Reuther Opens Other 2



Ken Bannon (left) and interviewer listen as Ford talks begin . . .



. . . Chrysler's John D. Leary, UAW's Harold Julian and Art Hughes smile.

Big Three contract negotiations are now under way on all fronts.

With UAW President Walter Reuther heading union committees in each case, talks began last week with both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

The General Motors sessions, which had a six-day head start, will resume tomorrow (Tuesday) after a week's recess (Solidarity, March 31).

Except that the conference rooms at Chrysler and Ford are plushier than GM's, opening ceremonies closely paralleled those with the larger firm. There was the same platoon of photographers and reporters; there was the same handshake, for the benefit of the cameras, between Reuther and the company's top negotiator (John Bugas for Ford, John D. Leary for Chrysler); there was the same agreement not to issue blow-by-blow bul-

Same Seriousness

Union statements reiterated the constructive, non-inflationary nature of the UAW program; company statements called for "realism".

And after the ceremonies were over and the outsiders had left, there was the same dead-serious discussion of the union's proposals. As Reuther repeatedly stressed to reporters, there is no single "target" company; the union will argue its case with the same vigor and conviction in all.

In the opening stages the major difference in the negotiations was the personnel of the team behind Reuther.

At Ford, after the first session, the UAW group was led by

Continued on Page 8

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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April 7, 1958

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NEMAPLOYED

New monument in Washington

Ike Says 'Slow', NAM Says 'No'

WASHINGTON - Despite mounting evidence that the to lend money to state UC funds newing its support of the Kennation's worst depression in so that jobless benefits could be nedy-McCarthy bill, which 25 years was increasing in intensity, President Eisenhower last week asked for little ac- mum, and the amount of extention and the National Associa- sion would be based on each tion of Manufacturers asked state's own standards. for less.

The Republican administration did submit to Congress its long-awaited plan to lengthen the duration of unemployment benefits. As predicted, however, the proposal was (in AFL-CIO words) "completely inadequate."

Even this, though, shocked the NAM. Industry spokesmen told the House Ways and Means committee the Eisenhower plan was "fantastic."

Basically, Eisenhower proposed extended by 50%. No effort was made to jack up the weekly payments to an acceptable mini-

No Dancing Girls?

How would you like some sharp-eyed, suspicious stranger to scrutinize every dollar you took in or paid out over the last 15 or 20 years? It could be embarrassing to a lot of us-but not to Walter P. Reuther or the UAW. The chief investigator for the Mc-Clellan committee did just that. To see what he found, turn to Page 4.

The AFL-CIO reacted by rewould set UC payments at 50% of a worker's average weekly wages and would extend the duration of payments to 39 weeks.

If—as federal agencies have long agreed—6% unemployment is the definition of a "distressed | labor area," the whole United States is in that bracket, an AFL-CIO spokesman told the House group.

Meanwhile, the world-wide impact of the American slump was reflected by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which made the depression a top item on the agenda of its next executive board meeting June 30.

Jobs, Senate Told

The UAW filed today (Monday) a rebuttal statement with the Kefauver anti-monopoly Senate subcommittee which charged the major auto corporations with "abusing their power to administer prices" at levels "substantially higher than they would have reached on the basis of price

competition." These excessive prices, the union said, "have reduced sales and output, thus Senate Probe depriving the nation of wealth that could and should have Spechless been created, and the industry's workers of jobs and paychecks that they could and action-packed days of testishould have had."

Big Three's 'Fifth'?

ity, Feb. 3) "stands unchal- tigation of the Kohler strike lenged", the union asserted. The and left the committee memcorporations' united refusal to bers almost speechless as far lay before the committee the as the UAW is concerned. evidence contained in their own books "and nowhere else" is "the corporate equivalent of Fifth Amendment", the union

Public hearings before price increases in certain limited fields, and the creation of a federal consumers' counselwage increases that might affect prices, could take place only in the full light of day after all the economic facts had been made publicly known," the UAW continued. Reuther saw eye to eye, and that

Continued on Page 8

If further evidence on car | Agrees on Scabs prices were needed, the dealers are providing it with the The stress is on "bargains" but of course, these represent rather than manufacturers' markups. What no one discusses is how to sell a car to a man without a job.

WASHINGTON — Three mony by UAW President Walter P. Reuther wound up the The UAW's evidence (Solidar- McClellan committee's inves-

> Indeed, the only effort to sum up the month-long hearings amounted to a vote of confidence in the union by one of its three far-right members, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.)

Mundt said the hearings had proposed in UAW President | shown no evidence whatsoever Walter P. Reuther's original of corruption or racketeering in appearance—"would insure the UAW; that as far as violence that future price increases, or in strikes was concerned, he and

> Related stories on Pages 4, 5 and 7.

The union's statement com- while he had reservations about mended the committee for un-certain aspects of the union's political activities, he gave full credit to its good intentions. He took a similar view toward Buy Days Bare Facts | UAW's anti-communist position.

Perhaps the most interesting angle of Mundt's statement was series of "buy" drives being his reaction to Reuther's propostaged around the country. | sal that if a strike occurs, the contest should be limited to the | company and the workers—that cuts in the dealers' margins only strikers could picket and only pre-strike workers could

"I think that would eliminate Continued on Page 8

Hayes Aircraft Begins Rehiring

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—What? An aircraft plant's rehiring workers, not laying them off? At the rate of 150 to 200 a week? With expectations of having 5,000 on the payroll? Yes, Hayes Aircraft Corp. here is, according to UAW Re-

gion 8 Director E. T. Michael.

By Mazey

OTTAWA, Ill. - The lack) of fair play displayed by the Senate select committee to investigate improper activities in the labor-management relations field (McClellan committee) was scored by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey at layoff, according to C. A. Holthe Region 4 conference here.

strike, pointed out that the bring it near the 5,000 mark. and allows no limitation as to hired." subject matter or time.

He cited as an example Sen. Karl Mundt's attempt to make something of a statement made 25 years ago by Paul Sifton, UAW Washington legislative representative.

two years before there was any \$12,000 for remodeling of the UAW," Mazey declared, "yet building to accommodate the ex-Mundt tried to use it to smear panded service it expects to ofour union. I asked this Nebraska fer the soaring number of mem-Republican whether he held the bers. same opinions 25 years ago that he holds today, and he replied he holds today, and he replied that he has held the same views Now Utilities Must at North American, Lockheed and At Douglas Long Beach, where sidies," who failed to meet needs for 55 years.

changes his mind, but a damn fool never does.

"The net effect of this committee," the UAW officer told the 350 delegates to the conference, 'has been to create sensational headlines rather than to ferret out wrong-doing."

Handley Admits Jobless Crisis

INDIANAPOLIS - Unemployment in Indiana has risen faster than it has in the nation as a whole, Gov. Harold W. Handley has admitted.

The governor told Hoosier Ellis, general manager of the figures showed jobless increase operative Association. for the state at 120% of the rise ernor was in the nation's cap- has called the big lie tech- ing-Steubenville, W. Va.-O. itol seeking additional defense | nique,' which threatens to contracts for the state, he said. | destroy all American

His trip to Washington fol- | enterprise." lowed a refusal of a request made by CIO leaders (Solidar-ity, March 3) that he call a Profit-Sharing special session to deal with IUE Goal at GM unemployment problems.

A report carried by the governor said that Evansville, Muncie and South Bend had 10% or more of their labor force unemployed in January. Indianapolis had 5.6% and all other large annual wage and a profit-sharcity areas had at least 7.7% off ing plan in its 1958 collective work.

Jobless count jumped 75,000 between October and January, far above the "usual" of 20,000 to 30,000, the report said. Full extent of unemployment is not | May 29. shown in jobless figures, the report admitted, since many workers in the Frigidaire and Capital Hit, Too

ployed.

He said the aircraft modification plant — with which 2 Probe Hit UAW has enjoyed excellent relations—has increased its production schedule on C-119's, WB50's and WB50J's and has acquired a Chrysler Corp. subcon-tract for work on Jupiter "C" missiles.

It was especially heartening Michael said, because last January the plant hit the rock bottom of employment, with some 3,400 laid off. It had begun going on the skids the previous July.

There are still some 1,200 on lingsworth, Local 1155 president, Mazey, recently a witness be- but he expected them to be re-

questions which may be asked "and that even more will be

With the outlook having turned from bleak to rosy, Local 1155 has embarked upon a headquarters expansion program. Hollingsworth said.

"The statement was made marked between \$10,000 and Bioletti.

"I told him that a wise man | Cough Up Tax \$\$ Douglas Long Beach.

WASHINGTON — The taxhave to subsidize the private utilities' propaganda campaign against cheap power.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) has obtained a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the highpower advertising by some 120 private utilities is outside the realm of necessary business expense.

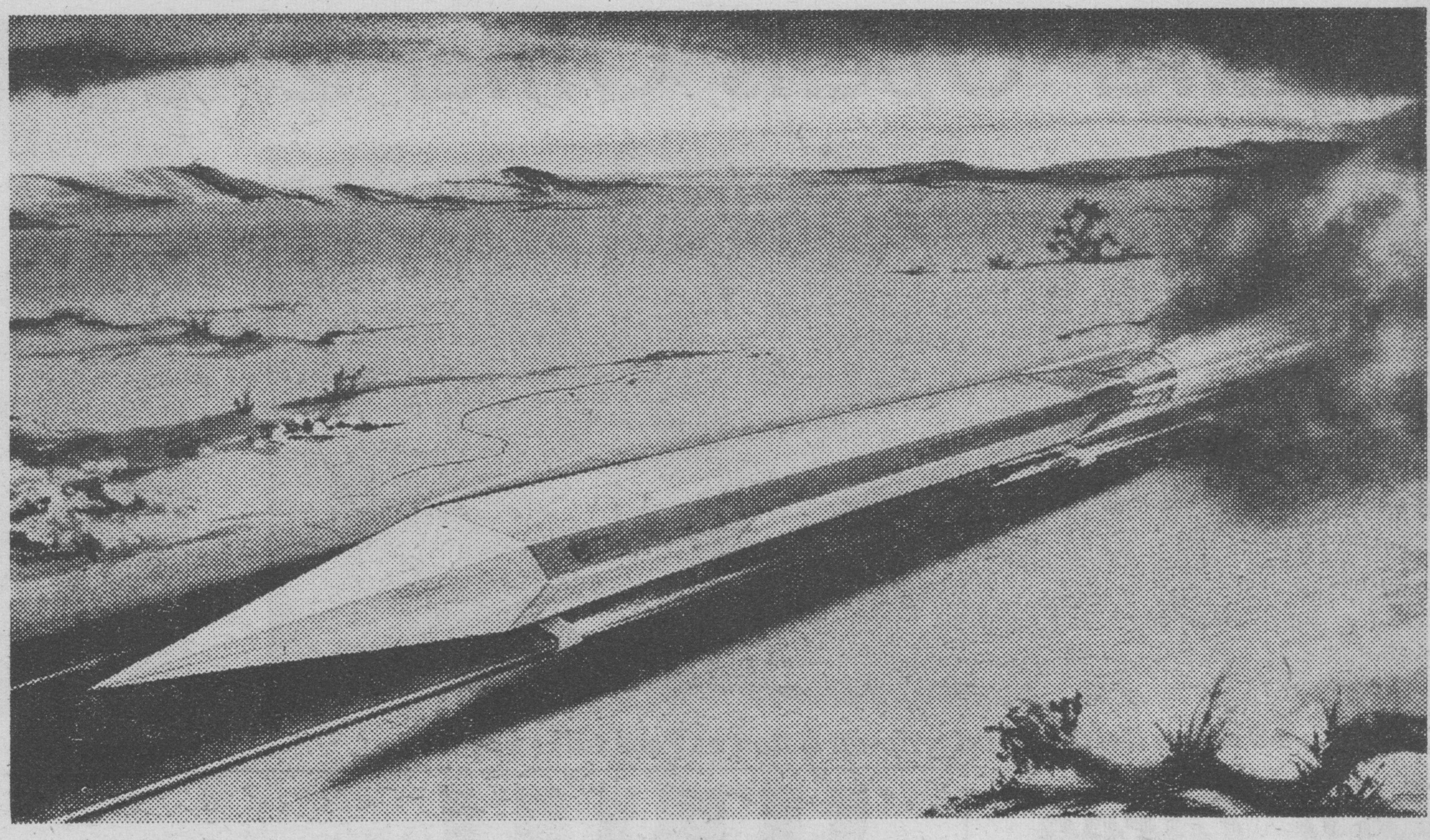
As a result, millions more in taxes — which the small taxpayers had to make up the past 17 years — will now pour into the U.S. treasury.

"This can be considered a great victory," said Clyde T.

CLEVELAND, O.—The International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) is going to include demands for a guaranteed bargaining program for IUE members in General Motors plants, the union's GM conference board has announced.

The present contract expires

The IUE represents 35,000 workers are on reduced hours. Delco Products divisions in Day- The nation's capital and com-N.J., and Delco Radio, Chicago. standing.



FASTER THAN A BULLET fired from a low-power rifle is this 1,700 mile-per-hour test sled under construction at Rocketdyne, a division of North American Aviation. It will be used by the Air Force at Holloman air development center, New Mexico. Equipped with an engine which develops 160,000 pounds of thrust, the seven-ton liquid-propellant rocket moves at more than twice the speed of sound. Rocketdyne plants in Canoga Park, Calif., and Neosho, Mo., are organized by the UAW.

Mazey, recently a witness before the committee which has been investigating the Kohler been investigating the Kohler bring it pear the 5 000 mark committee presents no bill of particulars, has the widest latitude concerning the type of tude concerning the type of called back," he told Michael,

Last week, two more agree- Lockheed management and

major West Coast aircraft in- a company proposal been offer- assemblers and technicians, dustry contracts have passed ed, and this has been rejected negotiations are continuing on twice by the membership, Biotermination dates with none re- letti said. Workers at NAA plants a day-to-day basis since the solved in negotiations to date, in Los Angeles and Columbus, March 15 contract termination. The local recently laid out it was reported last week by O., authorized strikes, if neces-\$35,000 for a hall and has ear- UAW Region 6 Director Charles sary, in mass meetings held Douglas plants, El Segundo and March 30.

> ments, at Douglas El Segundo IAM negotiators representing with no offers yet proposed by and Santa Monica, Calif., reach- Lodge 727 have been working on the company. ed their termination points. a day, night and weekend basis. Previous deadline dates, where Last week, a federal mediator | contract talks are continuing on | was called in to help resolve dif-

UAW Local 148 represents some of the workers.

LOS ANGELES - Five of the Only at North American has 12,000 DC-8 and C-132 aircraft

Contracts at the two IAM Santa Monica, expired April 1

president, Al Hayes, IAM sounded a note of warning to those living on "fat federal sub-

"We believe the American people have a right to know that labor-management relations in the vital missile and aircraft industry are fast approaching a crisis stage," Hayes said. "Such WASHINGTON - While Presi-1 That is, from a "slight excess an arbitrary attitude by mana agement cannot continue indefinitely without seriously jeop-

> A cleaner community is up to you. Don't throw litter on the Only hungry workers know street or sidewalk. Help keep the misery behind these figures. America beautiful.

payer is no longer going to More and More Communities Jobless Lists Grow and Grow

dent Eisenhower grins and Con- of jobs" they've sunk to gress tries to get together on a "slight surplus of workers." federal program to stop the They are Washington, along ardizing our vital defense procountry's recession, more and with Jacksonville, Fla.; Baton gram." more workers have punched Rouge, La.; Oklahoma City and their time clocks for the last Tulsa, Okla.; Dallas, Tex., and time. Richmond, Va.

Several southern areas have staggered and slipped according to the latest figures released by the Labor department showing where the distressed labor - unemployment swamps are.

The four southern industrial Congressmen in Washington his National Rural Electric Co- sectors hardest hit at the moment are Knoxville, Tenn.. "The IRB has now placed a | Charleston, W. Va., Huntingtonin the United States. The gov- | brake on what a federal court | Ashland, W. Va.-Ky. and Wheel-

The department dropped them I from its "D" category to its "E" notch. That means that now they have "considerably" more unemployed workers than they do jobs. Before, unemployed! workers were "definitely in excess" of the jobs available.

The department dumped four Texas communities and two in Indiana from its "C" rating to a "D" classification. They were Beaumont-Port Arthur, Corpus Christi and Fort Worth, Tex. and Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, Ind.

That means the department thinks they now have gone from a "definite" surplus.

Another report prepared by ton, O.; Packard Electric divi- munities in Florida, Louisiana, the state's labor commissioner sion, Warren, O.; Delco Appli-Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia showed about 8% of the Fort ance division, Rochester, N.Y.; were dropped from the depart-Wayne work force was unem- Delco Battery, New Brunswick, ment's "B" rank to its "C"

You Should Never Embarrass A Senator by Getting Injured

MUNCIE, Ind. — The following short, short scene was taken from the Labor Beacon, publication of UAW Local 287 here.

The place: Meeting of the Indiana state senate labor committee.

The characters: Sen. Roy Conrad, Republican, chairman of the committee; Sen. Paul Boyle, Democrat and John Harrigan, Chamber of Commerce labor relations director.

As the scene opens, Conrad is speaking:

Conrad: "Is there anyone else who has anything to bring before the Committee?" Boyle: "Mr. Chairman, could we consider Senate Bill No.

195?" (Workmen's Compensation) Conrad: "Isn't there a bill like that over in the House?"

John Harrigan: "Yes."

Conrad: "Where is that bill in the House?" John Harrigan: "In Rep. Buchanan's committee."

Conrad: "Senator Boyle, we in the past have waited until bills of this nature come over to us from the House of Representatives where it is harder to get these bills passed." Boyle: "Yes, Senator, but I am not in the House and

neither are you in the House." Conrad: "Senator, must I remind you that you are in the minority and we are not considering any bills unless they are authorized by the majority."

Boyle: "I thought maybe that was the reason, Senator." Conrad: "You are just trying to embarrass me before these people by playing politics."

Boyle: "I am not trying to embarrass you. This bill concerns the welfare of injured workers and should not be political."

Conrad: "You are just trying to embarrass me. Meeting adjourned."

LOS ANGELES - More than 8,000 North American Aviation Co. workers jam-packed simultaneous meetings here and in Columbus, O., to back up their negotiationg team with thumping strike votes as they turned down company proposals for the second time in two weeks.

An 80% margin authorizing a strike, if necessary, was voted by more than 5,000 members of Local 887 who thronged into the Shrine auditorium here Sunday, March 30. At a similar meeting in Columbus more than 3,000 members of Local 927 voted strike authorization by a 70% margin. Both votes were by secret ballot, for members only.

Hope for Peace

Union negotiators talks will continue.

"We will continue to negotiate in hopes of reaching a peaceful settlement," said William Beckham, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, heading the UAW negotiating team.

pite membership rejection of the by management.

membership means that the profession in modern day medimembers know the union com- cine came under fire last week. mittee has been fair, reasonable and sincere in their efforts to cized his colleagues for prenegotiate a new contract," said scribing unnecessary (and cost-Jack Hurst, head of the NAA ly) surgery and overly-expensive intra-corporation council and hospitalization. Local 887 president.

termine the future course of economics at St. Louis Univernegotiations," said UAW Region sity, told the Catholic Physicians this protection will look with

Curtiss-Wright Council Meets

First meeting of the Curtiss-Wright council since its formation last July will be held April 8 and 9 in Detroit, it was announced by Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and director of the aircraft department.

will be given the serious cut-|much as 60%. backs in the C-W chain, Ormsby Complaints of Overcharge said.

300, Wright Aeronautical, office fees. Hollywood, Calif.; 527, Marquette ance allowance approximately care plans continues. Metal Products, Cleveland, O.; what they would have charged "If experimentation in pre- 580, Curtiss-Wright, Clearfield, the patient had he not been paid service type medicine be- They're Back In Pa.; 1223, Caldwell Wright, Cald- insured. well, N.J. and 611, Wright Aeronautical, Palmdale, Calif.



JANE RUSSELL, screen star, union member, mother of three adopted children and head of an international adoption association called WAIF, is a strong defender of labor unions — and with good reason. Local 535, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, temporarily withdrew a picket line at Palm Springs, Calif., so a benefit to raise funds for the World Adoption International Fund (WAIF) could proceed. "Next time someone takes a crack at labor unions," Jane Russell said, "just remember they're the guys next door and they have a heart." The picture shows her with an orphan at the Choon Hyun Babies home in Seoul last summer.

At both meetings union spokesmen pointed out that des- MDs' Fee Padding Rapped; company offer March 16, no further concessions had been made Prepaid Program More Likely

"This second rejection by the shortcomings of the medical taking the public pulse."

In Washington, a doctor criti-

In Detroit, the Rev. Fr. Leo C. had given them for the past 10 Topples

Brown, director of the Institute years. "Your decision today will de- of Social Order and professor of years. likelihood of complete prepaid medical care, he predicted. medical care programs.

> Both experts indicated that the current policies of the nation's medical societies were dictatorial and in drastic need of overhauling, though there was no indication that action would come from the doctors themselves.

doctors that statistics show that Fr. Brown declared, and told the Delegates from some nine of the 112 million Americans who cals are expected to attend, carry some form of voluntary nize that in a contact with until gum which accidently lodged in his wind-pipe. locals are expected to attend, carry some form of voluntary said Robert Ormsby, council health protection 20% of surgipresident and president of Local cal expenses must be met by the 669, Paterson, N.J. Top attention patient and in some cases as

He said the most insistent Unions Not Alone Locals belonging to the coun-complaint of administrators of cil include 669, Wright Aeronau- union health funds relates to the tical division, Paterson, N.J.; size of doctors' and surgeons' while the unions would be in Co. for 22 years. He was born

Crediting the unions for providing health protection enjoyed by 90% of the workers in Detroit, Fr. Brown declared that the current unemployment is depriving many workers of the benefits prepaid medical care Chuck's OK-

These people who are losing

The trend is now toward complete coverage — not just partial hospitalization and surgical protection. "They want complete coverage. A typical insurance plan provides neither," he said.

The unions are determined to wage a full-scale battle for nize that in a contest with unonists experienced in fighting for | Charter Member their members and with the re- Hobson was a member of the and national legislatures.

the forefront for improved in Montgomery county, Ind., and and technical, Paterson; 190, "There is a widespread feeling health protection, many other had lived in Greenwood, just Utica - Bend, Utica - Mich.; 64, among such administrators that groups would soon join ranks outside of Indianapolis, since Utica-Bend, South Bend, Ind.; the doctors, in judging patients' against the doctors if their blind 1942. He leaves his widow, two 179, Curtiss - Wright, North ability to pay, add to the insur- opposition to expanding medical sons, a brother and a sister.

comes a matter of public con-"Skilled as doctors are in the troversy, an aroused public arts of their profession, they, as opinion, stimulated by organized groups, including, but not confined to, labor unions, may lead to legislation on the national level which provides a type of medicine none of us should welcome."

The warnings to doctors in | Washington came from Dr. War-| ren F. Draper, head of the United Mine Workers welfare and retirement fund. Studies had convinced him that years of trying to establish a workable relationship between the Miners' fund and organized medicine had not succeeded because of county medical society policies, Dr. Draper said.

One Swoop Brings 466

DOVER, Del.—Air-Mod here has found that once an aircraft worker's been a UAW member, he's always a UAW member.

The union won an NLRB-ordered election at this aircraft modification plant by a lopsided vote—286 for the UAW, against 86 for no-union, with?

only two ballots challenged. UAW Vice President Richard T. Gosser, competitive Anti-Labor? shop department director, said the main impetus for the successful drive came from a hard core of former UAW members now working at this plant situated at an air base.

UAW sentiment that kicked off Alcorn came to town to pump the several-months drive sprang life into the sagging GOP mafrom workers who came here chine and spent much of his after company cutbacks chopped visit back-pedaling from implied their jobs out from under them criticism that local Republicans on the west coast and in the are anti-labor. southwest.

Stall Fails

Region 8 Director E. T. Michael said the board had to a "tragic mistake" to advocate order the poll among the 466 eligible workers because of the company's stalling tactics.

In the face of the large prounion leanings among the bulk of the workers, the firm tried to forestall the election by claiming its industrial relations were under the jurisdiction of the air force, Michael

The board, however, overruled and set the poll.

Competitive shop representa-Woodcock, department head.

Director Charles Bioletti, who Guild of Detroit that doctor fee favor on proposals for federally with a twist of irony last week part of which could be relieved opened the Los Angeles meeting. policies were bringing on the sponsored or federally provided took the life of Charles D. Hob- by release of millions in SUB son, 41, president of Local 24 funds, Alcorn told the group

> tal as recovered from a heart attack, crossed the parking lot

to his car and fell dead.

Another heart attack was immediately suspected, but exam- ployment benefits). Fr. Brown told the Detroit membership health protection, to death on a piece of chewing

sources to take a fight to court union since it started and had and carry the battle to the state served as president, delegate to conventions and in various other posts.

A machinist, he worked at He indicated further that McQuay-Norris Manufacturing

JACKSONVILLE, Ark. — If you've once had and have given up UAW contract protection, you're not long in getting it back.

Workers here at All-State Trailer Manufacturing Co. UAW, 49-19.

George Stevtns, chairman three years ago, was low wages, Stevens said.

Mho? GOP!

COLUMBUS, O. — Republi-Gosser said the original pro- can national chairman Meade

> Speaking to 200 GOP county chairmen and state committee members, Alcorn said it would be anti-union policies that would alienate a "vast potential reservoir of Republican votes" among workers.

When pressed by reporters to explain if he was referring to Gov. C. William O'Neill's refusal to allow SUB payments to jobless workers and the current drive for a "right to work" law in the state, Alcorn declined comment.

Indicating that the GOP pol-In two different areas the a group, show little adeptness in tives were assisted in the cam- icy is to let states swing the axe paign by regional staff members on workers while appearing and members of the aircraft "holier than thou" in Congress, department under the direction Alcorn stated that SUB and of UAW Vice President Leonard "right to work" are matters of state determination.

> "The national committee has not and will not take a position on either question."

While Ohio newspapers were reporting mounting unemployment, exhaustion of benefits INDIANAPOLIS — Tragedy and dwindling relief funds, a that "the Republican party is Hobson, affectionately the true friend of the rank and known as Chuck to his hun- | file workers who pay the dues."

dreds of friends, left a hospi- (In Michigan, the GOP shows its "friendship" for workers by trying to pass bills in the state legislature to make it harder instead of easier—to get unem-

> In the same newspaper which carried Alcorn's boast, Republican Councilman Austin R. Maxwell of Newton Falls predicted that unless the GOP got rid of its "profit blinders" it would be committing suicide by opposing SUB and pushing a phony "right to work" law.

Disregarding economic danger signals and 5,000,000 unemployed, Alcorn told the GOPers that "no other five-year period in history matches the five years of prosperity under the Eisenhower administration."

The important issue in the coming election, he told the group, will not be the sagging economy nor the budget nor the integration struggle, but "peace."

"I have a feeling," he said, "that this situation (the sagging economy) has pretty much hit the bottom and has leveled out."

Sidestepping failure of the administration to act in the went to an NLRB poll and | crisis, Alcorn gave his analysis of the political scene and its efvoted themselves back into | fect on the coming elections:

"When political events move of the in-plant organizing | so swiftly and moods change so committee, said the house- dramatically, there can be no trailer firm ordinarily em- | certainty that any one issue ploys 100 but has had layoffs. | Will, eight months hence, be Chief complaint among the | the people's primary concern. works at the plant, in which | But of one thing we must be was UAW was decertified ever mindful: we must not permit the opposition to limit politlical debate to the issues it chooses to discuss."

Call for Bigger Kohler Boycott

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—On the heels of McClellan committee disclosures of the many anti-labor actions taken by the Kohler Co., delegates to the Sheboygan county Labor Council urged that the boycott of scab-made Kohler products be intensified.

The merged AFL-CIO council did this in a resolution which sharply attacks the company for its policy of guntoting and espionage and calls on all labor to boycott Kohler, described as the "bayonet tip of the anti-labor movement in our country."

The resolution was adopted unanimously, according to Emil Schuette, council president.



Dead-serious Walter P. Reuther takes oath at McClellan probe.

Carmine Bellino, chief investigator for the McClellan comi ittee, was the last major witness in the Kohler investigation. His testimony covered bis examination of the UAW's finances and the personal financial affairs of Walter P. Reuther. What follows is his report as taken from the official record, omitting only the occasional irrelevant exchanges and repetitions. Sen. John L. McClellan opened the questioning.

Q.—Mr. Bellino, Mr. Reuther has testified that he made available to you all of his personal financial records, and that he also made available to you all of the union's records that you were interested in. Have you made an examination of all these records?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Identify the records. What records were turned over to you first? Mr. Reuther's personal records?

A.—Mr. Reuther turned over copies of his income tax returns.

Q.—For how many years? A.—For the period from 1942 through 1956. Also his bank statements, saving accounts and cancelled checks from 1952 through 1957 and also various details of real estate transactions and war bonds that he owned.

Q.—What did he turn over with

respect to the union?

A.—With respect to the union he turned over those records which I requested, particularly relating to the expenditures involving the Kohler strike...

The records included the general ledger, the cash disbursements, subsidiary accounts and reports and statements that were put out containing that information, also copies of any audit reports, the manner in which the union operated in connection with their auditing staff. Those generally were the main records.

(Sen. Karl E. Mundt then asked whether AFL-CIO records were involved. Reuther explained that he did not have custody of such records, but that the UAW books showed all contributions by the UAW to all organizations. Bellino confirmed this. The questioning was then resumed by Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel.)

Q.—You went through Mr. Reuther's personal records that he turned over to you, is that right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And made an examination back how far on some of these records, on some of these transactions?

A.—The main was from 1952 through 1957. However, I have the income tax returns from 1942 through 1956...

Q.—What were the sources of income since 1942?

A.—His only, his main source of

We're Just Not Like

income was salary from the UAW union, in addition, for a period of time, there were various speeches, articles that he may have written.

Q.—On his salary, what does that range from? What was his salary when the investigation began? The first year?

A.—In 1942 it was \$4,900; in 1957 it was \$20,900.

Q.—And now, you were talking about the other sources of income. Have there been any other sources of income?

A.—The only other sources of income, chiefly, were speeches, from time to time, and articles that he may have written.

Q.—Now, what would happen to that money?

A.—Generally, initially he retained that money, and turned it over, as l understand, for contributions for charitable purposes. When he found he was paying taxes on those contributions, he set up a Walter Reuther Foundation, and from that time on the money was paid directly by the people who would pay him these fees to the Walter Reuther Foundation, and used for scholarships for the children of members of the union, as well as other charitable purposes.

Q.—So where he made a speech on the outside, or wrote an article for which he got paid, that money would be turned over to this foundation.

A.—That is what goes on at the present time, yes sir.

Q.—And he also owned—has he had any outside ownership of stock?

Q.—He had just — around 1948 he purchased Nash-Kelvinator stock for around \$1,000 and that was sold in April 1956 for almost the same price -\$1,001.26.

Q.—And it was purchased for how much?

A.—\$1,000.

Q.—Ah, now, he has bank accounts?

A.—Yes, he turned over all his bank accounts... He follows the practice of depositing all his checks, except sometimes his expense checks he might cash, but all his salary

checks are deposited in his savings low account, and when he needs money, wo his checking account is transferred tell from the savings account.

the

who

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Q.—So the procedure we have found among some people that appear before the committee of dealing completely in cash, of keeping the money in cash in a little box at home, this procedure was not followed?

A.—In this particular case, with Mr. Reuther and also with his union, the procedure was entirely, vastly different from the other union leaders we've had before us, and which we have investigated.

Q.—What about the expenses, Mr. Bellino? Expenses from the union; what occurs?

A.—Mr. Reuther invariably would submit expense accounts to his union, at the per diem rate, usually \$7.50 a day—ranged from \$7.50 a day to \$12 a day, and I found that in instances

A Taleof Ty

when he was travelling or when he was on business for the AFL, during that time if he did accept the check from the AFL, he would not submit a bill to the union. Later on his procedure was to turn in his check from the AFL to the union, and elect to star receive the lesser per diem figure san from the union. In other words, the union paid him from \$7.50 to \$12 per diem, the AFL paid him from \$40 to lar \$50 per diem, but he would elect to receive the fee from \$7.50 to \$12 and turn in to the union the \$40 or \$50 per diem from the AFL.

Q.—Now we've found in some instances before the committee, individuals went to hotels and made charges to their hotel room, personal charges, and then the union paid for those in bills. Did you find that?

A.—Yes sir, we found, of course, duplicate expenses in other cases.

Q.—Did you find that as far as Mr. Reuther was concerned?

A.—Oh, no sir, if anything, his hotel bills are audited very carefully. For instance in one bill there is a valet charge of \$1.50 or \$1.75 —that was stricken off, it was not paid by the union — it was charged to him personally. They're very careful in the auditing division to charge the member or officer with any personal expenses. The union does not pay for any personal expenses, no matter how small the item may be.

Q.—Now Mr. Chairman, we've also it gone into a number of different uni- pro ons regarding the financial records that are kept by them. We went into the UAW, also, extensively. Mr. Bellino went into the international books, which we had not done as in the Teamsters. We found a different procedure was followed by the UAW than was followed by these other unions that we have examined, and I think that in view of the fact that we have brought out some derogatory information regarding other unions and the procedures they have fol-

Reuther Request Started It

Back in January, when the Kohler investigation was first discussed, Walter P. Reuther wrote the following letter to Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel of the McClellan committee:

Mr. Jack Conway, my administrative assistant, has advised me of his conversation with you concerning the forthcoming hearings involving the UAW and the Kohler Co. as it relates to the Kohler strike.

As we have advised Senator McClellan, we are prepared to cooperate in every possible way to facilitate a fair and objective hearing of all the facts. I have asked Mr. Conway to continue to cooperate with your office and your staff so as to make available any pertinent information or data which you may need for those hearings.

In addition to cooperating in every possible way to facilitate your work as it relates to the activities of the UAW as an organization, I have repeatedly indicated a willingness to have the committee check into my personal financial matters. To date, to my knowledge, no one from your committee has made any efforts to inquire into my personal financial affairs and I can understand the reluctance of the committee to do so in the absence of any question or allegation being raised concerning my personal affairs.

Since as president of the UAW I will undoubtedly be involved in the Kohler hearings, I would feel much more comfortable if in advance of the hearings you would find it possible to assign a member of your staff to check into my personal financial affairs. I should be most happy to cooperate with such an investigation and will make available to your staff all of my personal financial records.

ike the Teamsters

lowed, it might be well if Mr. Bellino would, for just for a minute or two tell us what procedures have been followed by the UAW in dealing with their money.

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I'd like to ask you first if there are definite rules to be followed by financial officers of the union?

A.—Yes sir. They put out a booklet which is called "Duties of Local Union Financial Officers" which explains in detail in simple layman's language with samples of entries, exactly how a union secretary-treasurer should maintain his records, what reports he should submit, how to collect the information. It is very detailed. I might say it definitely it is one of the best methods we have seen in any union. We have not seen anything like this in the Teamsters union. They have a large summary of income and a summary of expenses. We have found it necessary to spend days and days in trying to



get information out of the Teamsters union. There was no difficulty whatsoever in connection with the UAW.

They also have an auditing division. The auditing division, I understand, consists of 22 men. I have samples of their reports. They are identical with what certified public accounts put out. They have a regular audit program, and they submit these reports through channels to the local union and insist that the headquarters at Detroit be advised that the report was read at the meeting, and of any comments the members have with respect to the report. I noticed various follow-up letters where they may have been dilatory hose in notifying Detroit and they got right after them. Their records are audited at least once a year, and the trustees are also required to audit every three months or they may elect to engage a certified public accounting firm. And I noticed their CPA's reports of these examinations.

> (At this point the booklet of instructions, samples of UAW financial procedures, etc. collected by Bellino were entered into the record as an exhibit.)

> Q.—Now, Mr. Bellino, in some of the other investigations we've conducted, we have found no check authorization. When there is a check written there is no authorization for it or it has been handled in an improper manner.

A.—Yes sir, we have found just the issuance of a check which would be cashed and no supporting documents whatsoever. In this union (the UAW) they have a regular check authorization and complete detailed supporting documents. Particularly with respect to organizational expenses. I don't recall seeing one check in any of the Teamsters union's locals that we have examined, where a check would be issued for \$5,000 or \$10,-

000, where there would be supporting documents whatsoever of any of those items. In this union (the UAW), you have a supporting document, showing exactly what it was spent for.

(McClellan then interposed.)

Q.—Do you find any instance where there was false entries?

A.—No sir.

Q.—It's been my observation in the course of this investigation that frequently the entries made such as and I think this is a very common one — organizational expenses where the money was drawn out in cash and spent and there's been no way of tracing it. Do you find anything like that?

A.—No sir. In this case, where there's organizational expenses, it shows the plant where the expenses were incurred, and it gives detailed items of the nature of the expendi-

Q.—Okay, that's a racket that's going on in some unions as we know and I just wanted to know about this

(Kennedy resumed questioning.)

Q.—Also, on the weekly expense form, we have found in other unions that there has been no authorization or documentation on expense accounts. What did you find here?

A.—They have a regular statement of expenses, which is broken down by each day. It covers a period of two weeks and accounts for every expenditure, whether it's car allowance, taxi, limousine, parking, telephone, telegraph, and to whom the telephone call is made. And that would be listed. That's something we have never found in any other union.

Q.—And what about the cash receipts and disbursements? For the month? Did you find that broken

A.—The cash receipts have complete detailed information as to the source of the funds. Any item, you could trace it, all you'd need is the time, the information and data is

Q.—And you found also a bonding

policy?

A.—Yes sir. They have self-bonding. They found their losses in connection with their finances were so low, while the insurance rates were so high, they decided to have a selfbonding policy. And they bond all of their employees by that method. The fund at this time amounts to \$139,-000, and their own auditors have found approximately four or five instances where there have been defalcations within their union.

In each instance the information was brought out and appropriate criminal action taken, or is presently pending.

Q.—Do you have any summary on it, Mr. Bellino—just generally as to

what you have found?

A.—Generally, I believe it is one of the reasons why we have never received any letters in all my experience going back to the House committee on education and labor, that involve any of these UAW-CIO locals, because of the excellent way they keep their records and the auditing which is done in their organization.



Carmine Bellino, chief committee investigator, is an accountant and a former FBI staff-man. He told the story, printed on these pages, of his exhaustive examination of th UAW's finances and those of its president.

Our Own Report Came First

Even before the McClellan bearings reached the point of probing Walter P. Reuther's financial affairs, the union itself released a report on the UAW president's income. This was done at his direction. This is the gist of the report, which was distributed to the press:

Mr. Reuther's sole income—with but minor exceptions—since April 30, 1936, has been his salary from the UAW. These are the amounts he has been paid for each year beginning in April 1936, at which time Mr. Reuther was elected as a member of the international executive board of the UAW at its first constitutional convention:

1936, \$1,730.88; 1937, \$2,613.20; 1938, \$3,000; 1939, \$3,000; 1940, \$3,000; 1941, \$3,180; 1942, \$4,913.32 (On Aug. 3, 1942 he was elected a vice president of the UAW). 1943, \$7,000; 1944, \$7,000; 1945, \$7,000; 1946, \$8,500.18 (On April 1, 1946, he was elected UAW presi-

1947, \$9,115.64; 1948, \$10,000; 1949, \$10,000; 1950, \$10,000; 1951, \$10,913.64; 1952, \$11,250; 1953, \$16,442.20 (In December 1953, Mr. Reuther was elected president of the national CIO). 1954, \$18,000; 1955, \$18,000; 1956, \$18,000; 1957, \$20,920.14.

During a part of the General Motors strike in 1945-46 and the Chrysler strike in 1950 he returned his salary to the union's strike relief fund. These have been the only major UAW strikes of lengthy duration since the union won recognition from the automotive industry in 1937.

Mr. Reuther's contribution of his salary to the GM strike relief fund in 1945-46 was \$1,698.06; to Chrysler strike relief fund in 1950,

≡ \$889.24.

During this period he also served as president of Local 174, UAW; as a vice president of the CIO, and, finally, as president of the CIO, without salary in all instances.

He is presently serving as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, president of the industrial union department of the AFL-CIO, vicepresident of the ICFTU—the world organization of democratic anticommunist labor forces—and president of the automotive division of the International Federation of Metalworkers, all without salary.

During this same period he has also served as a consultant to various government agencies or as a member of various government

commissions.

In most of these cases, provision was made for payment by the government of a per diem for days actually spent at work or in travel in connection with these various capacities. This per diem usually amounted to \$50.

Mr. Reuther always declined this per diem. Where travel expenses and hotel were paid by the government for these jobs, Mr. Reuther endorsed these expense checks over to the UAW, which had already provided and paid for such expenses.

For a number of years, Mr. Reuther has received and accepted invitations to lecture, make radio or TV appearances and has written

articles for which honoraria are provided.

Because he is firmly committed to the principle that he should live on his salary paid him by the union and that these honoraria are actually the result of his position in the labor movement, he caused to be established on Feb. 6, 1951, a Reuther Labor Foundation, into which all such monies are paid directly.

During the six years of its existence the foundation has made contributions to various organizations engaged in research, educational or charitable activities compatible with the aims and ideals of the labor movement.

It is hoped to accumulate enough money in the foundation to provide at some future date substantial scholarships to deserving and needy students whose educational program is related to labor's broad economic and social objectives.

The foundation had received in contributions, as of Dec. 31, 1957, \$13,320.40, plus \$851.34 in interest and credit union dividends for a total of \$14,171.74. Of this amount, \$4,300.49 has been disbursed in contributions, leaving a balance of \$9,871.25.

Of the total amount accumulated, \$11,290.96 came from payments for Mr. Reuther's speeches and writings. An additional \$2,024.44 was contributed by several UAW staff members who had received honoraria for the same kind of work.

Going Boating?

COME say a love affair was responsible for the outboard motor.

The story goes that Ole Evinrude devised the engine because he was tired of rowing his boat = across a lake to see a girl friend.

Whatever the reason, the gadget the Milwaukee mechanic put together and the public are having a "love affair." They must be. The last estimate was that over four million of the little propellers are putt-putting around the country's lakes and rivers.

Like all love affairs, this one, too, begins about this time of the year. A wife can always tell when her husband is thinking about his other girl friend, his boat.

He gets that faraway look in his eye as he puffs his pipe, he begins to get out his fishing logs instead of detective stories and in the evening she finds they're riding past a lot of boat stores and somehow always seem to wind up at a dock.

The motor that intrigues a man today is basically the same machine Evinrude began to manufacture in 1910—a gas combustion engine that turns a crankshaft that spins a propellor. It is powered by a mixture of gas and oil—usually a half-pint of the latter to a gallon of the former.

But before 1949, it was a noisy, balky, tricky little booger, definitely not for amateurs or women. It wasn't the all-purpose machine it is today.

Nine years ago, gears were added to it along with an detachable gas tank, which meant that it didn't take right off at top speed and that the boatman didn't have to fear being stranded without fuel.

Three years later the manufacturers devised the electric starter. No more cranking. Momma or the kid could get the gadget going.

Then, in '55 somebody thought of suspending the motor in rubber. The racket was cut down.

This year, the new gimmick is thermostatic control. Now your engine can operate at the same temperature whether you're putting along the frigid water of the Great Lakes this month or trolling on a sun-warmed, shallow lake in July. Less carbon'll cake on the motor. The spark plugs won't foul so readily.

They've also come up with a four-cylinder Vblock that's compact in height with a short crankshaft, down-draft carburetion with dual intake, synchronized high-speed adjustment and trolling control.

Today's outboard motor is a beautiful piece of machinery, a delight to the mechanically-minded man.

Picking a boat to go with it is another problem. Metal—particularly aluminum—and plastics notably fiber glass—have come into the boat field. But the veteran sailor will insist vehemently that there's only one material boats should be made from-wood.

The principal speaking-point for wood, if you listen to the oldtimers, is its resiliency. When a boat's scooting through the water, there is more going on that you'd imagine. No matter how calm it may look from the shore, disturbed water is a powerful force. The bottom of a boat takes a beating as it bounces along, whether you're turning it or not.

The most highly regarded type of wooden boat construction is called "clinker." By this method, the plywood planks (or strakes) on both the side and bottom are overlaid at the edge, glued and fastened to the ribs by a reverse-clinched nail. This eliminates seepage between the strakes, and the fluted side that's presented to the water as the boat cruises, gives an additional lift. This support by air gives a smoother, easier ride.

A less expensive type of construction consists of moulded plywood, or of cedar strips fastened to the ribs. Because the seams between the strips in the latter are exposed (not hidden as in clinker boats), they must be caulked.

Still, the danger of splitting leading to seepage is greater, and the stability and seaworthiness of the craft is less.



frame construction. Here, the wide boards are tackle and sort his flies, he begins reading cata- joined by a butting plank that follows the seam For the man who plans to use his boat on inside.

Metallic or fibre glass boats are largely onepiece construction except for the stern plate (or transom, as it's called) to which the motor is clamped. This is put in separately.

Obviously, a metallic boat can't become waterlogged. Neither will it shrink or swell. It won't leak unless a hole is punched in it, and you don't have to caulk it. It's impervious to mildew, rot and termites. A blow that might splinter a wooden boat may only dent a metallic hull.

Still and all, it might be wise to remember that fiber glass boats have not been in use long enough really to know what their performance will be over the long haul. For that matter, neither have metallic boats.

But, all things considered, a well-constructed, well-cared-for wooden boat can last — and has been known to last — as long as 50 years.

Now, the type of boat to choose.

Well, the factors to consider here are these: What kind of water are you going to use it in -a smooth inland lake, or a swiftly-flowing river or choppy water such as you'll find in the

Another and even cheaper method is called Great Lakes. How many people and how much gear do you plan to haul?

camping trips, there is the square-stern canoe. They run 16 to 20 feet in length. Of course, some men have been known to rig their motors on the side near the stern of an ordinary pointed canoe.

For river use, experienced boatmen recommend the light round or semi- V-bottom boat. Its length is generally 14 to 18 feet.

On an inland lake, with little current and no choppy water, you can get away with a flat bottom boat. These usually are 14 to 16 feet long.

By the way, don't be deceived. Because they are flat-bottomed, don't expect them to be safe in choppy water. They aren't, for a very simple seafaring rule. Because they are flat-bottomed, there is a sharp angle — or chine formed where the side and bottom join. In choppy water, a sharp-chined boat is far more apt to capsize when caught in a trough.

The size of the motor you should attach to each of these boats—once you've decided on the kind you want—depends upon, again, the kind of water, how far out in it you plan to go and how large a load you'll be hauling.

True, for trolling you may not need speed. But if you are out in the middle of a large lake when a storm suddenly breaks, you want a motor powerful enough to get you to shore—but fast.

Still and all, just as a rule of thumb, you shouldn't have any more horsepower that the boat builder has recommended.

Another rule of thumb any mariner'll hand you is not to overload your boat — either with gear or with people. Obviously too much weight will cut down motor performance and up the element of risk for the passengers.

When you buy a boat new, the manufacturer will make recommendations as to what size of motor to use. The various outboard motor companies also put out literature (Johnson has a handy booklet entitled "Family Boating Guide") which will help you choose the horsepower you'll need to push you through the water safely and economically.

If you buy your boat second hand, consult a motor sales place to see if you've the engine you ought to have.

But the boat and the motor aren't all you have to consider. There's safety. You should stow on board life-saving devices-U.S. Coast Guard-approved life preservers, buoyant vests, etc. You should have a light. Common sense and courtesy call for a horn or whistle. A fire extinguisher isn't a bad idea either, although outboard boats under 26 feet in length of open construction (no enclosed spaces) are not required to have them.

Required?

Yes, boats are regulated, both by the state and by the Coast Guard. The latter's an alert, farreaching organization responsible for all navigable waters flowing between states, touching another state or country or emptying into the ocean, or joining waters that run into another state, country or ocean.

Ordinarily, the regulations by state and by the Coast Guard coincide to a great extent. The Motor Boat Act of 1940 should be your guide.

Wanna Do It Yourself?

Taking your outboard motor out of storage? Here's a handy guide on how to give it a spring checkup.

• Check your spark. Remove the plugs. Use an old one gapped about a quarter-inch and ground to the bare metal on the motor. Pull the motor over briskly, noting the color of the spark. If it's bright blue, it's okay.

• Inspect the lubrication of the cam oiling felt or oiler. One drop of light oil is plenty.

• Check your spark plugs. A fresh set is a good practice.

• Inspect the hoses.

• Look at the mixture needles in the carburetor. If they're grooved, replace them. Caution should be used in seating these needles.

• Replace or change the filter or screen in the sediment bowl.

• Remove the drain plugs and flush the

carburetor if possible.

• Lubricate the throttle linkage, gear shaft and swivel brackets, being sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations for type of grease or oil.

• Check the oil retainer on the prop shaft to see if anything's caught in it. In fact, this should be done periodically, if not after every

trip. • Drain and refill the lower unit.

• Check your prop. If it's out of line, it's very apt to damage bearings and shafts seriously. If it shows signs of being out of line, have your dealer look at it. This is especially important for motors of 10 horsepower or more.

Now test run the engine, checking these points:

Are your plugs firing? Are you getting gas? Does the motor seem to have good compression? (If it doesn't idle, your compression may be poor.)

Are you getting a good discharge of water from your water outlet? If not, see a reliable dealer.

At the same time, prices were raising unchecked by 1919. Workers—even those still drawing high war-level pay—began to suffer under the crushing impact of inflation. The combination set off a wave of nationwide strikes as widespread and intense as those which were to follow World War

Moreover, employers had perfected some of the methods used in fighting the strikes of rail workers in 1877, the Pullman strike and the Pennsylvania coal strike of 1902. Seeking to paste the label of communism and Bolshevism on labor as a means of forging public opinion against unions, they were aided by newspapers, cartoonists and public speakers.

Efforts to turn the demand of shipyard workers for higher wages into a general strike in Seattle, Wash., in 1919 gave that city five turbulent days and led to charges that it was a "communist plot." A few months later, a local strike of Boston police turned the national spotlight on Calvin Coolidge, then governor of Massachusetts. His outright opposition to the walkout started him on the road to the White House.

These two conflicts set the tone for the wave of reaction. but the steel and coal strikes of 1919 held far more actual significance. With the steel strike crushed, for example, steel workers were to be unable to organize for almost another 20 years.

The 1919 wages of steel workers were pitifully low. The upward swing of living-costs pushed them behind even more. Over half the steel workers, moreover, were on a 12-hour day, six-day week. The industry's average work week was 69 hours—with no overtime—and living conditions for too many of the steel workers were shamefully poor.

The first step toward unionism had taken place in 1918 when an organizing committee was set up. Represented on it were 24 unions having steel industry jurisdiction. By 1919 about 100,000 workers had signed membership cards.

Informed that the workers' committee was demanding collective bargaining, a wage boost and an eight-hour day, chairman Elbert Gary of the U.S. Steel Corp. replied bluntly, "We do not do business with unions." By September, 350,-000 men had quit work in nine states.



Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

The industry fought back by bringing in strikebreakers, using labor spies to stir up conflicts among the workers and to spread racial feeling. Guards were deputized; local police and sheriffs invaded meetings of workers, smashed picket lines, terrorized towns (above).

Under martial law, troops were sent to Gary, Ind. The result was the killing of about 20 persons — 18 of them workers. And in newspapers, the steel companies

proclaimed that the strike was not between workers and their employers, but between revolutionists and the nation.

The strike was crushed. The men drifted back to work. But before they did, the unions asked for mediation by a Commission of Inquiry which had been set up by the Interchurch World Movement, an organization of Protestant churches. Gary refused.

"The United States Steel

Corp.," the church commission declared in its final report, "was too big to be beaten by 300,000 workingmen. It had too large a cash surplus, too many allies among other businesses, too much support from government officers, local and national, too strong influence with social institutions such as the press and the pulpit."

U.S. Steel — and the other vast mass-production industries — stayed "too big to be beaten" until the 1930s.

Bucks Up Scranton

overnight has become a strong working mothers, percentage- strike was the company's expen- Reuther pointed out that Ly- boygan with the possible idea of northeast of Pennsylvania.

umph at Air-Mod, Dover, Del.)

Thousands of other workers in standard levels.

not to be identified said: "The firm that wants to move in. UAW can open up this part of Chrysler was such a client. America to 20th century civiliza- But Chrysler's arrival, paying tion."

of the hard-coal fields. But than 100,000 other Chrysler detective agency reports which and she therefore feels certain the general vicinity at the time ran out on the industry. workers elsewhere in the coun- had been placed in evidence that she may possibly have some Grand Hotel through Chief of Mining employment plunged try, was like a shot in the arm. | earlier in the hearings, had un- information of value in the very Police Walter Wagner of Shedrastically. Defense contracts The government official who covered evidence of at least six near future." in manufacturing plants also couldn't be named said: ran out, adding to the unemployment.

Though the statistics

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International non-members, \$2.50.

> WALTER P. REUTHER President EMIL MAZEY Secretary-Treasurer RICHARD GOSSER NORMAN MATTHEWS LEONARD WOODCOCK PAT GREATHOUSE

> > Vice Presidents

America.

carried on against the union against the union at Chrysler's new tank plant took advantage of Scranton's formants and carry on other directed the Madson agency to formant to determine whether here, more than enough work- depressed conditions to set up illegal or improper activities check on the background and a telephone tap on the Grand ers risked the consequences shop. These low-wage operations against the UAW, Walter P. activities of Albert Gore, NLRB Hotel is feasible." and in secret NLRB balloting dropped average weekly earnings Reuther told the committee here. attorney, while Gore was procesvoted for the UAW, 183 to 148. | in Scranton's manufacturing (In another election last week plants to \$61.50—nearly \$4 a the UAW scored a 286-86 tri- week lower than Jackson, Miss. -despite a handful of UAW shops where earnings are at

this refuge of runaway manage- To attract industry, Scranton ment picked up their ears at the and surrounding municipalities sound of UAW organizational combined to form the Lackafootsteps—for Chrysler itself was wanna Valley Industrial Comclear-cut evidence of where mission. Financed out of local Scranton's economy could head. | taxes, it purchases property and One state official who asked offers it at a bargain to any

the same wage rates as nego-

"Chrysler, paying UAW rates, tivities. He listed these as: can lift Scranton back onto the 1. Spying on the background tracks. These runaway shops, and activities of a government just from here all the way up to the attorney while he was processing don't exist, they'd probably show New York border, already are the NLRB case against the Kohfeeling the impact of Chrysler's ler Co. arrival. UAW organizational op- 2. Spying on union and strike portunities, I would say, are activities through paid informincreasing."

The successful drive was car-Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and ried on by the staffs of Vice hotel where UAW staff mem-America, AFL-CIO. Published weekly. Presidents Richard T. Gosser bers resided. Yearly subscription to members, 60c; to and Norman Matthews and Region 9 Director Martin Gerber.

> YOKAHAMA, Japan -- Now less than 15 years old, the Jap- telephone calls made by UAW anese labor movement is boast- representatives. ing that it is ahead of Ameri- 5. Hiring at least six detective can unions in variety and num-agencies to spy on the personal ber of fringe benefits won for lives and activities of UAW union members.

Chrysler Tank Vote How Kohler's Hawkshaws Worked

evidence uncovered by the Mc- agents and attempting to secure ported that "A physical surveil-Clellan committee during its information under false pre- lance was conducted of the UAW SCRANTON, Pa. — The UAW that the Scranton area has more five-week probe of the Kohler tenses. | headquarters in downtown Sheeconomic factor in the depressed wise, than anywhere else in diture of more than \$40,000 to man C. Conger, counsel for putting in a mike, but this place employ at least six detective Kohler, had admitted under does not lend itself physically to carried on against the union ticularly in the needle trades— agencies, hire spies and paid in- questioning by Robert Kennedy, such a set-up . . . Efforts can

> Carmine Bellino, hired committee investigator, had come across the payments, principally to Madson Detective Agency and Merchant Patrol Inc. and the Schindler Detective Agency. Madson subcon- "This informant pointed out Supply Co."

Reuther told the committee formant stated that the strikers writer (Madson's partner) and Scranton once was the heart tiated by the UAW for more that the UAW, in examining the are becoming less leery of her Mr. Madson rented a room in "highly improper or illegal" ac-

ants at the Local 833 strike kitchen, the picket-line and the

3. Interfering with the U.S. mails.

4. Surveillance of long-distance

members and representatives.

WASHINGTON-The only new | 6. Posing as law enforcement | On Oct. 11, 1954, Madson re-

sing the NLRB complaint against the Kohler Co. for unfair labor practices.

A Mata Hari hired by the Matson agency wormed her way into the Local 833 strike kitchen.

tracted some of his work to that there was conversation to other detective agencies in De- | the effect that the strikers betroit, Chicago, Toledo, New lieved that the strike was now On Feb. 22, 1955, Madson re-York and elsewhere. The Koh- lost and that the main issue now ported: "At 2 a.m. this night, a ler Co. attempted to disguise | confronting the striking union | check was made of the situation some of the payments to de- was a method of settling this at the Grand Hotel regarding tectives under the title "Briggs strike and at the same time Room 30, which check was facilmaintaining the union. The in-litated through the fact that the

Late in December of 1954, Madson told Conger "it might be possible to rent Room 31, the room next to that room commonly occupied by individuals on the staff of the striking group. It was felt that this could possibly by utilized during the week of the NLRB hearing at Sheboygan."

boygan."

Peace Not Aim of Dicks or Gats

WASHINGTON-In 1939 the Senate (LaFollette) subcommittee on civil liberties in industrial disputes had this to say about employer use of detective agencies:

"The committee finds that strike services are offered by detective agencies and employers' associations not so much for the purpose of assisting employers to protect property and maintain operations during strikes, but rather for the purpose of destroying unions and the processes of collective bargaining.

"No employer who has accepted the principle of collective bargaining in good faith can consider using such purposes against his employees."

On purchase of industrial munitions—rifles, machine guns, tear gas, etc.—the LaFollette committee declared:

"The principal purpose of such weapons is aggression. Their use results only in violence, embitters industrial relations and hampers full settlement of industrial disputes. Their use invites retaliatory violence."



WIDER AND SHINIER tables were one difference between bargaining sessions at Chrysler (above) and Ford (below) as compared with General Motors. Our side is at the right (as well as in it) in both photos. Looks as though Ford feels cool, cool water could be handy.



'All Three' Get Going A Choice of Words WASHINGTON - During a

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Ken Bannon, national Ford di-Gene Prato, chairman of the Ford bargaining committee, and Nelson Samp, were also on hand, with this committee:

Matthews Still Ailing

Minn.; Charles Brown, Joe Mor- Calif. gan, John Orr and Carl Stellato, Local 600, Detroit; Pat O'Mara, Local 228, Centerline, Mich.;

Agree... Partly

tract.

Union and company letters, by coincidence, crossed in the mail last week, just as the company staged a press-conference to call for an extended wage-freeze.

Tony Connole, an assistant to Marysville, Mich. UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the American Motors department, said pre-negotiations jab by pointing the company's proposals were out that 1,754 company execu-"unacceptable".

Start April 15

with the American Motors posals for 77 times as many —profit-sharing, for instance. workers themselves, the interna- workers. tional union officials charged with the responsibility of directtwo-year wage-freeze, eliminating the cost-of-living escalator and the annual improvement dertaking the investigation and factor, is one of the many com- urged it to continue. pany proposals the workers In particular, the UAW brief

economy as a whole."

John Galvin, Local 551, Chicago; Charles Gillette, Local 182, Livrector. Two of his assistants, cal 849, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Owen Hammons, Local 862, Louisville; Angelo DeNardo, Local 906, Mahwah, N.J.; Jerry Wilse, Local 420. Cleveland; S. E. Foster, Local 870. Dallas; and Earl Ray Busch, Local 879, St. Paul, Parker, Local 406, Long Beach,

> At Chrysler, the team normally would have been led by Vice President Norman Matthews, still recuperating from a long illness. In his place were Art Hughes and Harold Pageant Profiles Julian, administrative assistants, who led the following UAW's President committee:

William Jenkins, chairman, UAW agree on one thing—both Local 490, Highland Park, Mich.; the world looks at UAW Presiwant to change the present con- Wally Webber, Local 889; Tom dent Walter P. Reuther? Cunningham and Joe Meader, Local 7; Eurie Bruce, Local 212; Carl Eggers, Local 869 and George Klix, Local 413, all Detroit; C. Pat Quinn, Local 3, Hamtramck, Mich.; Loren Cupp, Local 371, New Castle, Ind. and Dave McCullough, Local 375,

Hughes gave Chrysler a final

WASHINGTON — During a Ala.) asked William McChes- "I could have made a whole shows. ney Martin, chairman of the federal reserve board whether he though we were in a period of inflation or deflation.

"I would say that at the moment it is a period in which recessionary tendencies are in the ascendancy," Martin answered. Everyone clear?

Ever wonder how the rest of

Al Toffler, formerly on the staff of now-defunct Labor's Daily, has written an objective analysis of what certain people—friends and foes—think and say about the UAW's president. It appears in the May issue of Pageant magazine, on sale April 10 on the newsstands.

Controversial? Yes. But any tives split up \$10.5 million in article on a contemporary labor bonuses last year—and only four leader of Reuther's stature is times as much money would be bound to be as controversial as "While the final decision rests needed to meet the UAW pro- some of the ideas he propounds But it's very readable.

ing the American Motors de-partment are positive that a Phony Prices Cost Jobs

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would never accept," he said. | blasted the auto companies for Negotiations with AMC will withholding essential facts "on begin April 15, Connole said, the flimsiest grounds"; for adat which time "the UAW will mitting, to all intents and purapproach the bargaining ses- poses, that price competition sion with a full sense of its doesn't exist in the industry; responsibility to American for failing to support their claim On the whole, the UAW said, Motors workers, to the com- that wage increases played a the companies' replies were "in pany's competitive position major part in price increases; very large part evasive, irresand to the good health of the for refusing to acknowledge the ponsible, unreliable and contra-I facts on manhour productivity, dictory."

and for exaggerating or distorting figures on wage costs.

The union also noted, with irony, that while the companies had scoffed at the UAW's price-cut proposal last year, they were quick to urge a repeal of excise taxes on cars, which would yield a cut of comparable size.

Senators Speechless At Reuther Windup

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90-some per cent of the violence in labor disputes," Reuther said.

"I agree, and you have summarized my feeling on that point in your words, but I will adopt them," Mundt responded. "I think that is right."

(In the case of Kohler, of course, the plant could never have operated without imported Victory Near strikebreakers.)

As extensive press coverage has already made clear, few ispromote democracy.

The Problem: 1%

At one point Reuther was asked whether he shared the views of AFL-CIO President George Meany, who blistered the committee for its report on corruption in the handling of union welfare funds. The UAW president said he did, because the committee report was "sensationalized" in treatment of a sober subject.

What is needed, Reuther went on, is not "repressive legislation aimed at unions as a whole, but measures that will help combat the 1% in union leadership who are crooked. Basically the remedy is selfregulation, he went on, but he acknowledged this is not always enough.

"I think that overwhelmingly, the leadership of the American accordance with a resolution labor movement is composed of honest, decent, dedicated people, session of the joint House- who have served their member-Senate economic committee, ships well, and I think at great enter the building but found the Sen. John Sparkman (D., | personal sacrifice," Reuther said. | door locked, NLRB testimony

lot more money in private industry . . . Why did I go into the labor movement?

Government's Role

"Because I believed that this was an opportunity to serve my fellow-man . . .

"I think this is the philosophy of the overwhelming majority. But there is the small minority. How do we meet that problem?

"I favor the kind of approach that would . . . encourage self-regulation if the unions met (certain) standards, but outside that area.. perhaps the government will have to move in to fill the vacuum created by the failure of those who abuse their pow-

Press predictions that Reuther's appearance would result the decision. In the meantime, in a rip-roaring debate with pay loss will continue to accum-Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Julate. Ariz.) proved groundless. Gold-&-

water's questions were "pickypicky," dealing with such profound matters as where the Kohler strikers bought their groceries and to what extent Reuther approved of the oral rhetoric of Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

sues in labor-management rela- NEW CASTLE, Del. - More tions were neglected during than \$665,000 in back pay may Reuther's long appearance. To a be awarded to 133 members of considerable extent the Kohler Local 830 here as the result of strike itself was disposed of on an NLRB trial examiner's decithe first day; the other two sion finding Piasecki Aircraft ranged from how to beat the Corp. guilty of locking them out, communists to the best way to it was reported by Leonard Woodcook, UAW vice president and director of the aircraft department.

> The case began November 1956 when Bellanca Corp., with which Local 840 held bargaining rights for 15 years, sold out to Piasecki. Repeated attempts by UAW representatives to meet with Piasecki management to arrange for smooth transition from one corporation to the other were met with complete rebuffs.

Instead, Piasecki ignored the union and recruited workers on an individual basis with the obvious intention of smashing the local. Application for employment filed by Local 840 members went unanswered.

Locked Out

The climax came when the 133 workers appeared at the plant in their work clothes in adopted at a local union meeting. UAW representatives and individual workers attempted to

The NLRB examiner found Piasecki "was determined at all costs to avoid hiring the Bellanca employes who were associated with the union and the employment of whom in large numbers would result in (Piasecki's) being saddled with a union majority and the obligation to bargain with the UAW."

The board examiner ordered Piasecki to offer the unionists jobs "at the same or substantially equivalent positions" and to pay them for loss of pay sustained due to the lockout.

The pay due each worker was estimated as more than \$5,000. The corporation has some 20 days from the date of the examiner's findings to appeal



IF THEY CHARGED ADMISSION the national debt might have gone down a bit. This is part of the crowd trying to get into the Senate caucus room when UAW President Walter P. Reuther appeared before the McClellan committee.