

The United Automobile Worker

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — U.A.W.-C.I.O.

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UAW Ford-GM Contract Pattern Spreads; Parts Plants, Tool & Die Shops OK Package



ANOTHER CONTRACT incorporating the guaranteed wage principle is signed in Detroit as the Eaton Manufacturing Company becomes the first parts manufacturer to grant the full Ford-GM "package settlement." Signing for the Union, as other members of the negotiating teams look on, are James Morgan, assistant director of the UAW-CIO's Eaton Council (left) and William McAulay, director of the Council and of the UAW's Region 1B (right). Paul Minsel, industrial relations manager (center), signs for the Company.

Layoffs and Speedup May Bring First UAW Strike at Studebaker

During its entire collective bargaining history with the UAW-CIO, the Studebaker Corporation never had an authorized strike. If the "top brass" of the newly-merged Studebaker-Packard Corporation doesn't change its ways—and soon—that record will be at an end, Ray Berndt, director of UAW Region 3, asserted at press time.

Faced with drastic layoffs and a reckless speedup, members of UAW-CIO Local 5, the Studebaker Local, overwhelmingly voted in favor of taking a strike vote. The strike vote carried by 82 per cent.

Studebaker-Packard forced the action by laying off 1,811 workers. It still seeks to run the line at the same speed and to sweat the same production out of the fewer than 9,000 remaining workers.

Almost a year ago, Studebaker workers agreed to eliminate the incentive system at Studebaker and to make other changes in the wage structure to help make Studebaker more competitive. Almost immediately the new "top brass" started knifing away at the agreement.

They violated its terms so badly that Studebaker workers finally took a strike vote last February. It carried by a huge margin, and the new manage-

ment reluctantly began abiding by the terms of the contract.

This month Studebaker-Packard abruptly laid off 17 per cent of its work force. One Studebaker worker summed it up, "We gave them an inch a year ago because they needed help . . . now they're trying to take a mile."

Much of the equipment at Studebaker is old. Much of it is costly to run. The new management apparently is determined to impose a speedup to make up the difference between its production costs and those of competitors.

It even brashly laid workers off in violation of the seniority agreement to show how "top brass" can "control" problems. Some laid off have nine years' seniority.

The contract expires Sept. 1. Studebaker workers have more in mind than just a pattern settlement. If the new "top brass" doesn't stop trying to get more

and more production out of fewer and fewer men, Studebaker's old record of never having a strike is about to be smashed.

Group to Study Doehler-Jarvis

A day-to-day contract extension agreement, which provides for the setting up of a Union committee to study the Doehler-Jarvis wage proposals that will be included in a new three-year agreement and a retroactive date of July 1, 1955, for whatever general wage increase that the Union and the Company may agree upon when final negotiations shall be resumed, was announced by Richard T. Gosser, UAW-CIO vice-president.

Gosser indicated that negotiations will be resumed soon. Progress was made toward agreement on a new contract with most of the so-called non-economic contract clauses having been resolved. A principal issue between the Union and the Company is the UAW-CIO's "economic package" that was recently negotiated between the Union and Ford and General Motors.

The UAW-CIO collective bargaining pattern, established with Ford and General Motors, was rippling out to an ever wider area as this issue of The United Automobile Worker went to press.

UAW-CIO local unions immediately followed up the GM-Ford settlements with contracts establishing the same principles among parts manufacturers and the tool and die industry. Other international unions either have established or are on the threshold of securing the guaranteed annual principle in industries where they bargain.

Although its contract did not expire until July 1, Eaton Manufacturing Company, with plants in Detroit, Battle Creek and Marshall, Michigan, and Cleveland settled for the pattern June 25. Region 1B Director William McAulay proudly announced the pact. He pointed out, "This shows that smaller companies . . . can well afford the UAW-CIO package. We think this is a significant settlement in that it establishes a pattern for these smaller companies."

SMALL PLANTS OK PACKAGE

Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan followed with an announcement that Local 700 had brought the principle of the Guaranteed Annual Wage to the East Coast by negotiating it with McInerney Spring and Wire in Passaic, New Jersey, while Region 1D Director Kenneth Robinson reported that the package was included in the contract negotiated for the McInerney Spring plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Only a few days after the General Motors settlement was reached, Locals 155 and 157 arrived at a contract with the Tool and Die Association of Detroit establishing the pattern in nearly 80 plants. It covers some 6,000 workers. It also includes a full union shop.

Two other Detroit parts manufacturers signed contracts this month which further established the pattern. Ken Morris, co-director of Region 1, announced that Thompson Products and Local 247 had agreed to a settlement which included a Ford-GM-style GAW for its 1,000 workers. Region 1A Co-director Joseph McCusker followed with a contract between Local 78 and Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company which brought the pattern to 3,200 workers in two Detroit plants.

Chrysler, American Motors Bargaining

Negotiations between the UAW-CIO and Chrysler Corporation are being held daily. The Chrysler and Chrysler ABD contracts, which cover more than 140,000 workers, expire August 31.

On July 14, negotiations between the Union and American Motors were recessed until August 8 to enable the Corporation to participate in bargaining on local demands. UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock indicated the Union is prepared for continuous negotiations to reach a settlement before the contract expires August 12.

Negotiations are either going on or about to start for scores of other UAW-CIO local unions.

DEERE WORKERS OKAY STRIKE

August is showdown month for the thousands of UAW-CIO members working in the farm implement industry. Most major contracts expire then, and local unions are determined to spread the Ford-GM pattern in these negotiations. They also plan to solve some of their own special problems.

Workers in John Deere plants, where the contract with the UAW-CIO expires August 1, already have voted better than 95 per cent in favor of striking if necessary to win their demands, Pat Greathouse, director of Region 4 and the Deere Council, reports.

The contract with Caterpillar expires July 30, and the Caterpillar workers are also preparing to take whatever steps are necessary to support the UAW-CIO collective bargaining program. The same is true of Allis-Chalmers workers whose contract expires August 1.

International Harvester workers, still in the process of settling a mountainous backlog of grievances after the Corporation agreed to meet grievance problems more than two months ago, also are getting ready for the future. The UAW-CIO-Harvester contract expires August 23rd.

Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW's Agricultural Implement Department, points out the UAW-CIO is enjoying the strongest position in the history of its collective bargaining with the industry.

"Since the last round of contract negotiations, nearly 20,000 agricultural implement workers have joined the UAW-CIO," he said. "Corporations which attempted to play one union off against another no longer face that temptation. The overwhelming majority of their workers are united in the UAW-CIO now presenting a solid front at the bargaining table."



KICKOFF OF CHRYSLER NEGOTIATIONS—Union negotiators whip their final strategy into shape as they sit down to bargain with Chrysler, the last of the Big Three in auto to negotiate with the UAW-CIO. Seated at the table (left to right) are Harold Julian and Art Hughes, assistant Chrysler directors, Vice-President Norman Matthews, also director of the Union's Chrysler Department, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

UAW Asks Probe of Price Increases Blamed on Union Wage Settlements

THE UAW-CIO International Executive Board this month called upon Congress to investigate any announced or planned price increase claimed to stem from contract settlements.

The Board statement pointed out that the automobile and steel industries cannot justify increases in view of their fabulous profits.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther sent the statement to Senator Paul Douglas (D., Illinois), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

In an accompanying letter, Reuther urged the Joint Committee to give the Board's request its immediate attention.

The UAW's Executive Board noted, in its statement, that UAW-CIO members are protected against price increases by the escalator clauses in their contract. The Board pointed out, "We have met and shall continue to meet our responsibilities at the bargaining table in the knowledge that the economic well-being of UAW members is inseparably tied together with the well-being of all Americans."

The steel industry already has announced a price increase almost double the added costs incurred by the recent contract with the Steelworkers, the UAW Board noted.

"In the present situation," the Board said, "the economic concessions granted to UAW-CIO members by General Motors and Ford Motor Company, as well as those granted by the major steel producers can be absorbed by the extremely favorable profit position of these Corporations. There is no need whatsoever, not any justification, for the price increases already announced by steel and those apparently under consideration in the automobile industry."

The Board pointed out that "after taxes, General Motors' profit for the first three months was \$309 million, equivalent, on an annual basis, to a return of 37 per cent on net worth." It added, that if the payroll had been 10 per cent higher for the first quarter of this year, General Motors would still have been operating at an annual rate of return, after

taxes, of "a fabulous 34.3 per cent on net worth."

Recent increases in the price of steel will cost only \$15 a car, according to a steel industry spokesman, the Board noted.

Observing that Ford profits figures, as yet never made public, appear to be at approximately the same level as GM profits... judging from Ford policy statements... The UAW Board concluded, "Any increase in the price of automobiles attributed to our new agreements would represent a gouging of consumers."

"We are convinced," the Board said, "that the most powerful force in restraining industry from unjustifiable increases in prices is the force of public opinion."

The UAW-CIO Board urged Congress to "investigate the facts and to publish its findings so that an enlightened people can fix the responsibility and prevent price gouging and profiteering."

Wage Boosts, Price Cuts Way to Full Employment

HIGHER wages or lower prices or both can help bring about full employment and a higher standard of living, the UAW-CIO Executive Board asserted in its hold-the-line statement on prices.

But using wage increases as an excuse for unnecessary price increases can harm the economy. In a policy section of its statement, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board said:

"The wage and economic policies of the UAW-CIO are directed toward the achievement of a full production, full employment economy so that all people may share more fully in the increasing abundance now within our reach. Full employment and full production are possible within our free economy only as we maintain a dynamic expanding balance between our growing productive power and expanding purchasing power.

GREATER PURCHASING POWER NEEDED

"Workers, farmers, professional and white collar groups, and small business men all must enjoy greater purchasing power to provide an expanded market for America's growing abundance.

"Purchasing power can be expanded either by increasing incomes through higher wages and salaries, by reduction in prices, or a combination of both. Since management has always maintained that prices are their sole prerogative and not a proper subject for collective bargaining, unions have had to make their contribution toward increased purchasing power by securing higher wages and salaries.

PRICES ARE CONSUMERS BUSINESS

"Nevertheless, workers, as consumers, are vitally concerned with the relationship between wages and prices because price increases decrease purchasing power and cancel the positive economic contribution that higher wages and salaries are intended to achieve."

Dangerous Affliction



No Need to Boost Prices on Fords

L. D. Crusoe, new executive vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, was quoted in the Wall Street Journal on February 5, 1954, as saying, "Nobody in the industry has lower costs than Ford."

Since Ford charges about the same prices as GM for comparable cars, Ford's profits on a car must be approximately as high as GM's.

Ford doesn't have to boost prices, either.

\$1.99 to \$1— That's 'Gouge' For Big Steel

THE \$7.35 per ton price increase U. S. Steel put into effect after granting a 15-cent package wage increase will provide the Corporation with \$1.99 for every extra wage dollar, the UAW Executive Board pointed out.

"The complete hypocrisy and consumer gouging," the Board said, "is illustrated by the fact that if the total cost of the 15 cents an hour economic package... were passed along to consumer, the increase would amount... not to \$7.35 a ton... but only to \$3.69 a ton.

"It is this kind of profiteering on wage increases that, according to figures published by the American Iron and Steel Institute, raised profits before taxes for the industry as a whole from \$8.52 per finished ton of steel products in 1946 to \$22.10 per ton in 1953, the latest figure available."

During the first quarter of 1955, U. S. Steel could have paid the 15 cents won by Steelworkers and still operated at an annual rate of 11 per cent return on its net worth.

"An 11 per cent return is higher than U. S. Steel's actual profit during any of the post-war years except 1950 when the profits after taxes came to 11.2 per cent of net worth," the Board observed.

Price increases in the face of high profits and rising productivity, one Union member said, is just a repetition of Big Steel's old philosophy... Get as much as you can while the gettin's good.

They Don't HAVE to Raise Prices

GM Executive Bonus Reserve 3/4th Cost of UAW Package

BEFORE the steel industry announced its price increase, the United States Senate approved raising the price limit on automobiles purchased by the government because representatives of General Motors and Ford stated that the \$1,350 per car limit voted by the House "would not last very long."

Newspapers carried stories about impending price increases as an alleged (ALLEGED) result of the UAW-CIO contract gains in the neighborhood of 20 to 21 cents an hour. The Board

asserted, "This is less than 10 per cent of the payrolls of these Companies."

Excerpts from the Board statement follow:

"The \$36.2 million set aside during the first quarter of 1955 for bonuses to be paid to General Motors executives was equivalent to 15.7 cents per hour worked by all the Corporation's hourly paid workers in the United States. The executives' bonuses, in other words, were equivalent to about three-fourths of the cost of our recent contract gains.

"General Motors profits before taxes during the first quarter of 1955 amounted to \$685 million, a rate of about \$2 1/4 billion a year.

"This was equivalent to \$2.98 per hour worked during the first three months of 1955 by all the 400,000 General Motors hourly paid workers in the United States.

"After taxes, General Motors profit for the three months was \$309 million—sufficient to reproduce the entire net worth of the Corporation in less than 33 months.

"If the payroll had been 10 per

cent higher during the first quarter, General Motors' profit before taxes would have been \$634 million, a reduction of only \$51 million. Assuming the tax rates reflected in the Corporation's report for the quarter, its profits after taxes would have been \$286 million. The annual rate of return after taxes would have been a fabulous 34.3 per cent on net worth.

"A car retailing for \$2,750 wholesales for about \$2,050. During the first three months of 1955, General Motors averaged a profit of 22.1 per cent on sales of all its products. This 22.1 per cent profit, applied to a car wholesaling

for \$2,050, would have yielded General Motors a profit, before taxes, of \$453 per car.

"Since the total payroll for all the Corporation's hourly employees in the United States was 17.4 per cent of sales during the same quarter, a 10 per cent increase in payroll costs would have added 1.74 per cent of \$2,050, or about \$36, to the cost of making the car in question.

"Together with a steel cost increase of \$15, the total increase in cost would come to \$51. This would leave General Motors with a profit of \$402, or 19.6 per cent on a car wholesaling for \$2,050."

Michigan and Connecticut Permit Integration of Jobless Benefits



KOHLER COMPANY LAWYERS angrily stalk out of Sheboygan Mayor Rudy Plotz's office after discovering that reporters and photographers would be allowed to cover a peace meeting called by Plotz. Left to right are: Attorneys Gerard Desmond, Ed Hammer and Lyman Conger, chief Kohler Company negotiator and chairman of the management committee.

Thomas Kavanaugh, Michigan attorney general, this month stamped "approved" on the supplemental unemployment compensation plan the UAW-CIO negotiated with Ford and General Motors.

Kavanaugh said that benefits paid workers under the plan would not affect the benefits they would receive in Michigan Unemployment Compensation.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther immediately commented, "The administrative ruling permitting integration of the supplemental unemployment benefits with state unemployment compensation benefits in Michigan is particularly important because of the number of workers involved. Well over half of the Ford Motor Company employes and nearly half of the General Motors workers covered in the agreements in which the UAW first laid the foundation of the Guaranteed Annual Wage are employed in the state of Michigan."

RULING BACKS UNION

"The Michigan ruling substantiates the position of the UAW that in the great ma-

majority of states it will be possible to integrate the supplemental unemployment benefit plans with state unemployment compensation without the necessity of altering present laws.

"In the Michigan ruling benefits payable under the supplemental unemployment benefit plans negotiated by the UAW are recognized as not being wages. The question of whether or not such benefits should be considered wages is the pivotal point in many states. The resolution of this issue by the state of Michigan, therefore, encourages us to believe that similar favorable rulings will be forthcoming from other states where substantial numbers of UAW-CIO members are employed.

CONNECTICUT O. K.

"The attorney general of the state of Connecticut, where a number of General Motors plants are located, has also ruled that the benefits under our agreements and under the state unemployment compensation laws may be paid in the same week. The Connecticut ruling is particularly significant because many opponents of the Guaranteed Annual Wage idea had pointed to the law of that state as one which would definitely bar integration.

"The rulings making integration possible in Michigan and Connecticut, although expected, are historic steps which bring closer the day when workers and their families can be free of the fear of hardships caused by layoffs.

Kohler's Efforts to Bust Union Given Another Severe Setback

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—Kohler Company's efforts to "buy" industrial peace by busting the Union of its workers has brought the Company nothing but trouble.

The philosophy behind the Company's refusal to bargain in good faith was brought out by Circuit Judge Harold Murphy in testimony before the National Labor Relations Board trial examiner.

Judge Murphy, one of many who have tried to mediate the dispute, told the NLRB that Lyman Conger, chief Kohler Company negotiator, many times had "said . . . the bitter strike in 1934 . . . resulted in 20 years of labor peace (a private Kohler force killed two and wounded 47 in 1934) and he (Conger) is going to insist that this strike bring to the Company 20 years of labor peace, and some place along the line, we (Kohler Company) are going to teach the Union a lesson."

If Kohler Company's goal was to create an "incident" like 1934, it backfired. During a recess in the NLRB trial, which is still in progress, a shipload of vitally-needed clay arrived in Sheboygan.

Aroused citizens from all walks of life prevented its unloading. The boat moved on to Milwaukee where united labor opposed unloading it.

CLAY NOT UNLOADED

Milwaukee's City Council voted 18 to 10 against taking Kohler Company's side by unloading the clay while a strike was in progress.

That action by a great city, coupled with the testimony before the NLRB

brought the Kohler of Kohler reputation to an all-time low this month. Local 833 members seized upon this to press their primary boycott campaign. For the first time since Kohler Company began recruiting a scab force, there was a dip in the number of strikebreakers.

Meanwhile the NLRB is receiving tens of thousands of words in testimony which expose the utter viciousness of Kohler Company.

CONGER EXPOSED

Dion Henderson, Associated Press reporter, testified that Conger told him, in an interview, that Kohler Company was not concerned about the welfare of striking seniority workers now or in the future . . . that Kohler Company "would not grieve to see Local 833 broken in the strike." Pickets testified that Her-

bert V. Kohler, Kohler president, once stated as he passed through the line, "When I get through with you, you will crawl back on your bellies begging for your jobs."

ILL VETERAN EJECTED

A veteran of 35 years, stricken with silicosis, testified that on New Year's Day he was ejected from his room in the American Club in Kohler Village, because he would not cross picket lines.

At press time Kohler Co. was preparing its defense against the mountainous unfair labor practice charges the NLRB has filed against it. It started out with a Kohler Co. statement that the NLRB, much criticized by all labor, was actually just an arm of the unions.

The world does appear to be out of step with Kohler Co.

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THESE YOUNGSTERS aren't frightened by Kohler Company's efforts to break their fathers' Union. The Local 833 chorus and chaperones turn out regularly for rehearsals like this one ignoring, for the evening, the attack directed against their parents.

John Lupa Finally Regains His Job and His Good Name

After 15 hard months, John Walter Lupa has his good name back.

On April 7, 1954, his employer, the U. S. Army, fired him from his job as mechanic at the Detroit Arsenal and labeled him a "security risk."

Last month, he was reinstated, mainly because John Lupa decided to fight that label, and the UAW-CIO, of which he was once a member, went to bat for him.

ARMY VERSUS NAVY

Lupa, 41, is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean conflict. And while his employer, the Army, had him blacklisted, the Navy commissioned him a chief warrant officer in the Naval Reserve.

Thus, Lupa was "secure" enough to hold Navy rank, but not so trustworthy as to be a mechanic in an Army arsenal.

Lupa was "charged" with "sympathetic association with a member of the Socialist Workers Party," a Trotskyite group, and with "reading *The Militant*," the party's journal, in the late 1930's.

After Lupa had been fired, he hired an attorney to fight the charges. There was a hearing in June, 1954. In October, the Army told him the security hearing board had cleared him, but that a review board had overturned the lower board's decision.

\$6,500 IN BACK PAY

Lupa appealed again. This time he had three attorneys to help him, including Harold Crane, UAW-CIO general counsel. At the same time, Guy Nunn, the UAW's radio and television commentator, began to tell his listening audience John Lupa's story.

Lupa's appeal was refused and his dismissal was made "final." Then, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, head of the Union's Veterans Department, contacted the Defense Department, the Army, and various Congress-

men urging that Lupa's case be reopened for reconsideration.

Last May, a special meeting was held in Washington before a security panel, believed to be the first of its kind ever called together. This panel cleared Lupa and so notified him last month, and reinstated him in his job with about \$6,500 in back pay.

At a press conference held at Solidarity House following news of Lupa's clearance, Mazey told newsmen that "it isn't necessary to belong to the UAW to get the Union's support in defense of basic civil rights."

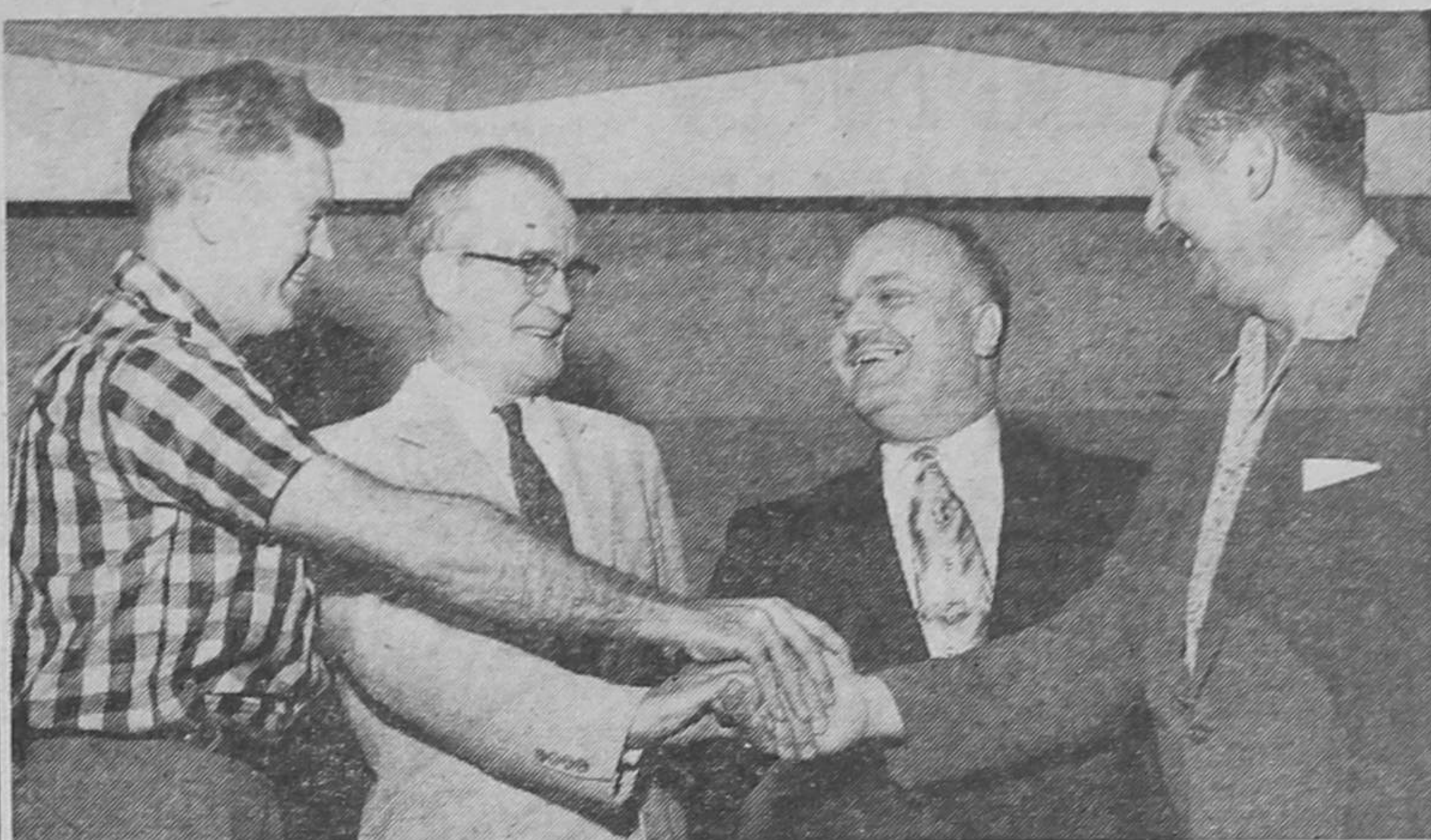
Mazey pointed out that hundreds of cases never come to light because those involved often quit without a fight: they either do not have the money to hire lawyers or the support of groups which can help them fight their case.

UAW Makes Gain In Southern Cal.

GARDENA, California — In a recent NLRB election held at the Falco Machine and Tool Company, skilled workers voted by an overwhelming margin for the UAW-CIO as their Union. The vote: 155 for the UAW; 29 No Union.

The winning of Falco constitutes the first major break in organizing the large number of tooling job shops in Southern California, according to Charles Biolletti, director of UAW-CIO Region 6.

Falco, working almost entirely on jigs and fixtures for the Southern California aircraft plants, is considered by skilled workers to be one of the top-rated jobbing shops in the area.



AFTER A 15-MONTHS' fight to clear his name, government mechanic John Lupa of Detroit shakes hands with some of the people who helped him win reinstatement in his civil service job. Left to right: Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO radio and TV broadcaster; Harold Crane, UAW general counsel, Lupa and UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

CIO Seamen Win Guaranteed Wage Along UAW Lines

NEW YORK — On the heels of the UAW-CIO break-through on principle with Ford and General Motors, the CIO Maritime Workers won a supplemental unemployment compensation program in negotiations with ship owners on the East Coast.

Shipping operators agreed to set aside a specific amount each day per crew member to set up a fund for supplemental payments. Details as to amounts to be paid in the event of layoffs are being worked out by a joint committee.

Victory of the NMU on GAW in the shipping industry where turnover is much higher than in the automotive field was regarded in labor circles as an indication that the UAW-initiated plan will quickly spread to more and more industries.

Ex-Concentration Camp Victim Now Local 889 Beauty Queen

A Polish immigrant who spent a year in a German-operated concentration camp has been selected as Miss Office Worker of 1955.

Beautiful Barbara Malicki, 18, was the winner of a beauty contest staged by Industrial Office Workers Local 889, UAW-CIO. A clerk in the Chrysler Corporation's Mopar offices in Center Line, a Detroit suburb, Barbara was chosen over 34 other beauties.

This is the second time in recent months that she has won such a contest. Last February

she was crowned Queen of the Polish Sea League of America.

Born in Warsaw, Poland, Barbara was only three years old when Hitler's armies marched into that country. The Malicki family was sent to a concentration camp in Vittel, France, where it was liberated by American troops. After the war, Barbara's father, an American citi-

GM Refuses To Give Views To U. S. Senate

The General Motors Corporation is big. But is it big enough to defy the United States Senate?

The Senate's anti-monopoly committee had invited auto makers to testify before it concerning the effect of recent mergers in the auto industry and other matters. Only GM refused to appear voluntarily.

Commented Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.): "It is a sad plight when General Motors feels it is bigger than the U. S. Senate."

The committee chairman, Senator Harley Kilgore (D., W. Va.), said he would issue a subpoena to force GM to testify at a later session, if such a step becomes necessary.



BARBARA MALICKI

zen, was finally able to bring his family back to the United States.

Queen Barbara is single, five feet four, weighs 124 pounds and has hazel eyes.

The second-place winner was Lois Gates, a typist at the Mopar plant.

UAW Welcomes GOP-Inspired Probe Of Union's Radio and TV Expenditures

Charging that the current federal grand jury investigation of the UAW's expenditures on TV and radio was inspired and engineered by Michigan Republican bosses John Feikens and Arthur Summerfield, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board has pledged to fight "this un-American and unconstitutional effort to deny working people" a voice in politics "with all the resources at our command."

"While we in the UAW-CIO regret that politicians of such little understanding and vision undertake to undermine the basic freedoms of American citizens," the statement approved by the Board continued, "we welcome a test of the right of working people, through the democratic processes of their union, to express their ideas and opinions through their own radio and television programs and their own publications in the free market place of ideas."

GOP BOSS' MANEUVER

Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, appeared before the grand jury on July 5 and turned over financial records of the UAW requested in a subpoena.

Feikens and Summerfield began maneuvers with Attorney General Brownell to block the right of working people to effectively discuss political issues and candidates and to voice opinions on matters of public policy shortly after the over-

whelming and decisive rejection by Michigan voters of the Republican candidates and their program in the 1954 elections, the Board stated.

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

"We in the UAW-CIO know full well the meaning of the federal law as it applies to unions and their participation in federal election campaigns," the statement continued. "The UAW has and shall continue to respect and comply in the fullest with both the letter and the spirit of the law.

FROM VOLUNTARY FUNDS

"We have not made any contributions to candidates for federal office out of general union funds. Such contributions as have been made to federal candidates have, in every case, been made from funds made possible by voluntary contributions of thousands of UAW-CIO members."

The Board pointed out that UAW-CIO radio and television programs have been sponsored in accordance with decisions of

UAW-CIO Conventions. The purpose is to enable the Union to communicate with its members and the general public and to stimulate better understanding of Union issues and matters of public policy and to encourage greater participation in citizenship responsibilities.

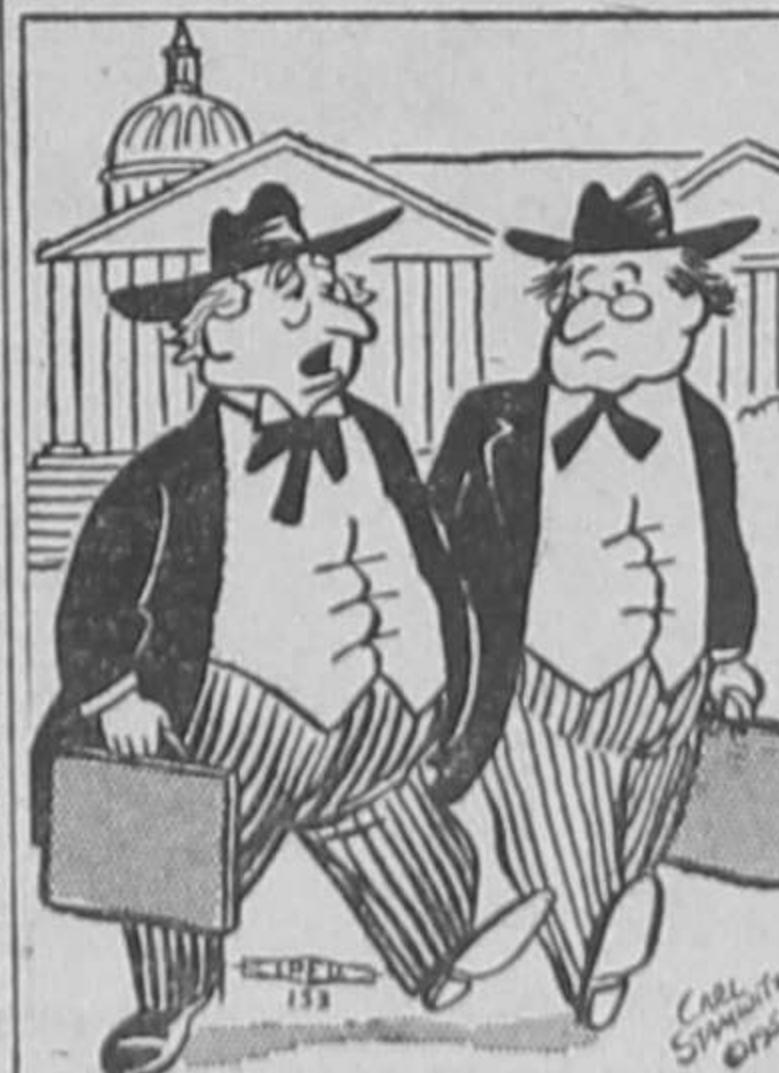
Explaining that the points of view on political matters expressed on UAW programs have been democratically arrived at through the various Union councils, the Board resolved "not to run away from the challenge laid down by Feikens and Summerfield."

DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS

"No amount of fancy footwork or public relations maneuvering can separate Feikens' testimony before a Senate Subcommittee and the present grand jury investigation ordered by the Attorney General," the Executive Board concluded.

"In this testimony, Feikens knowingly and willfully distorted the facts when he attempted to make it appear that funds spent by the Union for research work related to collective bargaining matters, funds spent for purely educational work, and funds spent for the Union's regular publications as required by the Constitution of the Union were all spent for political activities.

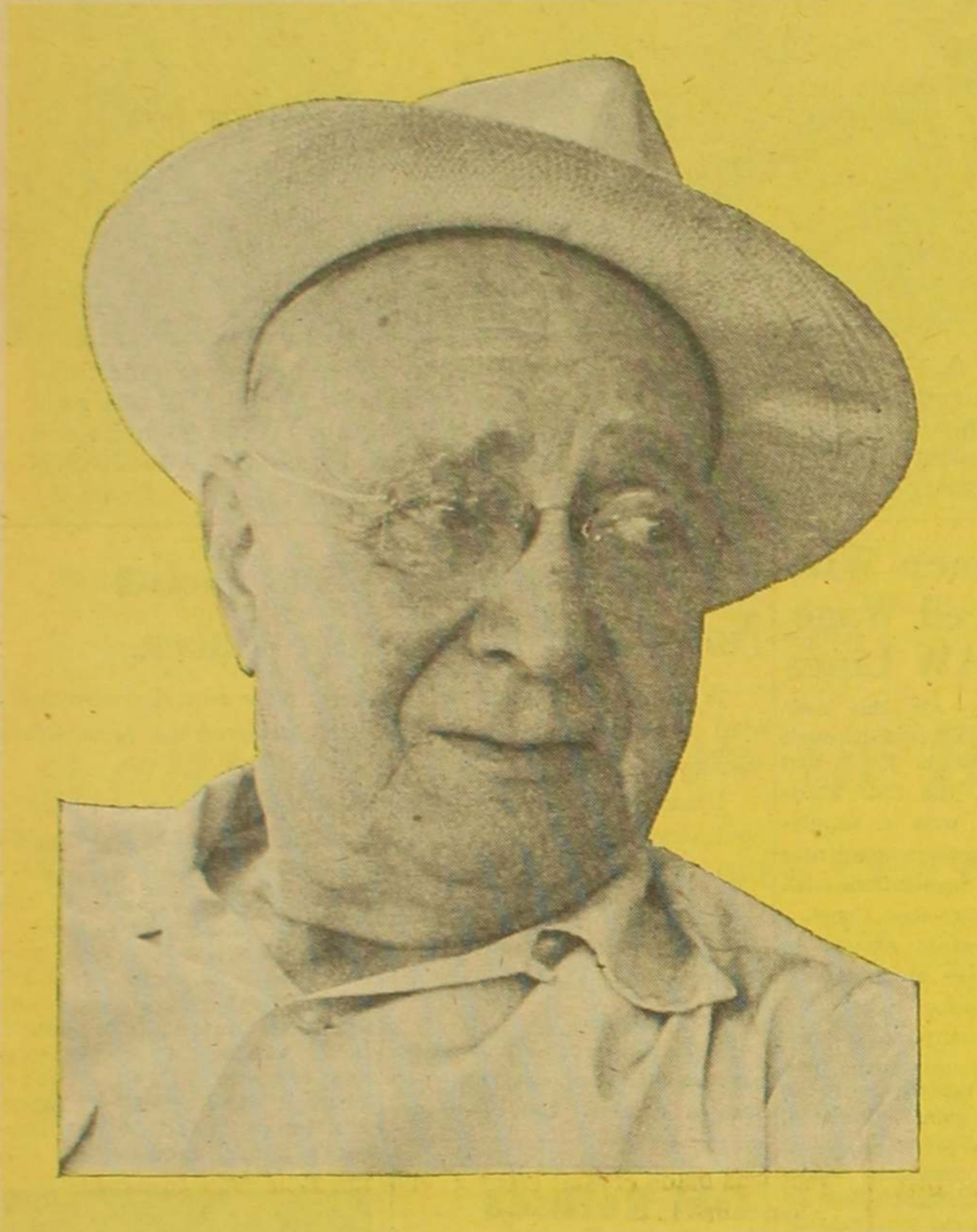
"Such testimony by the head of the Republican party in Michigan," the statement added, "cannot be justified by any standards of political morality."



"I'd hate to have to go out and try to make a living under some of those laws we just passed!"

UNION'S SENIOR CITIZENS

Many UAW Veterans to Get Pensions Over \$200



THERE'S A GLINT in the eye of Daniel McInnis as he looks at the world. . . . "Couldn't get along on the old pension . . . but it's different now." . . . "The Union Shop agreement is the best thing that ever happened to General Motors." . . . "Young workers should back their Union . . . seniority rights alone are worth the cost of Union dues. . . ."

THE eyes of the nation were on the closed doors of the Ford and General Motors negotiating rooms early in June. The public was interested in whether or not there would be a strike. The workers in Ford and GM plants waited for word on the success of the negotiating teams in obtaining greater security through the Guaranteed Annual Wage, better pensions, and hospital insurance along with higher wages for today's needs as well as improved working conditions.

But there was another group which carefully followed the progress of negotiations—listening to radio news reports, reading newspapers—waiting and straining for information on developments vital to them.

They were the Ford and GM old-timers—the veterans who built the UAW-CIO, the Union which now was making history by battling for protection for workers against the hardships of layoff and smashing precedent by seeking to win increased pensions—not only for those who will retire in the future, but also for the Senior Citizens already retired.

The UAW-CIO bargaining teams didn't forget them—and refused to allow the managements to forget them. The result: Pension benefits were boosted to \$2.25 for each year of seniority and the unfair 30-year ceiling was removed. Workers and retired workers now are to receive credit for all years worked. With the new agreements now ratified by membership, these veteran auto workers are about to reap their just rewards.

\$100 A MONTH INCREASE

TAKE, for example, Daniel McInnis, who lives at 45 Edison in Pontiac, Mich. He was born in Saginaw on May 11, 1886. He went to work in 1908 for what is now Saginaw Steering, a GM subsidiary. He transferred to Pontiac in 1928 and when this Local 653 member retired, he had 44.6 years' seniority with GM.

Under the old contract, McInnis' pension was \$52.50—the maximum—from GM and \$98.50 Social Security—a total of \$151 a month. Under the new pension plan he will receive \$100.35

from GM plus \$198.85, a figure of approximately \$250 a month effective May, 1957, and

Dan McInnis joined the UAW in 1909 when Platers & started. He joined the UAW in 1955 negotiating days . . .

"A bunch of us were going to go UAW. I said, 'CIO, CIO, me.'"

The extension of pension benefits for retired workers but there was a provision which provided for a Union Shop.

"That's one of the good things about GM," he tells you. Workers should have the seniority rights! I don't think the union dues! I don't think the union wasn't so good. Too many free riders.

"You could have a candy bar in the office, you fought for your rights. The UAW workers should have the same. It isn't fair to let them pay their share."

MARTIN ENGELHART

IF you were to meet Martin Engelhart of Dearborn, you would know what the UAW means to him.

Martin, a 65-year-old man born in Poland in 1887. He was in the States and he worked in the day he and his wife entertained their family on a vacation trip, and he is a member of Local 900, UAW.



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL McINNIS look back on over 39 years of marriage. . . . They remember what it was like to be an auto worker and wife before the time of the Union. . . . They appreciate the successful effort of the UAW to extend the increased pension benefits to the workers already retired . . . and they look ahead, plan a vacation trip, are happy with the knowledge that they have sufficient security now to enjoy retirement.



MARTIN ENGELHART is no horticulturist but he enjoys working in his yard. . . . The branch he holds here is on a tree which was blown down by his home several years ago during a severe storm. He braced it with guy wires and nursed it back to health.

REAP REWARDS

... \$50 Social Security—
... will increase to approxi-
... when his wife turns 65 in
... Social Security benefits are

... nion man starting in
... the AFL Polishers,
... Union, Local No. 1,
... 1937 when the drive
... for word from these
... remembered the yes-

... as asked me whether I was
... back in 1937," he recalls.
... or more signed up with

... pension benefits to already
... important to Dan McInnis—
... point in the GM settle-
... just as much—the Un-

... dearest things to happen at
... more free-loaders. That's
... back up their union. Why
... are worth the cost of
... almost 30 years when the
... enough because there were

... ke a cigarette or eat a
... s. When you had a griev-
... ne. Today a worker has
... ights his battles. Young
... ber that. The Union has
... the full membership and
... s in the plant who don't

HEART REMEMBERS

... at the comfortable home
... t at 7129 Jonathan, in
... other family that knows
... means to auto workers.
... itizen of Local 600, was
... g life on the first day of
... he came to the United
... work at Ford in 1907. To-
... toria, whom he married
... room brick home. They
... and children, talk of a va-
... , sometimes visits the Lo-
... op-In Center.

"It's great to see my old buddies there," he smiles. "Sometimes I can't remember their names but I recognize their faces and we talk."

Martin Engelhart has nearly 46 years of seniority, too. Under the old pension he got \$52.50 from Ford and \$98.50 Social Security. Now he'll get \$102.94 from Ford and when the Mrs. is 65 this month his total pension will be \$251.69 a month. That's \$100.69 more per month.

"Some people criticize the unions but they just don't know what the Union does for workers," he tells you. "Men over 45 or 50 would be on the welfare, trying to get by on odd jobs if it wasn't for the Union."

"I remember how unemployed business and professional men bought jobs during the depression. My brother-in-law was out of work three years and had to buy his job back for \$75. The Union stopped that racket."

"My wife and I used to worry about how we'd get along. Taxes, insurance, upkeep on the house are expensive. We could sell the house for a good price, but where would we go? We used to figure a few years ago that if we could have \$200 a month, we'd have security. Now we'll be getting nearly \$250. We have security."

Martin Engelhart has a lot of other things, too. His brother, Wally, 65, retired January 31, 1955, after 39 years at Lincoln. Martin has his family . . . and an avid interest in what's going on around him. He never misses a chance to cast his ballot in union or political elections. He and his cronies talk over the records of elected representatives—and remember at election time.

THE UAW REMEMBERED

McINNIS and the Engelharts are only three of thousands of UAW veterans. Men like them saw managements ignore workers' rights, found they couldn't correct abuses as individuals but that in unity there was strength—so the UAW-CIO was born.

Thanks to Senior Citizens, the auto workers today have their Union and Union-won benefits and protection. And, since the Union and the workers of today remember, these Senior Citizens are able to look forward to their days of well-earned retirement with less worry about financial needs.



PATRICK J. O'MALLEY (right), director of UAW-CIO Region 2, is presented with the Cleveland Union Counselors Association's annual meritorious service award by William C. Lightner, Association director. O'Malley was cited for his outstanding service to the Association and the CIO. The group's members provide guidance to fellow unionists on out-of-plant problems.

Old Timers Know UAW Has Heart

Does a Union have a heart? Many people think not. But ask any Ford or GM retiree who's a member of the UAW-CIO. He'll reply, "Yes, if you're talking about my Union—the UAW."

There's a reason for this, a fairly obvious one. This fact was made crystal clear when more than 1,600 Ford senior members gathered in the Masonic Temple, Detroit, to hear how their Union had kept faith with them in the recently-concluded Ford and General Motors negotiations.

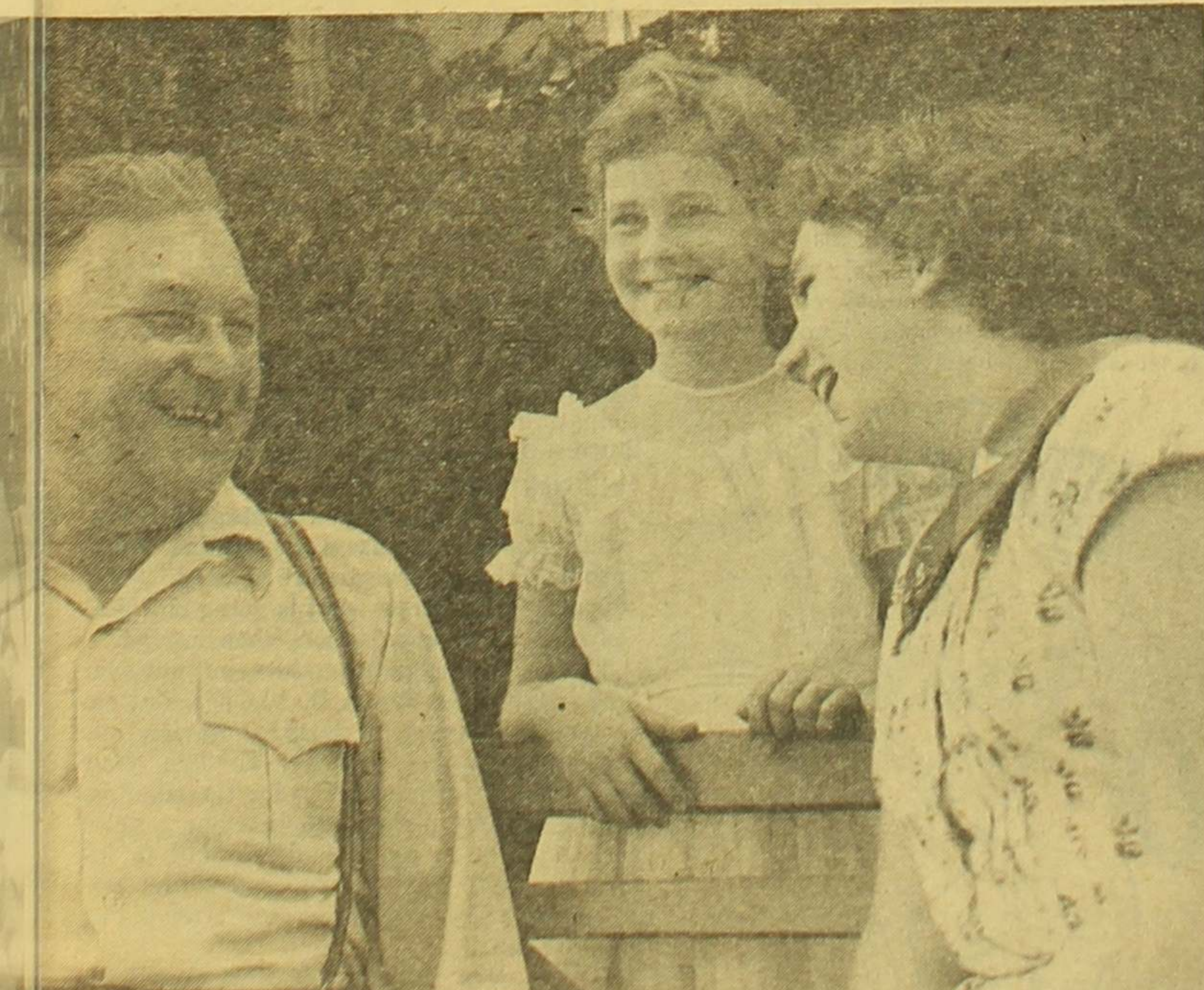
They heard UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther and Ken Bannon, director of the Union's National Ford Department, give them the lowdown on what actually took place

at the Ford negotiations. And they learned that their Union, in the words of Reuther, had "kept faith with you."

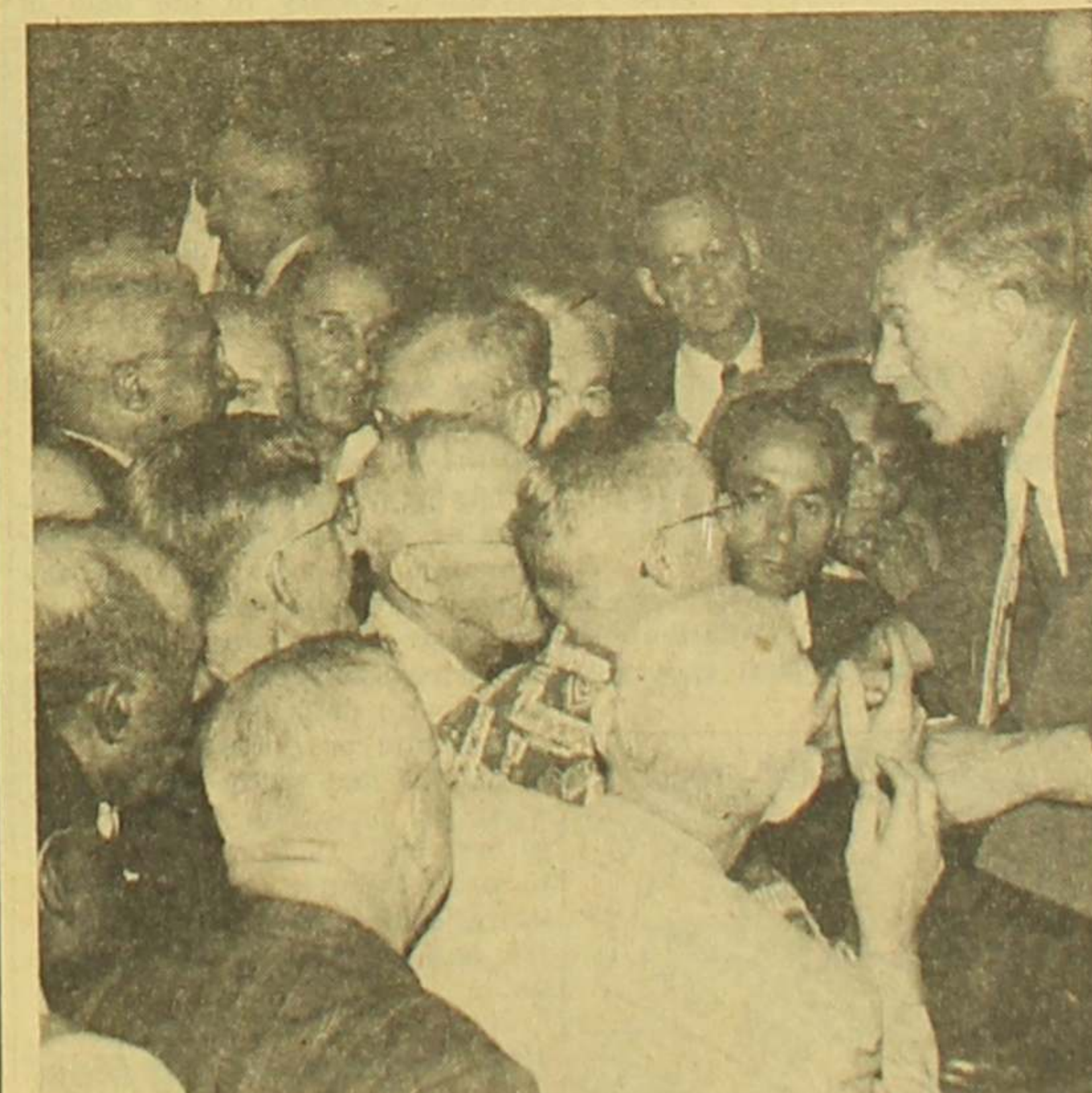
The UAW president told them how the Union's negotiating team had threatened a strike at Ford "unless the Company agreed to give the same pension benefits to those already retired as they had agreed to give future retirees."

These oldsters who had helped make the UAW the strong and respected Union that it is today cheered like kids when they learned how the UAW had kept faith with them. The UAW had not forgotten them just because they no longer worked and paid dues.

Does a Union have a heart?



MARTIN HAS TIME to entertain his grandchildren. . . . Mary, 6, center, and Pat, 11, are here with Grandpa. . . . "My wife and I worried about high taxes, insurance, upkeep on home. . . . Hoped the UAW would be able to win increased pensions." . . . As he enjoys UAW-won retirement he warns, "If it wasn't for unions men over 45 or 50 wouldn't get jobs. . . . They'd be on welfare or trying to get by on part-time, odd jobs." . . . Engle appreciates need of PAC. . . . He never misses UAW or political elections.



HOW MUCH DO WE GET? Dozens of UAW Ford retirees bombarded Tommy Thompson, UAW-CIO National Ford Department, with questions about their new pension benefits after a recent meeting in Detroit's Masonic Temple. More than 1,600 strong, they had turned out to hear UAW President Walter Reuther and Ford Director Ken Bannon outline UAW-Ford negotiations and detail their new pension increases.

UAW Executive Board Approves Staff, Departmental, Committee Assignments

The regular quarterly meeting of the UAW-CIO International Executive Board at Solidarity House this month approved the assignments of officers as directors of various departments and heads of committees.

With the addition of the two new vice-presidents, some changes were made to divide the work load among the officers more equitably.

The following are the assignments as department heads:

President Walter P. Reuther: Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination, Political Action, Radio, Washington office.

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey: Accounting, Auditing, Chrysler Automotive Body Division, Circulation, Community Services, Purchase and Supply, Veterans, Women's Auxiliary.

Vice-President Richard Gosser: Auto-Lite, Competitive Shops, Dana Corporation, Die Casting, Skilled Trades.

Vice-President John W. Livingston: Foundry, General Motors.

Vice-President Norman Matthews: Chrysler, Office and Technical Workers.

Vice-President Leonard Woodcock: Agricultural Implement, Aircraft, International Harvester, J. I. Case.

Appointments as Intra-Corporation Council directors were approved as follows:

Vice-President Gosser: Alcoa, Auto-Lite, Dana, Doehler-Jarvis and Willard Battery.

Vice-President Livingston: Borg-Warner, Houdaille-Hershey and McQuay Norris.

Vice-President Matthews: Bendix, Bohn Aluminum, Budd and Eaton Manufacturing.

Vice-President Woodcock: Motor Products, Allis-Chalmers, AVCO, North American Aviation,

Continental Motors, International Harvester, J. I. Case and Massey-Harris.

Region 2B Director Charles Ballard: Champion Spark Plug, Kaiser-Frazer and Standard Products; **Region 1A Co-Director Edward Cote:** Detroit Gasket and Ex-Cello; **Region 1D Director Kenneth Robinson:** F. L. Jacobs; **Region 7 Director George Burt:** Ford of Canada, Walker Manufacturing and Ontario Steel Products; **Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli:** L. A. Young and Rockwell Spring; **Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse:** John Deere; **Region 9 Director Martin Gerber:** Mack Truck; **Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman:** Modine; **Ken Bannon** was re-appointed director of the National Ford Department.

The directorships of the National Wage and Hour Councils are: **Gosser** — Bearing, Battery, Carburetor, Die Casting, Gear, Axle & Transmission, Moulding and Allied Parts, Piston Ring, Skilled Trades, and Truck, Trailer, Bus and Trackless Trolley. **Livingston**—Foundry and Drop Forge and Heat Treating. **Woodcock**—Agricultural Implement.

Merrelli—Spring. **Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan**—Copper and Brass.

The Board also approved the following as chairmen of committees of the Board: Agricultural Implement, **Woodcock**; Aircraft, **Woodcock**; Education, **Matthews**; Fair Practices, **Mazey**; International Affairs, **Reuther**; Legal, **Reuther**; Office Workers, **Matthews**; Publications, **Reuther**; Radio and TV, **Reuther**; Resolutions, **Livingston**; Skilled Trades, **Gosser**; Social Security, **Reuther**; Veterans, **Mazey**; Wage and Policy, **Reuther**. Other assignments will be announced at a later date. In the meantime, the Board approved the following staff assignments:

Kermit Mead, formerly of the

Engineering Division of the Research and Engineering Department, to become an administrative assistant to President Reuther.

E. S. Patterson, formerly assistant director of the General Motors Department, to become administrative assistant to Vice-President Livingston and **Ernest Moran**, General Motors Department, to succeed Patterson as assistant director.

Douglas Fraser, formerly an administrative assistant to President Reuther and **O. M. Hawkins**, formerly administrative assistant to Matthews as regional director, to become administrative assistants to Vice-President Matthews.

Irving Bluestone, formerly of the General Motors Department and **Herschel Davis**, formerly administrative assistant to Vice-President Livingston, to become administrative assistants to Vice-President Woodcock.

The continuation of other department heads was approved.



DETROIT CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS (D-13th District, Michigan), at right, congratulates Bill Oliver, co-director of UAW-CIO Fair Practices Department after honorary degrees were conferred on both by Wilberforce University: Doctor of Laws for the Congressman and Doctor of Humanities for Oliver.

Union Fever?

Dignified Hudson Executives Ordered To Spy on Employees, Outsiders

A fantastic game of "I spy" as a substitute for a modern labor relations policy recently was uncovered at the 74-year-old J. L. Hudson's department store in Detroit, aptly described as an "island of reaction in the sea of unionism" that is the Motor City.

Store supervisors are directed by the union-fearing management of the store in a "Memo To Management" booklet to spy on conversations of employees among themselves and with outsiders.

The management gives its supervisors free reign when talking about "unionization" to "Hudsonians." Hudson's doesn't care a bit whether they stick to facts.

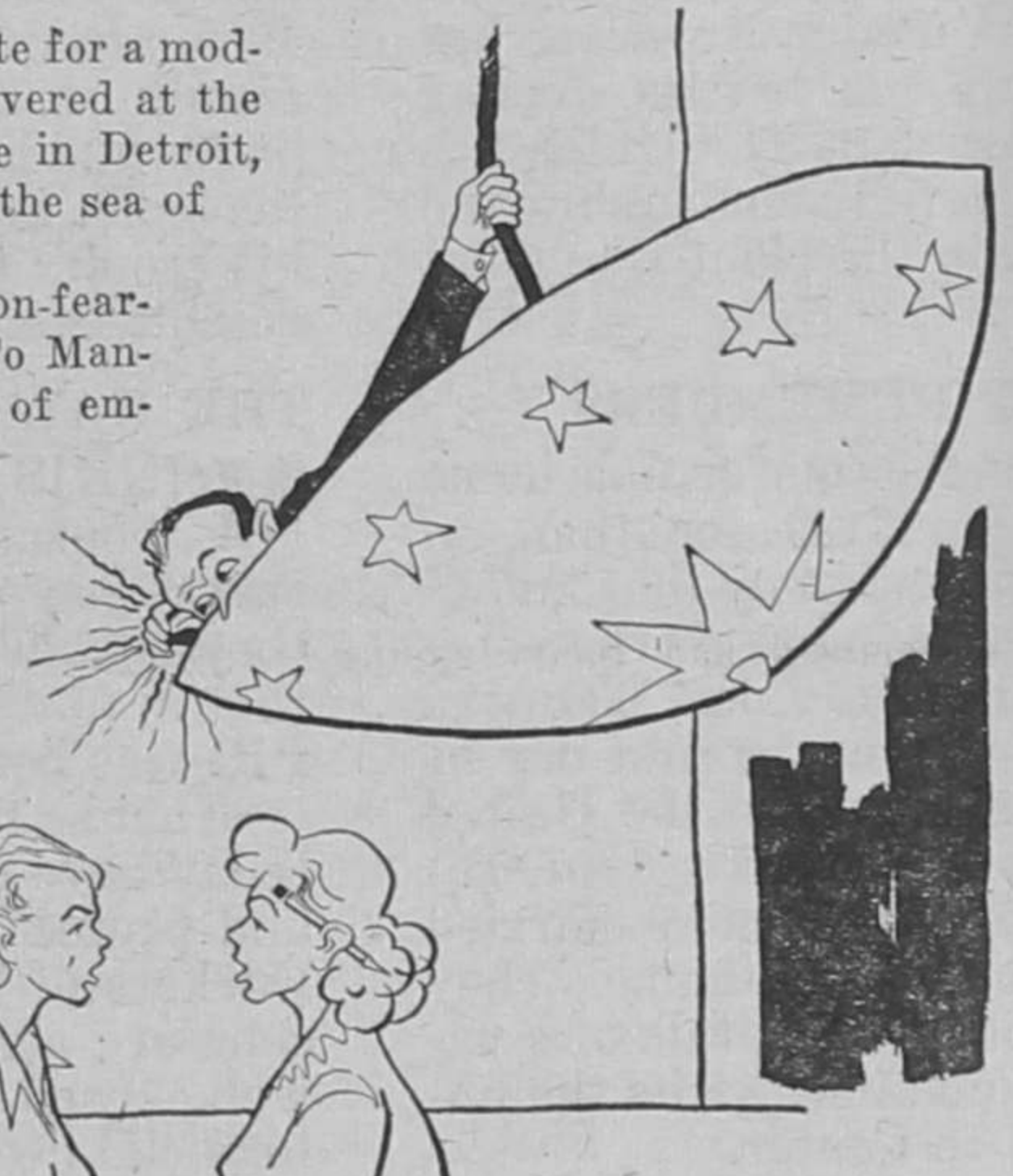
"When talking to Hudsonians," the booklet says, "you may say almost anything you choose as long as the expressions do not contain threats of reprisal or force or promise of benefit."

That takes in a lot of territory—and the booklet goes on to do just that.

"Union members are required to devote considerable time attending meetings, marching in parades, and engaging in other activities," the booklet says.

The "other activities," presumably, would include registering and voting in political elections, perhaps working with civic groups, or even, Heaven forbid, negotiating a contract with Hudson's to win fair wages, redress of grievances, job security, etc.

"We don't want a union at Hudson's because we sincerely believe that our people



will not benefit by belonging to a union," the booklet insists.

"Hudsonians," whose wages are below organized scales and whose commissions are smaller and who are subjected to the spying of the supervisors, one day likely will point out that management "wants" often aren't employe "wants."

Supervisors are directed to watch out for "solicitation of employes for membership or interest in unions" and to stop it and then to report promptly "all such instances" to the Superintendent's office. Names of participating employes are also to be taken down so the "official warning" can be placed on their records.

"We don't expect you to stand idly by while union organizers undermine your people," the supervisors are warned. "We expect you to know what is going on. We expect you to take action when needed."

The purpose of the pamphlet, put out over the signature of James B. Webber, Jr., executive vice-president, is to: "Review our over-all personnel policies; Explain your (supervisors) responsibility for the administration of these policies; Review our policies with relation to union matters, and to inform you as to what you as a supervisor may or may not say or do regarding attempts at unionization."

That it does. It makes it clear that J. L. Hudson's is determined not to have a union—even if employes want one. And that it doesn't care if truth takes a beating.

If Hudson's was as careless in describing its merchandise as it is in describing unions, wonder how long it would be one of Detroit's leading stores?

U. S. Automation Volume Exceeds \$6 Million Yearly

Congress, in spite of UAW-CIO appeals, continues to ignore it and management won't even discuss it, but a Pittsburgh publishing house is managing to point up some facts on the rapid growth of automation and it reports that the annual volume of the automatic control business now exceeds \$6 billion.

The Instruments Publishing Co. of Pittsburgh, which sponsored a four-day exhibit of new automatic processes in New York in December, plans a second "International Automation Exposition," in Chicago November 14-17, according to Milton H. Aronson, editor of the Company's monthly magazine, "Instruments and Automation."

HAVE AIDED CIO

Publisher Richard Rimbach, manager of the automation expositions, was the first executive

secretary of the Instrument Society of America, the leading technical society in the field of measurement and control.

Aronson, who succeeded Major M. F. Behar as editor of "Instruments and Automation" this year, and Rimbach have cooperated with the CIO's Automation Committee in defining automation devices, functions, etc., and have demonstrated awareness of the UAW-stressed basic importance of increasing purchasing power in order to maintain high productivity.

The UAW-CIO, viewing automation as a possible boon to the economy but recognizing the chaos short-sighted, selfish use of the new processes can cause, called on Congress to study the problem to determine how much automation now exists, what effect it has had on the labor force, what the picture is for the near future, and, then, to take steps to enlist the new processes in the struggle to achieve full production and full employment in peace time.

500 Attend Fishing Meet

More than 500 guests attended the UAW-CIO Fishing Clinic, held last month at the Local 189 Hall in Detroit. The Clinic was part of the Detroit UAW and CIO Recreation Council program. Participants were entertained with films on fishing and displays of fishing equipment. Bob Hume, Wayne County, Michigan, Conservation Officer, was guest speaker.



AN IDEAL HUDSONIAN

Diagnostic Clinic Opened by Willys Unit; Staff Begins Initial Free Physical Exams

TOLEDO—The dream of many far-sighted people to bring the highest possible level of preventive medicine to workers at reasonable cost is beginning to materialize with the opening of the Willys Unit, Local 12, UAW-CIO, Diagnostic Clinic here.

A round of open house receptions for the Toledo medical community, civic, religious, educational, labor, and industrial leaders, and the public marked the inaugural ceremonies and processing of the first patients was to begin July 11.

The latest in scientific apparatus, ranging from sensitive photoelectric laboratory instruments to the massive, precision X-ray equipment, will be available to the four staff physicians, headed by Dr. Harry B. Friedgood, the medical director.

3,000 SIGN UP

Some 3,000 of 4,000 Willys Unit members already have signed for free physical examinations at the Clinic. Dr. Friedgood says the Clinic plans to start with 10 adult cases a day. The record of diagnosis will be sent by the Clinic to the patient's family physician for whatever treatment may be indicated.

Fees charged for medical or technical service in the 17-room Clinic, which also will maintain a blood bank, will be the same as the standard or average fee charged by physicians, hospitals, or laboratories in the metropolitan area of Toledo for identical services.

In the case of Willys Unit members and their families, however, only 20 per cent of the fee shall be charged to the patient with the other 80 per cent being paid out of the Diagnostic Clinic Welfare Fund, established in 1953 out of a retroactive wage settlement negotiated by Local 12 with the Willys Motor Co. by vote of Willys Unit members. The initial fund was \$447,280.35.

GOSSER THE FOUNDER

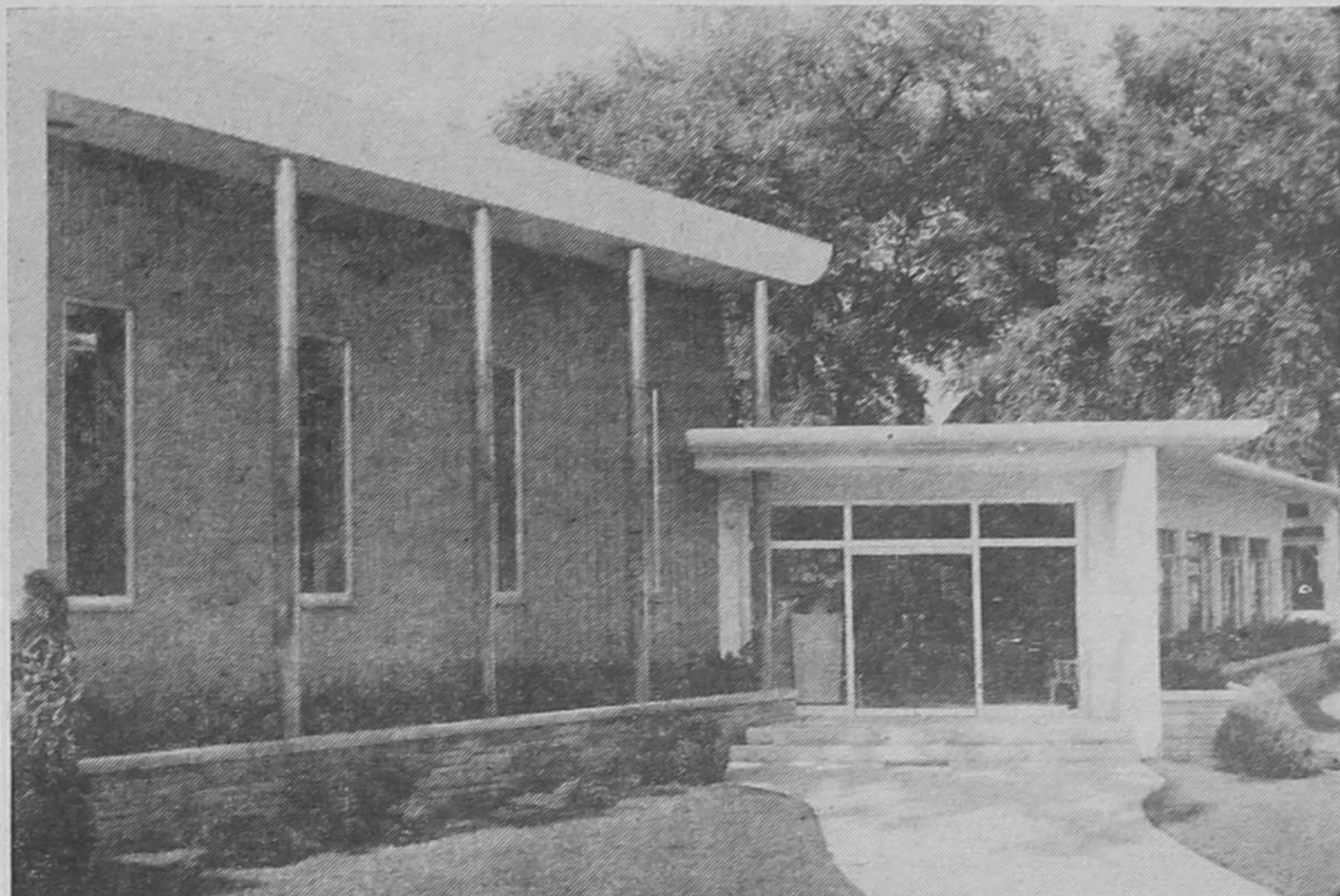
Dick Gosser, UAW-CIO vice-president, a Toledo native and former Willys Unit chairman, is founder of the Diagnostic Clinic, an idea he began developing in 1950, together with the leadership of the Willys Unit. He and Charles Ballard, UAW-CIO Region 2B Director, who is chairman of the Clinic's board of trustees, studied first hand the operational patterns of a number of West European medical clinics, especially in Sweden, during a European trip late in 1953.

They returned home with the conviction that the practice of preventive medicine ought to be given top priority among the goals of the Union's diagnostic medical center.

TOP-RATED STAFF

Doctor Friedgood comes to the Diagnostic Clinic from Puerto Rico where he has been Senior Attending Physician, Chief of the Endocrine and Metabolic Services, Director of Outpatient Clinics, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Board at the Clinica Pereira Leal at San-
turce.

The 51-year-old Doctor Friedgood, a University of Michigan graduate with extensive academic and clinical experience, selected the staff in cooperation with a committee appointed by the Toledo and Lucas County Council of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Paul Christian, former associate professor in radiology at Columbia University and director of the department of radiology at Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, heads the Department of Radiology. Dr. Walter Emery Judson is a senior associate in medicine and other associates are Dr. Richard L. Schafer and Dr. Irving Richard Sherman, an associate in biochemistry.



HERE'S THE front entrance of the Willys Unit, Local 12, UAW-CIO, Diagnostic Clinic where a highly-qualified staff of physicians and technicians have begun free physical examinations of Willys Unit members. The beautiful new Clinic is the culmination of a dream of Dick Gosser, UAW-CIO vice-president, a native Toledoan and former chairman of the Willys Unit of Local 12.



DR. PAUL C. SWENSON, left, head of the Department of Radiology, demonstrates some of the Clinic's modern scientific equipment for (left to right) Dr. Harry B. Friedgood, the Clinic's Medical Director and Physician-In-Chief; S. A. Girard, Clem Holewinski, and Walter Murphy.



MAYOR OLLIE CZELUSTA, left; and Charles Ballard, UAW Region 2B Director and chairman of the Clinic's Board of Trustees, study a brochure describing the Diagnostic Clinic.

\$1.25 Minimum Sought

TRENTON, New Jersey (PAI)—The New Jersey State CIO has recommended to the Restaurant Occupations Wage Board that restaurant employes be given a minimum wage of at least \$1.25 an hour with time-and-a-half for overtime.

Council Officials Picket

FLINT, Michigan (PAI)—Top CIO Flint Council officials walked the picket line here in support of city employes demanding long-deferred and badly-needed pay raises. The pickets carried signs declaring that the property tax base was too low and economies taken out on the city workers.

Region 1B Women Meet

The Annual Women's Conference of UAW-CIO Region 1B was held Friday and Saturday, July 15-16, at Local 653 hall, located at 386 E. Kennett Road, Pontiac, Caroline Davis, director of the UAW Women's Bureau, announced. It was jointly sponsored by Region 1B, UAW-CIO Women's Bureau, and the Region 1B Women's Committee.

Among the UAW leaders and experts who participated in the two-day meet were UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice-Presidents Norman Matthews and Leonard Woodcock, Roy Reuther, director of the Union's PAC Department, Recreation Director Olga Madar, William McAulay, director of UAW Region 1B and Local 653 President Charles Curry.

Others were Jim Stern, staff consultant of the UAW Automation Committee, James Morgan, assistant director of Region 1B, Tom Downs, Michigan CIO Council, Harry Ross, UAW Fair Practices Department, Dorothy Haener, Office Workers, and Tim Daley,

Wins Murray Award

NEW YORK (PAI)—John J. McCullough, a recent high school graduate, is \$1,000 richer today for his essay on "Does the Labor Movement Measure Up to Its Ideals and Objectives?" He won a contest named in honor of the late CIO president, Philip Murray, conducted by the CIO Utility Workers.

Perfect Circle Workers To Take Vote on Strike

A strike vote will be taken this month among 1,200 UAW-CIO members employed in Perfect Circle Co. plants in Hagerstown, New Castle, and Richmond, Ind., Ray Berndt, UAW Region 3 Director, said.

The Company, headed by Lothar Teeters, current assistant secretary of commerce, notified the UAW of termination of the contract after objecting to the deduction of the convention-ordered \$7.50 UAW dues from employes' wages.

Perfect Circle, where wage rates currently are 15 cents to 30 cents below rates for comparable work, had a profit of \$1,854,000 in 1954 after taxes—a fat 15 per cent of the concern's net worth at the beginning of the year. The average annual profit for eight years, 1946-54, was \$1,482,000—

an average annual return of 17 per cent of average net worth.

Teeters is the long-time member of the Indiana House of Representatives who battled against all forms of workmen's compensation—unemployment and disability. When he took the Washington post, he didn't like the Washington apartment made available to him so he sailed his yacht up the Potomac and lived on that for a time.

"The Company takes the position it wants to protect the workers from the \$5 dues increase," commented Berndt. "If it would give the 15-cent wage increase needed to bring Perfect Circle rates into line, the workers would gross five times that much."

4,000 UAW Members Going to Summer School



IT COULD BE ANYONE of a score of UAW-CIO Summer School sessions. From coast-to-coast, rank-and-file members are getting a deeper insight into Union problems and world affairs in comfortable outdoor classes like this one at FDR-CIO Camp near Port Huron, Michigan.

An education program to develop union leaders is going on from one end of the country to the other. It's UAW-CIO's vast summer school program.

About 4,000 members of local unions in the U. S. and Canada are expected to attend the 23 one-week sessions. There, they are taking up such paycheck subjects as the Union's collective bargaining program and automation, and other vital subjects which affect them such as the United Nations.

The most extensive union education program of any, UAW-CIO's schools are aimed at giving the students a better grasp of the issues and programs which directly affect them and providing the incentive for this understanding to be carried back to the members of their local unions.

"Better understanding of UAW-CIO's programs and goals helps make progress a lot more effective," said Brendan Sexton, the International Union's Education Director. "And better understanding of the issues that affect us as citizens makes community progress a lot more effective, too."

So far this year, seven UAW-CIO summer schools have been held. These have been Region 1D's at FDR-CIO Labor Center at Port Huron, Michigan; two Region 7 schools at the Port Huron Center; Region 4's at the UAW-CIO Labor Center, Ottawa, Illinois; Region 9A's at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut; and Region 2's at Kent University in Kent, Ohio. Region 10's now is going on at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Each of these, and those to follow, have put aside the traditional education methods of a teacher lecturing to a class. Instead they rely primar-

ily on group discussions and buzz sessions, with students talking about their ideas on the subject with the discussion leaders.

In this way, other union subjects also are taken up. These include steward training, time study, local union administration, education leadership, handling grievances, community services, political action techniques, industrial safety, labor economics and labor journalism.

AUTOMATION NEW SUBJECT

These are covered in workshops, while the subjects such as UAW's collective bargaining program and automation—and the UN, in the schools in which it is being discussed—are studied both in general meetings of all students and in buzz sessions.

The collective bargaining classes include both the Union's contract proposals as well as detailed explanations of what has been gained in the agreements negotiated with General Motors and Ford.

Automation sessions cover its meaning and its industrial, economic and social implications together with what UAW-CIO members can do about the development. The course's goals are to develop understanding of automation's impact on society, to give the local union representatives the factual material they need to help determine Union policy, and to stimulate ideas for harnessing automation for everyone's benefit.

"The gains that are made in negotiations have to be guarded and enforced day after day on the local union level," Sexton said. "The understanding developed through the Union's summer school and the local union leaders trained there are highly important in that and in making still more progress."

First UN Course Held on UN Day

UAW-CIO's first summer school course on the United Nations took place during United Nations Week.

It was conducted by Region 1D during the same week the United Nations itself was conducting its 10th anniversary sessions at San Francisco, California.

The new course was pioneered for the Union's summer school program by a new UAW-CIO International Executive Board member, Kenneth D. Robinson, director of Region 1D.

It covered the work of the UN and its agencies and how these are instrumental in furthering peace and checking Communism. Many students expressed surprise that the cost of the UN to the United States is only 16 cents a year for each American.

"When you think of all the good the UN is doing to make the world a better place to live in and to promote peace, that's a terrific deal," one said.

Gas Bill Supporters May Delay House Vote

WASHINGTON—Backers of the Harris Bill (HR 6645) to free producers of natural gas from regulation and let prices skyrocket are not happy over the prospects of putting the bill through the House. If they can't count enough votes to win, they will not ask the Rules Committee to send it to the floor.

Action in the Senate is expected to wait upon House action, if any.

Every member of UAW-CIO who burns gas, especially those who heat with it, should be telling his Congressman and his two Senators they don't want any part of this package.

Interstate Commerce Committees in both House and Senate

prise to the opponents who thought they had a close chance to win, but the bill carried, 11 to 4.

Analysis of the hearings before House Committee (Senate hearings are not printed yet) shows that states and cities provided the heavy opposition to the bill. Mayors of several large cities testified in person. Apart from these public bodies, the CIO and the ADA were the only groups outside of the industries appearing in opposition to the bill.

The CIO witnesses charged that this bill would raise the value of present known gas reserves in the ground by \$30 billion. Consumers would contribute this huge sum to the oil companies over the years by paying as much as \$800 million a year in increased gas rates. Household consumers would bear the greatest part of this burden. Their investment in gas heating equipment would, in practical effect, be confiscated.

The bill was shown to have two parts—one real, one fake. The real part exempts gas producers from regulation. The fake part pretends to control their prices indirectly. This section, the CIO contends, is probably unconstitutional but is surely ineffective, and is intended to be.

UAW Petitions NLRB For Election at Niles

UAW-CIO Region 4 has petitioned for a representation election for 200 Precision Die Casting employees in Niles, Mich.

Precision operates plants in Fayetteville, Syracuse, and Cortland in New York; Cleveland, Ohio, and Kalamazoo, Michigan. The Fayetteville plant is under contract to the UAW-CIO.

Columbus Plant Votes Union

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ray Ross, director of UAW-CIO Region 2A, announced recently that the Union had won an NLRB election at the S. A. Schenk Company.

Auto and Steel Unions Give TWUA \$100,000

The United Automobile Workers and the United Steelworkers, the two largest unions in the CIO, announced this month a combined grant of \$100,000 to the Textile Workers' Union of America, CIO, to aid in the strike of 15,000 TWUA workers in New England.

"The sympathies and support of the members of our two unions go to the gallant textile workers in their struggle against a wage cut," Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW, and David J. McDonald, president of the Steel-

workers, said in a joint statement.

"These men and women have been forced to strike by companies in the cotton-rayon industry which are demanding a cut in wage rates at a time when the needs of workers and the needs of our entire economy are geared, in fact, to higher wages.

"We consider it merely a down payment," the statement added. "This grant will enable the Union to continue its struggle. If the strikers need more financial help, they shall have it."

Committee Votes		
HOUSE		
	For	Committee
Democrats	6	11
Republicans	10	4
Total	16	15
SENATE		
	For	Committee
Democrats	6	2
Republicans	5	3
Total	11	4

voted for the bill (Fulbright Bill in Senate).

But the one-vote margin by which the bill carried in the House Committee was a surprise and setback for its sponsors. They thought they had a sleigh ride.

The Senate Committee vote, on the other hand, was a sur-



TWO VISITORS to the CIO headquarters in Washington share a joke with UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther. Left to right are Fritz Rettig, head of the half-million member German white collar union, Reuther, and Dr. Paul Hertz, economic expert and a member of the West Berlin Senate.

DIXON-YATES 'STEAL' IS DEAD DUCK

Dixon-Yates is a dead duck but President Eisenhower is still hacking away at TVA. His Budget Bureau is set on killing all future growth of this great public service. His Attorney General is trying to isolate Memphis from the rest of the Tennessee Valley power system.

Strictly speaking, the President's order at midmonth to cancel the contract was impossible. Even the President of the United States cannot order cancellation of a contract that is not a contract. The Dixon-Yates deal, on that date, was no contract. By the terms of the PROPOSED contract, it was not to go into effect until the financing had been approved.

This is more than a legal technicality. It will be highly important when Dixon and Yates claim reparation from the government for the work they have been doing on the new plant at West Memphis.

Senator Kefauver's subcommittee has already notified the Comptroller General of the United States not to approve cancellation payments on the deal until he gets all the facts.

When Memphis decided to build its own power plant, the White House claimed that this is what the President wanted all along. Senator Kefauver promptly nailed that one. "This is the first time the President or any official of his Administration has conferred with officials of the city of Memphis."

Furthermore, as Kefauver noted, the White House tried to bind the Mayor of Memphis to pledge that his city would not exchange power with TVA.

Exchange of surplus power is normal utility practice. TVA exchanges with other utility systems. Dixon-Yates was to do it. Why not Memphis?

"It would be an iniquitous thing," Kefauver said, "to punish Memphis by making it solely dependent on its own power supply."



Adolphe Wenzell Good Example Of Money Interests' Conniving

This is a story that illustrates how big-money interests, brought into government by the Eisenhower Administration, have worked behind closed doors, carving up the nation's resources.

It's the story of how Adolphe H. Wenzell, an investment banker, while drawing his salary as Vice-President of First Boston Corporation, was secretly employed by the Bureau of the Budget in the Executive Office of the President to draft a plan for dismembering the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It's the story of how Wenzell drafted that plan and was later brought back into the government, still drawing his banker salary, to help work out the Dixon-Yates deal, which the President then ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to carry out.

And it's the story of how Wenzell, while doing this inside job, met regularly with his banking partners to set them up as the agent to handle the bonds and notes that would finance the Dixon-Yates plant.

It was a Wall Street dream.

But the dream is over. The Dixon-Yates deal is out—canceled by the President who personally ordered it in the first place.

Adolphe H. Wenzell, who built the nest and laid the egg, is a Vice-President of First Boston Corporation, second largest underwriter of stocks and bonds in the United States. He was "loaned" to the Budget Bureau by First Boston in May, 1953, when Budget Director Joseph Dodge asked him to write a report on how to dismember the TVA. This he did between May and September, 1953.

He was brought back to the Budget Bureau in January, 1954, by Dodge's successor, Rowland Hughes, to work with Edgar Dixon and the Atomic Energy Commission and the Budget Bureau on the development of the Dixon-Yates deal.

From the day in early summer of 1954 when the President directed the AEC (over the protest of a majority of that Commission) to sign up with Dixon-Yates, the friends of TVA in Congress have been trying hard to find out who it was that came in from the outside to cook up this deal on the inside.

Not until February, 1955, did the name leak out. It showed up, by chance, on a memorandum, introduced in evidence before the SEC where Tennessee was challenging the Dixon-Yates financing. Just the name of a Mr. Wenzell,

described as a representative of the Budget Bureau sitting in on a Dixon-Yates session.

Concealment of Wenzell's operation was deliberate. This is proven by the documents made public in August, 1954, when the President directed the Budget Bureau and AEC to give the press all the pertinent steps by which the Dixon-Yates deal was worked out. The released documents included a list of all the meetings held, who attended, and what was done.

Not once was the name of Wenzell or of First Boston Corporation noted in the list, although he attended many of the meetings. Nor was the name of Ralph Miller, assistant vice-president of First Boston, noted, though he, too, attended. One important meeting with AEC General Manager Nichols, attended by Wenzell, Edgar Dixon and some eight or ten people, was not noted at all.

Budget Director Hughes and AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss will have opportunity, Kefauver says, to explain the omission of First Boston names.

Latest attempt to conceal Wenzell's real function was Hughes' refusal two weeks ago to give the Kefauver subcommittee a copy of the Wenzell report. Later the President said Wenzell could show it to the committee, and Wenzell did.

The Wenzell report is a standard private-utility attack on TVA and was prepared, Wenzell testified, without consulting anyone in that organization. He didn't think they could add anything.

Wenzell's preferred plan for TVA was to take away from it all dams that have no flood-control or navigation function, all of its steam power plants, its fertilizer operations and all its soil

and water conservation programs. He would let TVA keep only the multi-purpose dams and its flood control and navigation functions. All else would go temporarily to a new government corporation, but eventually would be turned over to "private enterprise" by sale of its securities to private investors.

Wenzell's hope was, in short, to liquidate the TVA and bring to an end the magnificent service it has rendered to the people of that area and to the national defense.

As was to be expected, when the Dixon-Yates deal was drawn up and given the President's approval, First Boston Corporation became its financial agent. Its job was to find a home for the \$107 million of bonds and notes that banks and insurance companies would buy to pay for the West Memphis plant, while the promoters put up only \$5½ million of equity capital.

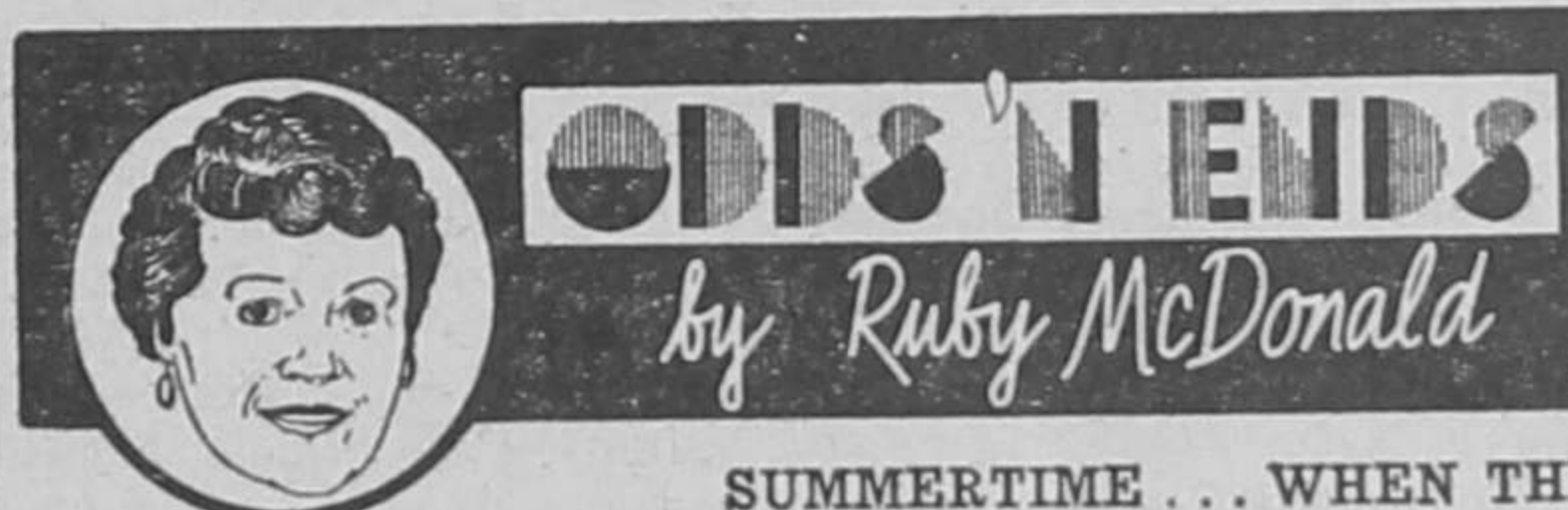
It is this relationship of First Boston to the deal that raises a question about Mr. Wenzell and the law. Was he using a position in government to enrich himself on the outside?

First Boston Corporation says it is accepting no fee for handling the Dixon-Yates securities, and Mr. Wenzell resigned from that corporation June 1.

But whether or not Wenzell is in this kind of trouble, Senator Kefauver can be counted on to lay before the public all the illuminating details in this case study of how the Eisenhower ring, with Eisenhower's backing and participation, is trying to make the United States government a colonial possession of big banks and big business with the avowed purpose of converting public resources to their private account.



ADOLPHE WENZELL, left, with Arthur Dean, his counsel, tells the Kefauver Subcommittee how First Boston Corporation loaned him to the Budget Bureau and the Atomic Energy Commission to help cook up the deal for Dixon-Yates, of which First Boston became financial agent. Dean is a partner of the Wall Street law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, and was Eisenhower's negotiator at Panmunjon. Secretary of State Dulles was a partner in that firm, which, Dean testified, employs 88 lawyers, including the 28 partners.



SUMMERTIME . . . WHEN THE BLISTERING IS EASY

There is a song, generally yodelled by males with underground voices, which sez in part, "Summertime . . . and the livin' is easy . . ."

I'm here to tell you that the character who came to that conclusion ain't been frolickin' on the same grounds that I have.

I have seen a mess of people gettin' themselves a slab of vacation, and, if that's easy livin', I'll take schnitzel. Besides, they ain't even consistent.

Take the dedicated angler, fr'instance. Not the casual, bamboo pole-limp worm species, but the guy who values his equipment ten dollars higher than his wife. This guy ain't livin' unless he's got 236 certified gizmos ranging from a grub scented sinker to a technicolor lure which looks like a martian grasshopper and wiggles like a hula dancer with ants.

PEA-BRAIN FANCY

He pits this arsenal against a 'lil 'ol pea-brained fish who hasn't got sense enough to tell a worm from a fly, then beats his chest like a conquering gorilla when he finds a sucker on the end of his fifty dollar stick.

The bluebottle flies anchor to him like barnacles, and he

sunburns until he glows in the dark. Still he stands steadfast as Horatio at the bridge, not because he's fish hungry, but to prove that he has more on the ball than his finny opponent.

This is the same gentleman, students, who turns bright purple when he has to wait ten minutes while his frau adjusts her bonnet.

I also stand in awed silence before the swimming enthusiasts. These are people who march down to the beaches like a herd of dehydrated lemmings, twenty-four hours a day.

GAY BEACH SIGHTS

In this category, I have seen wimmen who buy twenty dollar corsets to deceive the public, give up the battle of the bulge without a murmur the minute bathing suit season opens. Same deal with the Gents. A feller who refuses to take off his coat at a party because most of his shoulders would go with it, will pigeon toe down to the water looking like one of the before pictures in an Atlas ad.

I am confounded by their reasoning.

Ah, Summer!

The only time in the year when hard work comes disguised in a straw hat and Unguentine and is welcomed with loud huzzas.

I will study it further after I get back from my vacation.

Who's Kidding?

Here's an excerpt from President Eisenhower's press conference on July 6:

"CHARLES L. BARTLETT, of the Chattanooga Times: Mr. President, on the basis of what you have been told about the role of Adolphe Wenzell in this Dixon-Yates contract, do you regard that role as proper?"

"ANSWER: Indeed, yes."

8th Inning Box Score on 84th Congress

WON 5
LOST 4
NO ACTION 9
PENDING 8

WASHINGTON—As the nominally Democratic 84th Congress sweats out the final weeks of its first session, here is a preliminary box score (as of July 11) measured by major legislative issues listed in the UAW-CIO Convention Resolutions.

The issues vary so widely in size and importance that arithmetic alone would give the story a one-horse-one-rabbit distortion. Here are brief descriptions of 26 major legislative issues and their status:

5 KEY VICTORIES

(Probable) increase of minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, to become effective either January 1 or March 1, 1956, increasing purchasing power for about two million low-paid workers. Partial victory in labor's fight for \$1.25 minimum wage.

Eight per cent pay increase for postal workers, retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Seven and one-half per cent pay increase for other federal workers, retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Fifty per cent pay increase for Senators and Representatives, effective March 1, 1955, 24 hours after signature by the President. CIO supported the Congressional pay increase, believing that good Senators and Representatives deserve the increase from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a year. This 50 per cent pay hike can be viewed as "severance pay" for those members of Congress who, after voting for instantaneous 50 per cent pay increases for themselves, voted against other bills that would have meant a boost in take-home pay and purchasing power for other citizens.

Continuance of economic and military aid to other free nations. Too small a proportion of approximately \$3 billions in such aid was earmarked for economic cooperation and Congress failed to direct the Eisenhower Administration to support the Special United Nations' Fund for Economic Development. But a victory was won in beating down strong demands voiced early in the session that all such aid should be terminated.

4 SERIOUS LOSSES

Income tax cut of \$20-per-person, to have become effective January 1, 1956. This relief, killed in the Senate when five Democrats deserted to vote with Republicans against even the Lyndon Johnson compromise of a cut of \$20-per-taxpayer and \$10-per dependent, would have meant \$100 a year in take-home pay for a person with four dependents, equal to 4½ cents an hour wage increase. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is already promoting its 1956 tax program for more tax cuts for high incomes and corporations and a shift to a federal sales tax.

Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Killed in the House by a coalition of Republicans (who lost interest in Hawaii when it swung Democratic in the 1954 elections) and Southern Democrats (fearful that statehood for these two territories would mean four more Senate votes against the filibuster and for FEPC and other civil rights legislation).

Continued blocking of majority rule in the Senate, quietly accomplished the day before the 84th Congress convened by pleading "party unity" as the reason for not attempting to change Senate Rule 22, "the gravedigger" of civil rights legislation, on the opening day, the most practical time to make the change.

The attempt to limit U. S. commitments for the defense of Formosa to Formosa itself, instead of leaving open the possibilities of U. S. defense of Quemoy and Matsu and/or the launching of "preventive" attacks upon the Chinese mainland.

9 Important Legislative Issues Either Ducked, or Stalemated

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. With liberal strength 13 votes short of a majority in the Senate and 43 votes short of a majority in the House, and with the Eisenhower Administration advocating new strikebreaking, union-busting provisions in the law instead of supporting vitally needed amendments to remove such provisions already in the law, no action is better than action by a bipartisan anti-labor coalition to make a bad law worse.

Restoration of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee hearings are promised for next session on proposed amendments to make prevailing minimum wage findings and orders effective pending court review, instead of suspending such orders for years while lawyers rake in fees and workers on government contracts are robbed of the protections intended by the original Act.

Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation Payments and Duration. Action likely next session on bill to provide weekly payments to the insured unemployed worker of not less than 50 per cent of his regular wage, maximum payments of at least 67 per cent of the state's average wage and duration of 39 weeks.

Health Insurance and Medical Care. Hearings were held on the Eisenhower-Hobby proposal for unneeded and unwanted \$25,000,000 reinsurance fund for private plans as a substitute for adequate aid to states, local communities, non-profit groups, medical, dental and nursing schools; no discussion of a comprehensive nation-wide system of health insurance has been had.

Repeal of the 1954 Atomic Energy Give-away. By prohibiting the U. S. government from manufacturing atomic power for commercial or home use, except as incidental surplus, the present Act hands over an investment by the U. S. taxpayers of more than \$12 billions in research and develop-

ment to private corporations to exploit—or to withhold from development—for their own profit.

Uniform Federal Health and Safety Codes. Such a bill, sponsored by the UAW-CIO Foundry Council and endorsed by CIO, is to be reintroduced.

A Shelf of Ready Public Works Projects to support a full employment economy or to reverse a downward trend by expanding such work as other operations tend to shrink.

Amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act to remove inequitable, arbitrary and discriminatory provisions. These reforms were promised in 1952 by both major political parties.

The Bricker proposal to amend the Constitution in ways that would handcuff the President and Secretary of State in the daily conduct of foreign affairs is not dead but sleeping. It may get a new and determined play by isolationists in 1956.

Mary Francis Backed For Indianapolis Spot

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Organized labor in this city is backing a candidate for City Council, Mary M. Francis, who will represent all the people, and who will bring to this important municipal position lots of know-how, common sense and dynamic energy.

Since Mary Francis went to work at American Foundry back in 1949, she has been active in UAW-CIO Local 550 as recording secretary, chairman of education, and member of the PAC and FEP committees.



8 Chips Down Measures Remain in the Hopper

The Democratic pay-as-we-go highway construction substitute for the Eisenhower "bankers' delight" bond issue plan under which every dollar spent would cost the taxpayers \$1.50. Already passed by the Senate, the Democratic substitute is likely to be passed by the House before adjournment.

The Harris-Fulbright Gas Bill. It would pick consumers' pockets of \$800,000,000 a year in higher gas rates to pay oil and gas millionaires a \$30 billion windfall on known gas reserves. It would end all effective federal rate regulation, permitting rates to pipelines, distributors and consumers to rise to at least the levels of oil and coal.

Extending OASI payments to the disabled at age 50 and to women at age 62, continuing dependents' payments to children beyond age 18 if incapacitated. Reported out by House Ways and Means Committee; likely to pass House before adjournment. Bill is whittled down compromise, short of labor's demands.

Federal Aid for School Construction. Because of fear of split over whether or not to include anti-segregation provision in line with the Supreme Court's 1954 decisions and 1955 decree, bill is bottled up in Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Low-cost and middle-income housing. A bill carrying, in addition to the gravy train of guaranteed mortgages for private builders, 135,000 low-cost public housing units a year and assistance for middle-income housing projects undertaken by co-ops and other non-profit bodies passed the Senate unexpectedly.

Faced with Republican-Dixiecrat opposition in the House, the liberal Banking and Currency Committee slashed the 135,000 to 35,000 units in the hope that this figure would be honored by House Republicans.

Resumption of Public Power Development starting with a high dam at Hell's Canyon. The power lobby and its many powerful allies in and out of government are fighting hard to block this and every other public power project, including further development of TVA. The Morse bill authorizing the Hell's Canyon Dam is still in Committee. Intense pressures are at work to keep it there for two reasons: (1) to block further competition by low-cost public power in the Northwest; (2) to beat Morse in the 1956 elections.

Farm Price Supports at 90 Per Cent of Parity. This bill, roughly comparable to labor's increased minimum wage bill, passed the House by a five-vote margin with labor's support. Senate action is postponed until 1956. Votes needed to pass it are not yet in sight but may be in the campaign year of 1956.

FEPC and other Civil Rights Legislation. These long overdue items of economic and social justice for Negroes and members of other minority groups have been introduced in a bundle of 11 bills in the Senate and some 44 bills in the House.

Practically, there is virtually no chance of enactment of an effective federal FEPC law now or more than one or two minor civil rights bills surviving a Southern filibuster.