

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

November, 1956

UAW Seeks Area Preferential Hiring For Laid-off High Seniority Workers

SIGNS OF THE TIME

This Detroit drug store (right) frankly advertises for business from the unemployed with sign on window, "We Cash Unemployment Checks."

Wives of Long Island potato farmers (below) march in protest against low farm prices in front of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The UAW is calling for new contract provisions, or the strengthening of existing provisions, requiring employers, when hiring in any plant, to give preference in order of seniority to workers laid off from their other plants. It would also require employers, when hiring, to give preference to laid-off workers of other companies in the same area and industry.

At the direction of the International Executive Board, the UAW officers instructed all UAW regional directors and department directors to approach employers within their jurisdictions with a view to negotiating supplemental agreements to achieve those purposes.

The Board's action was occasioned by the unemployment problem created for "tens of thousands of UAW members," who had been employed in a number of plants of independent automobile manufacturers and of parts suppliers which have been closed recently.

HIGH SENIORITY WORKERS OUT

"For thousands of higher seniority workers, the situation is desperate," the UAW statement said. "Men and women who have given as much as 35 years of their working lives to the service of one employer now find themselves in the streets, fast exhausting unemployment compensation benefits-or in many cases already having exhausted them—and using up their dwindling savings. Because of their age, even though they are still far from reaching retirement age, these older

CHRYSLER AND FORD COUNCILS BACK PLAN The UAW Ford and Chrysler Councils both went on record supporting preferential hiring at meetings held recently.

workers find it virtually impossible to get other jobs in spite of the skills and experience they have accumulated."

The Board cited the 8,000 workers whose average age is 52 who lost their jobs, many of them after 20 to 35 years of service, when the Packard plant in Detroit closed. It mentioned also the thousands of laid-off seniority workers at such plants as Motor Products, Murray Corporation, Bohn Aluminum, Federal Mogul, Standard Steel Spring's Falls Spring and Wire Division, Hudson, Detroit Harvester, and Federal Truck—all of which have closed in the Detroit area.



It has been repeatedly pointed out that neither the AFL-CIO nor the UAW is attached to either one of the two major political parties.

That is true.

It is also pointed out by our critics that for the last 20 years or more we have supported the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and mostly Democratic candidates for the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

With a few notable exceptions, that is true.

But our critics should look for the reasons this is true, not within the labor movement, but within the two parties themselves.

members of the House the wishes of the Ad- 1948 to 96 per cent in 1955." ministration and to "whip" the members of his party into line.

Or perhaps even more important for our consideration here, Congressman Halleck is also the man President Eisenhower chose to nominate him for reelection to the presidency at the Republican convention last August in San Francisco.

indicated, if not approval of Halleck's rec-I GM EXPANSION TOTALLED \$3½ BILLION ord, at least the acceptance of responsibility During the same period, GM increased the number of its plants for it and a willingness to see that record ; continued.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE McCORMACK -

The other Congressman is John W. Mc-

PROFITS SOARED BUT WORKERS SUFFER

"The developments which have brought unemployment and loss of security to thousands of older workers have produced unparalleled prosperity, record profits and phenomenal growth for the big companies, particularly General Motors and Ford," the Board pointed out. "Between 1948 and 1955, total passenger car production increased by over four million units per year. Of this increase, 3.9 million went to the two top firms-2.4 million to GM and 1.5 million to Ford. The Big Three increased their share of the market from 82 per cent in

The Board added that between 1948 and 1955, profits before taxes of all automobile assembly companies increased by \$2,488 million but that GM and Ford together increased their corporate profits by a still greater figure, \$2,539 million, largely at the expense of the independents who moved from profits to losses during this period.

Production facilities of major corporations have been greatly expanded, at the expense of both independent auto concerns and parts manufacturers. Between 1946 and 1956, Ford completed approximately 60 new plants and other production facilities, including 16 new manufacturing plants and 10 new assembly plants. Another 30 Ford In choosing Halleck, President Eisenhower plants and facilities were enlarged or modernized.

in the U.S. by 40, including 28 additional car, truck and body plants and five parts plants. GM's expansion program from the end of World War II through 1955 totaled approximately \$3½ billion.

"Although a large part of this tremendous growth has resulted from the expansion of the auto industry," the Board said, "a very substantial amount has come about through the squeezing out of independent auto manufacturers and the transfer of parts manufacturing processes from supplier firms into the major Corporation's own plants. This part of the Corporation's growth has been achieved not only at the expense of other companies, but at the expense of the employes of those companies who have been thrown out of employment." Ford at present has 23 new plants and other facilities under Here is how their records compare when construction and GM is carrying out a record expansion program subjected to the test applied by the AFL- of \$1 billion in new capital investment during 1956. The Board said that undoubtedly some aspects of this further expansion will threaten the jobs of still more UAW members now working for other employers. Transfer of operations from old plants to new people's interest. The letter "W" means a plants of the same corporation may also threaten jobs of workers employed by that corporation, it added.

To illustrate this point, we have selected the voting records of two members of the House of Representatives, one from each party and each of which may fairly be said to represent on the whole the attitude of the leadership of those parties toward issues of vital concern to all the American people, not just to labor.

HALLECK NOMINATES EISENHOWER

Congressman Charles A. Halleck of Indiana is the Republican whip of the House. The job of the whip is to transmit to other

Cormack of Massachusetts, Democrat, and majority leader in the House of Representatives. As majority leader, his votes express the attitudes of the majority of Democratic Congressmen and the leadership of the Democratic Party.

CIO to their votes on these important issues. The letter "R" means a Right vote for the Wrong vote against the people's interest.

House of Representatives ROLL CALL VOTES	Tatt.Hartley	Vood Bill	Labor Injunction Amendment	Minimum Wage	Civil Service	Postal Pay	Unemployment Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Public Housing	Hospital Construction	School Construction	Aid to Education	\$700 Income Tax Exemption	Atomic Energy Giveaway	Offshore Oil	Natural Gas	Fair Employment Practices	Farm Price Supports	Point Four
John W. McCormack Charles A. Halleck	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	• R *	R	R

Rank-and-File Endorsement

For that 'New America' Adai & Estes For that 'New America Instead of Old Failures

On November 6 Americans are called upon to make a momentous de-? cision-

We can choose a New America that keeps pace with and takes the lead in a future that is now rushing past us or we can try to dig our heels in and hold back the future, which we cannot do.

The opinion of the overwhelming majority of UAW members, as voiced by their democratically-chosen delegates at our Special Election-Year Conference in Detroit on September 15 is that America should take its proper place in the march into the future.

This means, the nearly 3,000 delegates said,? working for, voting for and electing Adlai Steven-son of Illinois and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Total Campaign Contributions by Labor President and Vice President of the United States. Stevenson and Kefauver stand for the future. Eisenhower and Nixon stand for the status quo, which inevitably means receding into the past.

You'll Find in This Edition:

How the Parties Voted	Pages 8 and 9
What About Education?	Page 12
For a Lasting Peace	Page 13
Auto Price Gouge	Page 14
The Nixon Story	Page 15
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GOP POLICIES BRING UNEMPLOYMENT

of the substance which makes up the records and ment (to) candidates on the program of Stevenson and Kefauver. They are the other side of the fence," UAW program of Stevenson and Kefauver. They are the other side of the fence," UAW meaning of the lack of substance in the Republican President Walter P. Reuther amount contributed to the Re- from the voluntary contributions Administration's record which doesn't back up the told the Senate Subcommittee publican Party in 1952 by just of union members and other inslick slogans coined for the Eisenhower and Nixon campaign speeches by New York advertising agencies.

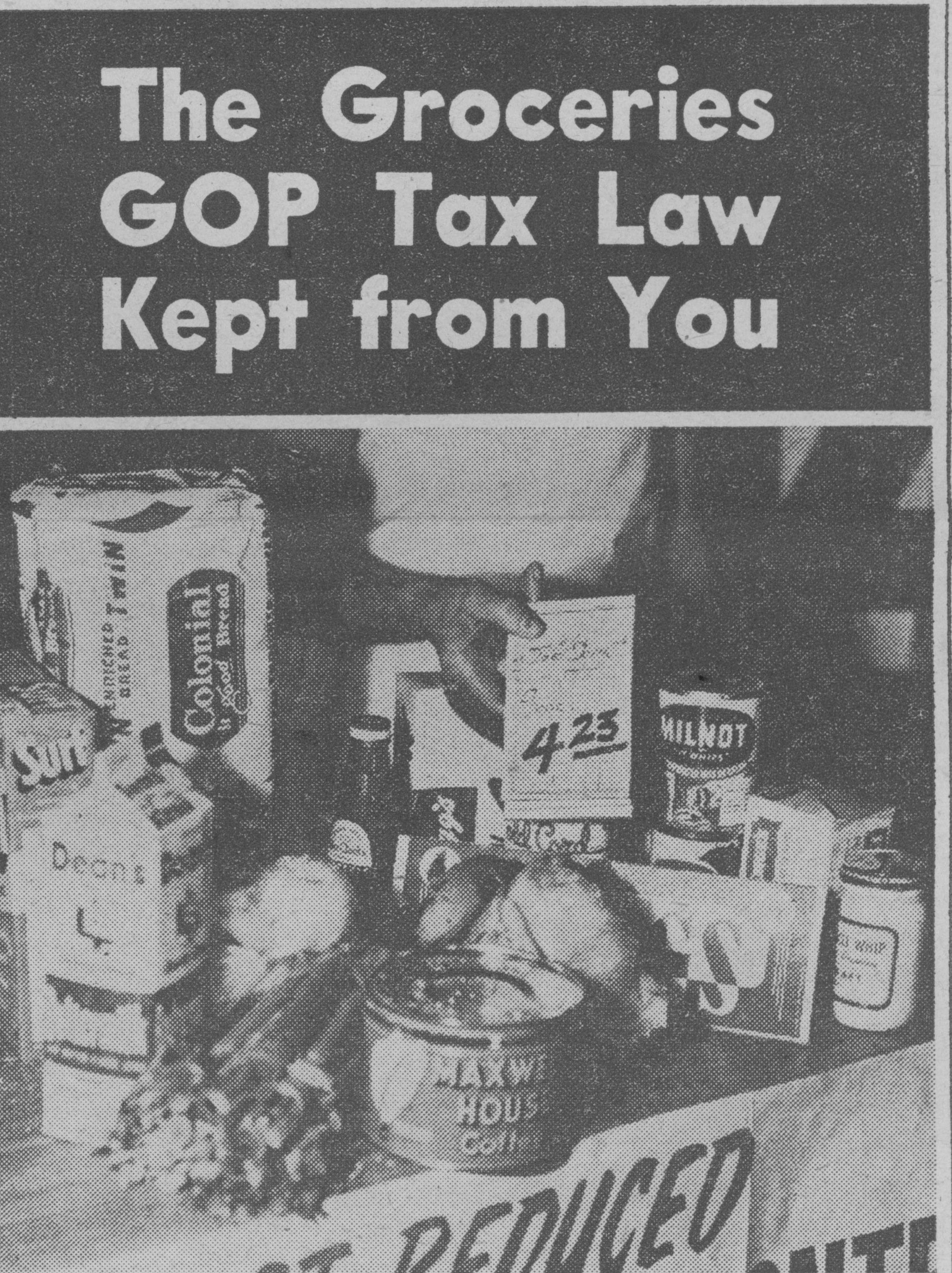
The various issues are discussed in detail elsewhere in this issue of The United Automobile Worker, but here, succinctly, is President Walter P. Reuther's answer to a question, directed to him by a national news magazine, "How has labor fared under the Eisenhower Administration?"

In the areas where government has a responsibility on matters directly or generally affecting labor, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has failed miserably.

UAW members, themselves, have experienced in the automobile and related industries, in 1954 and again in 1956, the two most extensive and protracted periods of unemployment in the postwar period without getting any effective aid from the Administration; indeed, getting, instead, unfeeling and callous wisecracks from Secretary Wilson about "bird dogs," and Presidential Assistant Howard K. Pyle about the "joy of suffering."

Just 'Peanuts' Compared to Management's

"Labor contributons (to on Privileges and Elections in four families - the Pews, candidates for federal office) testimony this past month. Rockefellers, Mellons and Duare just peanuts compared to The total sum collected Ponts, he said. These are not idle words. They are the meaning the contributions of manage- from 1½ million UAW mem- POLITICS PART OF PROGRAM



serted.

Nevertheless, he declared, "we are deeply committed to labor union political action and are proud of our role in this field. The things we seek for our members-higher wages, shorter hours, security for the present and the future, better schools and homes and medical care-cannot be won at the bargaining table alone. Political action is an integral part of the work of our Union."

Reuther drew a sharp distinction between the expenditure of funds to publicly debate issues and the merits of candidates and numerous small campaign contributions from individual union members, on the one hand, and the massive contributions from wealthy families and individuals representing corporate interests, on the other hand, which place the recipient candidate under obligation to the donors.

2. UAW members in the agricultural implement industry have experienced for the last two years a chronic and worsening unemployment attributable in greatest part to the Administration's inadequate and bumbling farm program.

GOP GIVES COMFORT TO KOHLER

3. Strikebreaking companies, like Kohler and Perfect Circle, have received aid and comfort from the Administration through the awarding of defense contracts and other means during the course of strikes involving UAW members.

Eisenhower has aggressively resisted adequate increases 4 in the minimum wage law and liberalization of the Social Security law.

Eisenhower has failed to assert leadership that could have led to the enactment of legislation providing fed-0. eral aid to education.

The President himself, presumably yielding to counter pressures from his cabinet and the Republican Party leadership, has not pressed for the repeal of those sections of the Taft-Hartley Act which he himself pledged to work to repeal and described as "union busting" in the 1952 campalgn.

YOU could have had an extra \$4.23 a weekenough to buy these groceries—if the Republican controlled 83rd Congress had given you the same break it gave stock and bond holders.

Under the Eisenhower tax law, you've been penalized hundreds of dollars just because you work for a living. For example, consider two families consisting of the parents and their two children, each family with an income of

THOSE HUGE CORPORATIONS

"The problem that confronts your Committee," Reuther said, "is how to protect the candidate and the country from the need of accepting large contributions made with strings attached.

"The problem today is not the expenditures of unions to express their views on candidates or the relatively small contributions made to candidates from voluntary contributions of union members," he continued. "The problem today is the massive contributions by the old aristocracy of wealth and business and the new aristocracy of oil."

Reuther explained to the Committee that none of the monies collected by the UAW's drive for voluntary contributions to COPE is retained or spent by the UAW International Union. Through September 30, 1956, he reported, .\$5.000 the UAW International Union has received from the local unions this year \$145,152.17 out of voluntary \$1 contributions which totalled \$194,070.97. The differ-\$420 ence of \$48,918.80 was retained by the local unions or transmitted to state and county councils.

7 Eisenhower is personally responsible for reinforcing the worst provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act by stacking the] NLRB with members avowedly and on their records antilabor, who have made the Taft-Hartley Act even more repressive than it need be through their administrative decisions.

8. Perhaps most important of all the failures of the Eisen-hower-Nixon Administration in the areas in which labor is most concerned, is its blindness to the potentials of our expanding economy and the necessity of building our mass purchasing power base to match our tremendous productive potential.

9. The UAW's achievements during the Eisenhower-Nixon stocks and bonds. Administration of improving our collective bargaining position and of holding our own organizationally, in the face of serious unemployment, have been achieved in spite of and often against the resistance of the Republican big business Administration and some of its most influential supporters Vote for Addi and Estes among the employers with whom we deal.

Family No. 1's breadwinner earns his money by the sweat of his brow. On \$5,000

Family No. 1 pays in taxes

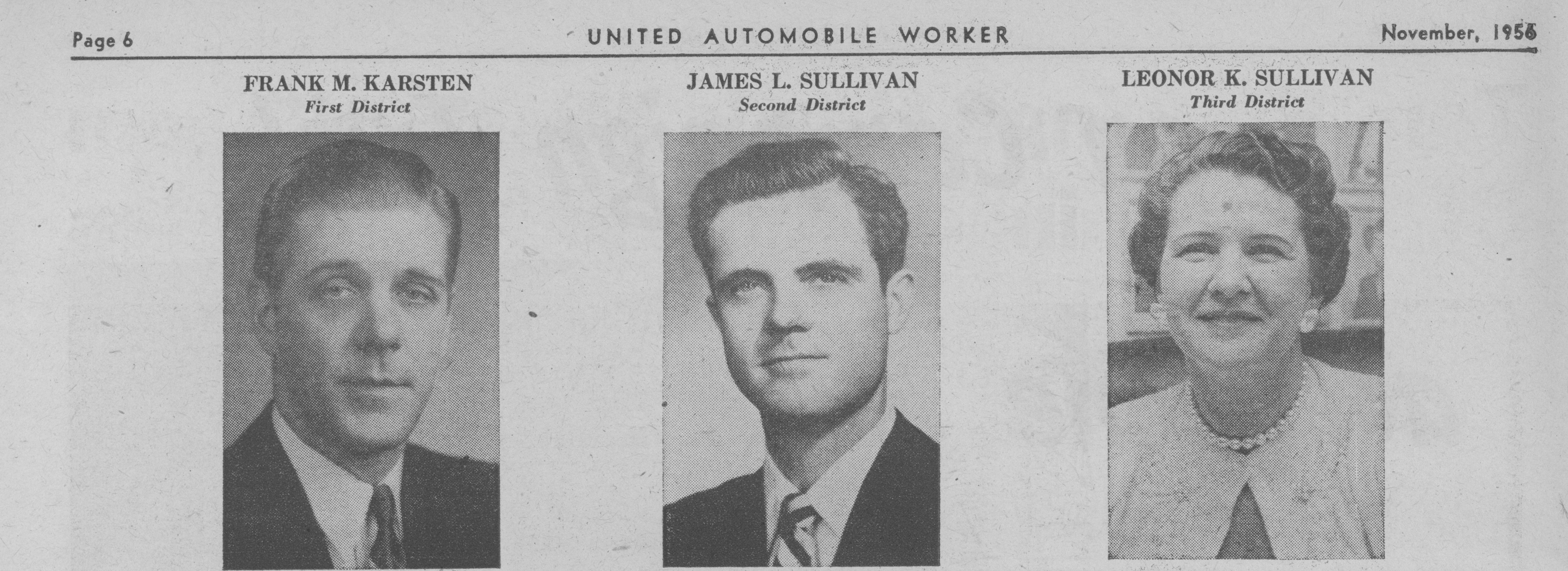
Family No. 2 has it made. The "breadwinner" doesn't work at all. The family lives on dividends from stocks and bonds. On \$5,000 Family No. 2 pays in taxes

If you made \$5,000, you had to pay more than twice as much in taxes as the family which got that much income from



The amount received by the International Union is sent in its \$200 entirety to National COPE, state and county councils.

> "The Committee will note," Mr. Reuther said, "that these contributions from 194,000 members are considerably less than the contributions made to the Republican Party by four families in 1952: The Pews. \$60,000; the Rockefellers, \$88,-000; the Mellons, \$36,500 and the DuPonts, \$74,175, for a total of \$259,275." (Total later found to be more than \$300,000.)



The Second has a problem which it can solve November 6. Its Republican congressman had 13 Wrong and only three Right votes on the UAW voting guide. (See pages 8 and 9). He was against tax cuts for working people; against Social Security, against practically everything Sullivan's for. A former "T" man with the Treasury Department, Sullivan's the man to nab the incumbent.

Congresswoman Sullivan was the author of the Sullivan Food Stamp Bill to distribute food to the needy. "Let's outlaw hunger in the U.S.," is her campaign theme. She also led in the fight to protect consumers from diseased poultry. Missouri's first congresswoman is proud of her 100 per cent "Right" voting record.

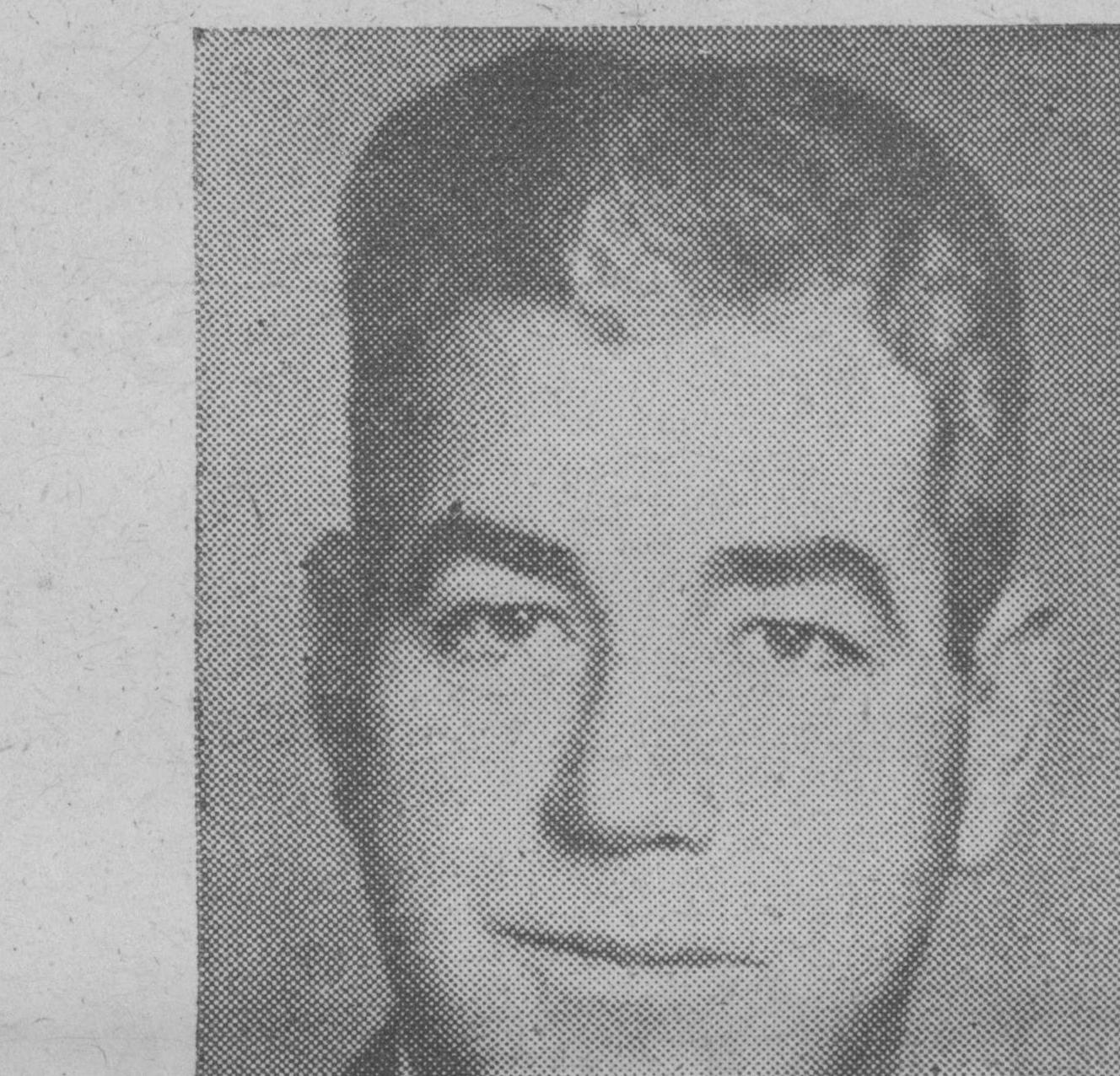
Congressman Karsten wants to get back to take up the fight for increasing the personal income tax exemption—a measure which got by the House, but did not become law. His 100 per cent Right voting record, his sponsorship of vital legislation such as the successful Social Security Bill, make him one-of the most needed men in the Capital.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER

Fourth District

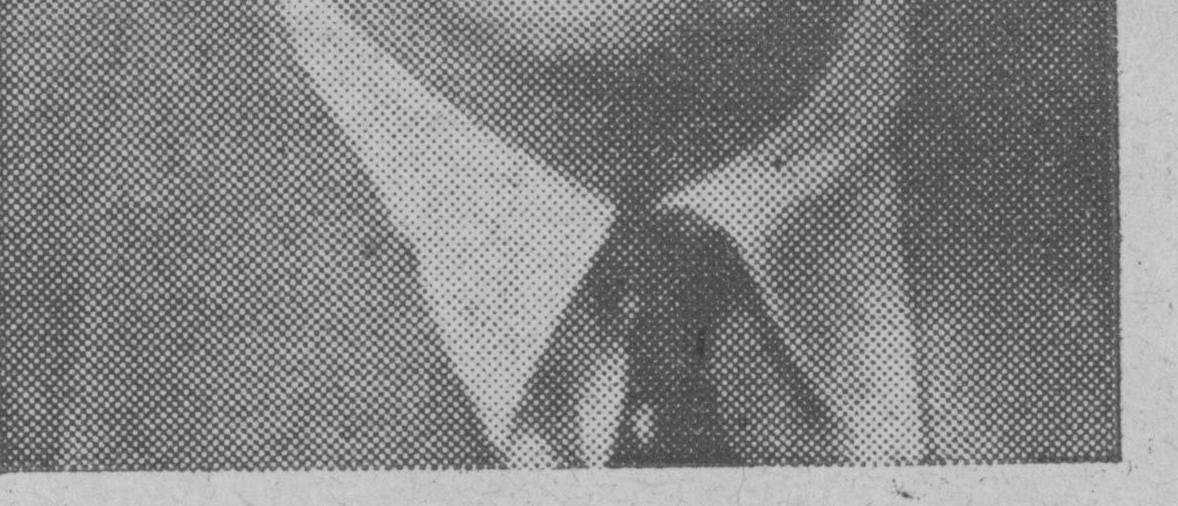
RICHARD BOLLING Fifth District

W. R. HULL, JR. Sixth District





Congressman Christopher learned the farm problem as a lifelong farmer, as an executive in the Department of Agriculture and now as a member of House committees on agriculture. He's done an outstanding job on major liberal issues—has a 100 per cent Right voting record.



Congressman Bolling led the fight to blast the School Construction Bill and the Civil Rights Bill out of committee in the last session of Congress. He first entered Congress in 1948 after five years of military service. He is one of the best fighters for liberal causes in Washington.



Congressman Hull has a model voting record. As a freshman in Congress, he quickly gained the respect of Washington. He was elected to the powerful Public Works Committee and helped draft the Highway program and the Water Pollution Bill. He was instrumental in getting Davis-Bacon provisions in the Road Bill.

Missouri's 9 Democratic Congressmen Voted 95% Right; State's 2 Republican Congressmen Voted 85% Wrong

Missouri's nine Demo-emption-all nine Democrats mail, which makes a profit, Social Security Improvements, as good a record as exists against it. UAW's voting guide (see on that one the last session. Pages 8 and 9), they voted 95 per cent "Right."] Missouri's two Republican Congressmen voted 85 per cent "Wrong." Faced with these figures, it's easy to see why Missouri working men and women are determined to send 11 Demostate's record.

Or take the farm issue. in the nation. On the There were three key votes At stake was whether the nation's farmers would get enough for their crops so once again they would become our best customers. Each time a key farm issue vote came up, all nine of Missouri's Democrats rights of minorities Lincoln's It's on the record. were there, voting and fight- time. here were only two Mising for price supports. Each time, both GOPers voted against the legislation. crats to Congress this On the bill to increase time. Those two Republi- the take home of those overcans are corning up the office workers; our nine went right down the line for the workers. The two GOPers But when the matter of 9-2. On the tax cut bill— raising the cost of first class which would have raised postage came up-a bill to in-

cratic Congressmen have voted for it; both GOPers pays to commercial mail, which fair tax laws, food inspection, loses money - both Republi- Davis-Bacon prevailing wage cans voted for hiking your provisions and extending the postal rate; all nine Demo- period for mustering out pay. crats voted against it. The GOPers weren't prominent enough to sponsor much DEMS EARN SUPPORT The House passed a Civil in the way of legislation so they just voted against good Rights Bill in its closing days. legislation whenever they got It called for the biggest im- the chance.

Democratic Vote The basis of representation at the National UAW Special Election Year Conference assured that each local would get a total vote in proportion to the size of its membership. The call to the Conference provided that each local union could be represented by its president, vice president or financial secretary, the chairman of its Political Action Committee, plus one additional delegate for each 500 members.

9-2 SPLIT ON KEY VOTES

On nearly all key issues, the voted against 'em. Missouri delegation divided, working folks' income tax ex- crease the subsidy first class sored bills for Flood Control, candidates to the capital with him.

provement in protecting the This isn't just political talk.

Republicans.

be DEMOCRATIC.

souri votes against that bill. You know them-those durn Keep Blair Climbing that Stair

James T. Blair, Jr., who made Missouri a fine lieutenant Labor is not the tail to governor, will make the state a good governor.

anybody's political kite. By going up to that higher post, Blair will become even Labor does not back any better known as a part of what Missouri's famous forpolitical party just for the nationally prominent political figures.

sake of that party. But | Ever since the man from Independence went into the spotwhen you compare the vot- light, Missouri's held the national spotlight. The state's reing records, it's easy to see sponded with outstanding men like Senators Hennings and why this year it just has to Symington, and a host of fine congressmen.

Missouri voters can respond this time by putting Blair Missouri's Democrats spon- in the governor's chair and sending the team of endorsed

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

Tom Hennings Heads Missouri Team Of Determined. Liberal Candidates



'Show Me' State Can Show U.S. Finest Delegation to Capital

Missouri voters this year have a chance to send to Washington one of the nation's finest groups of lawmakers. Their voting records show they are among the best liberals in the land.

What the voting record can't show is that these people not only vote right—they fight to get liberal legislation passed by House of Representatives and Senate.

Election FACTS

Labor's Slate of Endorsed Candidates U. S. Senator

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.

House of

Representatives

Districts

1st Frank M. Karsten 2nd James L. Sullivan 3rd Leonor K. Sullivan 4th George C. Christopher 5th Richard Bolling 6th W. R. Hull 7th Charles H. Brown 8th A. S. J. Carnahan 9th Clarence Cannon 10th Paul C. Jones 11th Morgan M. Moulder State Offices

Check the record on key votes-likes those improving Social Security, against the Gas Giveaway, the School Construction Bill, Public Housing-and you won't find a wrong

vote among them.

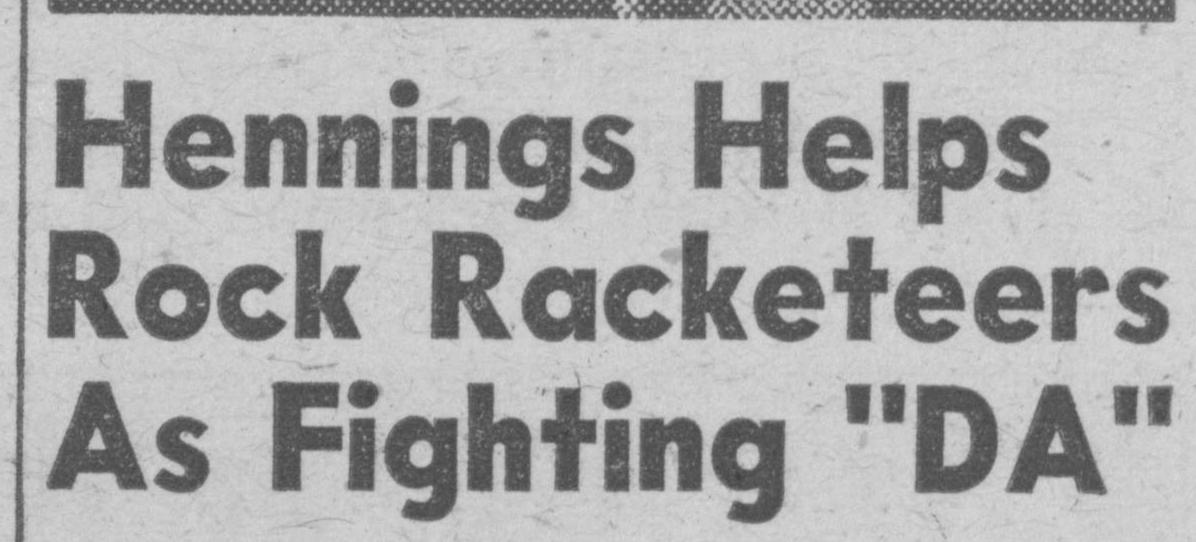
HENNING-ON HIS RECORD

Heading Missouri's lawmakers is Senator Tom Hennings ords in the Upper House.

Heninngs had broad influence in shaping the course of major legislation. It is and the English Department on the lot of action. He volunteered for naval duty before Pearl Harbor and saw a course of major legislation. The leading constitutional side to help defray his ex- When the Judicial Selection lawyer in the U.S. Senate, penses. During his first term Committee of the St. Louis Bar as Senator, he got top posi- Association asked him to run for he is a senior member of tion in committees and top Circuit Attorney of St. Louis be-cause St. Louis needed him, he the powerful Senate Comcommittee assignments so resigned from Congress to take mittee on Rules and Administration. He is in line for quickly it amazed Senate in- on the job. He was elected without opposition. siders. the chairmanship in 1957. He is one of the top mem- CALLS TO DUTY bers of the 15-man Judiciary He was also quick to spot on racketeers. He supervised the Committee and a member of the Senate Civil Service and Device Civil Service and inational situation during prosecution of hundreds of crim-inals. At the same time he worked on the first major revision of Mis-Post Office Committees. In the World War II. Four months souri's Criminal Code eliminating latter position, he frequently before Pearl Harbor he volun- many of the technicalities wheretook on one of General Mo-tors' official spokesmen in the even though he was over draft by criminals had been able to evade conviction. That job accomplished, he volcabinet, Postmaster General age. He was discharged—as a unteered for the Navy. Arthur Summerfield. lieutenant commander-three MAN WITH PRESTIGE Hennings also holds a lot disabilities. Louis. of prestige in the Democratic Hennings had a distin- As a Senator, Hennings Party organization in the Sen-guished record as a congress- advanced a far-reaching ate. In both the 83rd and 84th man. He served six years in Civil Rights Program (sab-Congresses, he was unanimous- the House, first elected in the otaged by the Administraly elected by his colleagues as learly 'thirties as the first tion); sponsored a bill to Secretary of the Democratic Democrat in 22 years to rep- revise election bills (also Conference, the third highest resent Missouri's 11th Con- sabotaged). He has been gressional District. He was re- one of the chief supporters was an outstanding track second term to accept a draft tion. Hear

athlete at Cornell. Now he is as fast as anybody in the Hennings Helps Senate at spotting a Republican maneuver.

running for re-election on one Speed's his middle name. He of the most distinguished rec- finished a three-year law As Fighting "DA" course at Washington University in two years coaching the to duty.



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Hennings never ducks a call

Hennings was the public attorney St. Louis needed to take years later because of service as Circuit Attorney of St. Hennings, in his youth, elected twice, resigning in the of Civil Liberties legisla-

Governor James T. Blair, Jr. Lieutenant Governor

Edward V. Long

Secretary of State Walter H. Toberman

> State Treasurer M. E. Morris

Attorney General John M. Dalton (All the endorsed candidates are Democrats) The 'Show Me' State Can Show 'em Be Sure to Vote Nov. 6 Clip and take to polls with you

REUTHER

every morning on

16

MALTER

WEW (St. Louis) 770 on your dial KCMO (Kans. City) 810 on your dial 6 to 6:30 a.m.

sponsored by UAW

"FYE OPENER"

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

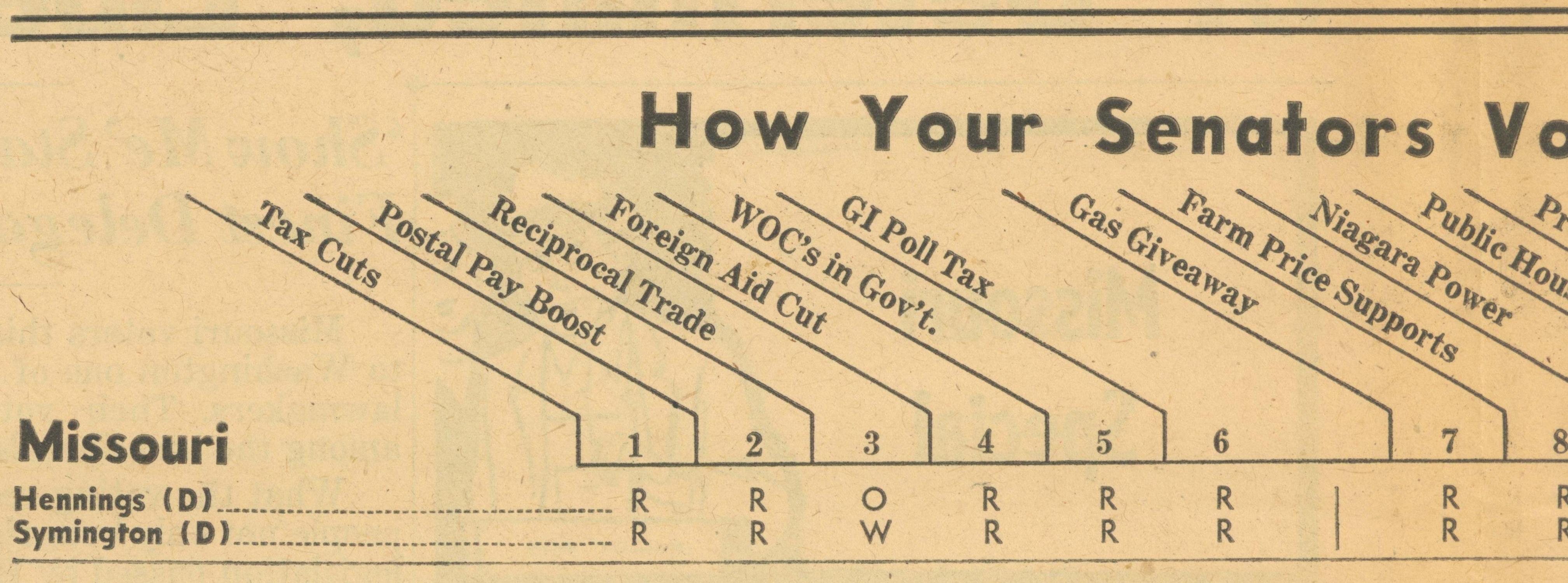
November, 1956

The Roll Call Record of Your Senator

Senate Roll Call No. 1 House Roll Call No. 2

Last year the House barely managed to pass an amendment to existing tax laws providing a \$20-per-person tax cut to be effective January 1, 1956. All but five of the Right votes were from Democrats. With heavy opposition expected in the Senate, Democrats offered a compromise of \$20 per taxpayer and \$10 per dependent. It lost when five Dixiecrat Senators joined 45 Republican Senators to kill it. Forty-three Senate Democrats and only one Republican voted Right. Forty-five Republicans and five Democrats voted Wrong.





Early in the First Session, House Democrats gave President Eisenhower a smashing victory by winning a 206-199 vote, killing a motion by the top-ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Reed (R., N. Y.), to send renewal of the reciprocal trade program back to Committee.

But three months later President Eisenhower threw away the victory by agreeing to amendments exposing the Tariff Commission and the President to pressure for tariff boosts; more tariff increases followed.

Senator Douglas' fight to strike these amendments was beaten down 67-21, all 21 Right votes being cast by Democrats.

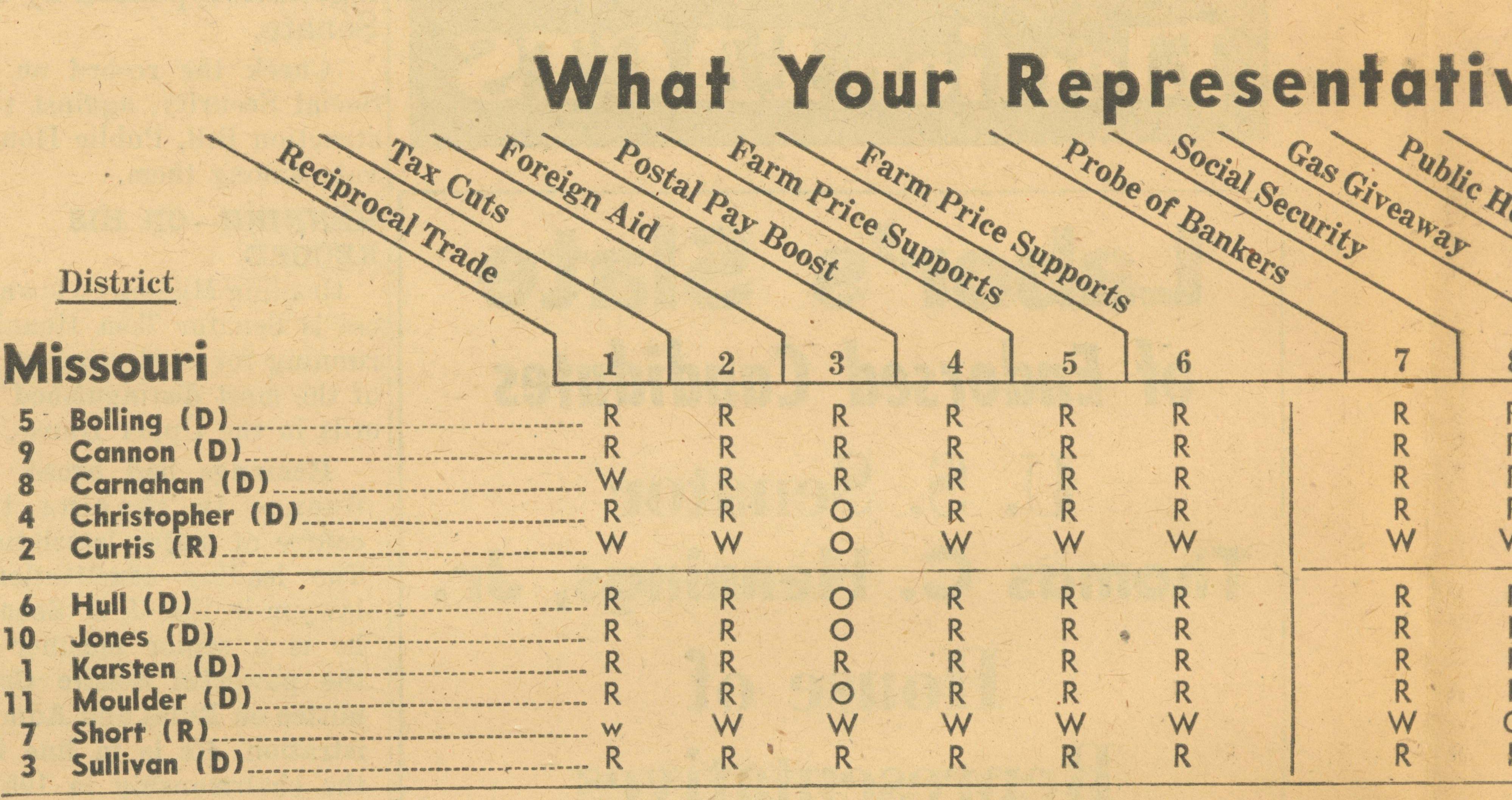
POSTAL PAY BOOST

Sencte Roll Call No. 2 House Roll Call No. 4

A key vote in the Senate was for tabling the Eisenhower-backed bill calling for a 7.6 per cent increase for postal workers to make way for a Democratic-sponsored bill to give our underpaid postal workers a 10 per cent pay boost. The move was successful. Democrats voted: Right— 43 to 3. Republicans voted: Wrong—36 to 9.

The House of Representatives passed a bill calling for an 8.2 per cent raise. Two hundred two Democrats voted Right and 17 Wrong.

Only 22 Republicans voted Right; 172 Wrong. Eisenhower vetoed the 11 compromise bill. Later an eight per cent increase was passed and became 7 law. 3



VOTING KEY: R-RIGHT vote. r-paired or announced RIGHT. W-WRONG vote. w-paire O-ABSENT, PRESENT or GENERAL PAIR, and with no stand announced.

Four key votes, two in each house, helped keep alive a semblance of a program to provide needy nations with economic aid.

In House Roll Call No. 3, Democrats passed an amendment which helped restore part of the funds cut from the U. S. contribution to the UN technical assistance program. This program is designed to help equip needy nations to help themselves. Republicans voted almost 2 to 1 against it.

House Roll Call No. 12 was on the 1956-57 Mutual Security (foreign military and economic aid) bill, a decision to continue the principle of helping nations not in the Soviet bloc to make themselves strong enough to stay out of it.

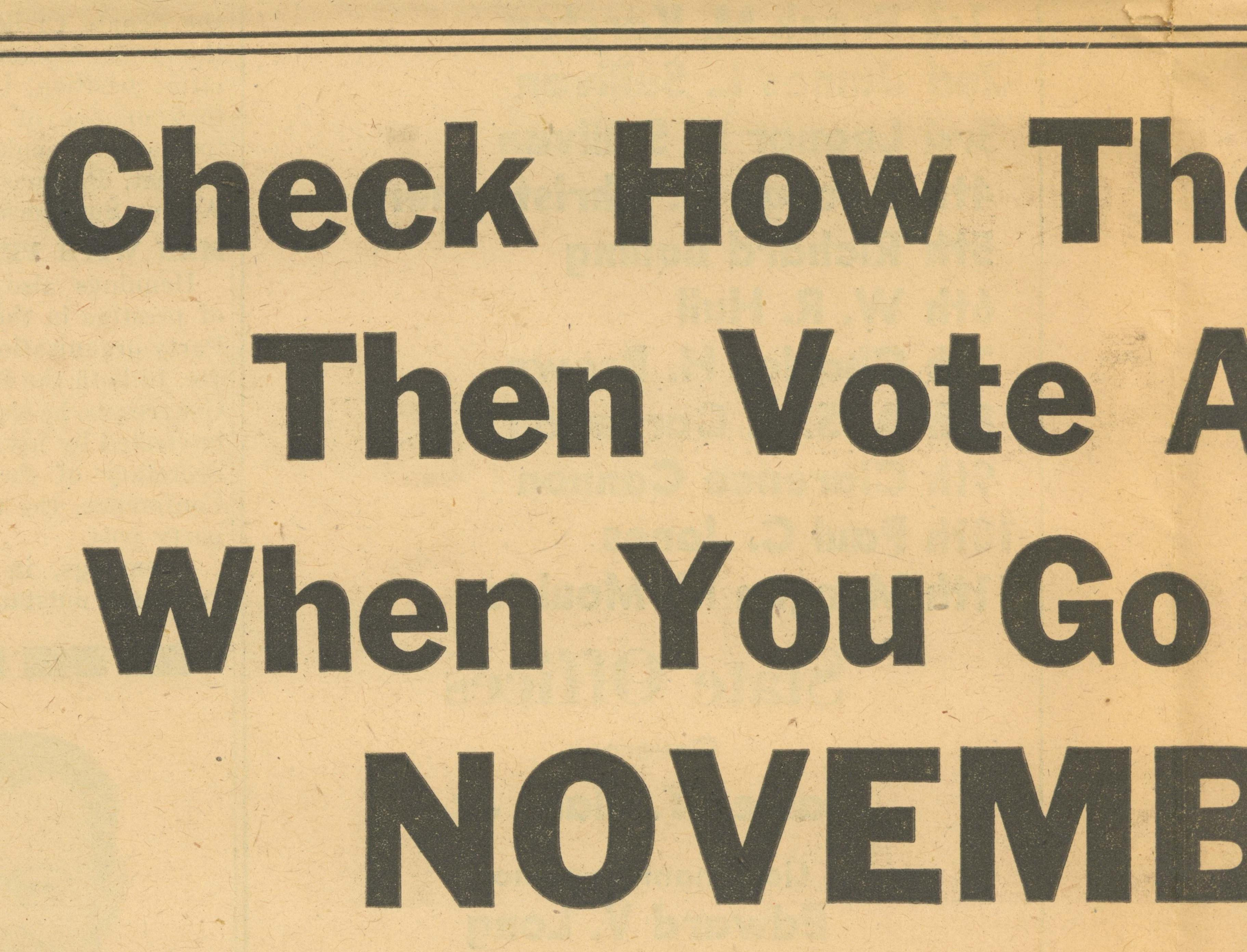
Senate Roll Call No. 4 was the successful effort in 1955 to continue a program providing Mutual Security funds for friendly nations in Asia. Senate Roll Call No. 12 was on an amendment to cut in half a \$70 million appropriation in economic development aid to India. The "Let 'em Starve" amendment was defeated.

PRICE SUPPORTS Senate Roll Call No. 8 House Roll Calls Nos. 5, 6 & 11

House Roll Call No. 6—the bill to give farmers firm 90 per cent price supports for basic crops. (It passed, but Eisenhower vetoed it.) Democrats voted Right—185 to 26; Republicans voted Wrong—172 to 21. Roll Call No. 11—a successful effort to keep the bill from being recommitted (and in effect killed).

Roll Call No. 5—a tricky effort to have peanuts (and thus peanut farmers) exempted from basic supports. It was designed to split the farm bloc; line up votes against the \$1 minimum wage. All but 15 Democrats voted Right; all but 14 Republicans voted Wrong.

The Senate vote was a successful Democratic effort to establish the 90 per cent parity principle. This brought about the House-Senate bill which Eisenhower vetoed. As a result farmers have taken a cut in pay of more than a fourth; a direct cause of much auto and agricultural implement unemployment. Democrats voted Right—44-5; Republicans Wrong -39-6.

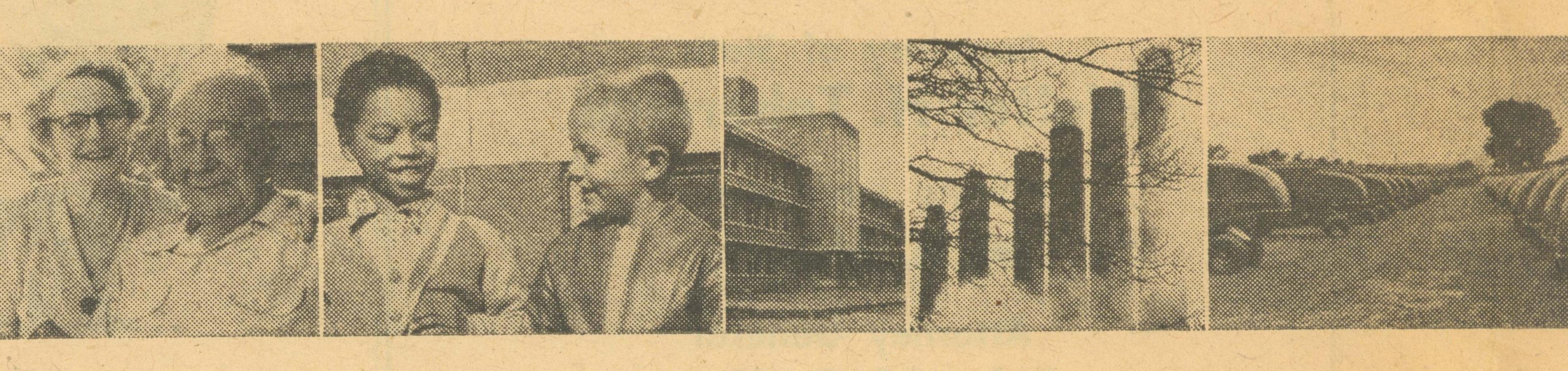


WOC's Senate Roll Call No. 5

Liberals were defeated, 46-45, in attempt to prevent WOC's (business men serving "without compensation") making policy in defense mobilization government agencies while staying on company payrolls. Capehart's amendment legalizing WOC's as heads of bureaus said that WOC's must not make policy but may advise full-time salaried employes who are their subordinates on policy. Forty-four Democrats and one Republican voted against the Capehart joker; two Democrats and 44 Republicans voted for it.

GI POLL TAX Senate Roll Call No. 6

At stake: Must GI's from five southern states pay poll taxes? Under this bill, they must if they want to vote. Democrats voted Wrong—24-15; GOP's Wrong—32-7.



SOCIAL SECURITY Senate Roll Calls Nos. 14 & 15 House Roll Call No. 8

A real liberal victory (1) provides benefits at age 50 for disabled workers and (2) permits women to begin drawing benefits at 62. House passed whole bill by large vote.

Senate Roll Call No. 14—on lowering age for disability benefits, real Democratic victory. Democrats voted Right—41 to 7. Republicans voted Wrong—38 to 6. Roll Call No. 15, lowering eligibility age for women, passed handily. Eisenhower called both measures "unwise."

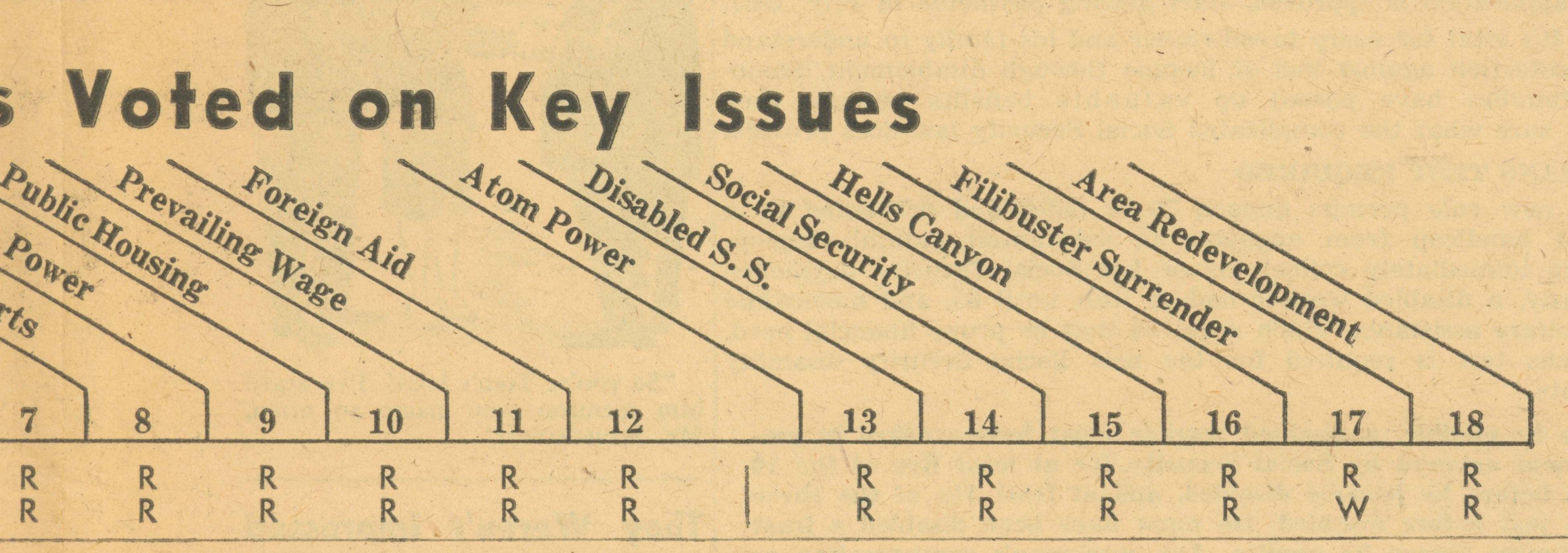
GAS GIVEAWAY

This was the bill to exempt natural from federal regulation. It would have ad tion's fuel bills; paved the way for higher ing the cost of just keeping warm. The vo 24-22; GOP Senators, Wrong—31-14; How Republicans, Wrong—123-67. In vetoing to broad hint Congress should try again whe

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

November, 1956

ors and Congressman on Key Issues



UBLIC HOUSING House Roll Call No. 10

In a hard-fought battle lasting until four days before adjournment, the 84th Congress saved a skeleton 45,000-unit public housing program, despite Republican attempts to gut or kill it outright. Democrats voted Rights 152-66; Republicans Wrong—151-36.

The Senate defeated, 41-38, Capehart's attempt to reduce the Sparkman bill from 150,000 units a year to 35,000; the House voted 217-188 for the Wolcott amendment killing public housing, housing for the aged, college, farm, GI's and municipal housing aid. By holding off a vote for a new \$6 billion FHA guaranteed mortgage gravy train, Senate-House conferees forced acceptance of the token 45,000-unit figure.

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w-paired or announced WRONG.

Senate passage of the Lehman Bill authorizing New York State's Power Authority to develop the now largely wasted 1.6 million kilowatt hydroelectric potential of the American side of Niagara Falls.

PREVAILING WAGE Senate Roll Call No. 11

This is an amendment requiring payment of at least the local prevailing wages in the new federal highway construction program. Democrats voted Right—176-25; Republicans Wrong—140-37.

ATOM POWER

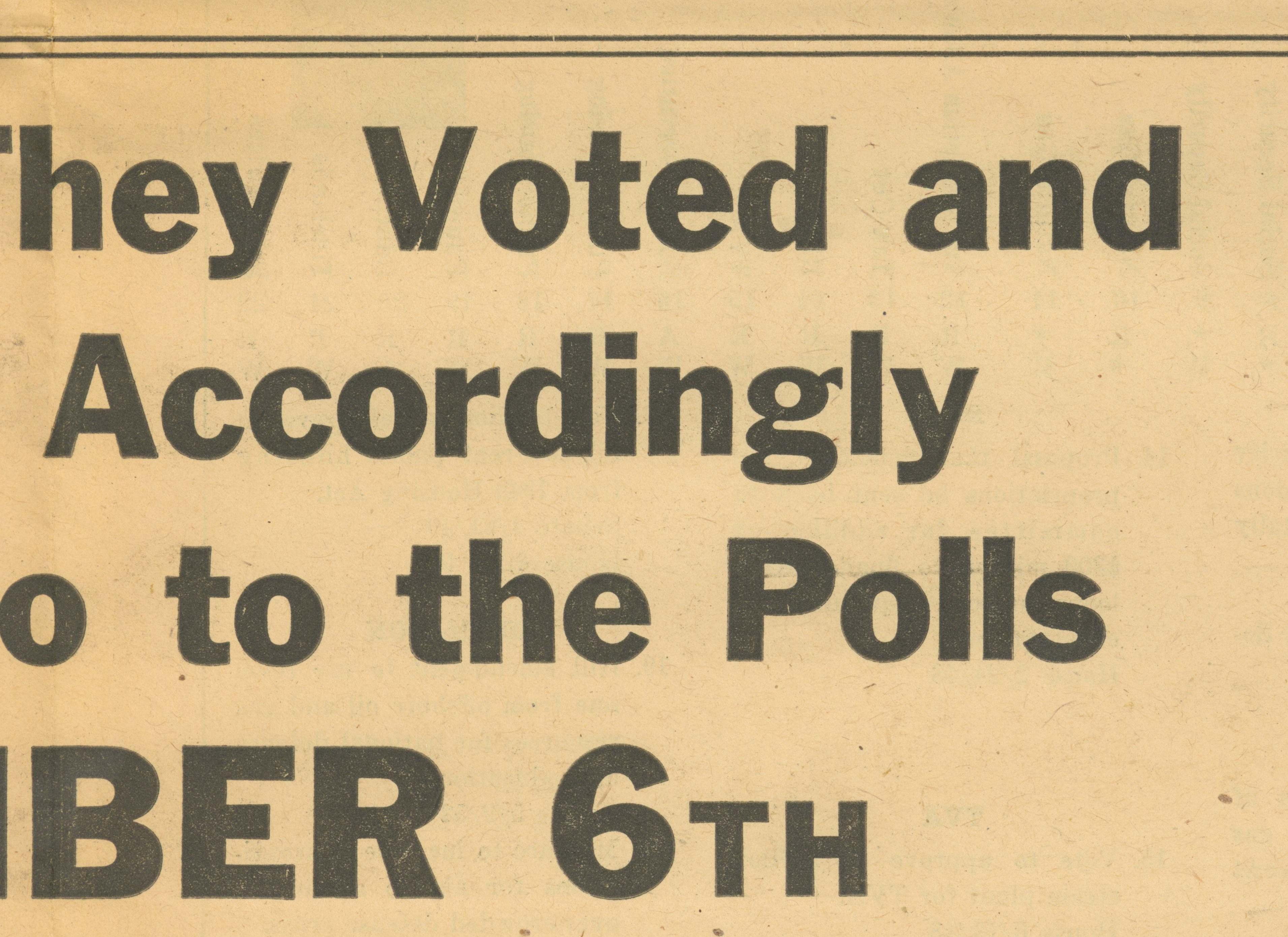
Senate Roll Call No. 13 House Roll Call No. 18

A measure to put the U.S. back in the lead in developing peaceful use of atomic energy. It directed the Atomic Energy Commission to build five atomic electricity producers to supply power for AEC installations. Bill passed Senate with Democrats voting for it, 46 to nothing; Republicans voting against it, 40 to 3.

It lost in House. Democrats voted Right—174 to 27; Republicans voted Wrong—176 to 17.



Bill for public instead of private development of America's greatest remaining hydroelectric power site. Democrats voted Right—39-8; Republicans, Wrong—43-2.



ANTI-POLLUTION House Roll Call No. 13

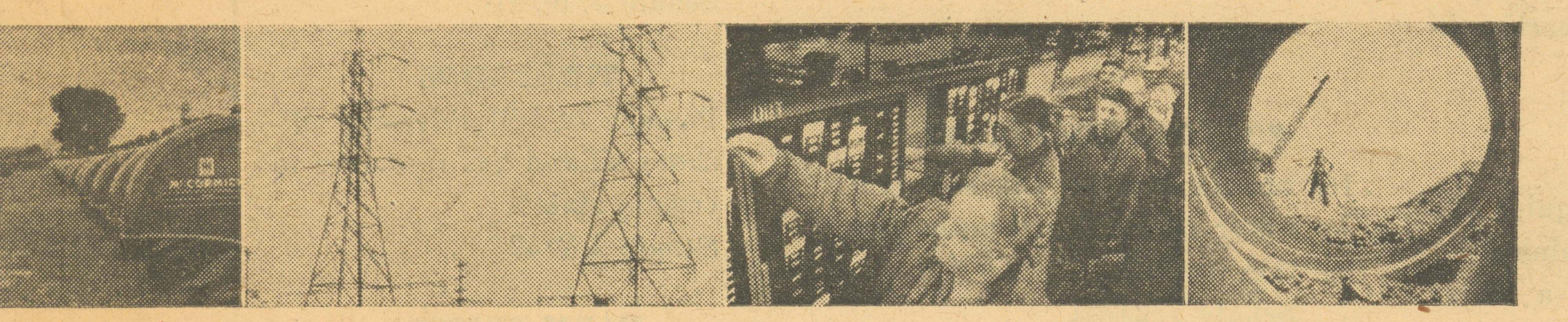
The House passed a bill appropriating \$10 million annually for aid in sewage disposal. Bill included prevailing wage provisions. Democrats voted for this health measure, 176 to 25; Republicans voted 140 to 37 against it.

AID FOR SCHOOLS House Roll Calls Nos. 14 & 15

Ninety-six House Republicans crossed over to vote for the Powell Amendment (Roll Call No. 9) then they joined Southern Democrats, opposed to the bill anyway, to kill the bill. Democrats voted for the school bill (Roll Call No. 10) 119 to 105 with nearly all the "No" votes from the South. Republicans voted against it, 119 to 75.



Faced with a Dixiecrat threat to filibuster all remaining legislation including the Social Security Bill—the Senate caved in on the Civil Rights issue, 76 to 6.



The House passed a bill to raise first class postage (even though it is making money) with a lesser increase for commercial mail. The vote: Democrats, Right—162 to 39; Republicans, Wrong—178 to 4. The bill was killed in Senate committee.

the bill in the Senate.

House Roll Call No. 17

TT

Senate Roll Call No. 7 House Roll Call No. 9

ot natural gas producers and distributors and have added millions a year to the nafor higher fuel oil prices—thereby inflatrm. The vote: Senate Democrats, Right— -31-14; House Democrats, Right—136-86; in vetoing the bill, Eisenhower dropped a again when the heat of scandals was off.

PROBE OF BANKERS House

House Roll Call No. 7

The House turned down a move to study the composition, operations and effect of the Federal Open Market Committee, a group of 12 big bankers who use the power of the Federal Reserve Board to control the supply of money and credit. It has vast control over what you pay for loans; can put the brakes on prosperity (which it did with 1953 hard money plan.) It's Big Business' private control over our economy, not even accountable to Congress.

Democrats voted Right-177 to 29; Republicans, Wrong-185 to 1.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT Senate Roll Call No. 18

Liberals forced a Civil Rights bill out of a House committee, and on

the key vote defeated a motion to recommit it. A filibuster threat killed

Senator Douglas' bill to restore blighted areas passed the Senate the day before adjournment. It provides for clearing away obsolete facilities and building new plants; building public facilities and retraining workers whose skills are no longer useful in their areas. The vote: Democrats, Right-44 to 3; Republicans, Wrong-27 to 16.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

November, 1956



eased one of the most worrisome insurance problems of wage- payments. earners. Working people long have been a major customer of the insurance sold by private companies to replace loss of income while ill.

Now the universal fear of wage-earners, of loss of income if they become disabled is at least partly alleviated. The new disability feature of Social Security, although grudgingly limited to workers 50 and older, actually does provide in middle age, at least, a lifetime non-cancellable total disability policy for about \$10 a year (which is how much additional Social Security tax the average worker will pay next year).

The Social Security disability-payments will be of immediate help to already-disabled workers. They can apply now for payments, and if application is approved, start getting payments in July, 1957.

But it's vital for every breadwinner and his family to understand their protection against loss of income through disablement. Sometimes families have passed up valuable benefits because they weren't sure what the complicated Social Security law does provide.

NO MEANS TEST REQUIRED

The new rule permits anyone 50 or older and prevented by a personal handicap from engaging in substantial gainful employ-New payments for total disability provided by Social Se-ment, to immediately collect his or her Social Security payments. curity, together with the trend to include employer-paid Previously, a disabled worker had to wait until 65, and meanwhile temporary disability payments in collective bargaining, have No means test is required for the new Social Security disability

> To be eligible, a disabled worker must have worked in employment covered by Social Security for at least five of the 10 years before he became disabled, and at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the three years just before disabled. He must have been disabled a least six months before he applies. Any workman's compensation or federal disability payments, such as vet's disability, which he receives, will be deducted from the Social Security disability payments.



"So you're Tom's boss! I've heard him mention your name so often, Mr. Slavedriver!"

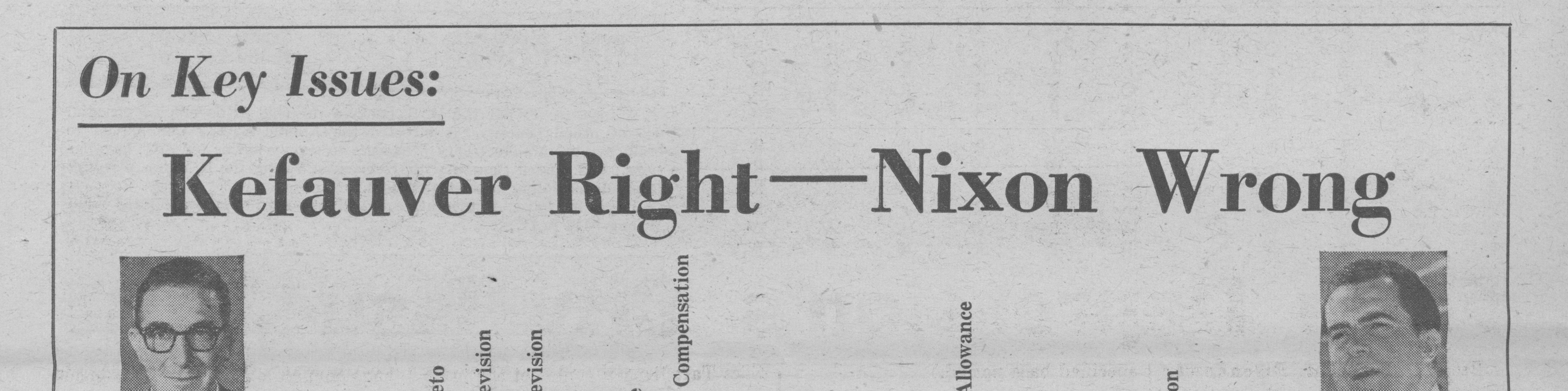
They Weren't Impressed

It's costly for blue-collar workers especially. For example, a leading company charges a bookkeeper \$63.50 a year for a policy paying cash benefits of \$50 a week for a limited period, but an industrial worker handling machinery must pay \$112.70 for the same policy.

cost even more and still are limited in duration of payments.

Whether a worker is ill to the extent that he cannot engage in any 87-year-old Bernhard's formula: substantial work will be determined in each case by state agencies "Work 17 hours a day, never re-(usually the state vocational rehabilitation or welfare department). lax, work 50 years without a day Not only have such policies proved expensive, but often tragic- Temporary disability does not qualify; you have to submit medical off or a vacation." Workers at ally disappointing because of the many cancellations when people evidence that the disability is expected to continue indefinitely. the Ideal Toy Corp. were not imbecame ill. A few companies offer non-cancellable policies, but these Disabled workers' dependents will not get benefits until the worker pressed. Bernhard is the vice becomes 65 but would get survivors benefits if he died.

NEW YORK CITY-Octogenarian I. H. Bernard has an impressive formula for workers wanting to live to a ripe old age. The president.



Na

W * W W W W W W W W

Kefauve	er	-	 	
Nixon		 -	 	

TAFT-HARTLEY

- 1. Passage of Taft-Hartley Act. House 6/4/47
- 2. Vote to override President Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley.
 - House 6/20/47
- 3. Amendment to strike injunction provision from Taft-Taft-Hartley. Senate 6/28/49
- 4. Substitute for Taft-Hartley which retained all its worst provisions. House 5/3/49

SOCIAL SECURITY

8. Expansion of Social Security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled.

Senate 7/17/56

9. Vote to weaken improved Social Security bill. House 10/5/49

NATURAL GAS

10. Bill to permit producers of natural gas to increase gas prices without government approval.

REA

12

- 14. Proposal that deficiency appropriations be sent back to committee for addition of \$300 million to finance REA loans for power equipment for cooperatives.
 - House 2/24/48

TVA

15. Vote to approve \$4 million steam plant for TVA.

18. Vote to eliminate all provision for low-rent public housing from 1949 Housing Act. Senate 4/21/49 House 6/29/49

W

EDUCATION

- 19. Hill amendment to use revenue from offshore oil and gas resources for national defense and education.
 - Senate 5/2/52_

W

20. Measure to increase appropri-- ations for aid to schools in

UNION SHOP

5. Amendment to Railway Labor Act to make union shop subject to state approval. Senate 12/11/50

MINIMUM WAGE

6. Bills to weaken and limit minimum wage. Senate 5/11/50 House 8/10/49

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

7. Amendments to Social Security permitting state to force unemployed workers to act as strike breakers or forfeit compensation. Senate 6/20/50 House 8/16/50

Senate 2/6/56

11. Similar bill passed earlier in House. House 8/5/49

TAXES

- 12. Amendment to require the privileged oil and mining interests to shoulder a fairer share of the tax burden by reducing their tax deductions. Senate 9/28/51
- 13. "Spare-the-rich" tax cut bill to give most tax relief to high-income groups and insignificant tax cuts to low and middle-income groups. House 4/2/48

House 6/19/48

SOIL CONSERVATION

16. Amendment to cut soil 'and water conservation authorization by 46%. Senate 7/25/51

PUBLIC HOUSING

17. Amendment to increase number of public housing units started from 5,000 to 45,000. Senate 6/3/52

over-crowded defense areas. Senate 5/10/51

TIDELANDS

21. Passage of bill releasing offshore oil and gas resources to coastal states. Senate 4/2/52

FARM PRICES

22. Amendment to eliminate from the farm bill 90% price supports for millable wheat. (As Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate, Nixon cast the tie-breaking vote to pass this amendment.) Senate 3/9/56

R-right, W-wrong, A-absent, *-not in this house of Congress at the time

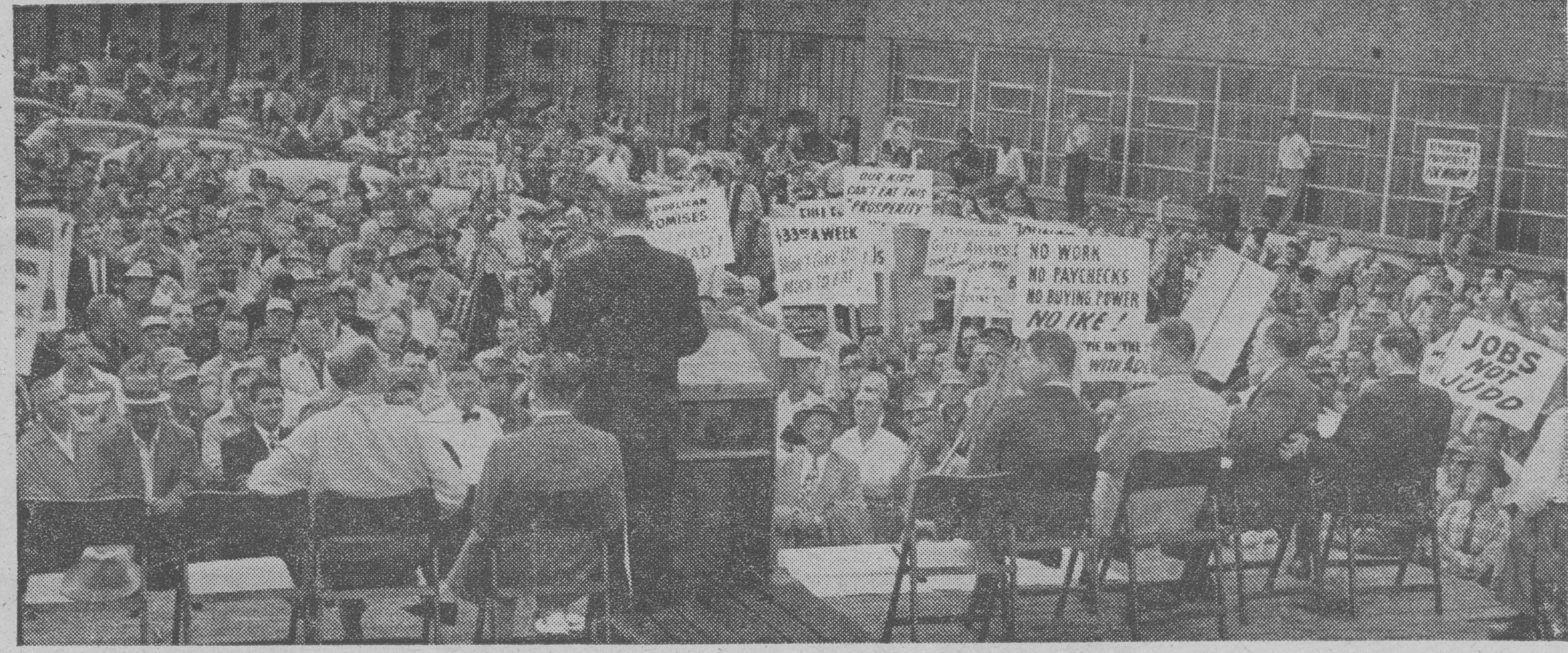


At left is the newspaper reaction to Eisenhower's famous pledge of 100 per cent parity. This promise, made in the 1952 campaign, certainly fooled a lot of farmers. Now Eisenhower claims he wasn't talking about price supports at all-but "parity at the market place." But most farmers believed Eisenhower meant what he said (see below) when he came out for 100 per cent parity in '52, and that's exactly what he meant for them to think. Once in office, Eisenhower turned his back on the farmers. This year, he vetoed a Democratic-sponsored farm bill which would have given farmers 90 per cent of parity.

Page 11

... Brings Layoffs and Hardships to Workers

With farm income down more than a fourth, farmers naturally don't have the money to buy farm equipment. Tractor production this year will be about half of what it was the year Eisenhower took office. Minneapolis-Moline workers, the latest laid off, didn't take their hardship lying down. They held this political rally, right, in Minneapolis outside the plant gates when the layoff started. Their theory: their best chance for steady work is a good political decision this year.



Farm Depression's City Issue, 000

Because President Eisenhower broke his promise to the nation's farmers, thousands of UAW members are out of work.

Right now, approximately 40,000 are unemployed in the farm implement industry. Since thousands of farmers have been unable to buy cars and trucks they need, a lot of the layoff in the auto industry must be traced to the same ignored pledge.

In 1952, Candidate Eisenhower told the farmers he was for 100 per cent parity on farm products. (Full parity would be equivalent to the full price farmers received during a

.5.1

specified base period.)

HIS OWN WORDS HAUNT HIM Eisenhower repeated this promise over and over again. For example, in Brookings, South Dakota, he said in 1952:

"The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90 per cent parity price supports, and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100 per cent parity, with the guarantee in price supports of 90 per cent."

As soon as the parity law expired,-Eisenhower and the GOP 84th Con-

gress put in

flexible price

supports.

That meant,

in effect, that

Agricultural

Ezra Taft Benson could set the price about as low as he chose. He chose to set it pretty low.

Since Eisenhower took office, the farmer's income has fallen 28 per cent. That's the same as workers taking a wage cut of more than a fourth.

EISENHOWER VETOES PARITY

This year the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress gave Eisenhower a chance to redeem his 1952 promise. It passed a law which would have shored up the farmer's income with firm 90 per cent supports.

Instead of keeping his promise, Eisenhower vetoed the law.

As a direct result, farmers-work-2 Secretary ers' best customers-still do not len of Nebraska and Turner of Iowa.

have enough money to buy the goods workers produce.

Workers actually are caught in a two-way squeeze. While farm prices are down, food processors keep their prices up. As a result, the profits of major food corporations leaped 50 per cent since Eisenhower took office. Workers have less work; pay high prices for what they get.

Since depressions in America always start with depressions on the farm, Eisenhower's playing pretty loose with your security when he lets farmers take the rap.

Naturally, farmers are aroused. The revolt on the farm is so big that two former Republican governors have come out in support of Stevenson. They are Adam McMul-

"You Go Back There and Tell Them I Said-"



How's That Go Again?

In both political campaigns, candidate Eisenhower made major statements on his farm program. Read them both, and see what you think the man said-

Kasson, Minnesota September 2, 1952

No lfs or Buts'

"... and here and now, without any ifs or buts, I say to you that I stand behind, and the Republican Party stands behind, the price support laws now on the books. This includes the amendments to the basic farm act passed by votes of both parties in Congress to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity. All I know of farmers convinces me that they would rather earn their fair share than to have it as a government handout. A fair share is not really 90 per cent of parity, it's full parity."

Peoria, Illinois September 26, 1956

"In a free agriculture, farmers attain that kind of (full) parity in the market place. That's what I spoke for at Kasson (Minn.) four years ago; the attainment of that full share for the farmer—the preservation of a free agriculture.

"Rigidly fixing price supports at 90 per cent of parity without regard to supply conditions—and so encouraging surpluses that depress market prices-is for the farmer mockery and deceit."

November, 1956

Why You Need Adlai For Better Schools

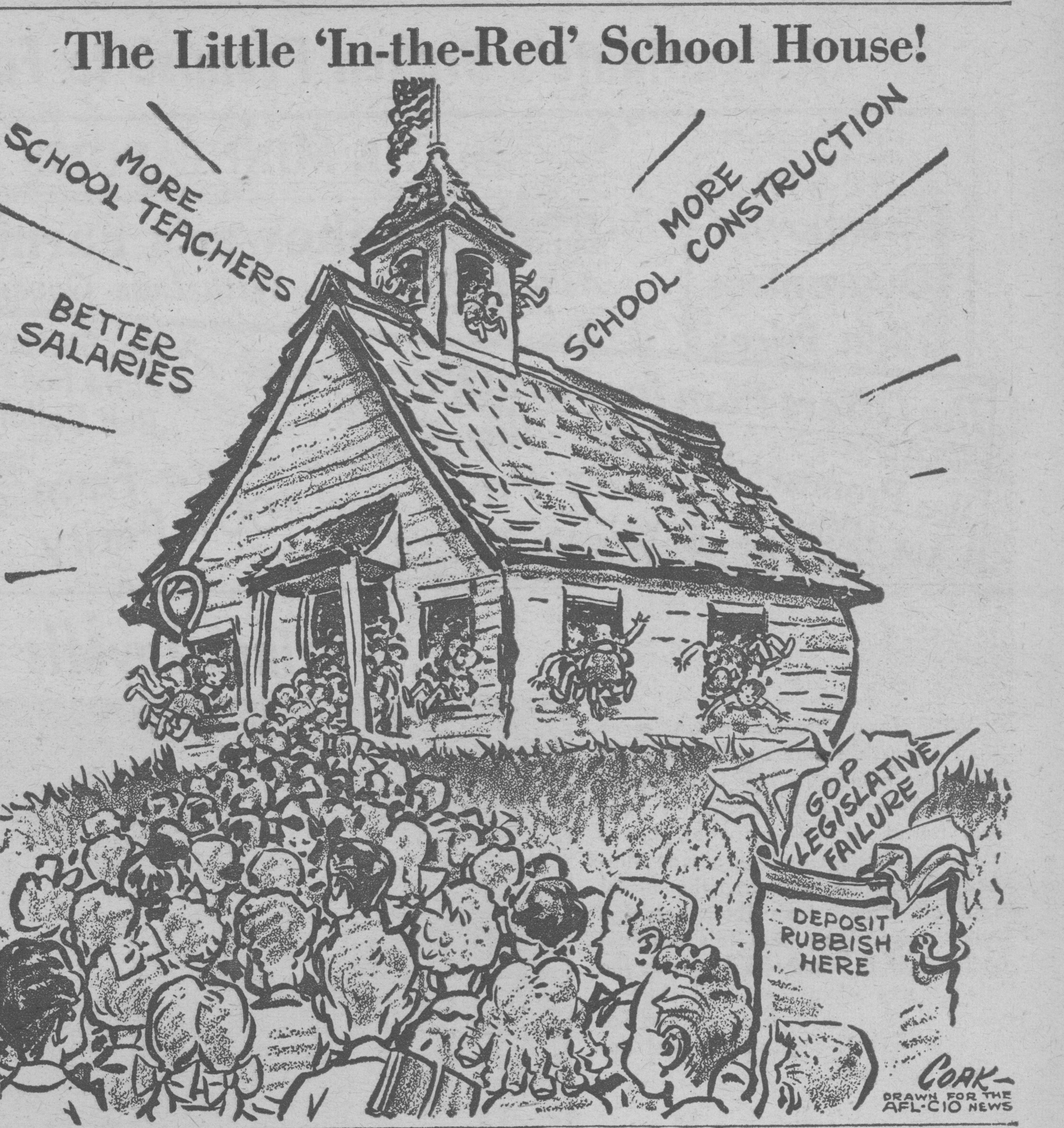
Federal aid to education would now be a matter of law if President Eisenhower had expended the same amount of energy in pushing the necessary legislation through Congress as he used in fighting against tax relief for lower income groups and in trying to defeat a lower retirement age for women and Social Security payments for totally disabled persons at age 50.

no bill was passed.

But he didn't fight for fed- jority of Republicans voting in eral aid to education when it favor of it. This was the vote was before this last session of the Republicans favored and the Congress. As a consequence, Democrats blocked school aid.

GOP VOTES DOWN AID

IKE SABOTAGES COLLEAGUE The fourth was the Kelley bill If Eisenhower actually favors the original bill as amended by federal aid to education, he is a Congressman Powell. This was comparatively recent convert to defeated with a majority of Dem this policy. The record shows he ocrats voting for it and a madoesn't yet favor it enough, if at jority of Republicans voting all, to fight for it. against it. The Kelley bill was In his campaign speeches, he the bill supported by the NEA, has twisted the facts to try to the Council of Chief State School make it appear that he and his officers, all of organized labor and party favor federal aid, but the other aid to education supporters. Anybody sincerely and genu-Democrats blocked it. inely in favor of federal aid to. The record exposes the falseeducation, even if they had ness of this claim. some minor objections to some For Eisenhower, himself, the of its provisions, could have record begins in 1949, when he and would have voted for the was president of Columbia Uni-Kelley bill with a clear conversity. A bill for federal aid to edu- science. The only reason to vote against it was opposition cation was pending before Conto the principle of federal aid. gress then. The first witness to And if President Eisenhower testify for it was John K. Norhad given the support to federal ton, head of the Department of aid that he claims now to favor, Education Administration at enough Republicans would have Columbia's Teachers College. President (of Columbia Uni- voted for the bill to pass it.



versity) Eisenhower promptly It's as simple as that. pulled the rug out from under his colleague and subordinate by addressing a letter to Congress- School Districts Lack Money man Ralph W. Gwinn (R., N. Y.) which said in part:

JUST 'LOCAL BUSINESS'

Ginio

made public statements to the effect that I definitely oppose every

to Education Aid Federal "In my own mind I am per-fectly clear as to the basic prin-ciple and have more than once Can Mean a Break for Kids The education issue isn't just politics. It's a mtater of the



	unnecessary intervention of the	future of our children.		
	federal authority and the federal	With enrollments going up	every year, and the shortage	THE reason I'm voting for Adlai Stevenson is very simple.
		of trained teachers and adequ	ate classrooms getting worse	My Uncle Eightball, who is smarter than a three dollar
	I would flatly oppose any	every year, something has to		bottle of liniment, sez that if you need an operation for hare
	grant by the federal government	be done about it.		lip, it's downright silly to hire a carpenter.
	to all states in the union for ed-		Peoria Schools	Stevenson has had more Washington experience than any
	ucational purposes.	Adlai Stevenson met this issue head on in a historic speech at	May Close Roard	
	"Unless we are careful even the	head on in a historic speech at	may caose; bound	presidential candidate in the last 20 or 30 years which, in my
	great and necessary educational	Milwaukee. Stevenson came out	Clean Out of Money	estimation, makes him the sensible choice.
	processes in our country will be-	flatly for Federal Aid to Educa-	I course of marries I	TT man of a consist of the Acriculturel Adjustment Ad-
	come yet another vehicle by	tion	The fallowing is mant of a	He served as special counsel to the Agricultural Aujustment Au
	which the believers in paternal-	A ODICIC IN CHOOLS	United Press dispatch printed	ministration, headed a mission to Italy in the forties, served as
	ism, if not outright socialism, will	(ITTom anast abangas norr maka	Octobor 5 in the Detroit None.	assistant general counsel of the Federal Alcohol Control Adminis-
	gain still additional power for	it plain that we are going to	DEODIA III Oct E Civic and	tration and on a War Department Commission to Europe.
	the central government."	have to draw on federal tax	FEORIA, III., Oct. 5Civic and	THE "INFAMILIAR" IS TOO FAMILIAR
	During the debate last July	funds for part of the money to	Doorio wotorg today to approve	tration and on a War Department Commission to Europe. THE "UNFAMILIAR" IS TOO FAMILIAR Stevenson also headed the U. S. delegation to the United Nations Preparatory Commission, which was responsible for the creation of
	on the federal aid bill to edu-	pay our educational bill which is	reoria voters touay to approve	Dependent Commission which was responsible for the creation of
	cation in the current Congress,	increasing so rapidly," Stev-	a tax poost and keep the city's	the preparatory commission, which was responsible for the creation of
1	Congressman E. P. Scrivner (R.,	enson said.	public schools from closing.	The present organization.
	Kansas) attributed just such	"One change is the fantastic	The Board of Education is	Like Uncle Eightball, I believe this makes him capable of hold-
	Beneficies to the Licardan me	ovnancion of our schools." he	proke and board Fresident	ing the reins of government minsen.
	speaking against the legislation. If President Eisenhower has		George milles nas warneu mai	Eisenhower's ability is concentrated purely on military ex-
e.e.	changed his mind since he wrote		unless taxes are raised, "we will	
			not have a school opening in	AL AND ANDER BURNEOUS WILL INCOMENTED
	an and car ca	ing taxes. This shift has re-	September, 1957.	office, the situation wouldn't be quite so bad, but his leadership
	mp man way way	sulted in serious inadequacy of	Teachers are in danger of go-	has been primarily fictitious.
	stand unchallenged in the record.	the property tax-and that is	ing without pay. Banks have re-	Even the most rabid Ike fan will admit that a large portion of
	the second of th	the tax on which we have that	THNER ED ANNUE DECODOR Carter	mis autles mave been assigned to maividuals of committees and, on
	CAMPAIGNS ON UNTRUTH	ditionally financed our schools.	to pay their salaries for next	numerous occasions, under questioning, Eisenhower has admitted
	In his angry and desperate re-	'It is about the only	April, May and June, and the	that he was "unfamiliar" with various matters that should have
	tort to Adlai Stevenson's well-		poard says it won't be able to	held top priority on his schedule.
	founded charges in late Septem-	In relation to the national		U.S. DIDN'T BUY A PARTTIMER
•	per mai me riesident and me		40-CENT BOOST	This is government by proxy which the American people did not
	Republicans had sabotaged federal	midda only and another of	The proposed solution is a ref-	buy and cannot afford.
	aid, Eisenhower charged that a majority of Republicans voted for		erendum on the Nov. 6 ballot for	TTTO and in trouble both at home and abroad The mirage of the
	federal aid and a majority of	THE WORLD AN AN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	a 40-cent tax increase in the edu-	GOP platform is belied by unemployment, rising costs, higher taxes,
	Democrats voted against it.	ago, no same.	CUULUIUI I MAADAS	I fower schools ousted farmers and dwindling prestige in other coun-
		"This means that we really	It will be the fifth time Peoria	triad
	For the sector of the	have no longer any choice except	voters have been asked to pav	
	1 1:11 all in and days Tully 5	to use rederar runus to poister	more taxes for their schools.	strength and experience in our top office. We need not military
	The first was on the Powell	up our educational program.	They have refused four straight	sleight of hand but human consideration. We need not ghost
and the	amendment to denv aid funds	SHORT IN CLASSROUMS	times and observers salu they	written speeches but decisive action.
9	to districts defying the Su-	Stevenson pointed out that	might do so again.	
	preme Court desegregation rul-	America is short 5 million class-	In the past, property owner or-	cisions for the good of the people, rather than having those decisions
	ing. That passed.	rooms.	ganizations have been against	made by men such as Wilson, Summerfield, et al, for the sole good
	The second was the Gwinn	"We are falling behind at the	boosting school taxes. This year,	of big business.
	Amendment which would have	rate of 50,000 classrooms a year,	however, practically every civic	We need, above all else, the ability to make and carry out de- cisions for the good of the people, rather than having those decisions made by men such as Wilson, Summerfield, et al, for the sole good of big business. WE NEED REAL LEADERSHIP We need considered statements, for the good of our strength
	in effect cancelled school aid.	ne added. And the teacher	and fraternal group in the city	WE NEED WERE LEADENSELL
	LILLU WOOD WULLUNDUNG NON WITH		TTON ATTONANCE AND Lachange	I TO ALCON COMMENTER OF STREET, O
		Stevenson's answer: Federal funds to bolster school construc-		abroad rather than the minstrel show utterances which have made
	for it.	tion; teacher training and fed-	18,000 STUDENTS	us a laughing stock to our enemies.
	and and deant withigh strag the co-	loral scholarching for deserving	Peoria, the second fargest city	We need the knowledge that our government is, in reality, being headed by the man we elected to head it. That it is in no danger of
	alled "administration" hill which	children who would not other-	in Illinois, has a population of	neaded by the man we elected to head it. That it is in no danger of
	would have coriously restricted	wise get the chance to go to col-	more than 113,000. Twelve thou-	being given over, deliberately or otherwise, to such men as Nixon, McCarthy, Jenner and other reactionaries who have nothing but
	aid and which would have meant	lege.	sand children attend its 24 grade	McCarthy, Jenner and other reactionaries who have nothing but contempt for our definition of democracy.
	no aid to many states after the	The New America needs to	schools and 6,000 more go to	Concourse and
	first year of operation.	have its young people as well	three high schools and two jun-	
	This was defeated, with a ma-		ior high schools.	I That's why I'm voting for Stevenson.

She Sponsors Stevenson

An Uneasy Peace—Count the Votes: We're Losing World Friends

World peace depends almost entirely on solidarity and friendship and understanding between the non-Communist countries of the world, and the key to that solidarity is that the United States maintain a position of respect and prestige among these nations.

The greatest threat to world peace is that during the Eisenhower Administration and under the ineffectual, bumbling direction of Secretary of State Dulles, that respect and prestige has de-

When the UN General Assembly voted to support résistance to Communist aggression in Korea the U.S. was one of a majority of 45 nations as opposed to seven Communist nations.

Today even the foreign policy experts most friendly to the Eisenhower-Nixon A'dministration agree that a showdown test over Suez in the UN General Assembly would find the United States part of a tiny minority that would include only Britain, France and a handful of other allies. Most of the Asian, Middle Eastern and many Latin American countries would be arrayed against us.

DULLES PRECIPITATED SUEZ CRISIS

Among those voting with us would be an angry and hostile Britain and France, annoyed at us for having precipitated the Suez situation, first, by building up the power and strength of dictator Nasser, and second, by abruptly and arbitrarily cancelling our. promised aid to Egypt to help build the Aswan high dam. It isn't necessary, for the purpose of this test, to go into the merits of the Suez situation. It is enough to know that American prestige has so declined that today only a small minority of nations stand with us in a very delicate and explosive situation.



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the World, is speaking almost daily on Stevenson's behalf. She says, "Adlai's our best chance for lasting peace."

clined sharply and dangerously.

The Republicans say that our prestige has not declined, that it is at its highest point. The Democrats say that it has.

I There is a simple, objective test that avoids long-winded arguments and devious rationalizations.

FREE WORLD WITH US IN 1950

Let us contrast the attitude of the other nations in the world, represented in the United Nations, toward the United States position of resisting Communist aggression in South Korea in 1950 with their attitude toward the United States position in the Suez Canal situation in 1956.

That means that the peace of America and of the world is dangerously insecure.

H-Bombs May Pollute Race Unless Foolish Tests Stop

There are two highly important reasons why the United States should take the lead, as Adlai Stevenson has suggested, in ending the explosion of hydrogen and atom bombs.

And it can be done, contrary to what President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and other Republicans have said, without weakening America's defenses or endangering our security.



BALLOT

BOX

The reasons are:

The first and most important step in insuring world peace is disarmament and the first step toward disarmament is to stop exploding H-bombs by all nations now engaging in such tests.

It is not known at the present time how extensive will be the damage to the human race from radioactive fall-out of such explosions if they are continued, no matter in what remote sections of the world they are held. It is known that the radioactive fall-out is deadly or disabling to those within its immediate range.

POLLUTING HUMAN RACE?

Scientists have reason to be-Automobile Worker, goes to press, a prominent atomic scientist has announced that means have been discovered

And the second second

Both objections are false. In the first place, if the Russians do continue the explosions lieve that even slight expo- in the face of the tremendous sure to atomic radiation can moral and public pressure an damage the human genes and American declaration of stopping cause drastic physical changes them would put against the So- ism on the bucket brigade Company, carrying the area antiin generations yet to be born. viets, our military experts and to the pyromaniac who set union fight to the finish, balked Just as this issue of The United scientists would know the minute the house on fire. they caused such an explosion. In such an event, we would have no Philly's Going Union In the second place, research

Or Honoring Fleas There have been efforts on the part of some American newspapers to cast Secretary of State Dulles the shadow of the anti-union in the role of a hero for restraining the belligerent and warlike reactions of Britain and France to Nas- | Director Ray Ross announces. ser's seizure of the canal.

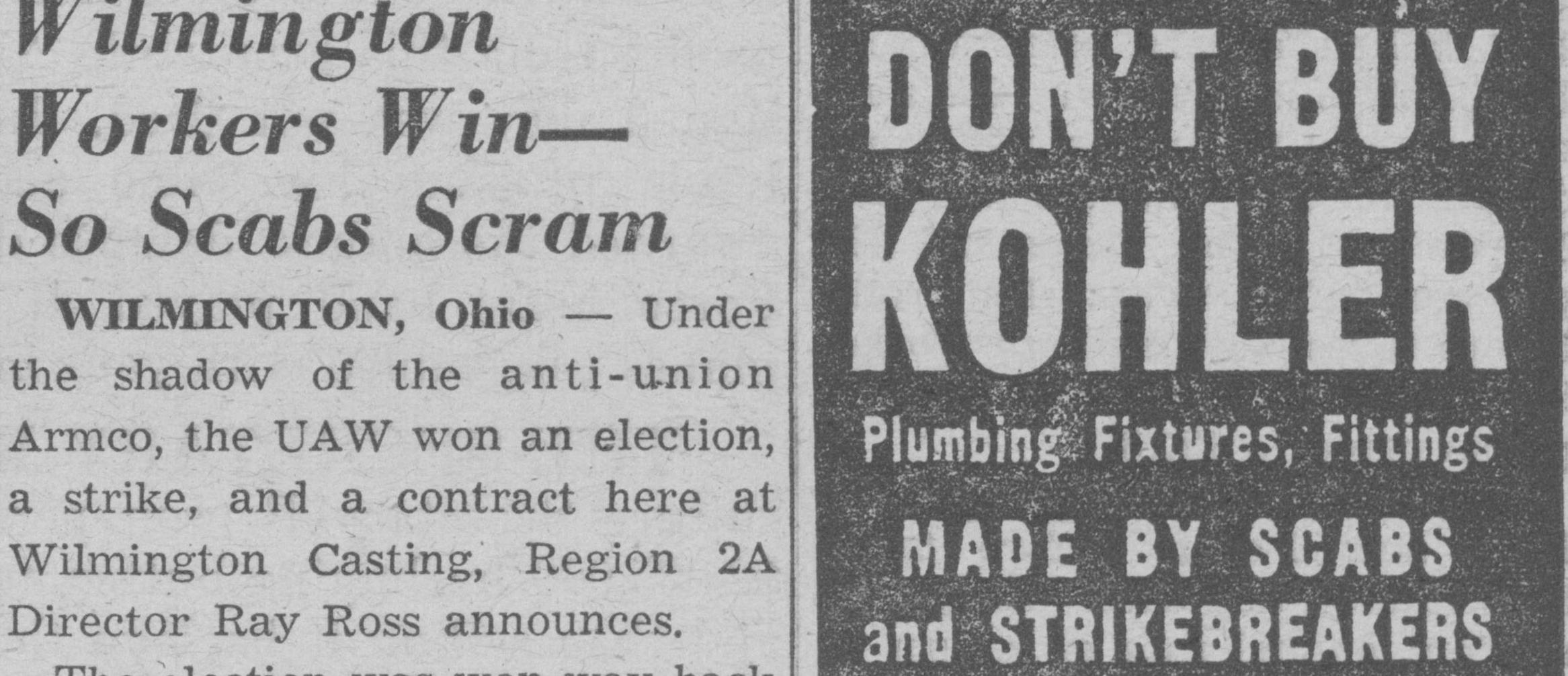
choice but to continue our tests. CHESTER, Pennsylvania - The ers, luring scabs from Brooklyn, the picket lines held firm, Wilmlong established center of inde- New York, the Deep South, and ington Casting came to terms. and experimentation on our part pedent unionism took another pro- even nearby Cincinnati.

Wilmington Workers Win-So Scabs Scram

Armco, the UAW won an election, a strike, and a contract here at Wilmington Casting, Region 2A

The election was won way back That is like awarding a on January 14, 1955. But no con-Carnegie Medal for hero- tract could be completed as the on standard union proposals.

Finally, this fall, a strike was the Company stated flatly. called. The Company promptly But after three weeks, while opened the gates for strikebreak- strikebreakers produced scrap and



Local 833 UAW-CIO on Strike 527-A N. 8th St., Sheboygan, Wis. On strike since April 5, 1954.

- DE _ 902

union security would be granted,

The scabs were ejected, and an

ligactivity from a hydrogen	the point of a test explosion, which could be withheld until and unless the Russians dared	nitz & Greene voted to leave their	the Company tried to win job rights for the scabs. No form of	the area's first "union security" clause.
Thus he acknowledges the danger to Americans and others from such explosions. He does not say those dangers have been eliminated, he says they have been reduced. The actual fact is that our most ompetent and able scientists do ot know to what extent the at- hosphere of the earth is being olluted by continued explosions y us and by the Russians. The Republican objections to tevenson's humane and sensible roposal are: (1) We cannot trust he Russians to stop their tests ind (2) Stopping explosions would top research and experimentation ecause the test by explosion is he terminal point of any research	ion by turning down or betray- ing an agreement to observe an American proposal to cease the explosions. If they did so, they would im- mediately alienate large sections of the Asian, African and Latin American parts of the world where, during the Eisenhower Ad- ministration, they have been mak- ing progress in developing more friendly relations at our expense. A vote for Stevenson-Kefauver is a vote for America to take this bold, challenging and imaginative step in the direction of making world peace secure and of pro- tecting against the still unknown effects of nuclear radiation the generations of the world yet to	UAW, Vice President Richard T. Gosser and Region 10 Director Martin Gerber announced. Lots of Mileage WASHINGTON (PAI)—No mat- ter how the 1956 Presidential elec- tion turns out there are several undisputed winners already known. Radio and TV firms have al- ready pocketed millions of dollars from the parties and candidates and the airlines are watching the miles roll by to their advantage. Stevenson and Kefauver have logged 30,000 miles since the Chi- cago convention and Eisenhower and Nixon 20,000 miles since San	 of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) showing the ownership, manage- ment and circulation of United Auto- mobile Worker, published monthly at Indianapolis, Indiana, for October 1, 1956. 1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson, De- troit 14, Michigan. Editor, Frank Winn, 8000 East Jeffer- soh, Detroit 14, Michigan. Managing Editor, Charles Baker, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan. Business Manager, None. 4. The owner is: (If owned by a cor- poration, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and ad- dresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address as well as that of each individ- ual member must be given.) UAW, 8000 	and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None. 4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fidu- ciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is act- ing; also the statements in the two para- graphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner. 5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or dis- tributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly news- papers only.) FRANK WINN, Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1956.
	s and you want to be a set of the			

Ike Shares Blame

UAW Raps Price Hikes; Huge Auto Profits Cited

Watch Your Newsstand

The Republican National Committee says it is distributing comic books featuring GOP propaganda and glorifying Eisenhower and Nixon.

Said one Democrat we know:

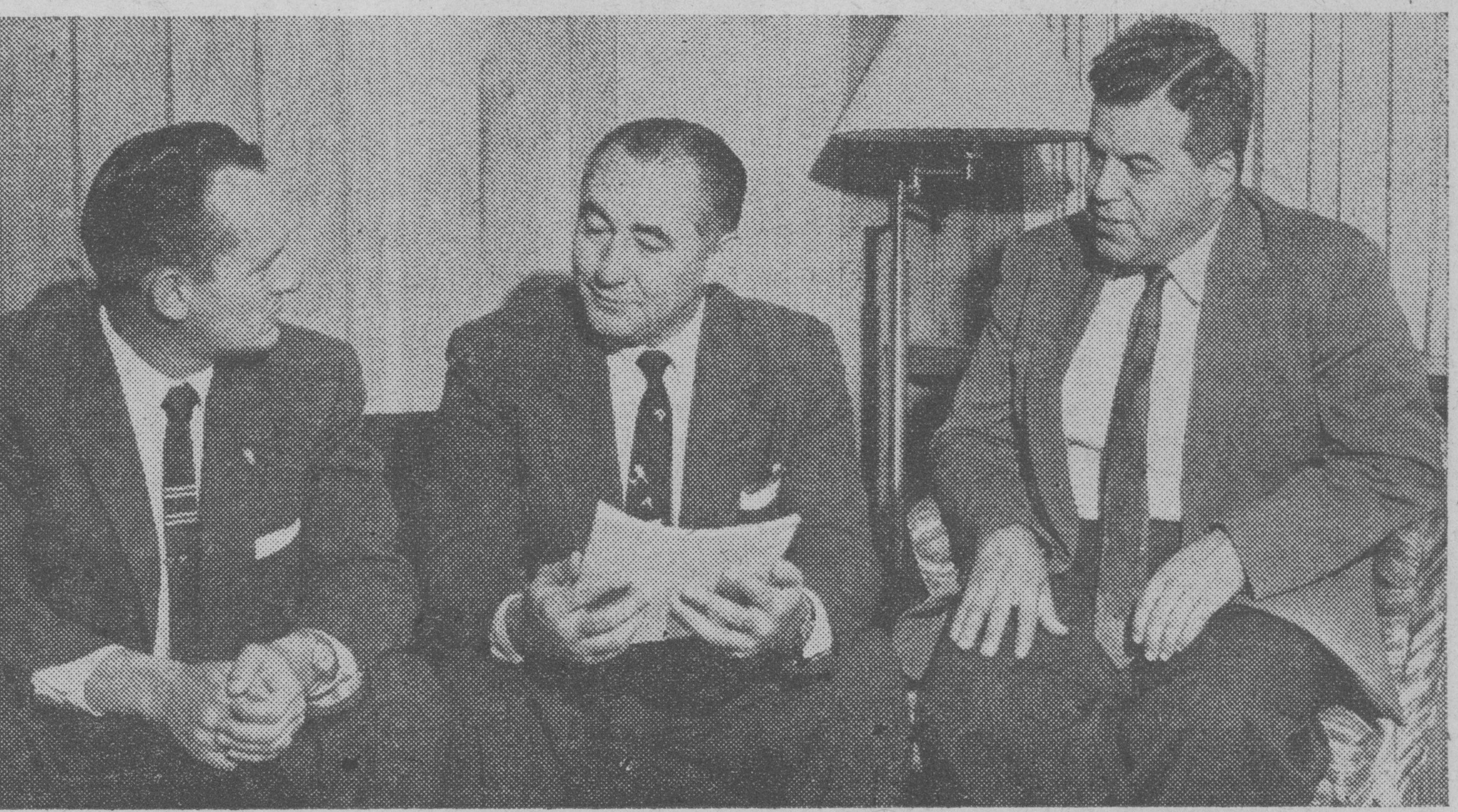
"That's the GOP for you. Always trying to kid the public."

Spiking the old saw about increased prices being caused by higher material and labor costs, UAW officers, in a statement released last month as the Big Three auto concerns announced or indicated they planned to announce price hikes on 1957 models, pointed out that the Eisenhower Administra-

ion cannot escape a share of the responsibility for the unjustified price increases in auto and other industries.

"The Eisenhower Administration, which promised when it was elected in 1952 to put a stop to inflation, has taken no positive action to curb these increases," the UAW said. "Many of the business executives who are making in the Administration. Their Adpublic." Pointing out that the cost of living is at an all-time high, the UAW charged that the selfish greed for greater and greater prof-its by these huge corporations will further feed the fires of inflation r and the principal victims will be Time for a Change those who live on fixed incomes.

"There can be no justification for blaming price increases on increased labor costs. Widespread introduction of automation and other technological changes in the auto industry more than offset the cost of improvement factor wage in-



FAILED TO ACT

13

"No amount of pious platitudes on the part of President Eisenhower and other Republican spokesmen can change the fact that the Republican Big Business Administration is responsible for these higher costs and that it could reverse this trend toward inflation," the UAW said.

The UAW added that the an awfully dirty dog in mind. profits of General Motors and Ford, the price leaders in the industry, leave more than ample the Eisenhower Administration, all of them ignored or played room to absorb the cost of steel down as much as possible by the nation's daily newspapers. nrice increases and wage in-

creases," the UAW charged.

Auto price hikes can't be jusdecisions to raise prices also are tified because of steel price rises, active at the policy-making level either. The UAW pointed out that Steel Magazine reported recently act, is giving at least tacit ap-proval to the price gouging of the uto is in the cost of steel in a \$2,500 Pointing out that the cost of recent boost. Last year, when it

Scandals Besmirch

When President Eisenhower proclaimed that his Adminis-

What follows is just a partial list of major scandals under

Eisenhower Rule

GOING OVER THE ROUTINES in the UAW Secretary-Treasurer's office are 1. to r., Don Rand, newly-appointed administrative assistant; Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, and Jess Ferrazza, also administrative assistant to Mazey.

AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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

Vice Presidents

creases combined, even if the latter were not more than off-	any of them had hannened under Democrats.	International Executive Board Members
set by productivity advances. "Despite sizable declines in pro-	THE SECRETARY TALBOTT AFFAIR: Air	RAY BERNDT
1:11: Jollong in profite	Force Secretary Harold Talbott was caught using his Cabinet position to pressure defense contractors to use an engineering firm with which he was connected. Talbott drew \$132,000 in	IROBERI CARIER
belore taxes, and more than one"	et from this from while Air Force Secretary Talbett re-	MARTIN GERBER
the UAW officers added. "GM's an- nual rate of return on net worth	signed, but was not fired. In fact, Eisenhower sent him a letter praising his "fine accomplishments." Talbott was	CHARLES H. KERRIGAN NORMAN B. SEATON
50 per cent before taxes and 23.7	awarded the highest derense department award wille an Air	FRANK WINN, Editor
before taxes per man-hour worked by hourly-rated workers in U. S.	planes (assembled with your money) flew overhead.	PHOTOS-James Vardley
plants came to \$2.73.	THE SECRETARY BENSON AFFAIR: Agri-	STAFF—Russell Smith, Jerry Dale, Robert Treuer, Jim Richard. Members: American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO
Find one. Drofits hoforo taxos	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make	
\$276 million and after taxes, \$132 million annual rate of return on	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make \$2,235,000 by buying butter and cheese from the government and then selling it back to the government at a higher price	political boss who got Mansure his job. Ike took no action
\$276 million and after taxes, \$132 million; annual rate of return on net worth before taxes, 29.5 per	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make \$2,235,000 by buying butter and cheese from the government and then selling it back to the government at a higher price without the cheese ever leaving government warehouses. Ben-	political boss who got Mansure his job. Ike took no action to fire Mansure.
\$276 million and after taxes, \$132 million; annual rate of return on net worth before taxes, 29.5 per cent, and, after taxes, 14.1 per cent: profit per man-hour worked	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make \$2,235,000 by buying butter and cheese from the government and then selling it back to the government at a higher price without the cheese ever leaving government warehouses. Ben- son also admitted using \$1,600 in federal money to repair a	political boss who got Mansure his job. Ike took no action to fire Mansure. THE HUGH CROSS AFFAIR: A Senate commit- tee found Cross, head of the Interstate Commerce Commis-
 \$276 million and after taxes, \$132 million; annual rate of return on net worth before taxes, 29.5 per cent, and, after taxes, 14.1 per cent; profit per man-hour worked before taxes, \$2.10." COULD HAVE CUT With these profits, General Mo- 	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make \$2,235,000 by buying butter and cheese from the government and then selling it back to the government at a higher price without the cheese ever leaving government warehouses. Ben- son also admitted using \$1,600 in federal money to repair a mountain retreat used by his family. He wasn't fired. Ike still says, he's my boy, and cheese dealers presumably still contribute to the GOP campaign funds.	political boss who got Mansure his job. Ike took no action to fire Mansure. THE HUGH CROSS AFFAIR: A Senate commit- tee found Cross, head of the Interstate Commerce Commis- sion, had approached railroad companies (regulated by his ison, had approached railroad companies (regulated by his ison, behalf of "a friend's" company which acquired a \$1 200 000 interstation transfer contract in Chicago. Ike took
 \$276 million and after taxes, \$132 million; annual rate of return on net worth before taxes, 29.5 per cent, and, after taxes, 14.1 per cent; profit per man-hour worked before taxes, \$2.10." COULD HAVE CUT With these profits, General Motors could have reduced the whole- 	culture Secretary Benson permitted cheese dealers to make \$2,235,000 by buying butter and cheese from the government and then selling it back to the government at a higher price without the cheese ever leaving government warehouses. Ben- son also admitted using \$1,600 in federal money to repair a mountain retreat used by his family. He wasn't fired. Ike still says, he's my boy, and cheese dealers presumably still contribute to the GOP campaign funds. THE DIXON-YATES AFFAIR: An attempt to	political boss who got Mansure his job. Ike took no action to fire Mansure. THE HUGH CROSS AFFAIR: A Senate commit- tee found Cross, head of the Interstate Commerce Commis- sion, had approached railroad companies (regulated by his ison, had approached railroad companies (regulated by his) (regulated by

THE ALBERT RUPPAR AFFAIR: Albert Rupcent on its net worth. If Ford Adolphe Wenzel who also was serving as consultant to the had reduced prices on all its cars and trucks by \$100 during the first six months of 1956, its annual government on the project. Sherman Adams, Ike's No. 1 six months of 1956, its annual government on the project. Sherman Adams, Ike's No. 1 buying stock in Northeast Airlines the day after the CAB ami route. This was in direct violation of CAB rules. Ruppar resigned, to take another government post. Part of your tax money still goes for his salary.

have been equivalent to 9.1 per zel's dual role as "proper." cent of net worth.

annual rate of return of 19.4 per

CIERS

oiled, too!"

rate of return after taxes would stinking business, from being made public. Ike termed Wen-

THE DOLLAR DANDIES AFFAIR: Three "dollar a year" men admitted making policy decisions for the government worth millions of dollars to companies who kept them on their payrolls while they were "on loan" to the government. Twenty other Dollar Dandies resigned rather than disclose their outside (and possibly conflicting) financial interests. None of the investigations leading to these resignations was started by the Administration.

Peter Strobel had pressured a subordinate into awarding a letters from Sherman Adams (signed as "Deputy President") He made \$34,000 from this firm in one year. When public Chotiner was pursuing on behalf of his clients. _ opinion forced Strobel to resign, Ike praised his "loyalty to the Administration."

GOP National Chairman Roberts engineered a fancy deal THE EDWARD MANSURE AFFAIR: A Con- whereby he sold the state of Kansas a building it already gressional committee found Edward Mansure, head of the held title to, and made \$11,000 profit on the deal. When chine, so I figure I might as well get General Services Administration, used his influence to steer a Roberts resigned, Ike joined other top GOPers in presenting government insurance contract to a firm owned by the GOP Roberts a silver tray.

THE SWING AFFAIR: Immigration Service Commissioner Swing admitted taking hunting trips into Mexico at government expense, using a government-owned air conditioned trailer. He's still in office.

THE MURRAY CHOTINER AFFAIR: Chotiner, Nixon's campaign manager in years past and the "professor" at the GOP's 1956 "How to Campaign" school, was THE PETER STROBEL AFFAIR: Congression- caught using White House stationery and telephones on beal investigators found that Public Buildings Administrator half of clients. Senate investigators have in their possession government contract to the engineering firm Strobel owned. and from GOP Chairman Leonard Hall, dealing with matters

THE WESLEY ROBERTS AFFAIR: Former

AUTOMOBILE WORKER UNITED

November, 1956

A Heartbeat Away The Story of Richard Nixon

W7HEN Herman Perry, vice president of the Bank of America, invited VV Richard Nixon to run for Congress 10 years ago, even he must not have dreamed that his boy would be, in just a decade, within a heartbeat of the presidency.

Without doubt, Nixon is one of the most powerful-and fearedmen in the Grand Old Party. If reelected, his power would increase enormously. Eisenhower, by virtue of a Constitutional Amendment rushed through in 1951 to contain Democratic presidents, could not run for a third term. With Nixon the logical next candidate, he, more than the President, would be in the position to call the shots in the behind-the-scenes maneuvering. Nixon's renomination was railroaded through with only a mythical Joe Smith entered against him. Yet even the pollsters-who mostly favor Republicans-show that Nixon is not liked.

ticket because the smell of corruption was so bad.

* * *

The Democrats thought they had L Nixon nailed down. They produced proof that at the time he received the nomination and while the campaign was under way, Senator Nixon was on the private payroll of the same California big business interests who got him started in politics back in 1946.

money wouldn't buy his wife a fur coat, but apparently nobody thought of that at the time. Mrs. Nixon wore an ermine stole to the '56 convention.)

Nixon told the nation 'Not one cent ever went to me for my personal use." (But part of it went for a down payment on his Washington home.)

TRUTH TAKES A BEATING

He said "never . . . have I made a telephone call . . . nor have I gone down to a (government) agency on a contributor's behalf." (It turned out Nixon had interceded with the Justice Department on behalf of Smith, head of the slush fund. The case involved a possible $\frac{1}{2}$ million tax rebate.)

As in the Voorhis and Douglas campaigns, Nixon's ability to tell a lie with a straight face paid off.



Page 15

His presence on the ticket conceivably could cost the GOP the election, yet Nixon appears in firm control of the Party machinery—or vice versa.

BIG BUSINESS'S BOY

Nixon was started in politics by a combination of oil, utility and corporation farm interests. They still love him.

His first nomination as GOP vice presidential candidate surprised and shocked many party regulars. It's not clear that Eisenhower even knew who Nixon was when he first agreed to run for the nation's highest office. He had met Nixon only once before Nixon was named as his running mate—and that was at the Convention.

The record shows that between November, 1950, and August, 1952, Nixon received \$18,-

Last of Two Parts

235 (or \$870 a month) in a private slush tund.

Dana Smith, the California tax attorney who headed the fund, said, "The whole idea was to enable Dick to do a selling job to the American people in behalf of private enterprise."

After all, Smith pointed out, "Dick did relation to Joe) saw nothing wrong with the arrangement.

Senator Nixon, at least, must have known his private slush fund placed him in clear violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

SELLING FOR POLITICAL LIFE

Eisenhower, who probably did not know about the fund, and the GOP high command, which probably did, were stunned. Finally it was agreed that if Nixon could get off the hook, he'd be kept on the ticket. They worked out a strategy whereby Nixon would make a dramatic TV appeal to the American people. If he could convince enough people that he had done nothing wrong, he stayed. The gamble was that Nixon, a champion debater, could do it.

The nation's press, which never did push a search for the details of the fund, helped with the build-up on the TV program. Nixon came through with a heart-and-flowers family soap opera presentation which at least convinced the GOP that they had less to lose by keeping him on the ticket than by dropping hım.

Records show that the bulk of that \$18,-235 slush fund came from oil interests, realestate interests, and big business groups.

By strange coincidence, Nixon had voted for the tidelands oil giveaway; voted in favor of prohibiting corporationwide bargaining (a cutie which would just about kill unions if it passed) and voted against slum clearance.

* * *

Loth Nixon and Senator Joe Mc-Carthy toured the country in 1952. Their basic technique was avoiding isjust what we wanted him to." Smith (no-sues where the GOP was weak and crying, in effect: "Anybody who's against us is a Communist." They kept to their separate campaign low roads while Eisenhower traveled the high road, "above the battle."

> McCarthy, who had campaigned for Nixon in 1950 and who had placed Nixon on the McCarthy investigating committee, began getting favors from Nixon shortly after 1952.

NEW YEAR'S PALS

Army.

C. D. Jackson, former editor of Fortune and then a White House staffer, credits Nixon with keeping Eisenhower from openly attacking McCarthy. Nixon also helped Mc-Carthy carry on his private battle with the

never batted an eye. Ninety-six per cent of the "security risks" fired by the GOP were hired by the Truman Administration, he said. It turned out they weren't really "security risks" and 55 per cent of them were hired by the Eisenhower Administration.

Nixon's 1952 TV show was probably the most successful bluff in the history of political poker. In 1954, the old barefaced lying with a sincere face didn't pay off. Most of the places Nixon campaigned in went Democratic.

* * *

his year, as in the previous two L campaigns, Nixon is bearing the brunt of the GOP speechmaking. While he still rattles the bones of the old false Communist charges, he strikes a posture of moderation. In his new mould, he often looks like a man who wants to look like a chief executive.

The GOP has attempted to bolster his reputation with well-publicized and normally harmless global goodwill junkets.

Even these bear watching.

Nixon enthusiastically supports Chiang Kai-shek. He publicly called for using U. S. troops in Indo China. Both are attitudes which easily could be stepping stones to global conflict.

One of the better-kept secrets of our time is how Nixon got the nod in the first place. For that matter, how he survived efforts to dump him this time still is unknown.

But one secret did leak out four years ago, and it almost caused Nixon to become the first man in history ever dropped from the top of his party's

Nixon's well-rehearsed appeal did not answer the basic charges. He ducked through and around the issues like a broken field runner.

He talked about Democratic "mink coats," and then, while his wife, Pat, sat frozen on camera, he said she wore a cloth coat. (It was pretty chintzy that a guy with so much



In 1954, the McCarthys and the Nixons spent the New Year's holiday together in the Key Biscayne Hotel in Miami. Nixon, interested in preserving party unity, was trying to get McCarthy to take a more reasonable line.

While Nixon has never broken with Mc-Carthy, he finally criticized him . . . for being "inept."

(Evidence that the friendship is still there: When Nixon's campaign manager, Murray Chotiner, was being investigated for using the White House for private business dealings, McCarthy came to Chotiner's defense.)

McCARTHY YIELDS TO NIXON

During the 1954 Congressional campaign, the GOP National Committee dropped Mc-Carthy like a hot potato but turned Nixon loose again in the "close" districts.

As in all his previous major campaigns, Nixon's key weapon was founded on a lie. He played the numbers game. "We have driven the Communists, the fellow travelers out of government by the thousands," was one of his stock boasts. Yet no administration official then or now could point to a single Communist discivered on the government's payroll.

When newspapermen showed that no part of the vice president's "security risk discharges" claims were true, Nixon

Since becoming vice president, he votes only when ties occur in the Senate. He cast two votes in 1956, against a bill to provide 90 per cent parity for basic crops and against including "prevailing wage" provisions in the highway bill.

But he works tirelessly behind scenes for measures supported by big business, Last year, Business Week quoted à friend of Nixon's summary of the man. "The businessmen who took over were inclined at first to be contemptuous of politicians. But this soon ended. Nixon is now their politician—and they love him."

That love would approach adulation should Eisenhowen and Nixon be reelected. As the heir apparent, Nixon could be expected to work more openly for measures he favors, generally those of the Dirksen-Jenner-McCarthy, Knowland wing of the party.

Then Democrats would be praying more fervently than many Republicans for Ike's continued existence.

Expert Who Trained Nixon Trains '56 GOP Campaigners

The professional campaign manager who handled Dick Nixon in every political effort except the current one was the "professor" at the official GOP campaign school this year.

Murray Chotiner, who taught Nixon the dirty tricks of political infighting, was brought to Washington to give his knowledge to campaign managers from across the country.

Standard campaign procedure according to Chotiner: Mudslinging. "Always deflate your opposition first." Unless you do, your own campaign doesn't get off the ground, he claims.

Restrict the issues you debate to two, and keep hammering at them. (In other words, ignore issues except as campaign gimmicks; sell the two you use by repetition, hammering away the way cigarette advertisers do.)

Chotiner recently was caught using his White House connections on behalf of clients. He was dropped as Nixon's official campaign manager because of the threat of a scandal of Dickson-Yates proportions.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

November, 1956

COLD FINANCIAL FACTS The Rich Got Tax Relief; Working Folks Got Taxed

the personal income tax exemption down. to at least \$800. Here's why this must be:

During the past three and onehalf years of the Big Business Administration, the big got biggerand the people got the business.

Under Eisenhower and Nixon, the well-heeled got even better heeled through tax and financial policies designed to spare the rich and soak the poor.

Eisenhower's inauguration address was still echoing when the GOP got a result, the national debt has risen by more than \$12.6 billion.)

The "New America" program of | burden has gone up while the total Adlai and Estes promises to raise tax burden of the wealthy has gone

> The government also raised the interest rate on government bondsmost of them held by banks. This meant another half billion a year windfall for them and added that much to the tax obligation.

In turn, this drove up interest rates. If you're buying a house, | on the principal) on your car, your

VA or FHA loan. You're likely to ances. wind up paying at least one per | High excise taxes and high intercent more interest. That means you'll be paying the banks an extra \$1,080 on a 30-year loan for a \$5,000 house; an extra \$2,160 for a 30-year loan on a \$10,000 house.

It also means you're likely paying more in interest (and thus less

you'll have trouble even getting a | TV set and the rest of your appli-

est rates are just a means of picking your pocket—and lining the pockets of the well off.

For a truly prosperous America, the tax relief must go to the people who need the money to buy thingsnot to the people who already have more than they need.



Out of each dollar trimmed from the taxes:

Middle and upper income

Families earning less than

Actually the vast majority of Americans—those making less—have been getting an overdose of those hidden excise taxes. Their total tax

A Summary of Major Issues Facing Nation

HOW THE PARTIES VOTED HOW THE PARTIES STAND

Republicans Democrats Republicans THE ISSUES Democrats

6 for, 38 against. These amendments are "... unwise 41 for, 7 against. Many Democrats feel "that there Social Security and unwanted."-Ike. should be NO age restriction on dis-(Senate vote to grant S. S. benefits to disabled workers at age 50.) ability payments to workers," but (Amendments to lower Democratic Senators compromised to retirement age for women to 62; to grant beneget this minimum program. --- Sen. Douglas.

fits to disabled workers at age 50.)

\$1 Minimum Wage

Education

Taxation

Civil Rights

Farmers

"The Democratic Party is pledged to raise the minimum wage." - Adlai, in Labor Day speech 1956. (Platform calls for \$1.25 minimum.)

"The New America means . . . adequate schoolrooms and enough skilled teachers for every American child. This will require federal assistance." -Adlai.

"We favor . . . (increasing) the present personal tax exemption of \$600 to at least \$800."-- 1956 Democratic Party Platform.

"I believe that decision to be right ... (and) accept that decision ... (which) will be carried out in the manner prescribed by the courts."----Adlai, on Supreme Court's school segregation decision, speaking at Little Rock, Ark.

"We face no more important problem these days than that of restoring farm income."-Adlai Stevenson.

A 90-cent minimum is "the highest" that could be "economically justified."--Ike.

Ike remained silent, refused to urge GOP Congressmen to vote for school construction aid.

"I see no ... reason for reducing taxes."-Ike. This despite a predicted budget surplus and a 1954 GOP tax cut for the rich.

"I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it." - Ike, on Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

In recent speech at Peoria, III., Ike again supported flexible price support system, which has caused serious slump in farm income.

The GOP's fight against a higher minimum wage was carried out mostly in committee, with Ike opposing the \$1 figure; but when the Democratic bill came to a floor vote, many Republicans did not dare to vote against it publicly.

75 for, 119 against. 119 for, 105 against.

(House vote on school aid, including the Powell anti-segregation amendment -GOP voting with the Dixiecrats.)

10 for, 201 against. 193 for, 9 against.

(House vote to raise personal income tax exemptions by \$100.)

On the chips down matter of abolishing filibuster-permitting Senate Rule 22-the key to all Civil Rights legislation, Republican Senators joined with Dixiecrats to keep the rule on the books. The Democrat platform calls for the repeal of Rule 22; the GOP platform ignores this issue.

44 for, 5 against.

6 for, 39 against.

(Senate vote on farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity.)

		and around an early and a second seco		
Natural Resources	ment, protection, management and conservation of all our natural re- sources. "- 1956 Democratic	" Our basic mission is to dispose of the public domain."—Doug- las (Giveaway) McKay, speaking as Interior Secretary in 1953. (He is now running against Senator Morse of Oregon, at Ike's instruction.)	39 for, 8 against. (Senate vote on Hells Canyo	2 for, 43 against. In "high dam.")
Cost of Living	"We overlook at our peril the cur- rent creeping price inflation."—Ad- lai Stevenson.	Present GOP Administration has brought cost of living to an all-time high, with price index now at 117.	25 for, 9 against. (Senate vote on plan to m goes.)	4 for, 36 against. ake study of "consumer's dollar" and where it
Housing	We pledge "immediate revival of the basic housing program (providing 135,000 public housing units an- nually) enacted by the Democratic Congress in 1949 (plus) additional legislation to provide housing for low and middle-income families," 1956 Democratic Platform.	"not based on a question of need." —GOP Housing Administrator Al- bert Cole, before Senate Committee early this year.	34 for, 7 against. (Senate vote on proposal to	7 for, 31 against. provide 135,000 public housing wnits.)
Labor Legislation	We must "repeal and replace the Taft-Hartley Act with a new law which will strengthen free col- lective bargaining." — Adlai in De- troit, 1956.	does "not represent Administration	46 right. O wrong. (Senate vote on measures t	3 right, 42 wrong. to make Taft-Hartley law even tougher.)