comprehensive analysis of the problems involved in the industrial rehabilitation of Detroit;
- 2) Work out a program designed to meet those problems, including methods of financing the program from both private and public sources;
- 3) Develop detailed legislative proposals designed to facilitate industrial rehabilitation and secure the necessary sponsorship and support for such legislation;
- 4) Take immediate steps to create a non-profit industrial rehabilitation corporation which will serve as the instrument to raise the funds and secure the necessary loans to finance the redevelopment of industrial sites and areas carefully selected for that purpose;
- 5) Create a special task force, as a subcommittee, to follow through and implement the over-all recommendations of the broad representative Community Industrial Rehabilitation Committee.



FLINT UNION MEMBERS take advantage of a CIO-sponsored toy center to get quality goods at a reasonable price.

Hungarians Come 'to Breathe

And Auto Workers Open Their Arms



ERIKA HANCS, 13, was the first Hungarian refugee to step out of the chartered plane which brought 43 victims of Red terror to Detroit. Here the tearful youngster is presented with a bouquet and a kiss from a member of Detroit's Hungarian community. In photo below, Erika's sad-faced parents appear bewildered by their enthusiastic welcome to the Motor City.

THE WORKERS of Hungary, victims of the worst oppression the world has seen since the days of Hitler, now know that their trade union brothers and sisters in the free world have not forgotten them.

Angered by Soviet brutality and moved by the spirit of the Christmas season and the brotherhood of man, UAW members everywhere opened their hearts and stretched out their hands in friendship to those yearning to be free.

Each did his bit in his own way. Some members and their local unions passed resolutions condemning the actions of the Soviet Union and its puppet government in Budapest. These called on the United Nations to form a permanent international police force to prevent a similar tragedy from ever happening again.

Others dug deep into their pockets and contributed dimes and dollars to the UAW's special fund for the relief of refugees now in Austrian camps. Often the contributors were short on cash due to the recent layoffs and the Christmas gift buying season.

Still others participated in an even more personal way, becoming "sponsors" for Hungarian refugees brought to America by the various religious and charitable groups.

Sponsors must give assurances that the refugees they "adopt" will have a place to stay and will not become public charges, and they must provide for them until they can stand on their own feet.



IN DETROIT, for example, UAW members were among the 175 sponsors who vied with each other to "adopt" the 43 Hungarian refugees who last month were flown to the Motor City from Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. They were the first victims of the Red terror to arrive in the Motor City.

John Veszpremi, a veteran member of the UAW's West Side Local 174, and his wife Margaret, decided to sponsor not just one but two of the refugees who had arrived on a cold, bleak and rainy Sunday afternoon at Willow Run Airport.



ENDRE HANCS, 45, breaks down during church services following arrival of Hungarian refugee group in Detroit. Hancs, a mechanic, went on strike during revolt, later fled with his entire family. Left to right: Mrs. Margaret Hancs; daughter Annemarie, 15; son Endre, 11; Hancs, and daughter Erika, 13.

They picked Karoly Beke, 21, and Mihaly Novak, 20. These two young men had been among the 43 who had stepped out of the specially chartered airliner—some weeping, some smiling, some somber. They carried all their earthly belongings in paper bags tucked under their arm. Though there were a few families in the group, most of the refugees were young men—Freedom Fighters who had to choose between deportation to Siberia or a risky escape to the West.

Several thousand Detroiters greeted the group enthusiastically, with flowers, speeches, songs and cries of "Isten Hozott," Hungarian for "God has brought you." Phil Hart, Michigan's acting governor, welcomed them to the state.

The group was then taken by bus to a church in the Delray section of Detroit, where many people of Hungarian descent live. It was here that Brother Veszpremi and his wife picked out the two young men and took them home that very evening.

VESZPREMI, who is 59, has worked at Timken Axle since 1926 and is a veteran of the 1937 sitdown strikes. He is also a former chief steward. Born in Hungary himself, he left there in 1913 to come to Detroit.

"I know what it is to come to a strange country, not to know the language or the customs. That's why we'll help these boys all we can," he said.

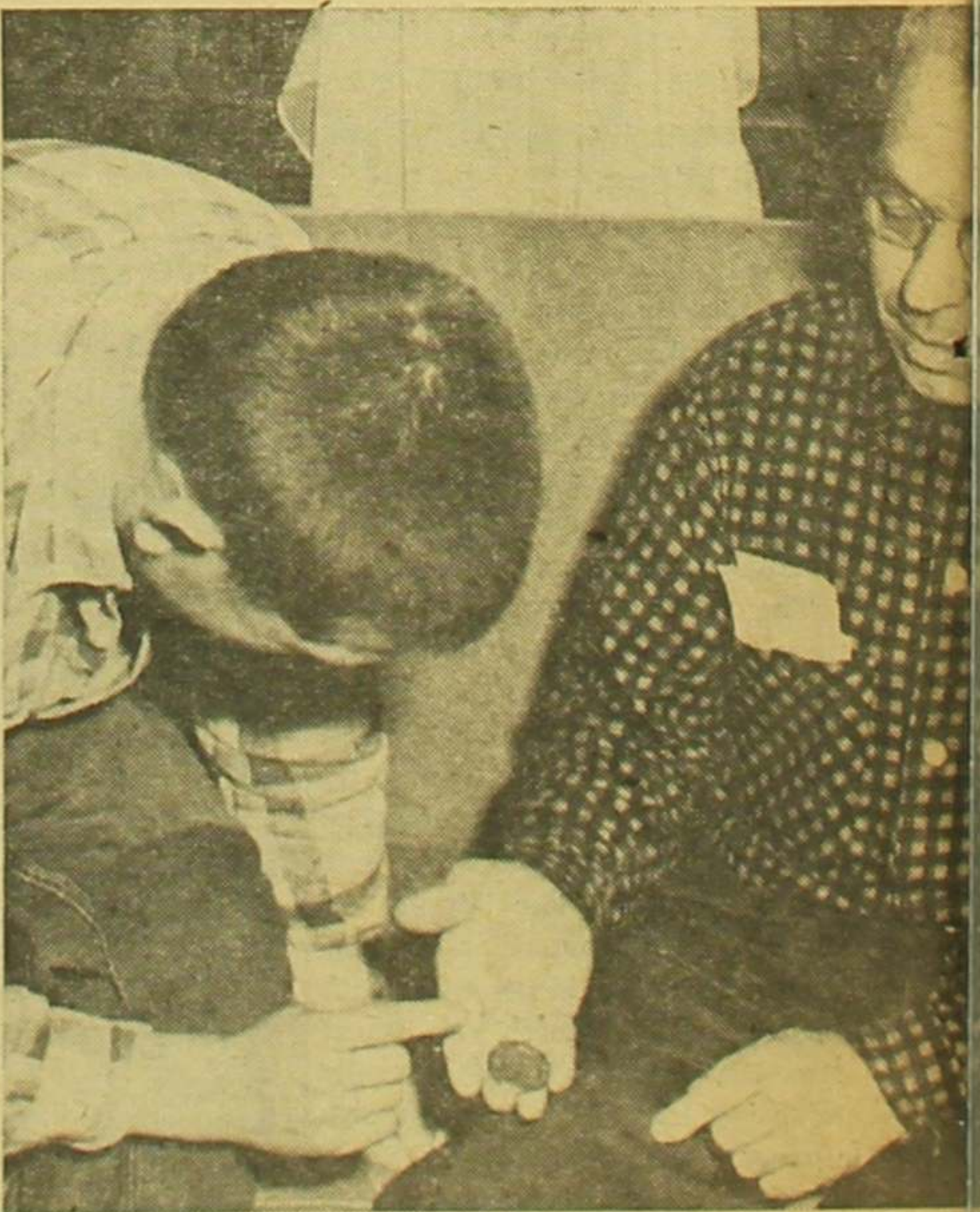
"Our own children are married and live away from home, so we've got plenty of room for them," added his wife. "God knows these boys deserve a break after what they've been through."

"We're Lutherans ourselves," said Veszpremi, "but we went to Father Jacobs (of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in Delray) a while back and told him we'd sponsor anybody, regardless of religion or anything else, as long as we could help. Like so many other Americans, we were immigrants once ourselves."

With Mrs. Veszpremi acting as interpreter, the two Freedom Fighters told of their experiences during the revolution. Novak, a mechanic, had been at work in Budapest repairing a bridge, when he heard the news that peaceful demonstrators had been fired on by Russian troops. He left his work, along with others, found a gun on the street, and fought for three days in the streets of Hungary's capital.

BELIEVING the revolt to have been successful, he then left Budapest and returned to his home town in southeastern Hungary, where he joined another patriot group.

When the Russians returned, however, with tanks and reinforcements and secret



THE MEDAL HE RECEIVED as a veteran of the 1937 sitdown strikes, John Veszpremi, a member of UAW Local 174, to the two young men who were sponsored by him and his wife. Sponsor must provide for his charges until they can stand on their own feet. Right: Mihaly Novak, 20, a mechanic; Veszpremi; and Veszpremi's wife, Margaret, who participated in the revolt; escaped when the Communists closed

Free' their Hearts

Novak said he knew their cause... He waylaid a Russian soldier, in uniform and machine gun, and... to Austria, walking... in seven days to reach the bor-

...heran Church made his trip to De-... able.

... in a small city near the Austrian... here he worked as a machinist in a... nt.

... and the news of the revolt on the radio... ping, so he decided not to go to work... workers had made the same decision, ... spontaneous strike closed the mill.

... friend, a member of the Hungarian... in his unit and came home, bringing with... and ammunition for Beke and his... use. When that ran out, they way-... man soldiers and took their weapons.

... regular Russian occupation troops didn't... rebels, he said, but it was a different... on Russian tanks and reinforcements... he rebels could not continue their... against such odds, so Beke decided to... his mother and two sisters behind... of his family lies heavy on his

* * *

... Veszpremi and other UAW members... Hungarian descent were thus putting... into the Christmas season, their... donated thousands of dollars to... workers still in Austria's refu-... as. More than \$60,000 had been col-... between Thanksgiving and Christ-... meetings and through plant... at UAW-organized factories... to coast.

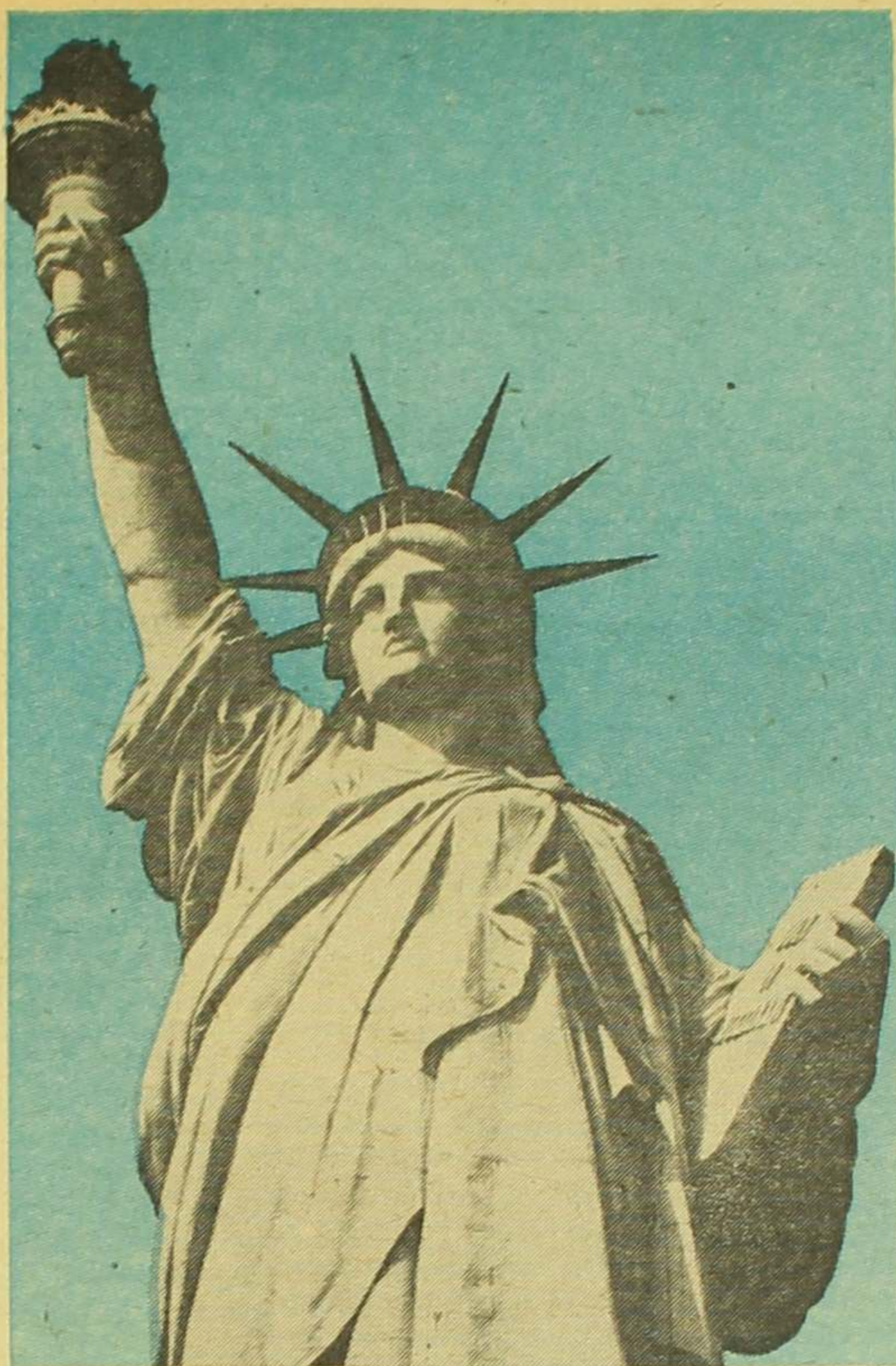
... report from Region 2B said more... 00,000 had been collected from UAW... during the first week of the drive... workers at Solidarity House gave nearly

... money will be used for relief... channels set up by the Interna-... Confederation of Free Trade Unions... (CFTU), with which the UAW and the... are affiliated. These contribu-... are in addition to a \$25,000 check... the International Union contributed... AFL-CIO's International Free La-... and several weeks ago.

... Chicago, UAW Region 4 Director Robert... offered the Union's 14-acre Center... in Illinois, as a temporary home for... in refugees. The Center could offer... quarters for about 150 persons.



... sitdown strikes is shown by John Vesz-... Hungarian Freedom Fighters whom he is... can stand on their own feet. Left to... Beke, 21, a machinist. Both partici-... in.



**GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR POOR,
YOUR HUDDLED MASSES YEARNING
TO BREATHE FREE,
THE WRETCHED REFUSE OF YOUR
TEEMING SHORE,
SEND THESE, THE HOMELESS, TEMPEST-
TOSSED, TO ME:
I LIFT MY LAMP BESIDE THE GOLDEN DOOR.**



TELEVISION? WHAT'S THAT? The two young Hun-
garian refugees living in the home of John Veszpremi of
UAW's West Side Local in Detroit had never heard of TV.
The boys are fascinated by old cowboy movies.



WHAT'S COOKING in the Veszpremi home? Two
young refugees watch Mrs. Veszpremi prepare evening meal.
Communist propaganda in Hungary told them American
workers are starving.

ODDS 'N' ENDS by Ruby McDonald

After sober deliberation, I have decided that 1957 will be all the predictors say it will, and then some. However, it will probably leave me at the same old street corner, a little wiser, but still holding a bag instead of a key.

For instance, some of the new '57 cars have fur seats and built in TV screens for stock market reports. This is progress at \$25,000 a throw and it enables the millionaire to sit soft while he keeps track of whether or not he's able to afford the mobile mansion he's riding in. Until they come down to plain old plastic and chrome in a price range of, say, \$500 in easy installments of twenty bucks per, they ain't, as far as I'm concerned, progressin' much.

Then they're talkin' about building a literal skyscraper that will make the Empire look like a quonset hut. The thing will cost 90 million dollars and will be one mile high. I suppose this, too, is progress, but it seems like a mort of money just to provide a higher perch for tourists and suicides.

From my worm's eye view of this architectural miracle, I'd like to suggest, shyly, that they could unstack this mile high marvel and provide livin' quarters for a heap of tenement and slum dwellers who would never lose sleep over not bein' able to ride up 5,280 feet in an elevator.

In 1957, we open a thing called the Geophysical Year, too, where world scientists will work together to see what makes the earth tick. This is real progressive and it oughtta make good readin' between busses, but I can't work up a lather about it.

Seems like a waste of effort when they can't even find out first what makes people so dang belligerent. Knowin' what's under the arctic ice cap don't seem half as important to me as knowin' what's under the domestic and international thinkcaps. And before they start raisin' Alaskan temperatures, I'd like to see 'em lower a few prices and taxes and tempers.

They tell me this will be the year of wonderful inventions, like machines that write songs, translate languages and change the baby. Like electronic gadgets that cook dinner in three minutes and turn on the lights at dusk. There's only one fly in this super ointment. You have to be in the upper brackets to afford this progress, and, until they invent a way to get me off this darn street corner, I ain't about to get hysterical over ANY new year.

Supreme Court Decision Due on PAC Appeal Case

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court is expected to announce shortly its decision on whether the UAW violated Taft-Hartley Act prohibitions against federal campaign contributions in the 1954 elections.

Arguments on the Republican-inspired appeal were heard last month. The UAW won the first round of the legal battle when the U. S. District Court dismissed the indictment.

SOME HARD LOSERS

Michigan Republican bosses John Feikens and Arthur Summerfield pressed the Justice Department to indict the UAW, claiming that the appearance of Democratic candidates on UAW-sponsored radio and television programs in the 1954 elections violated the law. Republican candidates, who repeatedly refused invitations to appear on the same programs, were soundly trounced in those elections.

When Judge Frank Picard in Detroit threw out the indictment, the Michigan GOP leaders urged the appeal to the Supreme Court.

UAW Attorney Joseph L. Rauh, arguing before the Supreme Court, contended that decisions in all earlier cases on this point made it clear that no violation

had been committed. He pointed out, too, that if the actions of the UAW did violate the law, then the law is unconstitutional since it is an infringement of free speech.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Rauh indicated that there might be a distinction between unions and corporations in the use of money for politics. Unions are made up of men with like interests while corporations may have stockholders with opposing views on questions outside the corporation's essential purpose. He added, however, that the UAW's position is that both corporations and union should be allowed free expression of their political views.

Michigan Republican bosses were still trying to gag the UAW at year-end. They prompted a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the UAW and CIO political activities in Flint. The UAW International Executive Board charged that the probe is "nothing more than a political smear effort inspired by the most reactionary elements of the Republican Party."



"You serious about wantin' a couple of days off?"

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UAW Promises Histadrut Help In Securing Middle East Peace

The UAW International Executive Board pledged to Histadrut, the General Confederation of Labor in Israel, to use all its influence with the United States Government to bring about immediate and direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors for a "permanent, fair and honorable peace treaty that will recognize Israel's right to exist."

The pledge was made last month in a cable to P. Lavon, secretary-general of Histadrut.

It described such a peace as one that would provide to Israel the right of navigation through the Suez Canal—which it has been denied by Egypt for eight years—and access through the Gulf of Aquaba, also blocked by Egypt, to the Israeli port of Eilat, and the removal and prevention of any kind of military, economic or political blockade by land, by sea or by air.

TREATY A 'MUST' FIRST STEP

"Only the establishment of a peace treaty between all of the nations of the Middle East can create the climate in which there can develop mutual respect and confidence between the peoples of these countries so that they will be able to cooperate in an effort to improve their economic conditions, raise living standards and provide all the people with a fuller measure of economic and social justice.

In a speech before the West Coast section of Histadrut, President Walter P. Reuther underscored these points by emphasizing that a return to the "status quo" in the Middle East would solve no

problems but only create more and worse ones.

He characterized Egypt as the "aggressor, which for eight years, day after day, night after night, has attacked and harassed Israeli settlements from bases in the Sinai peninsula and the Gaza strip.

He pointed out, in emphasizing the necessity for Israeli access to the Suez Canal, that he had "heard of no special sessions of the UN General Assembly being called during the last eight years," because Egypt had blocked the Canal to Israeli shipping.

WHEN BIG NATIONS FEEL PINCH

"It's only when the big countries are affected that the UN moves to take positive action," he declared. "The Canal must be made available for navigation for all countries—from the largest down to the smallest."

The UAW Board's wire also advocated removal from the Sinai Desert and the Gaza strip the bases that had been used for Egyptian aggression against Israel.

The Board further declared that it would urge the United States "to take the leadership, through the United Nations, of working out a long range economic aid program to help all the countries of the Middle East so that they may harness their rivers for power and irrigation, increase their food supply and develop their economic resources to enable them to fight their common enemies of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance, and to raise their standard of living to a decent and healthful level and to enable them to spiritually enrich their lives."



"Congratulations, Hasse, you've been made foreman. Here's your first hour's pay . . . you're fired!"

UAW Still Trailblazing

Short Work Week Protection In Muncie's 'Best SUB Plan'

MUNCIE, Indiana—Workers at the Acme-Lees Division of the Serrick Corporation are celebrating their "Best SUB Plan" yet, Region 3 Director Ray Berndt announced. It includes breakthrough on protection against the short work week and independent administration.

It protects UAW Local 459 members against short work weeks as well as layoffs. And it provides benefits at a straight 65 per cent of take home pay instead of dropping down to 60 per cent after four weeks as in the pioneering Ford, GM and Chrysler plans.

32-HOUR GUARANTEE

Workers are guaranteed 32 times their hourly base rate any week they work. (For example: if a worker with a \$2 base rate worked only 16 hours in a week, he would get another 16 hours' pay of \$32 out of the fund.)

In addition, if an employee works 32 hours a week for two consecutive weeks he is entitled to another day's pay (eight times his hourly base rate) from the fund.

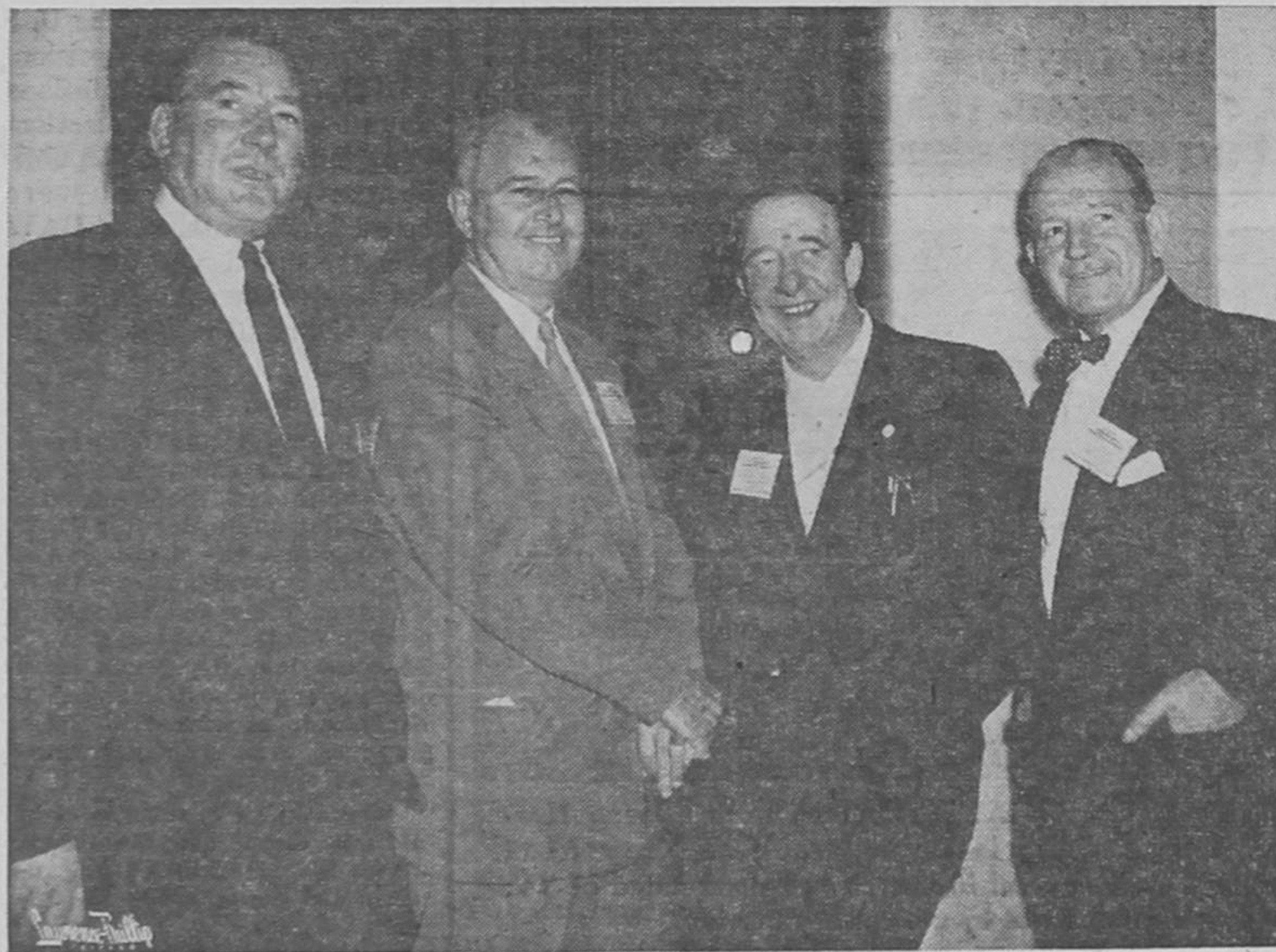
The independent administration breakthrough divorces SUB eligibility requirements from the State Unemployment Compensation system. Laid-off Acme-Lees workers do not have to accept any job paying less than 80 per cent of his regular straight time earnings. Nor does he have to accept a job requiring more than 45 minutes' traveling time (or the time required to travel to his regular job) in order to remain qualified for SUB benefits.

HIGHER SUB MAXIMUM

If, for other reasons, a worker is disqualified under the State Unemployment Compensation system, he is denied SUB benefits for only six weeks. After that, he gets SUB checks. In most other plans, such disqualification would make a worker ineligible for benefits for the duration of his unemployment.

The maximum weekly benefit under the SUB provisions is \$30 unless a worker is ineligible for state unemployment compensation. Then he can receive up to \$50 a week from the fund. (In the original plans, the top payment is \$25.)

Other improvements: No reduction of dollar amounts when the fund is low and a lump sum substitute benefit arrangement enabling workers to get the full amount of the SUB benefits after exhausting



A JOB WELL DONE, say these UAW skilled tradesmen at the conclusion of the Fifth Annual Skilled Trades Conference. Left to right are the International Executive Board three-man Skilled Trades Committee consisting of Joseph McCusker, Region 1A Co-Director; Vice President Norman Matthews; Vice President Richard Gosser (chairman of the Committee); and Assistant Skilled Trades Director George Campbell.

Tenpin Tourney Deadline Near

January 11 is the deadline for entries for the UAW's Sixth Annual International Bowling Tournament, it has been announced by UAW Recreation Director Olga Madar, whose department sponsors the tourney.

All UAW members, as well as members of all other AFL-CIO unions, are eligible to compete in the event, which is scheduled for weekends in February and March.

unemployment compensation in states where it's not integrated with SUB (including Indiana). He can also get a lump sum settlement when he returns to work.

The 700 members of Local 459 ratified the new contract at press time.

at the Key Lanes in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The tournament, which opens February 2, will include competition for both men and women in team, doubles, singles and all-events. An entry fee of \$4.25 per person per event must accompany entry blanks. All-events competition is optional at \$1 extra per person. Of this amount, \$2 is returnable in prize fees which last year totalled \$11,500, Miss Madar said. Trophies will also be awarded.

Entry blanks and requests for additional information should be sent to the UAW Recreation Department, Solidarity House, Detroit 14, Michigan.



"We're letting you go, Binks—We want to create jobs for the young unemployed to conform with our 'Right-to-Work' law!"

No Gripes!

CHICAGO—An incident which occurred at the Conference during discussion on the new five-point skilled trades program speaks for itself. A delegate arose, and asked Vice President Gosser, chairing the confab, for the mike.

Getting the mike, he declared, "Mr. Chairman, I've got a terrific inferiority complex. For the first time in my life as a skilled tradesman, I've got nothing to gripe about!"

UAW, Steelworkers Help Typos Achieve Favorable Contract

LEVITTOWN, Pennsylvania—Bucks County will never be the same again. The old union song, "Solidarity Forever," and hundreds of picket signs telling scabs they weren't wanted here turned a recent rainy Thursday into a demonstration of labor's unity and strength.

UAW Local 130 and United Steelworkers Local 4889 supplied the manpower which won for the International Typographical Union Local 71 its first union contract in the area.

The UAW-USW-ITU pickets successfully persuaded clerical workers and potential scabs not to enter the plant of the Evening Press. Their solid picket lines were broken only by some newspaper executives who crashed through with police help.

The 21 printers involved in the strike obtained the standard ITU contract. They expressed their thanks for the support given by the UAW and the USW.

Local 155 Wins

VAN DYKE, Michigan — UAW Local 155 has won an overwhelming victory in an NLRB election at the Anzick Manufacturing Company plant here. The vote was 28 to 10 in favor of Local 155.

Skilled Trades Solidly Support 5-Point Program

CHICAGO—The Fifth Annual Skilled Trades Conference, meeting here in the Morrison Hotel, adopted a dynamic new five-point program which had been submitted for their consideration by the Union's International Executive Board.

More than 40 delegates took the floor. They asked questions about the program, discussed it thoroughly during the first two days of the three-day confab, then they unanimously voted to accept it.

This was the largest conference of skilled workers ever to meet in the history of the UAW.

Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Department, chaired the Conference. He told how the program originated, and how the International Executive Board supported it, and how it can be gradually implemented in the various UAW contracts. (See program in detail on this page.)

BY WORKING TOGETHER

Stressing that "the UAW is going to find a solution to the skilled trades problem within the family of the UAW," President Walter P. Reuther pointed out that industrial unionism had made great strides for the skilled workers where craft union efforts in the mass industries had failed.

"What we need to do is stand together, and march together, and fight together. That's the key to our problem," he declared, "working out a refinement under our industrial union structure to solve the problems of special groups."

Talking of what lies ahead, Reuther said "What we get in 1958 will depend on the degree of mobilization of our Union in support of our demands. . . ."

Reuther said the Union will mobilize its forces, "to win the highest wage demands in the history of our Union." He predicted that the gains of the last 20 years will seem insignificant in comparison to the gains of the next 10 years when the new and developing technology will result in a vastly expanded economy, and "a much bigger economic pie."

REVIEWS CHRYSLER GAINS

Vice President Norman Matthews, a member of the IEB three-man Skilled Trades Committee, detailed the substantial progress made at Chrysler in the 1955 Agreement and since then. Since inception of the apprenticeship program at Chrysler, according to Matthews, 583 apprentices have been graduated, and some 404 are still in process of being trained.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock told delegates, "We must not confuse the tactical problems with those of principle which are set forth in this Skilled Trades

program. We are not here to debate how these things shall be done, but to make sure that they will be done."

Joseph McCusker, co-director of Region 1A and a member of the IEB three-man Skilled Trades Committee, called for the support of all the delegates in implementing the Skilled Trades program. "We should go back to our local unions to tell that here is a way to solidify our Union membership. Let's stress that solidarity in the ranks. You have that teamwork in the leadership. Together we can make great progress."

DELEGATES TAKE STAND

In addition to adopting the important new program, a number of resolutions were approved by the delegates. Among these were: Condemnation of splinter groups, repeal of Taft-Hartley, journeyman card conversion, better screening of skilled tradesmen among displaced persons.

Other resolutions were: Expanded educational program, freedom of job opportunity, organizing the unorganized, reaffirmed support for Kohler strikers, outside contracting, establishment of new classifications, next conference.

Region 4 Director Robert Johnston played host to the 993 registered delegates, visitors and staff persons at the Conference, and welcomed them warmly. Others who spoke, in addition to the officers and Board members, were Education Director Brendan Sexton, Fair Practices Co-Director William Oliver, National Ford Director Ken Bannon, Oregon Senator Wayne Morse and Assistant Skilled Trades Director George Campbell.

Catholic Group Elects Flannery

Harry W. Flannery, coordinator for the AFL-CIO's radio and television activities, has been elected president of the Catholic Association for International Peace. He was named at the group's recent 29th annual convention.



AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT was the Terrace Casino of Chicago's Morrison Hotel as 1,000 delegates, visitors and staff people filled the large auditorium during the Fifth Annual Skilled Trades Conference. Representing 175,000 skilled UAW members from the Union's total membership of more than 1,500,000, they formed the largest Conference of this kind ever held by the Union.

Here's New Program for Skilled Trades Unanimously OK'd by Conference Delegates

The following is the text of the International Executive Board's recommendation to the UAW Skilled Trades Conference. Delegates unanimously adopted it.

In order to increase the effectiveness of our Union and to mobilize the full efforts of the apprenticeable skilled trades and related groups in behalf of themselves and the remaining members of the Union, and looking toward the very real advances which can be ours in 1958, we advance the following program for implementation by the Convention of 1957 and whatever other bodies may be affected, and for full incorporation in the demands of 1958.

1. THAT THE MERIT SPREADS as they now exist in the tool-die, maintenance and other related skilled trades classifications be eliminated and that the present maximum rates of these classifications be considered the starting point of negotiations. There shall be a demand that added to this old maximum rate shall be a very substantial wage increase taking into account the tremendous forward progress of the industry and with particular reference to the inequities and disparities which now exist in such magnitude in the various skilled trades classifications.

This demand would not be at the expense of the remaining members of the Union, but consistent with the efforts the Union must make for major economic advances in wage and other matters for all of our people.

The new rates then established as a result of the demands and the negotiations would be a minimum rate guaranteed to all in the classification and beyond which advances could be made but with no maximum limit.

2. IN ORDER TO FULLY MOBILIZE apprenticeable skilled trades and related groups for themselves and to the common objectives which will be formulated for all, we urge that upon application to and approval of the International Union with regard to any specific location the following become a matter of constitutional right:

• Apprenticeable skilled trades and related workers, members of our Union, shall be per-

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR MORSE, here seen being congratulated by Vice President Gosser at the conclusion of his impromptu talk to the skilled trades delegates, told them, "When I was a Republican, they (the GOP) were proud that I had the support of organized labor. Now, that I'm a Democrat, I've committed some sort of a crime by taking that support with me."

mitted separate voting on matters pertaining only to their trades and classifications. They would continue to vote in the general unit on matters common to all of the workers. In similar fashion, production workers, office workers, engineers and technicians would decide those questions which affected only themselves.

• Since employers quite often are not influenced simply by voting, it is also necessary to provide that under prescribed circumstances skilled trades workers be permitted the right to strike action in accordance with constitutional provision and the approval of the International Union.

3. IN ORDER TO MAKE MEANINGFUL the rights expressed in paragraph 2, it will be necessary to provide that skilled trades workers shall have direct representation of their own choosing as part of all local shop bargaining committees and of all national bargaining committees. Provision must be made that these representatives are elected by and from the appropriate skilled trades groups.

4. ONE SUBSTANTIAL THREAT to the continued forward progress of American industry is the lack of sufficiently expanded programs for apprenticeship training. It is also necessary to take into account that over the years the nature of certain trades has changed, some being now more complex and demanding, while others, by virtue of technological change, are less so. Accordingly, it is proposed that apprenticeship training schedules be reviewed and brought into a realistic relationship with the trades for which the apprentices are being trained. In order to meet the pressing demands, it is also necessary to review and revise the apprenticeship ratios.

In this connection, it is necessary, in order to utilize the skills that are available among the ranks of the other members of the Union, to revise the age limits governing the acceptability of apprentices.

We, therefore, propose the present age limit be continued for those apprentices who are coming into the industry from the outside, but that a special provision be made establishing higher limit for apprentice applicants who are employed in other capacities within the industry with due evaluation of the work experience already obtained.

In this fashion the nation and the industry can obtain more fully trained and qualified mechanics in greater number and at a faster pace. Since the proportion of apprenticeable skilled trades workers is increasing in the industry as a whole as a result of technological change, it will also permit the retraining as qualified mechanics of present production workers and their allocation to skilled trades jobs. Only with such a program as this can present demands for journeymen be met.

5. WITH THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION of this program, it will also be possible to exercise the full strength of the apprenticeable skilled trades workers for the solution of many pressing in-plant problems with which they are presently contending. Included among these are the important items of the crossing of trade lines, the question of outside contractors and many other unsettled matters.



U. S. Paying Off Nation's Bankers With Boost in Your Interest Rates

Our money is getting more expensive every day, the economists of the UAW's Research Department point out. And they're not trying to be funny.

There is a price tag on money, just as there is a price tag on cars and refrigerators, though it's called something else.

The price of money is known as "the interest rate." If this interest rate is low, money is cheap. If it's high, money is expensive.

BUNDLES FOR BANKERS

Right now, the federal government is increasing interest rates, thus making money more "expensive" and harder to get. This is the Eisenhower Administration's way of saying "thank you" to the bankers who supported the Republicans in the past campaign.

Those who profit from high interest rates are the bankers, the finance companies and the insurance firms. The people who will be paying the freight for this financial gravy train are the workers, the farmers, the small businessmen and professional people. This is the price

we're paying for having re-elected Eisenhower.

Here's what the banker-minded Eisenhower Administration did:

First, it boosted the rediscount rate, which is the interest charged on loans to commercial banks by the government's Federal Reserve System. Since it now costs banks more money to get loans, they charge more for making loans.

Having thus built the foundation for higher interest rates, the Eisenhower Administration then went ahead to the second step: last month it raised the interest rate on FHA home loans from 4½ to five per cent.

\$900 MORE TO BANKS

This means that a worker who buys a house on an FHA-guaranteed mortgage will now have to pay the bank an extra one-half

per cent in interest during the life of that mortgage. The total cost of an FHA mortgage is now 5½ per cent, counting the one-half per cent charged as insurance premium.

In terms of a \$10,000 25-year mortgage, this boost in the interest rate adds nearly \$900 in interest costs to the total amount of repayment.

Moreover, the higher FHA rate will make it extremely difficult for veterans to get VA home loans, because these are still insured at a lower rate of interest, and what bank will sell its money cheap if it can sell dear?

Thus a new pressure is created to boost interest rates on GI home loans, too, and bankers are freely predicting that this will happen soon. If it does, the federal government will, in effect, be picking the pockets of veterans who thought they were buying homes at low cost.

MORE FOR APPLIANCES

The original boost in the rediscount rate is hurting consumers, too. Every time you buy a car or an appliance or some other major item on the installment plan, or get a loan from your bank or finance company, you'll be paying more in interest, because the Eisenhower Administration believes in being kind to bankers.



THE UNITED NATIONS' fight for peace goes on at many fronts. While the world worries about Hungary and the Middle East, UN agencies quietly keep working to bolster the economies of have-not nations. Here a representative of the UN's International Labor Organization shows a Haitian trainee the ins and outs of welding.

How to Buy
By
Sidney Margolius

You Put Up the \$64,000

Perhaps you've never won a \$64,000 television prize, let alone a \$100,000 one. But whether you know it or not, you're chipping in for them and other programs. You're footing a big bill for the great current splurge of television advertising by toiletries and cosmetics manufacturers.

You're paying for it in two ways. One is in the higher prices now being charged for these products. The other is in the increased usage of toiletries and cosmetics. There are now definite indications that television advertising is increasing the cost of this large group of goods, and is influencing the public to spend additional sums for products of dubious usefulness.

The fact is, the largest proportional price increase this past year in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index has been in personal-care items. These have gone up four per cent the past year, a rise of about double the general increase in prices. Price boosts of some commonly-used personal-care items are even greater, like the increase of eight per cent in the tag on shave creams this past year, the 30 per cent jump in the price of home permanent re-fills, and the six per cent increase on face creams.

BIGGEST ADVERTISING BUDGETS

Bureau of Labor Statistics' price-samplers have been sending in reports to the Bureau of greatly-increased consumption of such items as nail polish, lipstick, deodorants and other toiletries, Mrs. Ethel Hoover, BLS price economist, has revealed. In general, the price checkers attribute the increased usage to heavy television advertising of such products.

Very interestingly, the toiletries and cosmetics industry spends a greater portion of its advertising money on TV promotions than do most other types of manufacturers. One heavy advertiser, Hazel Bishop, even reported that for 1955 it spent \$1,600,000 on just one network campaign, which was four times the "extraordinary manufacturing costs" of \$400,000 it reported for the same year. The advertising bills of its chief competitor, Revlon, which sponsors "The \$64,000 Question," are even bigger, according to advertising-expert Charles M. Sievert.

Another reason for the current tendencies of women to buy more toiletry products is the prominent displays of them you now observe in super-markets. The BLS price economists believe apparently the combination of dramatic advertising on the television screen, and impulse-teasing displays in the stores, is breaking down the buying judgment of many families.

SALT AND SODA STILL WORK

But not all. A lot of alert readers of labor and co-op papers know the score. Reader F. B. H. of Sommerville, Mass., reports he was attracted to a display rack showing a large variety of dentifrices, shampoos, hand lotions, hair tonics, facial creams, and so on. But his reaction was that a majority of these items "consist of a simple formula, made from inexpensive ingredients with color and perfume added. Many of these ingredients or suitable substitutes might be found in the average home."

Mr. H. reports he has been using ordinary soap for shaving and finds it quicker, economical and "as good or better than any of the expensive advertised lathers" he previously used. Also, "on our dentist's advice we have been using a mixture of table salt and baking soda for brushing teeth." For chapped hands his family uses a mixture of rose-water, glycerine and lemon juice.

His facts are right. Ordinary soap, or shaving soaps at slightly higher cost, are big money-savers. With shaving soap, you simply add with your brush the water that the prepared lathers and creams contain. Your cost for a year's supply of shaving soap will probably be about 30 cents. Similarly, glycerine is a basic ingredient of many commercially-sold hand lotions.

Le Roi Strike Puts the Brakes On Firm's Traditional 'Hot Air'

WEST ALLIS, Wisconsin—Ever since the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburgh bought the Le Roi engine plant here in 1953, UAW Local 756 has had nothing but trouble.

The Union has represented Le Roi's 500 workers since 1935, but it's only in the last three years that the Local has had difficulties negotiating contract renewals.

A nine-week strike preceded the 1954 settlement. This fall, Le Roi workers had to hit the bricks for 11 weeks before they got a settle-

ment. But this dogged persistence on the part of Local 756 paid off. Here's what they wrung from a Company that wanted to move backward instead of forward:

- An average wage increase of 15 cents an hour.
- A supplemental unemployment benefit plan (SUB).
- A GM-type pension plan.
- A seventh paid holiday.
- Shift differentials of 12 cents for second and 14 cents for third shift.
- Five cents an hour additional wage boost for skilled trades.
- A cost-of-living escalator clause.
- A severance pay plan, providing for a maximum of 12 weeks' pay after 24 years of service.
- Improved vacation pay, providing for three weeks after 12 years and four weeks after 25 years.
- Improvements in health, accident and life insurance, and other benefits.

The new contract expires June 1, 1959. The plant makes engines, air compressors and Centaur tractors.

Seek School Aid

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO and 16 other national organizations have launched a joint drive for a federal aid for school construction bill in the upcoming session of Congress. The Conference on Federal Aid for Education recently held its first meeting in the office of AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler. Representatives of the group also met with Marion B. Folsom, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.



Willie Perry

Man Discharged For Being Relative Gets Back Pay Award

LOS ANGELES—Now that the U. S. Government has decided that Willie Perry has a right to have a sister, it has also decided to pay Willie Perry for the time he was laid off for having a relative.

Recently he received a government check for \$2,234.89. It happened this way:

The security drive in California got extra intense. It endangered the jobs of loyal American workers.

Perry, a member of UAW Local 887, was discharged by North American Aircraft two years ago when the Western Industrial Personnel Security Board denied him security clearance. The grounds were that he "was currently maintaining a close continuing association with your sister, an alleged member of the Communist Party."

Perry admitted he lived at home with his mother, two brothers and his sister. He denied any knowledge of alleged Communist sympathies or activities by his sister.

The government agency decided he couldn't live at home and still get a security clearance. Perry appealed. More than a year later, the decision finally went in Perry's favor.

Now Perry has his job back; he still has a family; and he has a check from the government to pay for his lost earnings.



"Honest, I didn't mean to call you 'birdbrain' . . . it was just a slip of the fact."

Reuther Tells Educators:

America's Wasting Its Brainpower; Urgently Needs Federal School Aid

"Any nation more concerned with the condition of its plumbing than with the adequacy of its educational system is in trouble," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told groups of educators in two recent speeches in New York and Ohio.

Reuther spoke on the crisis in American education before the Association of New York State Teachers College Faculties in Buffalo, and later before the National Council for Social Studies of the National Education Association (NEA) in Cleveland.

MORE FOR COMICS

He noted that "this nation is spending more money on comic books than for all the textbooks used in all our elementary and secondary schools.

"America isn't using its brains," he charged. He cited a California Institute of Technology study which concluded that "the critical limiting factor on the world's resources is not materials, energy or food, but brain power.

"Yet 60 per cent of the best students graduating from our high schools do not go to college, a loss of talent amounting to 250,000 students a year," Reuther continued.

"In the past four years, we have suffered this crisis passively. We have wrung our hands . . . instead of taking those actions clearly in-

dicated by the facts of life . . . crowded classrooms, part-time schools, over-worked and under-paid teachers and harried administrators.

"Education should not be a political football," he declared. "We can have federal aid without federal controls."

RUSSIANS PUSH 'BOOKS'

While "we pride ourselves as a nation that values the individual," the UAW President declared, "it is Russia, with its one-party government, its police state and its professed subordination of the individual to the mass, which is today engaged in a great national search for individual talent."

To meet "the world challenge of Communist expansion," Reuther proposed that the U. S. commit itself "to a program of federal aid to education" which would cost "between one-and-a-half and two per cent of our gross national product for a period of five years."

He said the program should be based initially on the following:

- Construction of schools having enough classroom space to overcome the present 300,000 classroom deficit and meet future needs.
- Immediate substantial increases in teachers' salaries to at-

tract an adequate number of competent teachers.

- Establishment of a comprehensive federal scholarship program to overcome the present shortage of teachers, scientists and engineers, and to develop a trained manpower reserve.

- A special federal-state-local program to insure the maximum intellectual growth and development of gifted children.

- Federal-state-local cooperation to end pirating of teachers by private industry, and establishment of a system which would permit qualified persons employed by industry and government to teach on a loan basis until the present teacher shortage is overcome.

"I believe that only such a bold program will be equal to the new and growing dimensions of our educational crisis," Reuther declared, calling his suggestions "both practical and realistic."

"We can afford this program," he told the educators. "We cannot afford not to have such a program.

"We stand at a new social frontier. The timid will never survive the perilous journey across the threshold."



THERE WAS A BLIZZARD in Chicago so these two youngsters, sons of UAW members, couldn't wait to try out this new Christmas sled.

Realtor Survey Discloses Industry Likes Michigan

Do union-negotiated high wages force companies to "flee" to states where unions are weak and wages low?

The charge—often heard in election years and peddled every year by Republicans and big business spokesmen—has now been nailed to the wall by a real estate group which could by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as pro-labor.

INDUSTRY MOVING IN

After taking note of such charges being made about Michigan, a special committee of the Michigan Chapter of the Society of Industrial Realtors made a careful survey on trends in industrial location.

In a recent report signed by Committee Chairman Neil Riekse, the group said:

"It is not this committee's impression that industry is leaving Michigan faster than it is coming in. Our observation is quite the contrary.

"Over the past several years it has been the common impression of members of this committee that the ratio of move-ins to move-outs has been fairly constant, with three companies moving in for each one moving out. The latest figures we have seen indicate that this trend is continuing."

The realtors said that as of October, 1956, 29 firms had come into the state and nine had left.

"These new companies will create a good net gain of job opportunities," the committee's report noted.

SEEK 'HANDY' SITES

The committee pointed out that "there has been a long-term tendency for industries to move out of the central cities with their crowded conditions and limited expansion space, into the outlying fringe areas. . . . There are sound economic reasons why growing industries seek more elbow room, and in order to get it, find a move to the suburbs expedient."

The realtors also found that the closeness of raw materials and markets, as well as the necessity for "elbow room," are more important factors in the

location of a plant than are wages and tax costs.

Moreover, the report noted, the skill and productivity of the worker are as important as his wage rate.

"Taxes and labor costs have been publicized as the reasons for industry moves," the committee said, where, in some cases, "the real reasons were obsolescence of buildings, mergers" and other economic factors.

The report pointed out, for example, that the closing of the automotive division of Motor Products Company in Detroit was caused not by high wage rates but by other economic factors within the automotive industry.

"We are encouraged, not discouraged, by what we have found," the realtors' report concludes.



INGENUITY HIT a new high during the recent newspaper strike in Cleveland, Ohio, when striking AFL-CIO Guildsmen and mechanical unions set up a strike newspaper and converted the ladies' room at the Newspaper Guild's office into a photo dark room.

UAW Organizers Go Rolling Along; Harvill Latest Victory in California

The Union is making progress on the organizational front, UAW Vice President Richard Gosser, director of the Competitive Shops Department, reports. He cited as evidence the results of recent elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board and reported by various UAW regional directors.

In Region 6, the UAW has won bargaining rights at the Harvill Corporation plant in Los Angeles. The organizational drive there was conducted jointly by Regional Director Charles Bioletti's staff, the Die Cast Department and the Competitive Shops Department. Several previous attempts to organize this shop had failed.

Challenged ballots held up certification of the latest election for some time.

In the Detroit area, Region 1 has organized the Anzick Manu-

facturing Company, the Globe Steel Treating Company and the Die Supply Company Division of E. W. Bliss. Region 1A and the Ford Department won the new Ford Mercury Station Wagon plant on a card check. This plant, when in full production, will employ about 600 workers.

In Region 10, an additional office unit of the Minneapolis-Moline plant in Minneapolis has voted for the UAW, which already represents the production workers.

In Region 9, workers at the Klepfer Brothers Company in Buffalo, New York, and workers at the Charles Brunning Company in Teterboro, New Jersey, voted for the UAW.

Region 9A reports another election victory in the Boston area, where employes of the Sterling Radiator Company voted for the UAW. This drive was conducted by the regional staff in cooperation with the Competitive Shops Department.

UAW Contract Covers Two New Ford Plants

The Ford Motor Company has recognized the UAW as collective bargaining agent for workers at two new Ford plants—at Rawsonville, Michigan, and Indianapolis. Once these plants go into full production, about 5,600 Ford workers will get the benefits of the UAW-negotiated contract now enjoyed by more than 130,000 other Ford workers.

The UAW is also conducting an organizational drive at new Ford plants in Ohio and Tennessee.

UAW Wins Vote

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — The UAW, in a representation election, has won collective bargaining rights for maintenance employes at the Argus Camera plant here.



DELEGATES ATTENDING UAW REGION 2's Institute for local union presidents, financial secretaries and trustees of the Cleveland-Elyria (Ohio) area listen to a talk by Regional Director Pat O'Malley. More than 100 delegates participated in the sessions, the third to be held in the Cleveland area. A similar institute was held in Akron last month for locals in the Kent-Ravenna-Canton-New Castle area.

Ag Implement Task Force Group Plans to Meet With Legislators

The Agricultural Implement Task Force Committee on Unemployment plans meetings late this month or early in February in Washington with Congressional leaders to enlist their support for legislation to restore full employment in the industry and to bolster farm income, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse reports.

Greathouse is chairman of the Committee which includes representatives of the UAW, several cities where the agricultural implement industry is concentrated, the National Farm Organization and the National Farmers' Union.

Organized last July after a UAW-called meeting of representatives of these groups in Rock Island, Illinois, the Committee carried the story of widespread unemployment in the agricultural implement industry and of sagging farm income to Washington in August when Committee members met with officials of the ICA and the Defense Department.

The UAW's Washington office will make arrangements for Committee members and other representatives of participating groups to meet with Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

TO SEEK PROGRAM

"We will seek support for implementation of three points which the Committee adopted as policy resolutions at its initial meeting," Greathouse reports.

They are: "Adoption of a realistic farm program which will guarantee income to the farmers in proportion to the income of other segments of the economy; 2) a Congressional investigation of the spread between prices paid to farmers for his products and the prices paid by consumers and establishment of a special commission, including

representatives of all segments of the economy, in the Department of Agriculture to make a continuing study of this price spread with the commission directed to make an annual report to the Congress, and 3) establishment of a permanent commission on technological change, composed of representatives of labor, agriculture, industry and government, to make appropriate recommendations to Congress and the President to assure that the fruits of technological advance are fairly shared and full employment achieved and maintained.

Greathouse has been explaining labor's position on farm problems in addresses to various farmer organizations. He told the annual convention of the year-old NFO at St. Joseph, Missouri:

"We of organized labor will support any type of farm program which is endorsed by legitimate farm organizations to improve the farm economy. We can and should work together and lobby in Washington and in the various state capitals in favor of a realistic farm program and other legislation which will be good for both farmers and labor."

Listen to
Guy Nunn on
"Eye Opener"
Every Morning

Breakthrough

MIAMI BEACH, Florida—Delegates to the National Farm Bureau convention here gave UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse a rousing reception after he explained the UAW's position on farm and labor problems.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the Bureau, agreed to meet with UAW representatives to discuss mutual problems. It was a significant and heartening change of attitude in the usually conservative farm organization.

IUD Sponsors Conference On White Collar Workers

WASHINGTON — UAW President Walter P. Reuther was one of the featured speakers at a Conference on Problems of the White Collar Worker held under the auspices of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department (IUD). The Conference was in progress as *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

Reuther is president of the IUD. Thirty-two delegates from UAW office and technical workers' locals are attending the two-day meeting.

Other Conference speakers include AFL-CIO President George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer William B. Schnitzler and Director of Organization John W. Livingston; and IUE President James B. Carey, who is secretary-treasurer of the IUD.



UAW RECREATION DIRECTOR OLGA MADAR discusses the hobby of making violins with two retired UAW members at UAW-sponsored hobby show in Detroit for pensioners. The violin makers, each standing behind the instruments they exhibited, are John Orto, 69, at left, a member of Local 163 and a former GM Diesel employe, and John Moruszcak, 71, at right, a member of Chrysler ABD Local 212.

Monroe Reactor Hearing Switched to January 8

WASHINGTON — The atomic fireworks, first scheduled for December 10, won't go off until this month. The Atomic Energy Commission postponed the hearing on the conditional permit for the Monroe Reactor until January 8.

UAW attorneys meanwhile filed a petition to secure ac-

cess to non-military classified data needed to present the Union's case. The Union contends that locating the Monroe atomic reactor near the Detroit-Toledo population concentration is a public hazard.

Only one of the Union's attorneys, Harold P. Green of Washington, now has access to the data. He can't tell his clients what he knows.

The Union pointed out that more than 1,000 individuals and firms have access to the material for use in private atomic development. It contends the same material should be available to attorneys interested in public safety.

None of the classified data would be made public.

At press time, there were indications that AEC Commissioner Lewis Strauss might declassify much of the data. If this develops, much of the credit will go to the three unions protesting construction of the Monroe Reactor.

UAW Urges UN Oust Hungary's Delegation

The UAW's International Executive Board has urged the United Nations to unseat the present Hungarian UN delegation unless that country permits UN observers inside its borders.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther sent identical telegrams last month to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and all U. S. and Canadian UN delegates. He urged that U. S. and Canada take the lead in such an effort because "it is obvious that the present Hungarian government is not representative of the people of Hungary." He added, "it is merely a puppet government put in power and maintained in power by force of arms of the Soviet Union."

The wire also urged that the delegates continue their insistence on the Soviet's withdrawing troops from Hungary and the holding of free elections under UN supervision.

Ike's Li'l Ole' \$100,000 Shack

AUGUSTA, Georgia—Because the Eisenhowers don't like to eat their breakfasts cold, the thoughtful members of the Augusta National Golf Club have added a \$13,000 dining room to the President's residence on the edge of the golf course.

This new addition puts the total cost of "Mamie's cabin" at well over \$100,000, according to United Press White House correspondent Merriman Smith.

The new dining room is an added convenience. Before it was built, breakfast was sent to the "cabin" by waiter from the club house 200 yards away and frequently was cold on arrival.

The Augusta Golf Club is President Eisenhower's favorite vacation retreat.



UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER EMIL MAZEY gets together with Myron T. Lawrence (left), president of Detroit's Lions Club, and Marshall S. Woods (right), head of the Motor City's Kiwanis, after a speech on the Kohler strike before a joint meeting of the two luncheon clubs. Mazey had asked for and received "equal time" from the clubs after a recent speech before the same group by a Kohler Company executive who made a vicious attack on the UAW.

First Murray-Green Award Presented to Senator Lehman

NEW YORK—Retiring U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) has received the AFL-CIO's first Philip Murray-William Green Award for "30 years of distinguished public service."

Joseph Beirne, head of the AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, presented the plaque to the Senator, along with a check for \$5,000, which Lehman is contributing to his favorite charities.

The ceremonies were attended by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Mayor Robert Wagner of New York. UAW President Walter P. Reuther, unable to be present, sent a congratulatory telegram.

Beirne, in making the award, cited Lehman's life-long fight for "first-class citizenship for all Americans," and noted his many accomplishments as governor and senator.

"Never in my lifetime have I been more troubled and alarmed by the state of the country and the world," Lehman said in accepting the award.

"I am the more ashamed because so few in our country seem even aware of the hazards. As a nation we have been lulled into complacency.

"The Administration tells us that all is well," he continued, "but all is not well."

For SHARPENING UP

Here's some easy reading of interest to active unionists. All of it may be obtained by writing to the UAW's Education Department, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan.

STEWARDS' GUIDE—Helpful hints on bargaining and on grievance procedures. Illustrated by Local 174's Charles Buber. Single copies, 10 cents, 25 or more, 7 cents each.

AUTOMATION—A report on the UAW's Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference in 1954 that's still timely. Single copies, 25 cents, 100 or more, 15 cents each.

IS TIME STUDY SCIENTIFIC?—Arguments and pictures that have stopped many a man with a stop watch. Ten cents a copy.

WE REMEMBER OUR PAST—The manuscript of the pageant presented at the UAW's Education Conference this year commemorating 20 years of UAW progress. Ambitious local might reproduce it at membership meeting. Quantity determines price.