The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW Proposes Joint Meeting With Management on Layoffs

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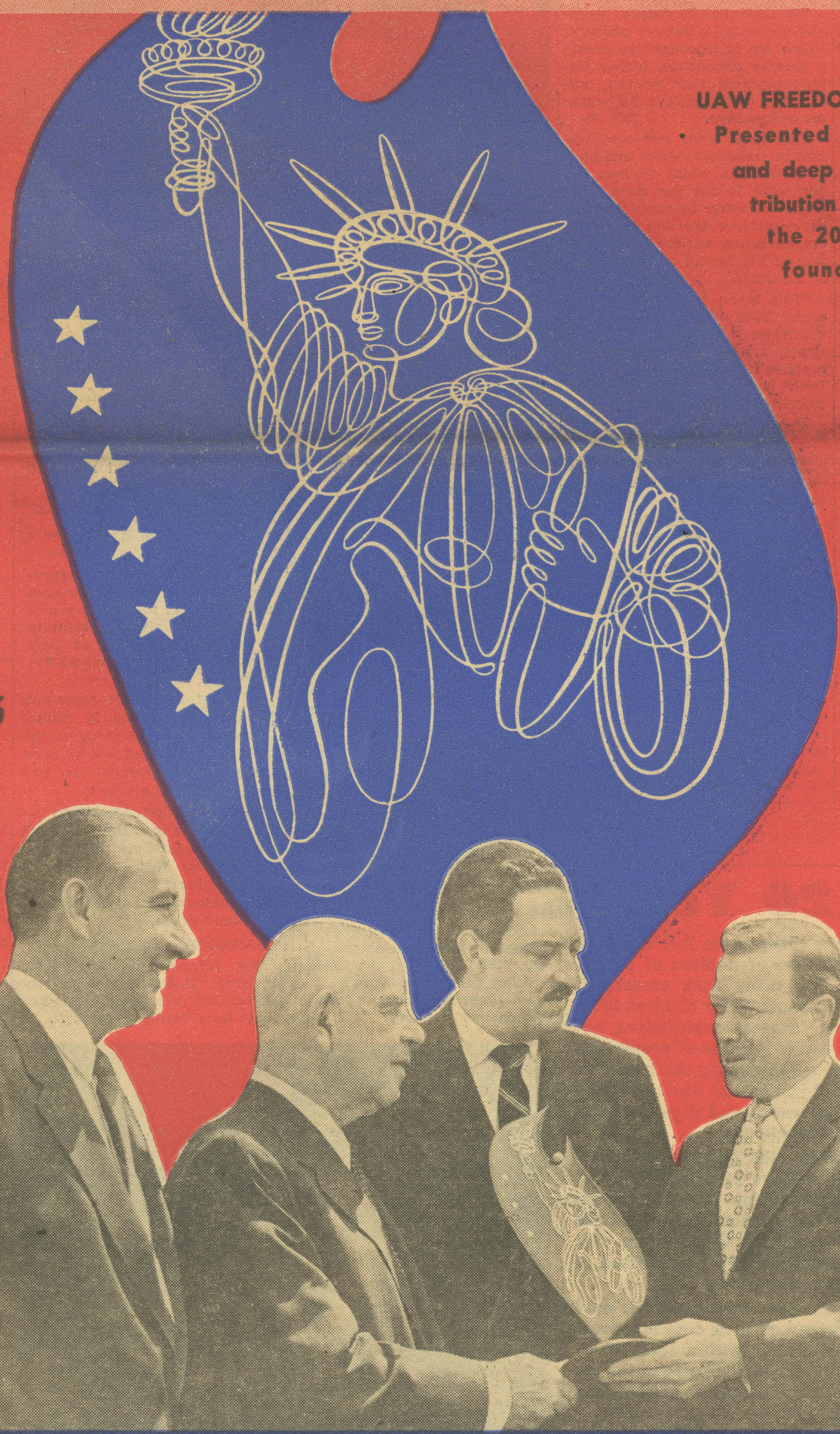

UAW FREEDOM AWARDS

• **Presented . . . in recognition and deep gratitude for contribution to mankind during the 20 years since the founding of our Union.**

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1936 . . . 20th Anniversary . . . 1956

3,000 Attend Education Conference in Washington

Gains Bring Us Responsibilities, Matthews Says

Warned that "there are no dotted lines to cut along" to insure their future and that as "full citizens," they have "full responsibilities," the 3,000 delegates to the UAW's Seventh International Education Conference were welcomed by UAW Vice-President Norm Matthews to Washington and to, what he called, a "do-it-yourself" conference.

"Union education was never like this 20 years ago, nor in the years before that when we organized the UAW," said Matthews, chairman of the Union's International Executive Board Committee on Education.

"We got our education in unionism on picket lines, in bread lines, by reading our names on blacklists. Policemen of the early days—before they began to teach them human relations—gave us our degrees in a school where the degrees were handed out in lumps.

NEW PROGRAM NOW

"But today we have a different kind of education program—chiefly because our sacrifices have not been in vain. We have won most of the things for which we first struggled. With what we have won, we have acquired new responsibilities. These new responsibilities have made necessary this new kind of education program."

Vice-President Matthews outlined the history of the UAW, highlighting the successes and the rough times and added, "Our task has been monumental. Before the total and unyielding opposition of the corporations of the country, we undertook to win ourselves dignity, security, a guaranteed wage, a measure of social justice — and we did.

"I think it is fitting that we meet here in Washington at this time; in a period when so many important events pend in the world. Peace or war could turn on what happens in the Near East in the next months. . . . Prosperity or depression could be the outcome of whatever is done on the farm question. . . . The decision as to whether the government will observe the law without curves or compromise will align us on the side of good or evil."

IT'S UP TO US

He pointed out "no far-off tyrant" will make most of these decisions, adding, "They will be made by us, acting through our elected representatives and our government. What is done will be our responsibility. . . . I charge you—take hold of the ideas here and let's get at our work of making the world safe for the ideals we share."

"At this Education Conference, we also start the celebration of the 20th anniversary of our Union," Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, told the delegates at the initial session before he introduced Matthews for the keynote address.

"We have had 20 years of struggle; we've had a 20-year period in which we have sought to create a greater abundance, higher living standards and security, not only for ourselves, but for workers everywhere.

"We have made our contribution in creating a better and happier world in which to live, but our work is not yet done. Our work will never be completed until we achieve the dignity of the human being, achieve the human way of life for all of the citizens of the world.

"This is an important conference. This is a conference in which we will review our past struggles and achievements — a conference in which we will set forth our immediate goals and objectives for the future."

RECALLS PIONEERS

Monsignor George Higgins, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said in the opening invocation:

"It is not for us, the living, to glory in the good things which our Union has accomplished during its brief years of existence. But surely we can take legitimate pride in the contribution made by those among our pioneers who have been called to their reward.

"We thank You for the privilege of having been associated with these men in the great cause of social justice. We ask You to bless our continued efforts, our notable efforts to advance the cause of inter-racial justice in the factories in which we work and in the communities in which we live."

HERE'S a view of the delegates gathered in the hall at the Sheraton-Park Hotel for the opening session of the UAW's Seventh International Education Conference.

In These 20 Years

"In these 20 years, we have changed the face of America and we have changed the lives of millions of people. We have brought sunshine into many dark corners of America. We have made many homes fit for children to be reared in. And we have made a great contribution, not only to our own membership, but to millions of people outside the family of organized labor who today share a fuller measure of economic and social justice and who live today in an atmosphere in which the worth and dignity of human beings are given greater consideration. . . .

"For centuries and centuries, the great philosophers of the ages and the great poets have been writing about the brotherhood of man. We have taken that concept out of the ivory towers and out of the learned literature of the world and we have given it meaning and substance. We have breathed life into the concept of the brotherhood of man, and we have made it live among people. . . .

"Tens of thousands of faceless, nameless clock card numbers who, 20 years ago, were just little cogs in a great production machine, are today people with a sense of belonging, with a sense of worth and with a voice in the development of the industrial democracy that we are building in America's great industries.

"This is really our great contribution."

—President Walter P. Reuther, in his report to the Seventh International UAW Education Conference.

Put People Back in Charge, Adlai Urges UAW Delegates

WASHINGTON—Adlai E. Stevenson, in a two-fisted attack on the Republicans and their policies, accused the Eisenhower Administration of believing in a "single interest" government and being in fact a "government without representation" for most of us.

He made a direct appeal to the UAW delegates attending the Union's Seventh International Education Conference to help "write the businessman's administration out of this government and write the people back in."

The Democratic aspirant for the Presidential nomination took apart the Republican administration for its theory "that the government of this nation can most effectively be vested in the representatives of a single interest, and that the welfare of society can best be served by promoting that single interest—on the dubious theory that the benefits will then trickle down to people generally."

WHERE ARE PEOPLE?

Looking in at a theoretical cabinet meeting, Stevenson queried, "Who speaks at this cabinet meeting for consumers? Who from American labor speaks at this cabinet meeting? Who represents the 35 million children of America?

"Who in this cabinet represents the millions of older men and women in this country who want most of all an opportunity to make the evening of their lives not only secure, but worthwhile?

"Who at this table represents the interests of the 22 million Americans who live today on this nation's farms, and whose average per capita income has now dropped to $860 a year?

"Thirty million Americans are going to have to make ends meet this year on family income of less than $2,000. Who—certainly not the prosperity boasters—represents these 30 million Americans?" Stevenson asked.

LEADERSHIP FAILED

The former Illinois governor declared, "Racial tension has been aggravated to a white heat. This could have been prevented . . . if the Administration had supplied the leadership the Supreme Court decision assumed and required."

Stevenson pointed out that the Administration didn't have time for carrying out its promises to labor. He pointed to the Secretary of Welfare's announcement "that this Administration is opposed to changes in the Social Security program," changes which last year were overwhelmingly endorsed by the House.

It was Stevenson's contention the badly needed highway program had been held up "because the Administration tried to make it a bonanza for the bankers who would finance it."

"What does it mean in government," Stevenson asked, referring to "writing the people in." It means the equalizing of opportunity regardless of race, creed or color, he said, and it also means recognition of the fact that mathematical prosperity is not enough, and that "there is no excuse for so many having so little."

RECOGNIZE LABOR

It means a recognition "of the essential role played in this society and government today by free labor unions and free collective bargaining," Stevenson asserted.

Referring to Taft-Hartley, he called for changes to be made, and added: "It is equally important that the NLRB be reestablished as a fair-minded, non-partisan administrative agency—administering the law as it is written, and not according to the partisan views of either labor or management."

Discussing automation, Stevenson said, "There is today in this country a growing restlessness and concern about whether these new machines that are coming in are to be men's servants, or men's masters.

"There is a theory that automation is no business of the government's, that the only people who are to have anything to say about fitting automation into our industrial life are the corporations that buy these new machines," he said.

ADLAI STEVENSON flashes a big smile as he raps Eisenhower Administration's record.

UAW Asks Labor-Industry Meetings To Solve Alarming Jobless Situation

The UAW has urged the heads of automobile and agricultural implement corporations to join with the Union in convening joint labor-management conferences to find a solution to the "alarming" unemployment situations in both industries.

The Union's proposal was forwarded to the auto companies by President Walter P. Reuther at the unanimous direction of the UAW International Executive Board, which held its regular quarterly meeting in Detroit, May 1-4.

Reuther cited unemployment figures in both industries and pointed out that not only was there no hope for the usual seasonal pickup common to both industries at this time of year, but that indications pointed toward a worsening of the situation.

Among the points cited were:

- **Over-all unemployment in the Detroit area, according to preliminary** figures, stood at 125,000 as of mid-April and in Michigan at 190,000. This means that in Detroit alone one out of every twelve workers is now laid off. In Michigan as a whole, 6.7 per cent of the total work force are without jobs. The Detroit situation has made it necessary for the Detroit Welfare Department to get from the city council a special allocation of $1,265,900 in order to finish out the fiscal year which ends June 30.
- **Contributions by General Motors to the Supplementary Unemployment** Benefit Fund provided in our current contract indicate a decline in man-hours worked between the peak week of February 6 and a four-week average in March that is the equivalent to an employment reduction of 76,859 workers on a 40-hour week basis. (This figure, it should be noted, takes into account reductions in work weeks as well as layoffs.) The UAW's GM Department estimates that 60,000 GM workers who were working as recently as December are now laid off.
- **The UAW's Ford Department estimates a net reduction in employment** at the Ford Motor Company between January and April of 18,000. (On March 27, this figure stood at 20,000, of whom about 2,000 had been called back by April 24.) However, computations, based on the same kind of SUB contributions as referred to above in the case of GM, show a decline in man-hours worked at Ford from its peak week of November 6 to the four-week March average that is equivalent to the layoff of 48,677 workers on a 40-hour week basis.
- **The UAW's Chrysler Department estimates a layoff of Chrysler** workers between January and April of 46,600.
- **Farm equipment volume is off anywhere from 50 to 80 per cent.**
- ***According to government figures, the average monthly employ***ment in the agricultural implement industry has declined from 153,600 in the peak post-war year of 1951 to 117,700 in 1955, a net decline in employment of 35,900. Preliminary figures for 1956 do not indicate any recovery from the 1955 average, nor does there appear to be even the normal seasonal pickup in sales which should be taking place at this time of the year. On the contrary, the last several weeks have seen a worsening of the situation and the immediate future promises only more layoffs.

NOT BARGAINING

Reuther emphasized that the Union is not proposing a collective bargaining conference, adding, "Whatever the causes of the difficulties into which the industry has fallen, both labor and management have a heavy moral obligation to cooperate in finding a solution."

He further proposed, since communities which depend primarily upon the two industries for the major source of their employment opportunities have a tremendous stake in the solution to the problem, that the mayors of those communities be invited by the labor-management groups to attend and participate in the conference.

The Union proposed the following agenda for the automotive conference:

1. Review of past and present production schedules and their impact upon the levels of employment.

2. Review of current inventories of new cars as they relate to the normal inventories required to meet the marketing needs of the industry.

3. Discussion of future production schedules and their impact upon employment opportunities.

4. Discussion of the timing of the introduction of new models as it relates to the problem of maintaining stability of production and employment in the industry.

5. Future policies and plans of the prime automotive producers as they affect production schedules and employment opportunities in the independent parts industry.

6. A full discussion of the introduction of automation into the production processes of the automotive industry and the impact of such new technology upon future employment opportunities both in plants which are being modernized and in new plants.

7. Full discussion and review of plans of decentralization and the location of new plants and facilities as they relate to providing employment opportunities in communities which have experienced serious economic dislocation and which have historically relied primarily upon the automotive industry for the major source of their employment.

A similar agenda, but adapted to the different conditions in the industry, was proposed for the agricultural implement conference.

PROPOSED TO THIRTEEN

The letter to the automobile industry was sent to the following:

L. L. Colbert, President, Chrysler Corporation; George Romney, President, American Motors Corporation; Henry Ford II, President, Ford Motor Company; Harlow Curtice, President, General Motors Corporation; J. J. Nance, President, Studebaker-Packard Corporation, and Edgar Kaiser, President, Kaiser-Willys.

The letter to the agricultural implement industry was sent to:

John L. McCaffery, President, International Harvester Company; William A. Hewitt, President, Deere & Company; R. S. Stevenson, President, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; John T. Brown, President, J. I. Case Company; H. H. Bloom, President, Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc. (U. S. A. Co.); A. King McCord, President, Oliver Corporation, and Warren C. MacFarlane, President, Minneapolis-Moline Company.

Here are the six members of the newly-appointed joint Company-Union Board of Administration for the SUB plan between the UAW and Chrysler. Left to right: G. Lee Philp, John T. Kenney, and William Doonan, representing Chrysler; Vice-President Norm Matthews, director of the UAW Chrysler Department; Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Matthews, and Harold Julian, assistant director of the UAW Chrysler Department.

UAW, Chrysler Set Up SUB Board; Study System for Paying Benefits

Chrysler Corporation workers represented by the UAW came another major step within the scope of the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan this month and, if they meet requirements of the agreement, will be eligible for benefits in the event of layoffs.

A joint Board of Administration has been appointed and is preparing for distribution to Chrysler UAW workers a booklet explaining the SUB plan. After the Corporation begins making payments under the plan, the board will function as the final appeal board.

Under the SUB plan, the maximum size of the SUB trust funds may vary from month to month depending on the total number of UAW represented workers having benefit rights.

On the basis of last September's employment, the trust funds for hourly employes would have a required size of $49,000,000 and the trust fund for salaried employes would have a maximum size of $3,100,000.

Each of the SUB trust funds, for the Company's hourly and salary employes, is being built up by Corporation contributions of five cents, in general, for each hour that an employe receives pay.

This week all contributions that have been accrued under this plan were transferred to The Hanover Bank of New York City which has been named a trustee of the funds. Future contributions to the funds also will be deposited in The Hanover Bank.

Following are some of the basic requirements for receiving Supplemental Unemployment Benefits:

An employe must have one year of seniority; must have been laid off on or after May 2, 1956, from a job covered by an applicable UAW collective bargaining agreement; must have been laid off because of a reduction in force or temporary layoff, and must have made proper application for a benefit.

The employe also must present, at the plant benefit office, a state unemployment check for the week for which he applies for a Supplemental Unemployment Benefit.

Employes in states where the plan will be in effect on June 1 may apply for benefits, if they are eligible, the week of June 11, providing they have a state unemployment check for the week of June 4.

Under the SUB plan, the maximum special benefit a laid-off employe may receive together with his state unemployment benefit and other compensation would total no more than 65 per cent of his regular weekly pay after taxes are deducted, for a maximum of four weeks. After the trust fund position reaches 49 per cent for the first time, special benefits may be paid a maximum of eight weeks in a calendar year.

The maximum regular benefit a laid-off employe may receive together with his state unemployment benefit and other compensation would total no more than 60 per cent of his regular weekly pay after taxes are deducted. Supplemental Unemployment Benefits may be paid for a maximum of 26 weeks.

Under the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan, an average Chrysler Corporation employe with two children and whose weekly pay is $72, after taxes, who receives an estimated $33 from a state unemployment system or as other compensation, may be eligible for special benefits of approximately $13.

This hypothetical average employe, provided he is eligible and provided the trust fund remains in its present position, would thus receive a total of about $46 weekly during a layoff beginning this June.

The number of weeks for which the employe will receive Supplemental Unemployment Benefits is determined principally by his seniority and the amount in the trust fund.

The maximum weekly Supplemental Unemployment Benefit an employe can receive from any SUB trust fund is $25. If an employe's benefit is less than $2 he receives nothing.

By June 1, in those states which have approved the SUB plan, SUB offices where eligible employes may file for Supplemental Unemployment Benefits will be established for each Chrysler Corporation plant.

In Indiana, a state where substantial numbers of Chrysler workers are employed and which has not yet approved the SUB plan, the Chrysler Corporation and the UAW are hopeful of receiving a favorable ruling.

Cover

On the cover of this issue of The United Automobile Worker, left to right, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Thurgood Marshall, and President Walter Reuther. Lehman and Marshall received UAW Freedom Awards at the UAW's Education Conference. (See page 8 for complete story.)

"My boss and I both have brokers —only his is a stock, while mine is a pawn!"

No Cherry Blossom Smells, But...

In this issue of The United Automobile Worker you'll find the highlights of the Seventh International UAW Education Conference in Washington. We couldn't bring you the smell of the double-pink cherry blossoms in full bloom—to the delight of women delegates and delegates' wives—but we've tried to pack into the following pages the highlights of the most newsworthy event in many a day held at Washington's sprawling Sheraton-Park Hotel. You'll find the stories scattered throughout this issue.

Possibilities of Human Progress Are Unlimited, Says Reuther

UAW President Reports To Education Delegates

"The possibilities of human progress are as unlimited as the creative genius of the free human spirit. There is no end to the new frontiers and new horizons of economic and social betterment—in terms of what we can do in building a better life for ourselves and for our children."

So President Walter P. Reuther told delegates to the Seventh International UAW Education Conference in the nation's capital last month.

"We've been blessed like no other country with an abundance of wonderful people, an abundance of economic resources, the most highly developed technology in the world," he declared. "What we need to do is to find a way to organize a society built on the principles of human justice, on the principles of the value and the dignity of every single human being, regardless of his race or his creed or his color, and we need to find a way to gear this tremendous power to create wealth to the needs and hopes and aspirations of people."

In his comprehensive report to the Conference, President Reuther:

- Stated as his personal opinion that the Democratic Party should have to choose between "us and Senator Eastland" in the 1956 campaign, that in order to win labor support the Democrats must, clearly and without compromise, project the policies and the programs of the New Deal and the Fair Deal into the future, "into the atomic age, into the age of automation."
- Warned industry that the UAW would not "forever and forever and forever" tolerate the "reckless and irresponsible scheduling" of production that has led today to a 900,000 new-car inventory and mass layoffs of alarming proportions.
- Called for a broad national policy to gain the full benefits and avoid the dangers of automation.
- Reported on his trip to India.
- Reviewed the Union's 20-year history of progress and achievement.

(See stories on these and other subjects covered by President Reuther on this and other pages of this issue of *The United Automobile Worker.)*

"I Might Walk Right Out of This Party"

Democrats Can Win Only By Shunning Compromise

The Democratic Party can win in 1956 if it is clearly and without compromise the party that demonstrates its support of the values of humanity and liberalism and applies them to new economic and political facts, President Reuther said at the Education Conference.

"If they try to be all things to all men, if, instead of having courage and conviction, they take the easy way of compromise and convenience, then I say they will not only not win, but they will have no moral right to win," he declared.

The UAW president made it clear that he was expressing his opinions on the political campaign and election as an individual and as a private citizen and was not committing the entire labor movement.

"I believe we ought to say to the leadership of the Democratic Party—and I believe they overwhelmingly believe in the things we believe in—that in 1956 you've got to make a choice:

"You cannot have Senator Eastland and have us too.

"This is not a matter of what is good politics," President Reuther continued. "This is a basic moral question. No political party in a free society has a right to power unless that power is dedicated to moral purpose. And no political party that compromises its principles so that it can have within its structure of leadership these incompatible forces is worthy of the support of the majority of the American people."

"The Democratic Party in 1956 is at the crossroads. You don't have to be a student of political science to know that. It's simple. It's obvious," President Reuther said. "And everyone who knows anything about American politics ought to recognize the facts and ought to act in the knowledge of those facts.

"I believe that overwhelmingly the Democratic Party leadership is committed to the programs and the policies of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry Truman's Fair Deal. We need to take those concepts and project them into the future, into the atomic age, into the age of automation, and give them new meaning in terms of the new problems that face the American people."

Reuther Seeks Joint Program On Automation

To meet the challenge of automation, the nation needs a broad program, jointly devised by government, industry and labor that will:

1.—train workers so that they will fit into the new technology, and,

2.—in the transition period, from the time they leave one job until they are absorbed in a new job, provide supplementary income to tide them and their families over.

This was one of the suggestions proposed by President Walter P. Reuther on the question of automation in his report to the Education Conference.

ISN'T IT SOCIAL COST?

"First of all," he said, "we need a national policy that will clearly state that automation will be fed into the economic stream only under the conditions of an expanding economy so that workers can be absorbed into new jobs and not thrown on the streets, unemployed. If the whole of our society is going to share as it should in the fruits of automation, then why should one small group of workers be required to pay the costs through unemployment and suffering? Why is this not a social cost which the whole government should be concerned with?"

The UAW president also called for continuous evaluation by the government of the wage, price, profit equation within the American economy, so that everyone is able to see whether the consumer and the wage earner are *getting their fair* share of the fruits of automation and the new technology.

"What we do at the bargaining table and what we do in Washington on the political and legislative front will determine whether or not automation will be used to raise the standards of living of the great mass of people or whether it will be used to raise the standards of luxury for the few who already have more than is good for them."

PLANNING NEEDED

President Reuther said the Union will also continue to work for the creation of a central governmental information clearing house where all of the information as to what's happening on the automation front in various corporations and industries can be collected "so that the total impact of automation can be measured and evaluated and long-range economic planning can reflect that basic information."

★ ★ ★

Reckless Planning Called Real Reason For Big Auto Slump

Present unemployment in the automobile industry and the 900,000 new-car inventory is a product of reckless and irresponsible planning on the part of the industry, President Reuther declared at the Education Conference.

(See full story of automobile and agricultural implement unemployment on page 3.)

"Unemployment is not an academic problem," President Reuther said. "It is a real, tangible human problem.

"And they (corporate management) had better begin to think about this problem because the sands of time are running low. We are not, forever and forever and forever, going to tolerate an industry that schedules its production without relation to the needs and well-being of the workers who make these schedules possible."

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Our Foreign Aid Must Stress Human Values And Needs Rather Than Military Purposes

Here is what President Reuther said, in part, to the Education Conference about his recent trip to India at the invitation of the Indian labor movement and the Indian government:

"I went to India because a lot of people whom I have great respect for, whose judgment I respect highly, said that I could make a contribution if I went to Asia and talked about the kind of America we believe in, an America too seldom reflected by the striped pants diplomats. I went there to find out what is happening in Asia.

"Almost two-thirds of the people of the world live in Asia. And how they live! You can't read it in a book. You've got to see human poverty in its ugly naked form before you can feel it. This is not a matter of understanding it intellectually. This is a matter of feeling it in your heart as a human being.

"When you go to a place like India, and you see such great poverty you can begin to understand why they misunderstand us and what we must do to overcome their misunderstanding.

"They don't hear about our struggle for higher wages, our dedication to win a full measure of economic and social justice for all workers, and other things we are doing that make life better. They hear about massive retaliation. They hear about The Bomb. They hear about military power.

"When a person is scraping to feed his kids so that tomorrow morning they will have enough to eat, he's not interested in a gun. He's interested in the tool with which he can work to raise his living standards.

"We have not put the best side of America forward in Asia. We have over-emphasized the military aspects of the world struggle and the result is we have been misunderstood.

"This is serious because here are millions and millions and millions of people in the part of the world where the great power balance is taking place between the forces of freedom and the forces of Soviet tyranny. These people do not belong with the communists. If, by not acting intelligently in the light of their problems, we tip them the wrong way, that would be a great tragedy for you and me, for them, and for the whole world in which we live. This is why these things are important. Part of the trouble comes from the fact that 92 per cent of the foreign aid programs of the Eisenhower Administration is for military purposes and only eight per cent is for economic purposes.

"Leaders in the present Administration have a banker's mentality—people who think that the problem in America is a problem of national solvency when it's a problem of national survival in a world in trouble.

(Continued on page 5)

THERE'S NEVER a shortage of shutterbugs at UAW conferences—and the Seventh UAW Education Conference was no exception. UAW photographer Jim Yardley turned his lens on the delegate-lensmen at the Sylvan Theater program to get this picture of photographers taking pictures.

HERE are two scenes from the impressive pageant presented for delegates to the UAW Education Conference depicting the 20-year history of the Union. The one at the left touched on the sit-down strikes and the one at the right, the organizing drive at Ford. Professional actors spoke words from the past while scenes were projected onto the screen at right.

We Can't Afford 'Gradualism,' Chester Bowles Tells Delegates

WASHINGTON — Terming our problems abroad and our most burning domestic issues inseparable, Chester Bowles, former United States Ambassador to India and former OPA Administrator, told delegates to the UAW's Seventh International Education Conference at the Sunday evening session at the National Arena that "we cannot afford gradualism."

"In our Declaration of Independence we said all men are created equal," Bowles observed. "Eighty-nine years later, we freed the slaves. That was gradualism with a vengeance.

"Then we waited another 92 years and we said it is now all right for all boys and girls, regardless of the color of their skin, to go to the same school. Well, that's really gradualism rubbed in. And yet there are people now that say we don't want to talk about this issue, that we should sweep it under the rug.

MUST FACE ISSUE

"That," Bowles pointed out, "is something we can't do and expect this world to think that we are really people with any feeling or any faith in the democratic way.

"This is an issue that we've got to face. It's not purely a matter for the South. Every Northern city has its Negro slum. We have work to do in our own backyards," he continued.

"All of Asia," Bowles declared, "is wondering where we stand on such questions as colonialism and the dignity of man and expanding opportunities for all people.

"We are in retreat today in many parts of the world, with the Soviet Union on the offensive, moving into the Middle East, reaching out there for those vast oil resources, trying to win the friendship of people who should be basically our friends," he told the delegates.

WE'RE STANDING PAT

The Soviets are wooing Germany, Japan, Africa and India as well, he said, while we "stand by our old concepts, old policies, old habits of mind."

Moreover, Bowles declared, the Russians have not only seized the initiative, they are also turning out twice as many engineers and scientists each year as we are.

"In Africa," he said, "nationalist movements are rising, claiming their right to freedom; and we stand on the sidelines, uncertain of what to say."

Radio Moscow, on the other hand, tells Africans "night after night," that Americans have had 180 years in which to translate their own Declaration of Independence into reality, but that they have not yet succeeded in doing even that, Bowles pointed out.

TO SHAPE HISTORY

"These are the issues that are going to shape history," Bowles told the 3,000 delegates. He said that people all over the world "are wondering what America's objective is. Unless we can answer, our foreign policy will continue to be built on sand," he asserted.

"Foreign policy—our relations with the world—is going to be based on balance. We cannot build a free and better and expanding world with better opportunities for all men with rhetoric or with slogans," Bowles declared. "It's going to take action. . . . It's going to take a great deal of faith. It may even take a little sacrifice."

Pointing up the relationship between world trade and the prosperity of our own factories, Bowles said:

"If you could double the living standards of India or Africa, the impact on Detroit and Cleveland and Buffalo . . . would be tremendous. Today, Switzerland buys more from us with their five million people than India does with her 360 million people. But once India begins to expand and grow . . . our own industries will grow too, but we will not have these opportunities unless these nations are stable politically."

CAN'T BUY LOYALTY

Such stability is impossible, Bowles said, unless their people see a chance for a better life. He called for a long-range economic program to help these areas, but cautioned against trying to "buy the loyalties of other nations." This, he said, would not work.

"Any nation that you can buy, somebody else can buy the following day," he observed.

A hungry world, said Bowles, is looking at our millions of bushels of surplus grain just as hungry Americans looked into grocery store windows in 1932, unable to buy the food that was spoiling for want of customers.

"Then, too," the former ambassador observer wryly, "the statesmen told us there was no solution. . . .

"How ridiculous that sounded just a year or two later when Franklin Roosevelt took charge and opened some new doors for us. . . .

"I think we're going to solve these problems," Bowles continued, "but they're not going to be easy, and I have no illusions that they'll be solved under THIS Administration."

20th Anniversary Edition To Relate UAW History

The next issue of The United Automobile Worker will be devoted exclusively to telling . . . with words and pictures . . . the exciting, colorful history of the UAW.

Months in preparation, the history will be something thousands of UAW members may want to keep the rest of their lives.

You can look for your issue during or soon after UAW's 20th Anniversary Week, June 3 through June 10.

Celebrate the past, cherish the present, challenge the future!

Our Foreign Aid Must Stress Human Values, Not Just Military Purposes

(Continued from page 4)

"Do you know what the average person has in income in India? Three years ago it was $50 a year. With an heroic effort they have got it up to $56 a year. That's average income, but there are 70 million people in India who made less than $20 income for the whole of last year.

"I saw them in the fields, in the villages—I saw little three-year-old girls, four-year-old girls, five-year-old girls sitting there with their mother, who had a six-month-old baby on her back, digging potatoes. This was the fourth time that they had dug the potato crop in that field—the same crop, mind you, not a new crop. The first time they went through they got a very small percentage of the crop to keep themselves for their labor. The second time they went through to find those that they had missed the first time. They got a little higher percentage and the third time, a still little higher percentage. The fourth time they could keep everything they found.

"You should have seen them, looking for little potatoes no bigger than a pea, putting them in a basket because that little potato is the difference between starvation and living.

"We need to understand that there are no food surpluses in America as long as there is one hungry child in this world in which we are struggling to make freedom secure.

"I went through a plant in Calcutta where they're making Studebakers. Seventy per cent of the production is done there. They build the engines, most of the forgings and the gears. The body is the only thing that they have shipped in. I went throughout every department, talked to the workers, went into their canteen.

"You would not have tolerated that canteen or the working conditions there in that foundry. You know what they were making in wages? From seven cents an hour to 10½ cents an hour, making the same Studebaker that you are making in South Bend.

"We need to think about these things because these people are forced to work in the same world where the future and the happiness and the peace of your children and my children must be made secure. If we could just look the other way and ignore this ugly problem, that would be convenient, but it would still be there. It will haunt us and ultimately if we don't help solve this, it can be the source of releasing those forces of the world that can destroy the values that we cherish as free people."

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PRESIDENT Reuther, center, chats with Robert F. Wagner, Jr., mayor of New York and son of the late Senator Wagner, and Chester Bowles before Education Conference session.

Reuther Carries American Worke

Takes 10-Day Look at Indian Progress—and Problems

JUST $56. Per Day? Per week? Per month?

No, $56 a year is the average per capita income for 356,000,000 people who live half a world away in India—half a world away in a world that gets smaller every year. Eight years ago, when the Indian people won their freedom from British rule, the average Indian earned only $50. That six-dollar difference in eight years symbolizes the great national success story that independent India has to tell.

It is a story every American should learn by heart, in the opinion of UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who flew to India early in April on a 10-day goodwill visit. Reuther went on the invitation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, leading labor federation there, and was received as a state guest by the Indian government.

President Reuther saw for himself India's inspiring showplaces of economic progress—the giant Bhakra Dam in the Punjab, which will be second only to Boulder Dam in height and capable of irrigating 10,000,000 acres, Chittaranjan near Calcutta, where India builds locomotives almost wholly out of Indian-made parts, and village development projects patterned after the U. S. county agent system—all accomplishments of a democratic government, in the very shadow of Red China.

He talked for three hours with Prime Minister Nehru at the Indian leader's residence, conferred with Labor Minister Khandubhai Desai and other members of Nehru's cabinet, met with leading members of the Indian parliament, and heard U. S. Ambassador John Sherman Cooper's on-the-scene evaluation of Indo-American relations.

But more important than his meetings with dignitaries in the Indian capital of New Delhi, President Reuther reports, were the countless thousands of brief but memorable personal contacts he made with Indian workers and peasants in his whirlwind tour.

From dawn until late at night each day, the UAW president traveled steadily from place to place through cities, towns and villages by plane, automobile, and on foot. (He even stopped to talk to a camel driver at Nangal, in Punjab State, but didn't offer to try out the hump for size!)

Wherever he went, Reuther met welcomers lined up 40-deep, men, women, and children, pushing forward to place the traditional Hindu garland of greeting around his neck. The garlands varied according to the local stock in trade. There were flower garlands everywhere, but there were also camphor-ball garlands in Orissa State, famous for camphor; garlands fashioned out of scalloped white cocoons in the silkworm belt of southern India, and even tan garlands of shredded sandalwood in Mysore State.

Many a foreign visitor, burdened down with layers of garlands in the burning Indian sun, gives himself away with that hot and bothered look. The Indians were delighted to find that Reuther got right in the spirit of their Indian-style warm welcome. As a columnist in the New Delhi Evening News put it:

"He was almost smothered. . . . Garlanding is a beautiful custom, typical of India, and Reuther seemed to have at once fallen in love with it. He did not mind being garlanded right up to his forehead! He showed gentle reluctance to make room for more garlands by having to put off a few!"

Reuther took along a wide-brimmed sun hat to keep away the tropical glare, but the brim got in the way of the ever-present garlands so he switched to the traditional Gandhi cap, a white cap resembling the American overseas cap used in the UAW.

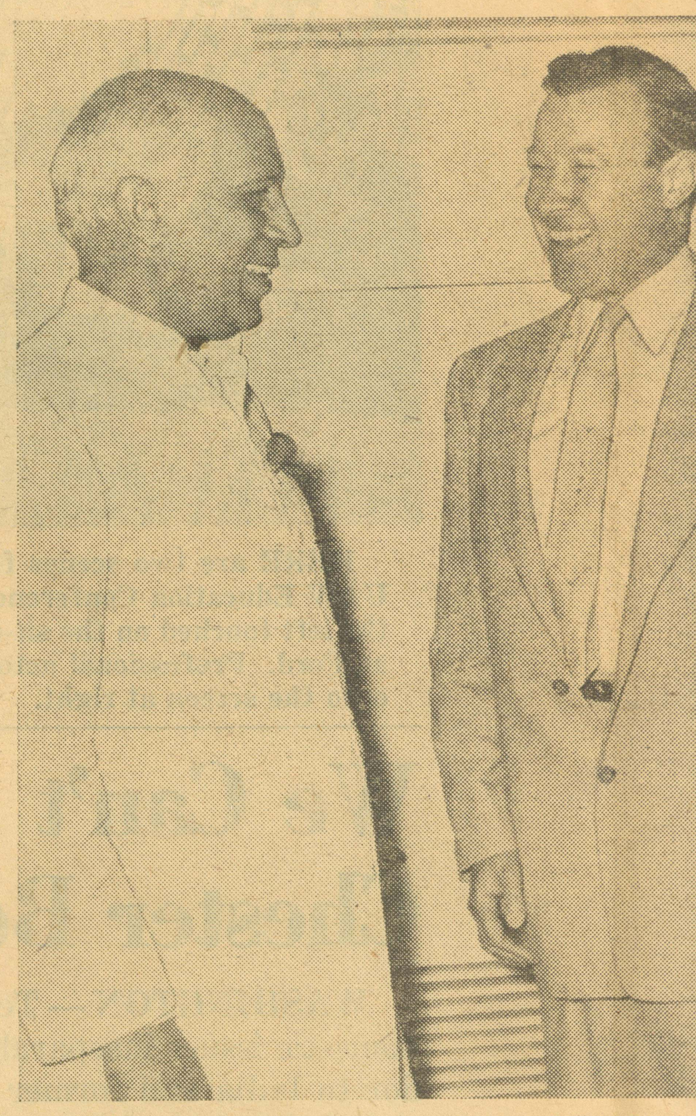
Once, villagers at Machgar in the Faridabad district near New Delhi, snatched off the Gandhi cap and plunked on a turban while he joined in a peasant folk dance.

In his brief speeches outside airports and by the wayside (speeches translated, a few sentences at a time, into each of the eight different languages spoken in the far-flung areas he visited), and as well as in his speeches in English before cosmopolitan audiences in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, Reuther said much the same thing:

"Americans believe that bread, peace and freedom in the world are indivisible. Totalitarian countries may give bread to their subjects, but they put the human soul in chains. The United States stands for bread with freedom—including freedom from colonial domination, whether the old European kind, such as the Portuguese colony of Goa, still in India, or the new communist satellite colonialism. Freedom, too, for unions to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike. The free mobilization of labor's power in American society has started the U. S. on the road to a democratic human welfare state—contrary to communist propaganda claims that the U. S. capitalism browbeats the defenseless U. S. worker."

When Reuther told of his two years as a Soviet auto worker at the Gorki plant (1933-35) his curious listeners invariably asked how it happened that an American ever worked in the Soviet Union. By explaining that he had gone as a tool and die maker at the time Ford helped the Russians build their auto industry, Reuther conveyed effectively as fact, not propaganda, that the Soviets, who now blast U. S. foreign aid programs in Asia, once relied on American aid themselves to get their factories underway.

The Indian communists, who usually have plenty of raspberries for visiting Americans, let Reuther have it in print but somehow were baffled when it came to challenging him in person. At his press



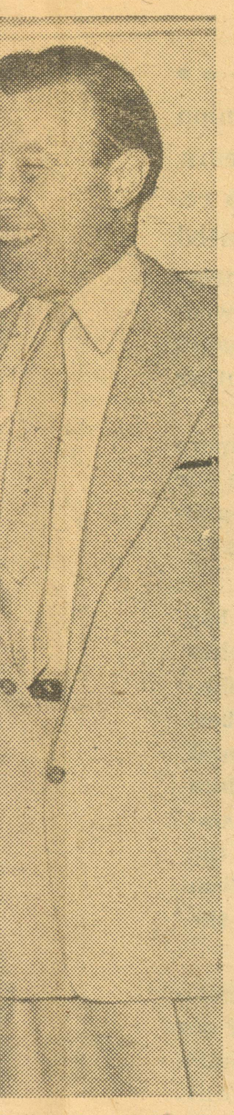
INDIAN Prime Minister Nehru and Reuther ta for three hours at Prime Minister's home.

WORKERS at Hindustan Motors Automobile plant near Calcutta crowd around President Reuther as he enters workers' canteen over objections of management during tour of plant.

WOMEN workers in a silk factory were anxious to hear about America from touring UAW president.

CROWDS greeted President Reuther everywhere in India. Here is an Indian National Tra Union Congress gathering awaiting his arrival at the Bombay airport.

rkers' Story to India



l Reuther talked
ie.

G. D. AMBEKAR, left, head of INTUC, and Reuther here view a colored-sand drawing of Hindu goddess.

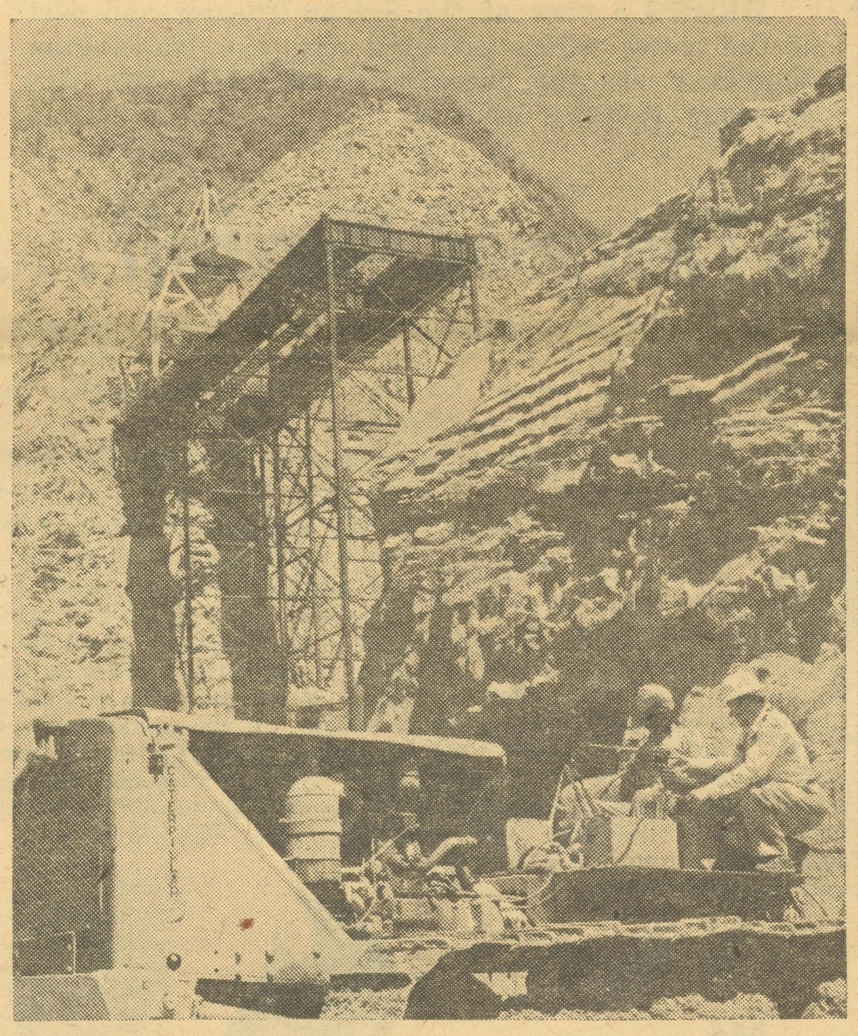
NO automation problem here. Worker carries sand on head.

s conferences, communist hecklers who tried to rouse anti-American sentiments found little support among their colleagues.

In large part the explanation for Reuther's popularity in India was his refusal to behave like many American striped-pants visitors, hobnobbing only with the best-dressed Indians in town. At the Hindustan Motors Automobile plant outside Calcutta, Reuther dismayed the plant manager, D. P. Mukerji, a dapper gentleman in spotless linen, when he politely stalled off an invitation to lunch in the executive dining room.

Instead, at the urging of the local union leader, he slipped away into the grimy, crowded workers' canteen. There he talked to Indian workers who earn seven to 10½ cents per hour in assembling the Hindustan, an Indian model of the Studebaker, under the supervision of American executives on temporary duty at the plant.

Until Reuther came, these well-scrubbed management representatives were the only Americans the workers had ever seen. Reuther was speaking a language auto workers know the world over when he said, on the subject of lunch with the bosses, "Hell, I wouldn't eat with them in the States, why should I eat with them here?"



A SIKH driver pauses at the controls of his UAW-made machine to chat with the visiting American.

lational Trade

EVIDENCE of Soviet Russia's bid to befriend "neutral" India was seen in this showroom of Russian mechanical equipment which Reuther stopped to look at in Bombay.

Reuther Pledges More, Not Less, Political Action

Court Doesn't Heed Brownell's Plea For Speed in PAC Indictment Case

WASHINGTON—While 3,000 UAW delegates were listening to speeches by four senators at the Union's Education Conference in the Sheraton-Park Hotel, their Union was also making news a little further downtown, at the U. S. Supreme Court building.

The High Court picked that day to rule on a case involving the UAW's indictment on charges of having violated Taft-Hartley Act provisions by allowing Democratic candidates for federal office to appear on union-sponsored radio and TV shows.

The indictment had previously been thrown out by Detroit Federal Judge Frank Picard, but Herbert Brownell's Justice Department had appealed Picard's decision to the Supreme Court.

This politically motivated action was followed by an even more unusual step on the part of government attorneys, who asked the High Court to advance arguments on the case ahead of other cases previously scheduled to be heard.

The Court, however, denied the government's motion, which means the case will not be heard until the Court's fall term.

Harold Cranefield, chief counsel for the UAW, characterized the Justice Department's motion as "an attempt to play politics."

"Mr. Brownell, who is one of the GOP's top political brain trusters, and his friend, Michigan GOP boss John Feikens, were obviously trying to get a few pre-election headlines in an attempt to discredit the UAW and the Democratic Party," Cranefield said. "The government's motion was highly unusual, and no other logical interpretation can be found for such an action."

If the Republicans thought this legal maneuver would intimidate the Union or hamper its political action program, they were sadly mistaken.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther told delegates to the Education Conference that UAW members would work even harder at the "practical job of political action in the coming election."

"They can indict us as they did in Detroit," Reuther declared. "They know as we know that that indictment will not stand the test of the law and the Constitution, but in the meantime, this is a maneuver.

"They're trying to harass, they're trying to slow us down. . . . I say to these gentlemen we are not going to be intimidated. We are not going to be slowed down," Reuther continued.

"Instead of doing less, we'll do more," he declared, saying that he was speaking "not as the leader of your Union," but "as a worker and as a citizen and as a dues-paying member of the UAW."

Board Expresses Sorrow at Death Of Alben Barkley

The UAW International Executive Board, meeting in Detroit May 1, expressed its shock and sadness in a special resolution after learning of the sudden death from a heart attack of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, during a speech at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

"Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky was a great senator, a fine vice-president, an outstanding liberal and a distinguished statesman but most Americans loved him for his gentle humor, his folksiness and his humanitarianism," the Board said. "The Veep will be remembered by working men and women long after the laws he helped pass are forgotten. His death is a tragic loss to his family, his state, his country and the free world."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther sent, on behalf of the UAW officers and members, condolences to Senator Barkley's widow.

Announce Winners In 'Eye Opener' Editorial Contest

The top five of 23 winners in the "Eye Opener" editorial contest have been announced by UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton. The contest was held in Washington as a feature of the Seventh International Education Conference.

Delegates were asked to write a three-minute statement, which they then tape-recorded for later use by Guy Nunn on the Union's nationwide "Eye Opener" radio network.

Two first prizes of Wilcox-Gay tape recorders have gone to Marie Wild of Buffalo, New York, a member of Local 850, and to Hubert Emerick of Dearborn, Michigan, a member of Local 212.

Three second prizes of Remington Electric Shavers went to Manny Tabachnick, Local 424, Buffalo; Charles Clark, Local 12, Toledo; and Sebastian Veneziano, Local 1565, Waterbury, Connecticut.

A panel of judges has also selected 18 additional winners, whose recordings are now being broadcast on the morning show. These winners will receive various smaller gifts.

About 150 Education Conference delegates entered the contest.

"EYE" SEEKS NEWS

UAW Radio-TV Director Guy Nunn has urged all local union publicity committee chairmen to send in to "Eye Opener," Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan, any items worth broadcasting in their local areas.

These items could include notices of local union meetings, elections, recreational events and anything of general interest to the membership. Nunn said that if notices are sent in WELL IN ADVANCE, it will be possible to air repeated notices prior to the scheduled dates of the events.

He asked publicity chairmen not to send these notices to the local stations unless time does not permit sending them to Detroit.

THREE NEW STATIONS

Nunn also called attention to recent changes in the "Eye Opener" network. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the program can now be heard over Station WMAX from 6:15 a. m. to 6:45 a. m. In St. Louis, Missouri, the new "Eye Opener" station is WEW, which airs the show from 6 a. m. to 6:30 a. m. Station WPAT, Paterson, New Jersey, has been added to the network, and Station WINS, New York City, has been dropped. WPAT broadcasts the show from 6:15 a. m. to 6:45 a. m.

7 Outstanding Citizens Receive Freedom Awards

WASHINGTON—Because . . . "they have served the cause of American democracy well, and faithfully," and "the cause of humanity with dedication and devotion," and because they "symbolize the highest and finest traditions of America. . . ."

For these reasons, and a host of others, outlined by UAW President Walter Reuther, several thousand delegates to the UAW's Seventh Education Conference gathered in the open-air Sylvan Theater, Sunday morning, April 22.

A bright spring day, with warm sunshine, greeted the delegates as Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic senator from New York, and Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP, accepted awards in person. Frank Tuttle, first UAW member to retire under a UAW-negotiated pension, was unable to attend but a message he recorded on his retirement six years ago was played.

A posthumous award to the late Robert F. Wagner, who authored the Wagner Labor Act, was accepted that evening by his son, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., now mayor of New York City. Awards will be presented later to Eleanor Roosevelt, Archbishop Robert Lucey, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, all of whom were unable to attend the special ceremonies in Washington.

★ ★ ★

HERE'S a view of the Sylvan Theater and part of the crowd which gathered near the Washington Monument for the presentation of UAW 20th Anniversary Freedom Awards.

★ ★ ★

To Senator Lehman . . .

IN presenting a UAW Twentieth Anniversary Freedom Award to Senator Herbert H. Lehman, New York, Leonard Woodcock, vice-president of the UAW, outlined Lehman's "three careers"—in business, state and national politics and quoted the *New York Times,* which said of Lehman on his 75th birthday anniversary: "To all that he has done, he has brought a keen intelligence, a humane spirit, and an urgent sense of responsibility."

"It has been said that Herbert Lehman is the conscience of the Democratic Party. In the larger sense he is more appropriately entitled to be called the conscience of American democracy," Woodcock declared.

"Among those now occupying high office in the United States, Herbert Lehman is the most devoted defender of the American tradition of human freedom. He has devoted his great talent and energy to the defense of the outcast, to the liberation of the oppressed and the protection of the friendless.

"He has been brave in opposition to the know-nothings and to the shallow, professional patriot. He is sensible to the needs and the suffering of the dispossessed and dislocated men and women."

Lehman

IN accepting the Freedom Award, Senator Lehman said he was "especially proud" to be named and then, after paying tribute to the members and leaders of the UAW, turned the tables by saying he wanted to present to the Union his own award "of deep respect, admiration and gratitude" for what he termed the UAW's contribution "to its members, the auto industry, the labor movement as a whole."

"I have tried to help sound the alarm for the mobilization of those legions of Americans, who, loving freedom, have been aroused to defend it," he said.

Lamenting the loss of freedom of expression concerning civil rights in the South and warning against the "great propaganda machine . . . which has merchandised the myth that all is well in Eisenhower's America," Lehman turned to an Edmund Burke statement: "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men remain silent." Lehman added: "Today if good men remain silent in the face of evil, they have already compromised with evil."

"We must free the conscience of every man to express itself as it will. We must restore the public faith, and our own faith, the power of truth to prevail over error, and the necessity of free search and inquiry to establish that truth," he concluded.

★ ★ ★

To Thurgood Marshall . . .

EMIL MAZEY, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, presented the Twentieth Anniversary Freedom Award to Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In outlining the reasons for presenting the award to Marshall, Mazey said:

"Because, as counsel for the people before the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall won the decision directing that the nation's schools be desegregated; because his contribution to the cause of freedom and to the defense of the rights of the individual have been so great that he has earned the title, Mr. Civil Rights; because, despite provocation from the extremists and undemocratic racist elements, he has pursued his fight for freedom in conformity with the laws and traditions of the nation; because his activities have contributed to the liberation of all mankind, the minorities suffering the agony of discrimination and those members of the majority who have been infected with the sickening potion of prejudice and ignorance, the International Union, UAW, makes this award."

Marshall

IN accepting the UAW award, Thurgood Marshall pinpointed why labor must be interested in what is going on in the South—pointing out that the segregationists are not only anti-Negro, but also anti-labor.

"We've got to realize that this is not a Negro problem—it's not a Southern problem—it's even beyond the realm of a national problem. We've got to dedicate all of our efforts—not to grunting and groaning about the poor Negroes in Mississippi and Alabama because they have Senator Eastland—but to grunting and groaning about some Senators and Congressmen that you have in the North who are sitting so quietly by allowing Senator Eastland to get where he is."

"So far as we are concerned, there is no candidate alive today, in either party, who is going to be strong enough to explain away what the parties do not do in Congress and in their conventions between now and November."

To the Late Sen. Wagner . . .

MAYOR Robert F. Wagner, Jr., New York City, accepted a UAW Freedom Award on behalf of his late father, Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of much liberal legislation, including the Wagner Labor Act, from UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse.

"Senator Wagner was one of the men responsible for the progress we've made in 20 years," said Greathouse. "He knew that the greatest way to help men and women was to give them the opportunity to help themselves. Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave us the will to fight. Senator Wagner gave us the conditions under which we could fight and the tools to make the fight.

IN his acceptance speech, Mayor Wagner told the delegates at the Sunday evening session of the conference:

"I accept this award in my father's name from a great union, from a union that has developed over the years to make a tremendous contribution to our economic life and to the cause of social justice.

"Here, tonight, as we think back to the passage of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act and the Wagner Housing Act, we pay tribute not only to my father but to all the men and women of courage who make possible those passages of legislation. We realize that we cannot rest on our laurels and we only think of the past to remind us that we must rededicate ourselves to continue the battle that they started so we can be worthy of their tradition and be worthy of the responsibilities of the United States of America."

Wagner, Jr.

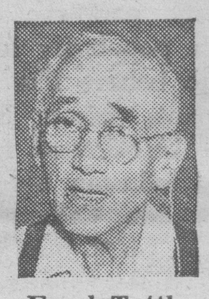
To Frank Tuttle . . .

FRANK TUTTLE, a union man for more than 40 years, the first UAW member to retire under a UAW-negotiated pension plan, couldn't be present in person to receive a Twentieth Anniversary Freedom Award from President Walter Reuther of the UAW.

"Frank Tuttle, perhaps, more than other retired workers in our Union, symbolizes the rank-and-file membership of the UAW," said President Reuther.

"The International Union has chosen him to receive this award for his great contribution as a rank-and-file member, as a shop steward in his local union. We present it to him because he has remained unshakeable in his devotion to the cause of industrial unionism and to the advancement of the right of individual workers.

"In the beginning of his activities, even before the birth of our Union, he gave much in the building of the labor movement. Throughout his adult life, and even now, living in retirement, Frank Tuttle, as a pensioned automobile worker, has fought for justice on the job, for the protection of the rights of workers to live a dignified and full life."



Frank Tuttle

ALTHOUGH hospitalized in Detroit, the crowd at the Sylvan Theater was able to hear directly from Tuttle. A recording was made upon Tuttle's retirement six years ago and it was played for the gathering after Reuther had termed Tuttle's words "the spirit of the millions of workers who made up our great family through all these years," adding, "We have drawn our strength from their inspiration and their collective will and our power is their power and our future must be based upon their hopes, aspirations and dreams of a better tomorrow."

Here are excerpts from the Tuttle recording:

". . . adding up the wage increases, holidays, pension and insurance benefits, and other fringes, the Union won me a total of $39,950. I have paid in dues and assessments, $225. I have spent $1,200 worth of working time on picket lines—a total investment of $1,425. For every dollar of dues and lost time invested, I have received $28 back.

"This much is simple arithmetic. But who can calculate the added years of usefulness to thousands of us because the Union blocked the plans of the Company to get rid of deadwood, to bring in new blood—and held down the speed of operations that made it possible for us to continue until we reached our pensions?

"Who can appraise the value of the knowledge that when we were laid off, we would be called back in our exact turn? What price the grudgingly conceded decent treatment from supervision, under the watchful eyes of stewards and committeemen?

"Above all, what allowance for the abiding conviction that we have been building a better world to work in, that we can leave as an inheritance to our children and grandchildren?"

SENATOR CHARLES POTTER, standing, Michigan Republican, chats at breakfast with a group of Michigan delegates to the UAW Education Conference in the picture at the left. Senator Pat McNamara is seated at Potter's right. In the other picture, a group of Ohioans meet with Representative Wayne L. Hayes, standing at right. The 3,000 delegates breakfasted with 100 Representatives at various hotels the morning of April 23 as a special feature of the 20th Anniversary Event.

Over Million Members In Canadian Merger

TORONTO—More than a million members of organized labor in Canada were united under one organization, the newly-born Canadian Labour Congress, when the 83-year-old Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the 16-year-old Canadian Congress of Labour merged here last month.

The merger came after months of preliminary work by a Unity Committee composed of representatives from both the TLC and CCL.

Claude Jodoin, former ILGWU representative and TLC president, was elected president by acclamation. Both Gordon Cushing, former TLC secretary-treasurer, and Donald MacDonald, CCL secretary-treasurer, were elected executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, without opposition.

Thirteen vice-presidents, seven from TLC and six from CCL, were elected just about as expected. George Burt, Canadian director of the UAW, was one of two vice-presidents elected by CCL delegates from Ontario. He was elected by acclamation.

A high degree of interest was aroused over the political action and education resolution. However, a compromise resolution prevented a battle over the traditional CCL position of endorsing CCF as the "political arm of labor" and the TLC's long-stand of "stand your friends and defeat your enemies."

ST. LAURENT, MEANY SPEAK

Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and AFL-CIO President George Meany were among the speakers addressing the convention.

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER, Tennessee, a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged an investigation of auto industry profits in a speech to delegates to the UAW's Education Conference. (See story on page 10.) He was one of four Senators who also participated in a "town-meeting" type, question-and-answer program.

MRS. JANE MAXWELL PRITCHARD, above, widow of a veteran Dodge worker who was a member of UAW Local 3, recently was named American Mother of 1956. She and her late husband, Benjamin Pritchard, cared for more than 45 children. One was theirs by birth, 10 came by formal adoption, and the others lived with them in their role as foster parents for Detroit's Juvenile Court. Early this month Mrs. Pritchard received the award in New York City.

Skilled Trades Conference Set

The Call for the Fifth International Skilled Trades Conference will be in the mails shortly, according to Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Department. All local unions and skilled trades councils will participate.

The Conference will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on September 13, 14 and 15, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. all three days.

Named to Safety Post

Lloyd Utter, director of the industrial health and safety division of the UAW's Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation Department, has been named vice-chairman of the newly-created Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

The new group gives labor equal rank with industry within the Council. Conference chairman is P. L. Siemiller, an IAM vice-president.

TV Union Elects Collingwood

NEW YORK—Charles Collingwood, well-known CBS news commentator, has been elected president of the New York City local of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists (AFL-CIO). Television humorist Orson Bean was elected first vice-president.

Reuther Assails Tax Provision Of Highway Bill

New and increased federal sales taxes in the proposed federal Highway Bill now before Congress would cost low-income families $3.1 billion more than they would have to pay if the cost were met out of general revenue raised through established federal taxes, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told members of the House in a memorandum sent late last month.

Eighty-five per cent of the established taxes are based on ability to pay, he pointed out. The memorandum stressed the need for a federal highway program soundly financed, and also urged support of the bill's provision for the payment of prevailing wages under the Bacon-Davis Act.

"The proposal," Reuther told Congress, "would impose $14.8 billion in new sales taxes, and increase sales tax rates.

"It is reported that an anticipated $2 billion surplus of revenue over expenditures may result in a cut in the federal income tax, assumed to be popular in this election year.

"It is unfair, unwise and unnecessary to propose an increase of federal sales taxes and, at the same time, to reduce income tax rates, thus shifting a substantial part of the total tax burden from upper-income families to families with low incomes."

Pass the Buck

The biggest bargain in any town, the COPE Buck Drive, got underway in many plants as this issue of The United Automobile Worker went to press. The money, from thousands of UAW members, will help offset the thousands contributed by a relatively few individuals to back candidates opposing union aims.

For the dollar contribution, the Union member gets a chance for better laws, for a brighter future, for a bigger voice in determining the future of America. The money goes to help candidates most likely to help promote real, grass-roots prosperity. You can bolster your collective bargaining contracts, secure a better chance for steady work at higher pay in the years ahead, help nail down a foreign policy working for peace and prosperity for all mankind.

All over America local union stewards will be urging UAW members to pass that COPE buck so the membership doesn't duck its political responsibilities.

UAW TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY WEEK, June 4-10, 1956, officially proclaimed by City of Detroit as Acting Mayor Louis C. Miriani signs the proclamation. Present at the signing were, left to right (seated), Region 1A Co-Director Joe McCusker, Miriani, Region 1A Co-Director Ed Cote; standing: Region 1 Co-Directors Ken Morris and George Merrelli.

Adlai Names Ex-UAW Member

A former member of the UAW, John Brademas, has been named a research assistant by Adlai Stevenson. Brademas was a 1954 Congressional candidate in South Bend, Indiana, and is a former legislative assistant to U. S. Senator Patrick V. McNamara (D., Michigan.)

Histadrut Urges Wage Hike

TEL AVIV, Israel (PAI)—Histadrut, Israel's General Federation of Labor, will press for a general wage increase in 1956. A nationwide drive will be made for all workers including the liberal professions, the building industry and the clerical profession.

'Need New Coach, New Team'

Sen. Humphrey Calls Ike A 'Leap Year Liberal'

WASHINGTON—The Republicans "are leap year liberals every four years," Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota charged in a rousing speech to 3,000 delegates at the UAW's Education Conference.

He said that with just 15 Republican votes, Democrats on the Hill could repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and pass civil rights legislation. But the GOP is interested in lip service rather than in deeds, the Minnesota lawmaker asserted.

His speech was enthusiastically received by the delegates.

NO LAWS REPEALED

Despite charges of creeping socialism levelled at Democrats during the past several campaigns, Humphrey pointed out, the "Administration now in power has not had the courage to repeal a single law" passed by the New and Fair Deal administrations.

"What is more, I challenge them to try it," the Senator cried. "They pay lip service to every act that has been adopted. They are leap year liberals every four years."

The Democratic Senator also attacked the GOP's record on housing—"this Administration is either unmindful . . . or cares not (about) the slums of our cities"—and on foreign policy—"bipartisanship . . . means . . . not only to be bipartisan on the crash landings when Dulles gets us to the brink, but also to be bipartisan on the take-offs."

RAPS IKE'S TEAM

Humphrey also gave the delegates some free election year advice. Said the Senator:

"I am not one who believes that the way you correct fiscal policy is to get a new Secretary of the Treasury, or the way that you correct agricultural policy is to get a new Secretary of Agriculture.

"These are so-called members of the so-called Eisenhower team. When the team drops the ball two yards from the goal line, when the team quits and commits fouls down field, when the team gets its signals loused up, when the team continues to lose one game after another, you not only get a new team, you get a new coach.

"I am suggesting that is what you do," Humphrey declared.

Discussing the Administration farm policies, he observed that "the President's veto of the farm bill fully proved that Ezra Benson (the Secretary of Agriculture) has been much maligned. What Ezra Benson has been doing is carrying out Eisenhower's post-election agricultural policy. No one has ever attempted to carry out Eisenhower's pre-election agricultural policy."

ASKS FOR GOP VOTES

Speaking of civil rights and the Taft-Hartley Act, Humphrey admitted "that in the Democratic Party there are those who want no action on civil rights; but . . . there is (also) a great majority that want action . . . and all I ask of the Republicans here today is that if they will give us a minority of their minority, we will give them a majority of our majority, and the argument over civil rights in Congress will be at an end. . . . And give us about 15 Republican votes, and we'll repeal the Taft-Hartley Law so fast you will wonder what happened to it."

Which Humphrey Do YOU Know?

WASHINGTON — Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), speaking of his namesake, Republican Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, told UAW Education Conference delegates:

"Humphrey . . . is neither related to me biologically or politically, and both of us are happy about that, may I say."

Kefauver Backs Probe Of Automobile Profits

WASHINGTON—Senator Estes Kefauver, Tennessee aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination, told the UAW Education Conference delegates that he was for "a Congressional inquiry into what makes up the price of an automobile. How much does the dealer get? How much consists of advertising and selling costs? How much is the cost of material, how much goes into labor, how much is the manufacturer's profit?"

Kefauver declared, "I think the people of this country would be astonished to see just how little of the retail price for a car is represented by labor costs and how much is represented by profiteering."

Prior to going into the subject of excessive corporate profits, the Tennessee Democrat outlined the basic differences between the Democratic and Republican Parties.

"The Republican Party has traditionally been the willing handmaiden of big business interests," he said. "The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has fought to maintain a balance in our economic life so that the independent businessman, the worker and the farmer could be protected also."

GOP FOR BIG CORPORATIONS

"Not since the days of Coolidge and Hoover has there been such tender solicitude in the White House for giant corporations as there has been under Dwight Eisenhower. The front door is wide open to them and the back door has the welcome mat also," Kefauver stated.

As an example, Kefauver pointed to General Motors—"because of your long relationship with the Corporation and . . . because of a study we conducted of it." GM has contributed "three of its organization to the Eisenhower cabinet and sub-cabinet," he said, and "last year it made profits, after taxes, of over $1 billion.

"This is the first time in history that any company has made over $1 billion in profits, net. And it represents a profit rate of over 30 per cent—enough to pay off its total investment in a little over three years."

SOMETHING GONE WRONG

Stressing the fact that he was not opposed to profits as such, the Tennessee solon noted that "a partial explanation of General Motors profits is that it produces a good product. But when we are confronted with a profit showing such as this, it is obvious that something has gone wrong. Either prices are too high, wages are too low, or there is a combination of both."

He continued, "The force of competition, which, in a free economy such as ours, is supposed to keep profits at a reasonable level, has obviously not been working satisfactorily."

$64,000 Questions Galore

UAW Delegates Get Answers From Senators

WASHINGTON—Senator Knowland, Republican, said it was an inspiration; likened it to "the old New England type" of meeting. . . . Senator Humphrey, Democrat, said if more groups would do it, the country would be "enlightened" and we'd have "greater participating citizenship."

Some 3,000 delegates to the UAW's Seventh Education Conference here got an unusual, thought-provoking insight into the theories and programs of the two major political parties.

That's the substance of the question-and-answer session between Conference delegates and four U. S. Senators—**Knowland** of California, **Carl Curtis** of Nebraska, for the Republicans; **Humphrey** of Minnesota and **Estes Kefauver** of Tennessee. The "Q. and A." came Monday (April 23) evening.

The questions covered a wide variety of important subjects. Delegate **James H. Collar,** Local 1014, Adrian, Michigan, asked about increased Social Security, lower retirement age, and disability provisions and found Knowland and Kefauver and Humphrey in favor of such legislation.

Allen O. Ireland, Local 106, Lima, Ohio, wanted to know about federal aid to education and found that Knowland will support aid for school construction only while Kefauver is backing construction aid, federal money to raise teachers' salaries, and a grant-in-aid program for students entering specialist training.

Humphrey added, "I strongly favor this (aid to education). I think it's long overdue." Curtis, on the other hand, pointing out that he fears a shift of control of schools from parents and local communities to a "bureau in Washington," said he doesn't favor such aid.

Charlie Biagi, Local 669, Paterson, New Jersey, asking about the possibility of the Natural Gas Bill being passed by the Senate next year, found that the Senators split down party lines—Humphrey and Kefauver against; Knowland and Curtis in favor.

URGES INVESTIGATION

"What about protection for workers against layoffs due to automation?" asked **Andrew Yesta,** Local 600, Dearborn, Michigan.

Humphrey pleaded that he "isn't too familiar with how we would handle some of these problems," but said "unemployment compensation should be raised" and that he would "welcome information on the effects of automation from the UAW." Kefauver said, "First, we ought to have a real, full Congressional inquiry as to just what is happening in the field of automation and when it is going to happen and then what impact it is going to have on industry, the workers and upon the consumers."

Knowland seemingly supported Kefauver's probe (which, incidentally, is a UAW objective) as he said, "I believe that we will have to meet this problem, as we will all other problems in American life, by getting the facts, by attempting to make an intelligent decision, and trying to do equity to all of our citizens."

Three delegates — **William H. Baker,** Local 842, Hagerstown, Maryland; **Ray Bugbee,** Local 599, Flint, Michigan, and **Albert J. Mattes,** Local 239, Baltimore, Maryland, sought information about what the Senators have in mind in view of rising unemployment.

Curtis replied, "I believe that wise public works, the use of existing unemployment compensation systems are all important in time of national emergency. I think, however, the most important thing is action before widespread depression or unemployment takes place; to keep the things going on the drawing board, in the laboratories . . . to encourage ventures that give us an expanding, growing economy."

While Curtis claimed that, although some communities may be hard hit, the national picture on unemployment is very low percentage-wise, Humphrey pointed out, "We are all so much in each other's pockets today—through the great credit structure of this country—that . . . any weak spot in the economy of appreciable size can be disastrous to the total economy."

NEED PUBLIC WORKS

"I think we must be concerned with any dislocation in any segment of the national economy," said Knowland. "My own belief would be that the Administration would be prepared in the event of any major dislocation in the economy to advance a substantial public works project in all sections of the country. I am very hopeful that the highway legislation would be promptly passed by this Congress. I think that not only will create much in the way of employment but will add to our national economy, will encourage the sale of additional automobiles and will have a general helpful effect throughout the entire economy in the nation."

Kefauver looked at it this way: "The first thing that must be done is to stop this great merger trend . . . the second . . . develop our resources and build up more industries so as to have more employment. I think we should have a great public works program already worked out."

Turn Back—or Stop?

WASHINGTON — Discussing GOP campaign promises of 1952, Adlai Stevenson had this to say: "The Republicans promised, during that campaign of 1952 . . . that they wouldn't turn the clock back. You know the phrase. You know, I think we should have read the fine print, because they didn't say a word about not stopping the clock altogether. . . ."

A DELEGATE, far right, puts a question to the panel of Senators here during the question-and-answer period at the Monday, April 23, evening session of the UAW Education Conference. The delegates heard each of the Senators speak at the morning session and then spent the afternoon at tables-of-ten buzz sessions where they developed questions for the Senators to answer. UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse moderated the panel show, part of which was televised in Washington.

Senator Knowland Says:

GOP Policies Good For Entire Nation

WASHINGTON—Delegates to the UAW's Seventh International Education Conference heard the virtues of the Eisenhower Administration extolled by Senator William F. Knowland of California, the Republican minority leader in the upper house, who was one of the panel of four senators bringing the viewpoint of both parties to the Conference.

The policies of the Eisenhower Administration, Knowland declared, "have been directed towards the maintenance of peace with honor and the encouraging of a growing and a sound economy."

CITES GOP PROGRESS

Continuing with his recitation of Republican accomplishments, Knowland asserted:

"The American people were given $7½ billion in tax reductions. The federal budget has been brought into balance. Social Security coverage has been extended to include 10,200,000 additional Americans. Four million additional American workers were added to our unemployment insurance system."

During the first three years of Ike's administration, Knowland said, labor income averaged 69 per cent of the national income, compared with 65.3 per cent during the previous administration.

"We have reached the threshold of a $400 billion national economy," the California Senator declared.

PRAISES EISENHOWER

Speaking of President Eisenhower himself, Knowland said that the Republican President would never attempt "to seize industry without authority of law under some strange doctrine of inherent power, as was attempted under the last administration."

Nor would Eisenhower ever recommend the drafting of union members into the army to settle a labor dispute, "as was attempted in the last administration," Knowland continued.

The senator admitted that agriculture was "the major soft spot in our economy," and called for cooperation from all segments of American life to help solve this problem.

Speaking of his appearance before the UAW delegates, Knowland declared: "I have never taken the position . . . that all the virtues were in my political party and all the faults in the opposition. . . .

SEES HONEST DIFFERENCES

"It seems to me that in this great free republic of ours, it's important to know that there can be honest differences of opinion in legislative bodies and among our public without questioning the motives or the patriotism of any man."

During the rebuttal period, Senator Knowland cautioned against calling for government regulation of profits. This, he said, would inevitably lead toward federal regulation of prices, wages and jobs, and eventually toward government ownership and the loss of the right to strike.

THE FOUR Senators who presented the Democratic and Republican programs to delegates to the UAW Education Conference in Washington got in some good-natured jibes at each other. Left to right here are: Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota; Carl Curtis, Nebraska; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee, and William Knowland, California. (Note that Senator Knowland, Senate minority leader, carries a copy of *The United Automobile Worker* here.)

Curtis Sings Praises Of GOP Prosperity

WASHINGTON—Speaking primarily on taxes and the current economy, Senator Carl T. Curtis (R., Nebraska), who spent some 10 years on the House Ways and Means Committee prior to his elevation to the Senate, stressed before the UAW Education Conference that "men and women who work in American industry have every reason to be grateful for the soundness, foresight and fairness" of GOP tax policies.

The Nebraska Republican pointeded out that "employment reached an all-time high of 63,780,000" on April 9, 1956, and that this was a half million over two months ago. "Personal income in February of 1956," he asserted, "was at the rate of $313 billion, which was an increase of $20 billion over 1955."

Listening with quiet attention except for one brief interruption by laughs and boos when Senator Curtis made specific reference to the GOP tax relief being "real tax relief," the Conference delegates heard him contrast unemployment under the Democrats to unemployment under the Republicans in an effort to prove that the Republican record was superior in this field.

CITES TAX POLICIES

Curtis claimed that "the tax policies and the tax reduction brought about by the Republican Administration have been a dominant factor in giving us the economy we have.

"This $7.4 billion we made was the largest tax cut in any nation's history," stated Curtis. "Of each dollar of tax reduction, 62 cents of it went to individuals and almost 25 cents of each dollar to taxpayers with incomes of less than $5,000 a year. Thirty-eight cents of each dollar of the tax cut went to corporations."

Other important tax revisions, he said, included more liberal allowances for research and development, new rules on depreciation allowances, and a $50 tax exemption for dividends from stock.

WOULD CUT DEBT

Senator Curtis noted that as we looked to the future, "it is my hope that the cost of government can be reduced and at the same time the income of our country can go up. As these predicted surpluses appear, I hope they can be wisely used.

"As for me, I would like to see that half of the surplus be applied to reducing our national debt. The other half should be used for tax reduction . . . and (we should) give a portion of that tax relief to people to lessen their burdens. We should . . . use a portion of that tax reduction to assist our total economy toward bigger and better things.

"That, ladies and gentlemen, is the Republican tax policy as I see it. You should support it because it is to your own economic interest to do so."

Kohler Auxiliary Grows . . . and Grows

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—The Local 833 auxiliary, the UAW's largest before Kohler workers went on strike more than two years ago, is getting bigger by the day.

Wives, daughters and even sisters of striking Kohler workers are joining the auxiliary to take the place of breadwinners who are getting jobs elsewhere.

Kohler workers are establishing themselves in other plants over a wide area as Kohler Company continues to act as if it prefers extinction to bargaining. Their women folks are taking their places to make certain the strike effort is not weakened.

Prime target of the women is intensification of the Local 833 boycott. They are producing boycott neckties and posters bearing the boycott message, making speeches and working up all manner of support for the boycott program.

This month brought new evidence that the boycott is working. The spring surge in plumbingware is helping bring about the fall of Kohler Company, Local 833 members believe. While competing lines are selling like mad, scab-made Kohler goods just aren't moving.

Kohler Company still has tubs stockpiled in the plant, has been unable to expand output. Shipments out of the plant did not take the spring spurt which is usual for the industry.

While the boycott front continues to expand, Kohler workers watched another battleground grow quiet. The National Labor Relations Board hearing on a dozen unfair labor practice charges against the Company closed as The United Automobile Worker went to press. After 15 months, during which hundreds of witnesses supplied several million words of testimony, the hearing reached the windup with Company spokesmen and NLRB attorneys bitterly contesting the points in dispute.

The decision of the trial examiner is believed at least a year away. Many months will be required just to reread the transcript and go over the evidence.

During this period of watchful waiting, Kohler workers have one basic tactic in mind: Keep intensifying the boycott.

UAW, Fairchild Reach Agreement

Terms of a new three-year agreement covering 800 UAW workers at Fairchild Aviation, Deer Park, Long Island, New York, have been announced by Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW National Aircraft Department, and Charles H. Kerrigan, director of Region 9A.

A full union shop, a pension plan, accumulative sick leave, and 51 contract changes improving grievance procedure, seniority protection, and insurance coverage are included.

Immediate wage increases range from six cents an hour to eight cents an hour with three to five-cent increases in six months in addition to a five-cent general raise. A six-cent across-the-board boost is provided in two years so that workers will gain from 23 to 28 cents an hour total over the term of the contract.

Stormy Weather On the Potomac

WASHINGTON—When GOP Senator Carl T. Curtis told Education Conference delegates that "the tax relief that has been brought about by a Republican Administration has been a real tax relief," his remarks were greeted by bursts of laughter, numerous boos and jeers.

The Senator insisted, "The tax relief that has been brought about has been a real tax benefit. All right, if you don't like it you can send it back to the Treasury."

Vice-President Woodcock, who was chairing the forum, broke in "Senator, may I interrupt this a second, please? I would like to observe that the test of a person who believes in democracy is not simply to listen with pleasure to the things they agree with, but to listen with civility to things with which they may not agree."

White Collar School July 7

NEW YORK (PAI)—The annual week-long school of White Collar Workshops sponsored by the American Labor Education Service, will be held July 7 to 15 on the campus of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N. Y.

Apprentice Program Steadily Expanding

Apprenticeship programs offering eventual journeyman status to more than 300 UAW members have been negotiated and put into effect in more than two dozen plants this spring, according to Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Department.

The new agreements, already in effect, cover plants on both the East and West Coasts and in Canada, as well as the Midwest region. The Skilled Trades Department conducted the negotiations in cooperation with the regional staffs involved.

Kerrigan Appointed To City Commission

NEW YORK—UAW Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan has been appointed by New York City's Mayor Robert Wagner to a 14-man City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

There's Always A First Time

WASHINGTON—"In the 11 years I have been in the Senate," Senator William F. Knowland told delegates to the UAW's Education Conference, "this is the first meeting of this kind that I have ever been invited to attend.

"Normally, I have only heard from this organization at the time it endorsed my opponent," he added wryly.

U. S. Supreme Court Hears UAW Appeal In Kohler Case

WASHINGTON — While the Union's Education Conference was being held, UAW attorneys appeared before the U. S. Supreme Court to present oral arguments appealing the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court that the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board (WERB) had jurisdiction in one phase of the lengthy Kohler dispute.

It was the contention of the UAW, according to Harold Cranefield, Legal Department head, that the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) had complete jurisdiction in the Kohler matter, and that the WERB had no right to enjoin the UAW from mass picketing under provisions of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

Check Your Property Insurance

NOT only have the property insurance companies raised the rate on extended coverage on houses—which is the part of your insurance policy that protects you against windstorm damage—but they have also reduced your actual protection by eliminating television antennas and lead-in wires from the protected items, which is what most windstorm claims were for anyway.

The reason advanced for raising the charge for extended coverage is that the hurricanes of recent years cost the insurance companies a lot of money in windstorm damage. Actually, the margin between what the companies charge, and what they pay out, is wide enough to take care of much if not all of the exceptional windstorm claims. Fire and property insurance are very costly for the amount of actual protection you get—costlier even than the notorious auto insurance rates. Fire companies pay out only 40-45 cents of your premium dollar in claims. The other 55-60 cents go for sales, administration and profit.

Most wage earners don't pay as much attention to the cost of property insurance as they do to auto and life insurance, because the cost is comparatively small in terms of dollars. Also, the price of the property insurance is often merged into the monthly payment to the bank or mortgage company, and as usual, installment payments mask real cost.

But last month this writer got irked enough by the jump in his insurance bill to take steps to reduce the bill for three years' insurance from $92 to $36, an actual saving of 60 per cent. Here's how. Instead of the no-deductible extended coverage, we switched to the $50 deductible. We'll now have to foot any damage under $50 ourselves. But this alone reduced the bill from $92 to $60. And without antenna protection, the likelihood of having any small claims is much less. The additional saving was effected by placing the insurance with a large mutual that gives a rebate of 40 per cent. This saved $24 more.

COMMON RISKS AREN'T COVERED

But as important as saving the dollars, cutting the cost of insurance makes it possible for a homeowner to afford increased coverage or some of the other protection he needs, such as comprehensive personal liability insurance, or additional extended coverage against water damage, freezing pipes, falling trees and other risks. The fact is, the property insurance carried by the average homeowner is very inadequate. You're insured against riots, which are unlikely, but not against the more usual occurrence of a kid hitting a ball through a picture window.

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Miles Loyd Named Fair Practices' First Field Rep

MILES LOYD
First Fair Practices Rep

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has announced the appointment of Miles Loyd to the position of field representative of the Union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department. Loyd was president of UAW Local 550, Indianapolis.

In his new job, Brother Loyd will service Regions 2, 2A, 2B and 3, covering Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Loyd has been active in union affairs since 1943.

He is the first of four field representatives to be appointed. The positions were established recently by the UAW's International Executive Board to carry out the Union's pledge that its fair practices operations would be expanded. The field representatives will be directly responsible to President Reuther and William Oliver, co-directors of the UAW's Fair Practices Department.

Adopt UAW Proposal

Detroit Retirees Win Reduced Bus Fares

The UAW's long fight for reduced bus fares for retirees using Detroit's transit system has finally been won.

Last month, the city's DSR Commission, which controls Detroit's municipally-owned bus system, approved a special 10-cent fare for retired persons who are 65 or older and who are not gainfully employed on a regular basis. The regular Detroit bus fare is 20 cents, one way.

The plan will go into effect on May 15 for a trial period of at least four months.

The proposal to let pensioners ride at reduced fares was advanced last November by UAW President Walter P. Reuther in a letter to Detroit's Mayor Albert E. Cobo. A similar proposal was advanced three years ago by City Councilman Edward Connor and was backed by the UAW. The DSR Commission failed to act on it at that time, however.

In his letter to the mayor, Reuther said his proposal would help retirees living on tight budgets as well as the transit system, whose busses run half empty during off hours. The plan received the blessings of a unanimous Common Council and Mayor Cobo before being approved by the Commission.

The proposal was also endorsed by many church, civic, fraternal, nationality, veterans and social service groups, and by other unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Teamsters, and Railroad Brotherhoods.

If the four-month test period in Detroit proves a success, UAW local unions in other cities will seek similar plans for retirees in their own areas.

Under the Detroit plan, eligible retirees will be issued special permits entitling them to travel at half fare during certain hours of the day. The permit, however, will not be honored on DSR express busses or on interurban bus lines not operated by the DSR (Department of Street Railways of the City of Detroit).

The permit WILL be honored in certain suburban communities served by DSR busses, including Dearborn, Hamtramck and Highland Park. Retirees do NOT have to be residents of Detroit to be eligible for the permits, if they qualify otherwise.

There is no charge for the permit card. The UAW and the Wayne County CIO Council are underwriting the cost of the cards. However, retirees have to pay the cost of a small photo which has to be attached to the permit cards.

Registration for these cards will take place through May 18 at most branches of the Detroit Public Library and at libraries in Highland Park, Dearborn and Hamtramck.

Retirees desiring further information can call any UAW Drop In Center. They are listed in the Detroit phone book under United Automobile Workers of America, UAW.

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Fare Facts

Here are the essential facts for those who want to apply for a Reduced Fare Permit Card good on most Detroit busses:

You can apply if you are 65 or older and if you and your wife make $1,200 or less on odd jobs or part-time work. Do NOT count Social Security or union pension as income.

Wives of retirees are eligible only if they are also 65 and qualify as outlined above.

You need not furnish proof of age or economic status, but you must appear in person and sign an "affirmation" that the statements you make are true.

You must furnish a full-face photo of yourself, one inch by one and one-quarter inch. This will be attached to your card. The card is furnished free of charge by your union. Photos can be obtained for about 25 cents through automatic machines in five-and-dime stores.

You need NOT be a resident of the cities of Detroit, Hamtramck, Dearborn or Highland Park.

Have your name, address and zone number written clearly on a piece of paper to help speed the registration process.

You can register for your card at any one of the Detroit Public Library branches listed in your phone book, except the Scripps branch.

Dates and times for registration are:

Thursday, May 10, and Friday, May 11, 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Monday, May 14, and Tuesday, May 15, 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; Thursday, May 17, and Friday, May 18, 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

After May 18, retirees can be registered at two "permanent" registration places, the DSR Administration Building, 11200 Shoemaker, corner St. Jean, and on the second floor of the **Old** City Hall at Woodward and Michigan.

Highland Park residents can register at the McGregor Library, 12244 Woodward; Dearborn retirees at the Warren Ave. Branch, 12929 West Warren at Hartwell, or the City Hall Branch, 13615 Michigan at Schaefer, in the basement; and Hamtramck retirees at the City Hall Branch at 3201 Roosevelt.

The card will entitle you to ride DSR busses at half fare, with free transfers, beginning May 15 during these hours:

Weekdays, 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. to midnight; Saturdays, 7 p. m. to midnight; all day Sundays and holidays.

Reduced fare cards will NOT be good on DSR express busses or on interurban lines not operated by the DSR.

LOCAL UNION problems received special attention at a series of special clinics during the Education Conference. This picture was taken at one on the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit plans. Others covered such subjects as women's, skilled trades, and pension problems; COPE, organizing, and recreation programs. The clinics were conducted twice to allow each delegate to attend two.

800 Job Shop Workers Join UAW in Detroit

Mopping up the unorganized job shops in Detroit continued this month as the 1956 drive of the Skilled Trades Department announced a total of eight new job shops organized under Local 155 (East Side) and seven in Local 157 (West Side).

Covered by the Tool & Die agreements are nearly 800 new skilled workers, according to Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Department who spearheaded the organizing drives.

Contracts signed or in negotiation bring these new skilled workers substantial wage increases, as well as giving them, for the first time, pension, insurance and other standard UAW benefits.

Average GM Pension Now $59.67 Monthly

Over 16,000 General Motors workers have retired on pensions since the UAW negotiated a pension plan at GM and, through March 1956, there were 13,636 ex-GM workers currently on pensions.

The UAW General Motors Department recently issued a breakdown on the pension program of the Union and it reports that in March the average monthly benefit for the 13,636 retired workers in GM is $59.67. The total monthly benefits paid by GM in March was $21,060,179.

A Better Deal?

WASHINGTON—"I want to say, Mr. Sexton," commented Adlai Stevenson with that well-known wit of his, "that I wasn't as much impressed as perhaps I should have been when you announced you had had a hundred Congressmen for breakfast yesterday morning.

"I have just come from a breakfast with 75 Congressmen and they paid for mine. And you only got a hundred and had to pay for theirs."

No Red Censorship, Say Russ Censors

NEW YORK, New York—A former Moscow correspondent, member of the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild, tells this one about his arrival in Russia and the first cable he ever sent back to the U. S. "I hope this cable arrives okay because Russian censorship is much tougher than I thought."

Five days later the cable was returned by a Russian official with this note stapled to it: "Not sent because of untrue statements concerning the Soviet Union. There is no censorship in Russia."

Quick Conversion

WASHINGTON — Overheard at the UAW Education Conference, just after four prominent senators had finished their debate:

"You know," one delegate was telling another, "if I spent two hours with Senator Knowland (R., Calif.) he'd probably make a Republican out of me. But then all I would have to do would be to spend another half an hour with Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.), and I'd be a Democrat again."