

# The United Automobile Worker

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

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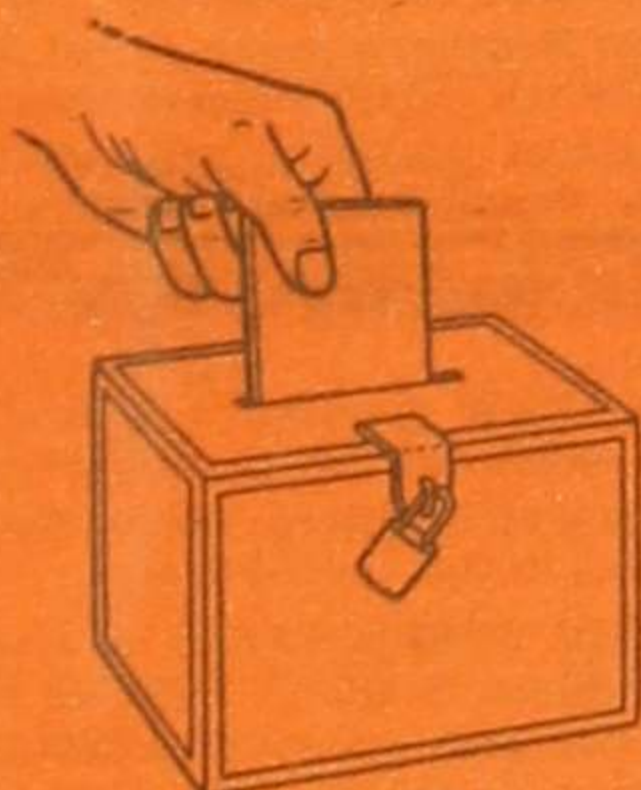
## UAW Indictment Dropped:

# Right to Voice Political Views Upheld by Federal Judge Picard

See Page Three

## *U.S. Lags in Developing Peaceful Atom Uses*

See Page Two



### SECTION 2

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."



### AMENDMENT 15

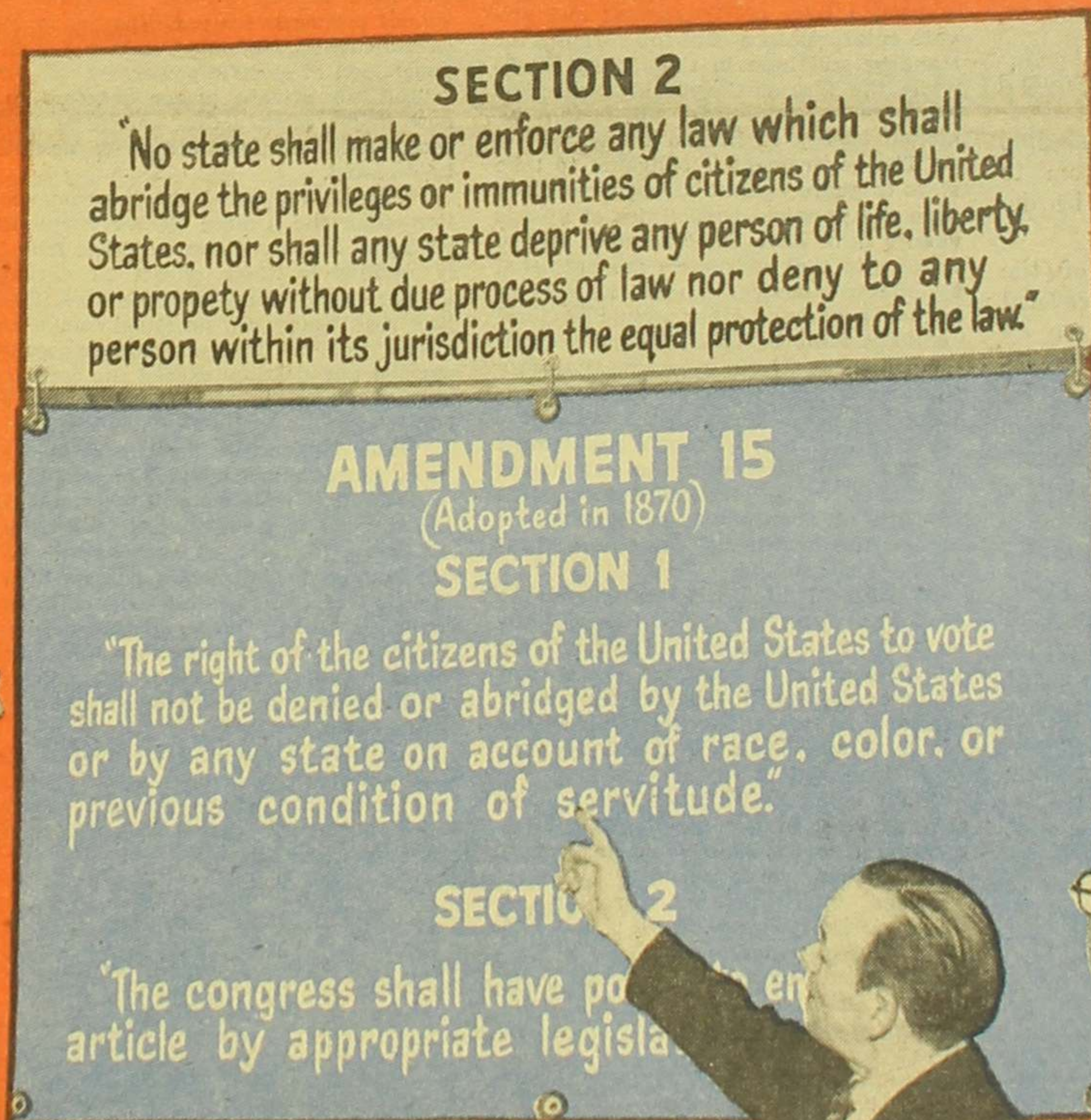
(Adopted in 1870)

### SECTION 1

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

### SECTION 2

"The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."



Speakers at UAW Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference examine the U. S. constitutional amendment which guarantees everyone the right to vote. Left to right: William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices Department; Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, and Roy Reuther, UAW political action coordinator.

## *Is Mississippi Biggest Lawbreaker in America?*

See Pages Six and Seven

# Layoffs, Short Work Weeks Gripping Automobile Industry

Layoffs and short work weeks increased sharply in the automobile industry this month. Latest figures compiled by the UAW show 44,320 workers idled among the auto producers alone.

Additional thousands have been laid off by parts suppliers. From all indications, more workers will be getting the little pink slips before recalls start.

The 44,320 figure does not reflect the full drop in employment. Short work weeks throughout the industry—including auto's Big Three—mean additional losses in the incomes of UAW members.

The Packard Division of Studebaker-Packard was planning to shut down entirely for two full weeks as *The United Automobile Worker* went to press. This is a substitute for short work weeks.

A continuation of the decline in farm income is having a bad effect in the agricultural implement industry. There is considerable unemployment in plants making

farm equipment, too.

While General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are boasting of their pace-setting profits last year, all three are setting a slow pace in employment. All have substantial numbers of laid-off workers.

GM and Ford, which relied more heavily on overtime than Chrysler, have had to lay off fewer workers, but Chrysler, which had a high percentage of new hires, is no deeper into the seniority list.

The claims of "employment stability" advanced so boldly during negotiations for the Guaranteed Annual Wage are not being made now as the necessity of stabilizing income

## Hold That Isotope!

While many jobs are supposed to be easier and less hazardous in this age of automation, some work is headed in the other direction.

New York has become the first state to pass a code to protect workers from on-the-job hazards of atomic and other radiation.

becomes so obvious.

Many of the auto industry's current troubles stem from the super promotions of past years. Approximately \$14 billion is owed on the cars now on the road. Until potential buyers own a bigger percentage of the cars they're driving, many will be staying away from the show rooms.

Automakers anticipate a rise in sales—and employment—early this spring. That is scant comfort to workers having a cold winter.



EYE-OPENER on the air! Guy Nunn, right, and his assistant, Joe Walsh, are shown here over the shoulder of engineer John O'Rourke in the Solidarity House studio as they produce the UAW's morning radio show, Eye-Opener. The half-hour program of news, records, and information for the worker now is heard Monday through Friday on 38 radio stations.

# U. S. Lags in Developing Peacetime Use of Atomic Energy; Action Needed Now to Assure Safer Future, Reuther Warns

The United States is "not moving with speed and determination to convert atomic energy into an instrument of peaceful progress," Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, said this month.

"In the cold war—in freedom's struggle against the forces of Communist tyranny—speed, all possible speed, in harnessing the atom to man's peacetime needs can be decisive," he said.

Reuther was a member of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, set up by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Although he joined in the report of the Panel, he filed with Senator Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of the Committee, a "Separate Opinion."

Reuther advised the Panel that he wished to exercise the usual privilege accorded to members of such advisory groups in submitting on his own behalf a separate statement of views concurring with the Report in general, but differing in conclusions and emphasis on particular points.

REUTHER'S REPORT stated that access to low-cost nuclear power may prove the key to the economic development of backward areas and make possible the liberation of millions of people from poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease.

He felt that the Panel, while headed in the right direction, did not set its sights high enough in terms either of what needs to be done or of what can be done to provide atomic power for peacetime uses in the shortest possible time.

"America's leadership is essential if we are to block the Communists in their efforts to forge poverty into power," he said.

Reuther's opinion reflected the following ideas:

- The United States is falling up until now to give leadership to the program for the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- Our interest in, awareness of the urgency of, and actual concrete realization of progress in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy lags behind that of other countries;
- The development of nuclear power here in America is essential to keep pace with the power requirements of our expanding economy;

• We need to enlist the participation of all segments of our economy including the capabilities of both government and free enterprise; the dissipation of our strength in ideological warfare over the respective roles of government and private enterprise is a sure-fire formula for standing still here in the United States while the rest of the world moves forward in the practical application of atomic energy to human needs;

• The government is obligated to take steps to guard against monopoly control, once the practical possibilities of atomic energy have been demonstrated, and to make sure that consumers are protected by effective competition in the sale of nuclear power and other atomic services;

• Steps must be taken by the government immediately to overcome the acute shortage of highly trained scientific, engineering and technical personnel;

• A careful and thorough study must be made to determine the safeguards that need to be established to protect workers in atomic energy installations against the health and inheritance hazards of radiation.

REUTHER WARNED that should the Soviet Union capture the position of leadership in the field of nuclear power, "This potent weapon of economic penetration would be used to further enslave millions of people and could dangerously shift the center of world balance to the jeopardy of the free world.

"Only with the initiative and leadership securely in the hands of America and the free world, can we be certain that nuclear power will be used as an instrument of economic liberation rather than a weapon of political enslavement," he said.

"We must make full use of the capabilities both of government and of private enterprise," he said. "It would be tragic to destroy this great opportunity for national achievement and world leadership by dissipating our strength in ideological warfare over the respective roles of government and private enterprise. That is a sure-fire formula for standing still here in the United States while the rest of the world moves forward in the practical application of atomic energy to human needs."

Reuther noted that the early research and experimental phases of the program are primarily government responsibility.

"I SUGGEST that the AEC policy of placing primary reliance on private enterprise

at this stage of development be subjected to early review and reappraisal by the Joint Committee," he said.

Reuther pointed out that one year ago the AEC invited private enterprise to submit proposals for participating in the development of atomic reactors for the generation of electric power.

"But no private power reactors are now under construction and none have completed the initial stages of design," he declared.

While he supported the recommendation that the United States cooperate with and lend assistance to other friendly nations in their efforts to develop atomic energy for peacetime uses, Reuther took issue with the Panel conclusion that "such a foreign program would parallel and possibly exceed the capacity installed during the same period at home."

"It is dangerously unrealistic to expect America to achieve and maintain a position of leadership in the world if we are not in a position of leadership at home," he said. "I am at a loss to understand how America can be in a position of technological leadership in building nuclear power plants in under-developed countries if we have not advanced the level of our technology by building a nuclear power industry in America."

The UAW president also stressed the need to develop atomic energy as a practical source of power for use in the United States in order to keep pace with economic growth.

"TOTAL POWER requirements in the United States will expand at a tremendous rate over the next 25 years," he added. "We shall need nuclear power to meet those requirements."

The Reuther opinion called for protection of the public interest from monopoly control as operation and testing of full-scale demonstration reactors begin to show how nuclear power can be produced on a commercially competitive basis.

The UAW president's Separate Opinion took notice of the alarming shortage of competent scientists, engineers and technicians in the United States.

"THE SERIOUSNESS of our national educational deficit is reflected in the fact that in 1955 American universities and colleges graduated 27,000 engineers and scientists, while it is reported that the Soviet Union graduated 34,000 in these fields," he said. "A reliable educator reports that the Soviet Union has approximately three times as many students in the fields of engineering and physical sciences enrolled in their higher schools of learning than does the United States and that the Soviet Union is doing a comparably qualitative job of training."

"If these reports are true, this is a frightening and dangerous situation, for the struggle between freedom and tyranny is both real and for keeps."

"As a practical step in overcoming our educational deficit and manpower shortage, I would like to suggest that Congress give consideration to the creation of a broad and comprehensive system of federal scholarships to be awarded to students on a competitive basis," the Opinion said.

"Such scholarships would be granted on the condition that, upon completion of their education and training, students would be obligated to serve wherever their training and skill was most needed. If their services were needed to help overcome the teacher shortage or the manpower needs of AEC's military or peacetime atomic programs, they would be obligated to serve wherever assigned for a period of one year greater than, and in lieu of, the period of the normal military service."

"IF THEIR services were needed in the implementation of our foreign aid program, they could be assigned anywhere abroad for a period equal to, and in lieu of, the period of normal military service. Such a program would expand our trained manpower base and enable tens of thousands of young Americans to develop capabilities to serve more effectively their country and the cause of human freedom."

Reuther also stressed the need of protecting workers in atomic energy installations against the health and inheritance hazards of radiation.



# UAW's Right to Political Expression Upheld by Judge; Indictment Dropped

Political activities of the UAW are legal, Federal Judge Frank A. Picard ruled this month in dismissing an indictment against the Union handed up last summer by a Federal Grand Jury.

The decision was the fourth judicial rebuff against those who would deny to working people their democratic right to express their political views and convictions through their unions.

It was a blow to the plans of people like John Feikens, Republican political boss of Michigan; Arthur W. Summerfield, U. S. Postmaster-General and one of the Republican Party's national bosses, and Senator Goldwater of New Mexico, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, who had hoped and were already trying to make a smear of the UAW's political activities an issue in the 1956 campaign.

UAW officers welcomed the decision, stating they had never had any doubt as to its outcome. They said:

"Judge Frank A. Picard's dismissal of the federal indictment against the UAW upholds the right of a democratic union to present its views on candidates and issues to its members and to the public through normal channels of communication.

## UAW SINGLED OUT BY GOP

"His eminently fair and soberly deliberated judgment is the fourth rebuff handed by federal courts to those who have for partisan political reasons sought to hamstring the legitimate political activities of labor organizations and to deny union members the right to express, through their unions, in democratic fashion, their political convictions.

"Although Judge Picard did not rule specifically on the constitutionality of the section of the law invoked against the UAW, he took judicial notice of the fact that all the federal judges who have given final decisions in the earlier cases have at least questioned the law's constitutionality. This includes the nine justices of the United States Supreme Court.

"The fact that the government undertook to prosecute the UAW in the face of these three earlier decisions lends substance to our earlier charges that the Attorney General acted under pressure from the Republican Party and, specifically, Arthur E. Summerfield, U. S. Postmaster General, and John Feikens, Republican Party boss in Michigan.

"Although we deplore the fact that political desperation led Feikens and Summerfield to make this attempted assault on basic constitutional rights of working people, the UAW made it clear from the beginning that it welcomed this opportunity again to test the law."

## UNION MET ISSUES HEAD ON

The UAW met the issues head on, disdaining to resort to legal technicalities. The Union did not dispute the facts alleged in the indictment. These were that the UAW had paid for, out of its general funds, television programs on which candidates for U. S. Representative and U. S. Senator in the 1954 campaign appeared and on which the Union made known its views with respect to candidates.

The Union's contention was that it not only had a right but a responsibility to make known to the membership and to the general public the political views determined through the Union's democratic processes, and that it was violating no law in doing so. Or, if this was a violation of a law, then the law was unconstitutional.

Judge Picard supported the Union's first contention—enough to dismiss the indictment. While he did not rule on the law's constitutionality, he indicated strongly there were grave doubts about it.

## PLAYING POLITICS WITH YOUR RIGHTS

Some observers believed that Feikens and Summerfield had little hope of winning the case but pressured the Attorney General into initiating the action in the hope of making political capital of the indictment and a subsequent trial. This action, these observers said, was based on the assumption that the indictment would not be dismissed and that the trial would drag through the campaign with no decision being reached until after the 1956 elections. By then the damage to the Union and to democratic rights would have already been done.

The dismissal of the indictment is a setback to any plans they had to play politics with the judicial processes.



Associated Press Wirephoto  
LONG BEACH, California—Waist-deep in oil slick and flood water, firemen (left foreground) are shown battling flames at the Ford Motor Company plant here January 27 while fireboats join in the fight. The fire followed an explosion which occurred when oil-covered flood waters swept into the plant and short-circuited a transformer. Four workers and three firemen were slightly burned and the Company estimated damage at about three million dollars. Production was resumed February 6 after a week-long layoff of more than 1,750 workers.

## Aircraft Negotiations Get 'Off the Ground'

UAW negotiations with major aircraft companies are "off the ground" with talks already underway with Douglas Aircraft Company, North American Aviation, Sikorsky, and the Long Island, N. Y., Fairchild Aviation plant.

Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW Aircraft Department, headed the Douglas Council negotiating committee when Union proposals were presented to Douglas, January 17, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Meetings are being conducted on alternate weeks in Tulsa and Long Beach, California.

Representatives of all three Local Unions at Douglas plants—148, Long Beach; 1093, Tulsa, and 1291, Tulsa—are participating jointly for the first time in the talks with the Douglas management.

North American received UAW demands, which include proposals on employment and Union security, wage improvements, and a comprehensive health-medical program, early this month. Vice-President Woodcock, Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, and Joe Tuma, assistant director of the UAW Aircraft De-

partment attended the opening negotiations session February 13.

Chance-Vought negotiations also are scheduled to get underway this month in Dallas, Texas.

Close cooperation between the UAW and the International Association of Machinists, the nation's two main aircraft unions, marked the start of West Coast talks. Late last month, more than 100 delegates from all West Coast locals of both Unions met in Hollywood, California, to familiarize themselves with each other's demands.

Roy M. Brown, IAM regional vice-president, told the delegates that much of the dissension between the IAM and the UAW in the past was "deliberately fomented" by the "organized employers" to weaken the Unions' bargaining position and pledged that the IAM and the UAW will now cooperate on a basis of friendship and trade union principles.

## Applesauce Makers Know Their Onions

SEBASTOPOL, Washington—Canneries here in the applesauce center of America are learning that workers know their onions when it comes to conducting a successful strike.

Settlements this month place the following on the list of "fair" brands of applesauce: Apple Time, Apple Crest, Stokely, Skookum, Monarch, Tasti-Diet, Pratt & Low, Case & Swayne, Balboa, Lady's Choice, Maid Rite, Million Star, Ample and Apple City.

Most other brands are made here, too—but still with scab labor.

## Racine Local Ratifies New J. I. Case Pact

UAW Local 180 has ratified a new two-year agreement with the J. I. Case Company in Racine, Wisconsin, calling for wage increases of 12 cents to 18 cents on day-work rates, increases of 10 cents to 18 cents in timing rates for pieceworkers, higher night shift premiums, improved pensions, and arbitration.

Only the Rockford, Illinois, plant contract remains unsettled. Agreement previously was reached by UAW locals at Bettendorf and Burlington, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois.

## Newspapers in Same Boat

There was an implied warning in Judge Picard's decision to anti-labor newspapers and corporations that un-American attempts to stifle the expression of political views and convictions by working people might boomerang. He said:

"... it has been pointed out . . . that to interpret this statute otherwise than has been done, is to jeopardize not only the right of every newspaper to print any political editorial during a campaign in which federal officers are elected, advocating one adversary over another, but it may also make remarks or speeches of any delegate or representative to a convention or gathering (other than a political meeting) subject to this Act, where the expenses of that delegate are being paid for by a union or corporation."



332.  
"You know our rules, Hank. I have the seniority, so I'm bumping you out of this job!"

# 'Little Orphan Annie' Maybe Needs Spanking?

There's a new anti-union lion in the streets—a lion clad in the skirts of—of all people—"Little Orphan Annie," the round-eyed, little redheaded (on Sundays) waif whose career in newspaper comic (?) sections has enough crises to make any radio soap opera writer jealous.

Politics first made its way into this strip in early New Deal days as Annie and her "Daddy Warbucks," who gets "killed" with amazing regularity and is resurrected even more amazingly with the same regularity, spoke out against government "interference" with the honest-to-gosh, rugged individualist businessmen who really had only the good of true Americans at heart.

People who quit reading comics when they quit being funny are quite shocked when they learn the depths the art has sunken to in recent years. Monsignor George G. Higgins, writing in Catholic newspapers recently, reported on his discovery:

"The humorless fact of the matter is, 'Little Orphan Annie'—believe it or not—has degenerated into a political tract with a demonstrably anti-union bias. It is calculated to leave the impression with umpteen millions of children, between the ages of 5 and 65, that all unions are a racket and a dangerous threat to our American way of life."

### PEGLER—WITH PICTURES YET

Monsignor Higgins cited that the December 18 episode of Annie (excerpt below right) which said "in the crudest possible way that this used to be a free country until the gangster-ridden unions come along and forced the workers to organize—or else. It was like an illustrated column by Westbrook Pegler—in broken English and several shades of color.

"Few, if any, newspapers," he continued, "in the United States would have the gall to run this sort of propaganda in their editorial columns, and only a small minority would permit a columnist to get away with it over his signature. Yet hundreds of papers are blandly running it in the comic section, which is read by millions of people who would never think of looking at an editorial or a feature column."

### SOME HAVE LOTS OF GALL

Not everyone, of course, would agree with Monsignor Higgins' estimate of (a) the gall of newspapers, or (b) the number of people who actually read the comics.

Soon, perhaps, we may find Dixie Dugan and Joe Palooka trying to make seabs appear honest; or Mary Worth and Alley Oop plugging right-wing political candidates, or Rex Morgan, M. D., spouting the AMA line. The thing has frightening possibilities.

Maybe the time is ripe for a concerted drive to make the funnies funny again. How about: W W L S! The "We Wanna Laugh Society"!



YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—An estimated \$9,000 was raised at an AFL-CIO rally here late last month for Westinghouse strikers at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Getting ready to enjoy box lunches are: Left to right, James P. Griffin, Director of District 26, United Steelworkers; Michael Lyden, president, Ohio State Federation of Labor; Ray Ross, president Ohio CIO Council and Director of UAW Region 2A; John R. Rooney, secretary-treasurer, Ohio CIO Council; Hyman Jacobson, president, Mahoning County United Labor Council, and Phil Hannah, secretary-treasurer, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

## What About Segregation?

# UAW Demands Administration State Position on Aid to Schools

Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, has called on President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell to declare whether they believe a Federal Aid to Education Bill adopted by Congress without an anti-segregation amendment will permit the government to allocate educational funds to states and school districts only on the condition that they comply with the United States Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Congress is expected to act on a Federal Aid to Education bill in this session. Representative Powell (D., New York) has announced that he will amend any bill which comes before the House which doesn't prohibit use of federal funds in states or school districts which still practice segregation. An amendment denying federal funds to segregated schools probably would result in a Dixiecrat filibuster in the Senate which might kill the desperately-needed legislation.

### STATEMENT NEEDED

"If the President and the Attorney General state clearly and emphatically that the anti-segregation rider is unnecessary and they now have the authority to deny federal funds to states or school districts which are in defiance of the Supreme Court and that they are prepared to direct the appropriate federal agencies accordingly, then obviously the anti-segregation rider is unnecessary," Reuther said.

"Only a clear and unequivocal public statement by the President and a ruling by the Attorney General can remove the present confusion in this vital area of pending legislation. The President is morally obligated to make a statement and the Attorney General is likewise obligated to make a ruling.

"In the absence of such a clarifying statement, the UAW will urge the enactment of legislation providing specific safeguards against federal funds for education being used in violation of the Supreme Court decision," Reuther stated.

### TWO PRINCIPLES

President Reuther pointed out that Federal Aid to Education must be approached with two

anyone to exploit them for political advantage," he added. "The welfare of our children must be placed above partisan political considerations."

He also explained that the UAW position conforms with the policy resolutions adopted by the UAW and AFL-CIO conventions. The AFL-CIO policy holds "that no federal funds should be granted to any state which takes action in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, provided that funds should be made available to such school districts as conform to the decision (on desegregation of schools)."

fundamental principles. First, how can we effectively provide adequate educational opportunities for our children, and, second, how can we provide such opportunities to every American child without regard to race, color or creed?

"These issues are too serious in their consequences to permit

### 12,000 Retirees Get UAW-Ford Pensions

Latest figures released by Ken Bannon, director of the UAW National Ford Department, reveal that almost 12,000 UAW-Ford retired workers receive benefits under the Ford-UAW Retirement Plan.

Summary of retirements as of December 1, 1955, shows the following:

Normal (age 65 or over)	10,666
Early (between age 60-65)	95*
Total and Permanent Disability	1,131

Total 11,892

\*36 new applications in process.



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

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**THE HISTORIC** first meeting of the UAW-Ford Joint Board of Administration for the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit plan gets underway in the Guardian Building, Detroit. Attending are, l. to r., Company members and alternates, J. A. O'Reilly, Richard Johnston, Richard Leutheuser, William Hampton, Jim Osborne, and Malcolm L. Denise; Bob Moran, of Local 600, and UAW Joint Board members, John Orr, vice-president of Local 600; International Representative George Nixon, and Ken Bannon, director of the National Ford Department, and technical advisers Nat Weinberg, UAW research director, and Leonard Lesser, legal consultant to the Social Security Department. The board is making plans for putting the UAW-Ford plan into operation June 1.

## Florida Gives Friendly GAW Ruling

**MIAMI, Florida**—AFL-CIO board members meeting here got a present in the form of a favorable ruling on the Guaranteed Annual Wage from the attorney general of this state.

The ruling was the eighth in states where UAW members protected by contracts with GAW provisions reside. Florida has 42 Ford parts depot workers and approximately 1,800 other workers covered by similar contracts negotiated by other unions.

Key officials in the following states have now ruled that Supplemental Unemployment Bene-

fits are not in conflict with state unemployment compensation payments: Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

No unfavorable rulings have been received.

Similar rulings are being studied in other states. In Ohio, where reactionary groups tried to distort a failure to overhaul the state's compensation system into a GAW failure, a state commission is now conducting hearings on the feasibility of integrating supplemental and state benefits.

The Supplemental Unemployment Benefit plans in auto's Big Three go into effect June 1 pro-

vided SUP and state benefits can be geared together in states where two-thirds of the covered workers reside. The Michigan ruling alone was enough for Chrysler. Ford and General Motors workers are close to having the necessary percentage of coverage.

The plans provide 65 per cent of take-home pay for the first four weeks of eligibility (state benefits plus SUB benefits) and 60 per cent of take home for the rest of the eligibility period up to a maximum of 22 additional weeks.

Once a worker is recalled, he starts regaining benefit credits at the rate of one for each two weeks worked.

# GM of Canada Strike Settled

**BULLETIN—TORONTO, Ontario**—The 17,000 striking UAW General Motors workers won a resounding victory here at mid-month when negotiators agreed to contract terms after 148 days of the walkout.

"We have accomplished what we set out to do," George Burt, Director of UAW Region 7, said in announcing the pact. "We have brought General Motors up to the level of the wages and working conditions of its Canadian competitors—and beyond."

The settlement established principles which will benefit Canadian workers for years to come. The contract:

- Firmly launches the **Guaranteed Annual Wage in Canada** under the same terms as UAW's pace-setting contract in the United States.
- Brings the **General Motors improvement factor in Canada** up to the same level as in the United States for the first time. It is six cents, effective immediately and additional six-cent increases on August 1, 1956, and August 1, 1957.
- Begins to catch up with **U. S. wages** through special inequities increases.
- The 5 per cent and 10 per cent shift differentials are established in GM of Canada for the first time.
- It contains an eighth paid holiday.
- The health-medical plan is vastly improved with GM paying one-half the costs of semi-private, comprehensive (including visits to the doctor) care for the whole family.
- Pensions are improved to \$2.65 a month in payment for each of the first 25 years of service. The extra 40 cents is to compensate for weaknesses in the Canadian Social Security system. After 25 years, the rate is the same as in the States—\$2.25 a month.

The cost of the economic package is 25.7 cents an hour, with skilled trades increases ranging up to 40 cents an hour. Burt and E. S. (Pat) Patterson, administrative assistant to Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, said, there are "literally dozens" of improvements in the working agreement. These include job transfer rights, a form of job posting, and the full UAW skilled trades apprenticeship program.

Local Union contract ratification meetings were being scheduled as *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

## UAW Writes Off Half of CWA Loan

Half of a \$500,000 loan made by the UAW to the Communications Workers of America during that Union's strike against Southern Bell Telephone last year has been written off as an outright strike contribution by the UAW International Executive Board.

During the 72-day strike, the CWA paid out over \$8 million in strike benefits to the 50,000 striking workers. The Union finally was able to wring an honorable settlement out of the monopolistic telephone company.

"The writing off of this money as a strike contribution concretely demonstrates the solidarity of all union workers," commented Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW. "We recognize that a strike anywhere against intolerable conditions is our strike, too."

### Inside Information On 'Inside Detroit'

Hollywood is trying to take in Auto Workers and other motion picture viewers with a picture called, "Inside, Detroit."

Clover Leaf Productions, which makes low-budget films, tried for a month to get this Union to endorse the film. The UAW refused. Now Columbia Pictures, which distributes the film, is trying to mislead UAW locals and the public into believing the movie was made with UAW sanction.

Since it's your dollar the "Anything for a Buck" boys are trying to get, we hope you'll be guided by the above inside information about "Inside Detroit."

Ham 'n' Egg

You have a date in Washington

- SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1956**
- SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1956**
- MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1956**
- TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1956**

Ham and eggs will achieve historic status in Washington, D. C., at the 7th International UAW Education Conference which begins April 21, according to Brendan Sexton, UAW education director.

Ham and eggs get into the act, according to Education Director Sexton, through a breakfast with Congressmen which will feature the Conference. Plans now nearly completed provide for breakfast table conferences between the 3,000 UAW delegates expected to attend the Conference and their Congressmen and Senators.

In most cases, the UAW education director declared, the breakfasts will be relatively small affairs with the delegates from a particular congressional district sitting down for a face-to-face breakfast and discussion with their own Representative and Senator over ham, eggs, toast and coffee.

This will be one of the largest lobbying operations ever undertaken in Washington, Sexton said, but more important it will be a "disinterested" lobby in the sense that it is designed not to put over a particular bill, but to enable UAW

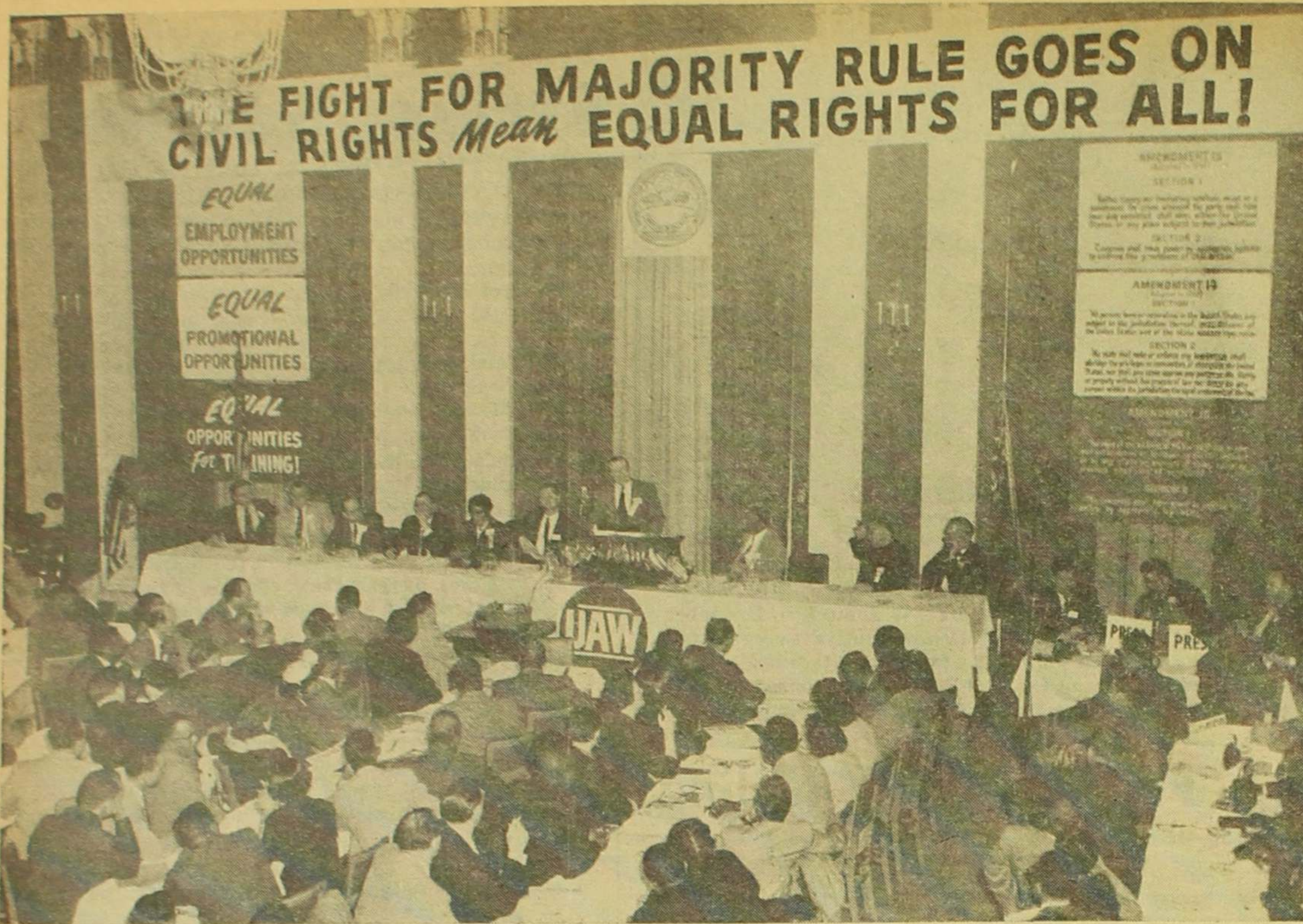
members to be better citizens and Congressmen to be better acquainted with their constituents.

The "breakfast lobby," Sexton indicated, will only be one aspect of the Conference which is one of a series of events to commemorate the UAW's 20th anniversary.

An open air Sunday morning meeting in the shadow of the Washington Monument, speeches by world famous scientific and political leaders, a historical pageant and labor music festival and a "Hall of the Future" will round out the Conference program.



**The seventh and most significant UAW International Education Conference**



PRESIDENT REUTHER tells delegates of need for better federal legislation covering segregation, discrimination, education, housing, and for a permanent Fair commission on civil rights to act on problems and to carry out the letter of the law in the opening session of the recent Michigan Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**Do We Mean**

**Equ**

Does the Constitution mean what the words say in all states, to all citizens and enforced?

Those, basically, were the questions asked by the 700 delegates to the Michigan Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference at Grand Rapids, Michigan, with a resounding, "YES!"

UAW President Walter Reuther called for better federal legislation covering discrimination, education, housing, and for a permanent commission on civil rights to act on problems and to carry out the letter of the law.

"So long as American citizenship, we give the Congress in the struggle for truth."

In reply to those who argued that the President Reuther campaign was a rights. He declared that it had an effect on careless drivers so far."

**SPEAKERS DECRY LAWS**

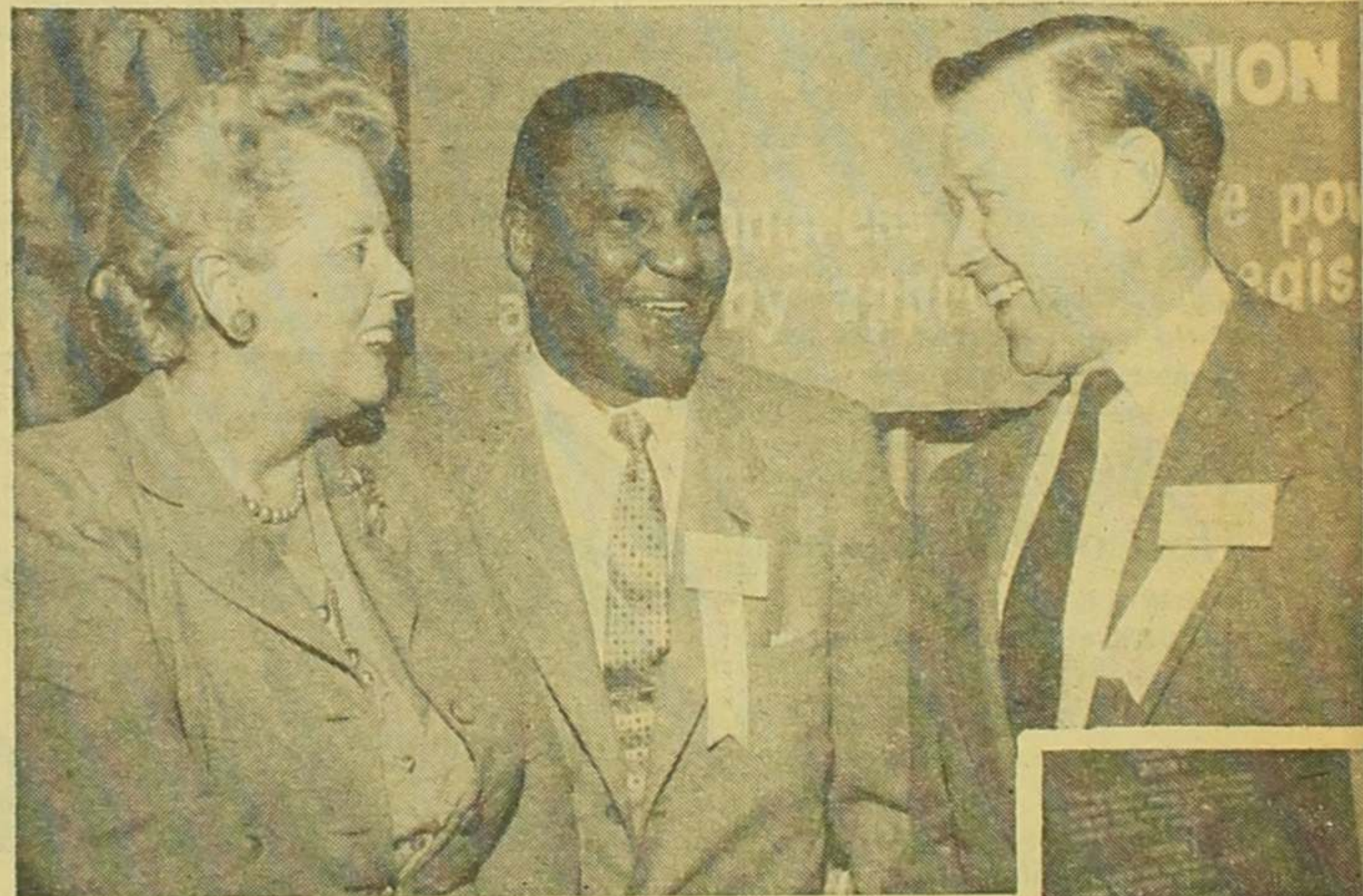
Emil Mazey, secretary of the Detroit Federation of Labor, and UAW President Leonard Woodcock discussed the situation in Mississippi where Negroes in justice protects the guillotine.

Mazey demanded that the law be removed from the Senate and placed "under a Congressional microscope" until the rights are established and maintained.

"What we need is a fair law."



UAW VICE-PRESIDENT Leonard Woodcock; Kenneth Robinson, director of UAW Region 1D, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP, discuss a booklet showing Negro progress.



MARY KASTEAD, Detroit Federation of Labor board member; Bill Oliver, UAW Fair Practices Department co-director, and President Reuther take a break.



IN ADDITION to listening to featured speakers which included top officers of the UAW, the delegates to the Third Biennial Michigan Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference participated in workshops like this where they could thoroughly discuss the problems they face in their shops and communities.



APPROXIMATELY 700 delegates to the Michigan Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference which was jointly sponsored by the UAW and the Michigan State Department.

# Full Rights for All?

United States of America  
the law of the land apply  
the law be implemented

confronting some  
Michigan State-wide  
Conference last month at  
delegates answered all three

Reuther, citing the need  
overcoming segregation, dis-  
criminating, and a permanent  
program on problems and carry  
them out:

second-class citizen-  
ship, a psychological weapon  
to mislead minds of men."

education alone is the answer,  
highway death rate and civil  
rights with a badge has more  
importance than the education put forth

of the UAW, and Vice-  
President decried the lawlessness  
which is spilt and "Jim Crow"

Eastland (D., Mississippi)  
of the State of Mississippi be  
trusteeship," which should  
be held by citizen in that state are

not study committees."

Mazey declared in answering President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, which called for such a committee. "We have to do everything in Mississippi we can to mobilize the forces of our country to make certain that these blemishes on our democratic way of life are erased."

Blasting away at "the unspeakable Eastland," Vice-President Woodcock said, "1956 is not a time to stand back in the name of false unity. This issue is as clear as any political issue can be. And its solution is simple. It is that the Constitution of the United States shall go to all corners of our land."

That was the theme of the Conference—and it was reflected, too, by other speakers—Brendan Sexton, UAW education director; Roy Reuther, political action coordinator; Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr.; Michigan FEPC Chairman Sidney M. Shevitz; Mayor George Veldman of Grand Rapids; Lieut. Governor Phil Hart, and William Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY DELEGATES

And the delegates responded with a four-point resolution, unanimously adopted, demanding—

- That the U.S. Justice Department, through the Attorney General take immediate and appropriate action in the admitted kidnapping of Emmett Till;
- That the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate deny the seating of the entire Mississippi delegation;
- That the entire Michigan delegation be called upon to support such action;
- And requesting President Reuther to issue a call to all local unions to join the forthcoming Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, D. C.

## Eastland Not Their Choice

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking at the banquet for delegates to the Michigan Fair Practices and Civil Rights Conference, went into details of the Emmett Till murder and painted a discouraging picture of political disenfranchisement in Mississippi.

Mississippi Senator Eastland is "not the choice of 497,000 Negroes of voting age in Mississippi," he said. "If they had the chance to vote, Eastland would not be in the Senate. . . ."

Out of those 497,000 Negroes of voting age, only 22,000 were permitted to register

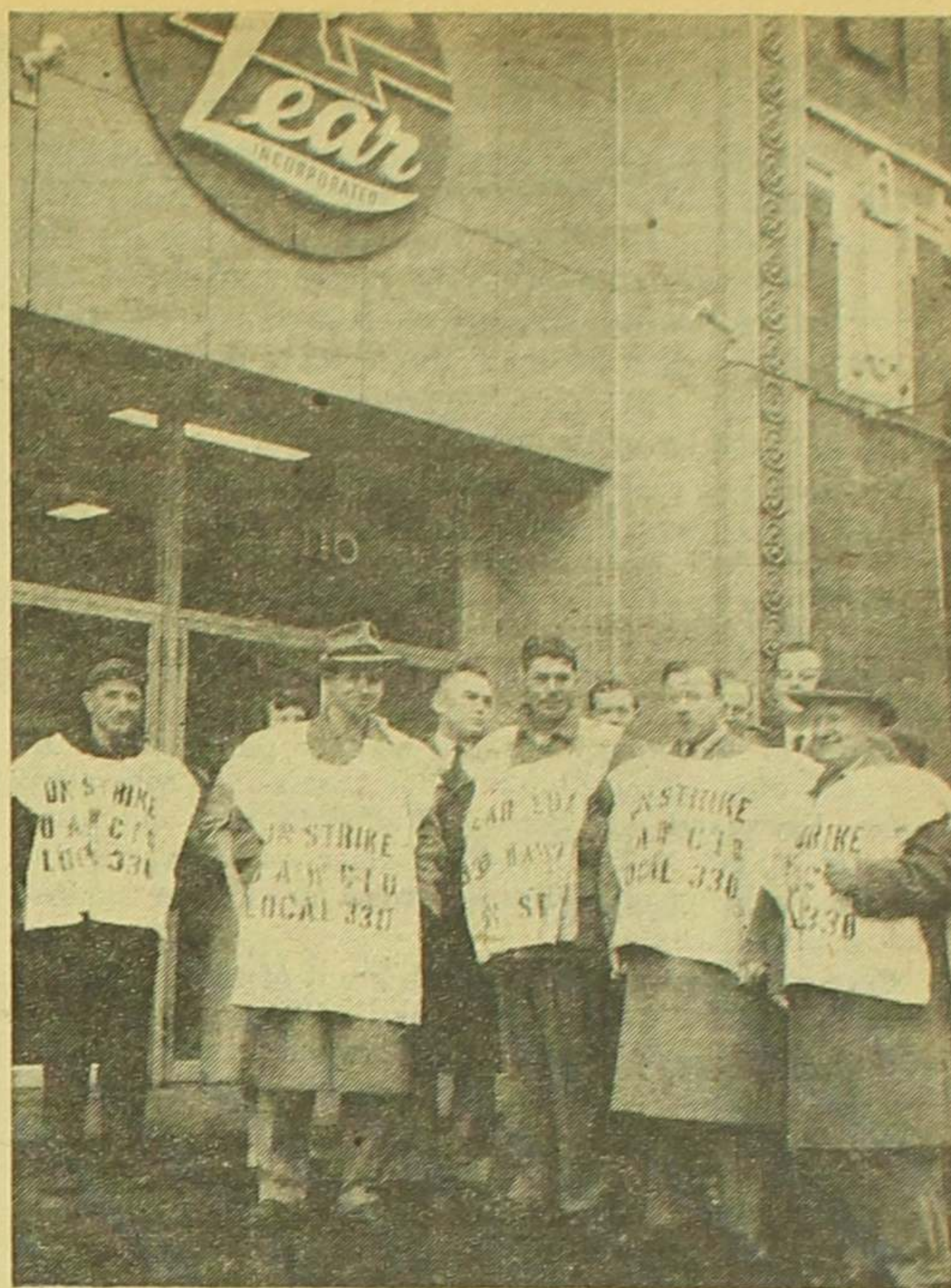
to vote in 1954, Wilkins reported, adding, "And in 1955 it is estimated that this figure was down to 8,000."

Wilkins told how the 1954 total of voting Negroes in Mississippi—22,104 (less than five per cent of the eligibles)—was divided—

Thirteen counties had no Negro voters; 9 counties had less than 10; 28 counties had more than 10 but less than 100; 16 counties had more than 100 but less than 500; 5 counties had more than 500 but less than 1,000; 7 counties had more than 1,000, with Hinds County, where the state capital, Jackson, is located, where 63,888 Negroes of voting age live, having 4,014 Negro votes.



Delegates, observers, resource experts and staff personnel took an active part in the three-day Conference sponsored by the Michigan regions of the UAW and the Union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.



LEAR STRIKERS GET REINFORCEMENTS on the picket line in the person of UAW President Walter P. Reuther. The strike, by Local 330, Grand Rapids, Michigan, against the aircraft instrument firm, was settled a few days after this photo was taken. Reuther was in town for a state FEPC conference and marched on the picket line during a conference recess. The face in the rear peeking over picket with hat belongs to Region 1D Director Ken Robinson.

### 103-Day Strike Ends in Victory

## New Lear Contract Provides 'Best Pension in Aircraft'

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan — UAW Local 330's strike against Lear Inc. ended early this month with a resounding union victory. The strike, which had lasted 103 days, resulted in a contract containing the best pension in the aircraft industry, according to UAW International Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's Aircraft Department.

Region 1D Director Kenneth Robinson estimated the cost of the contract's economic package at "more than 22 cents." He said this was a very conservative estimate, and that the Company had placed the cost at closer to 27 cents.

Lear Inc. makes electronic equipment for aircraft.

Contract gains obtained for the Local's 1,800 members include a full "General Motors type" pension, which also includes a new straight 10-year vesting feature; the six-cent improvement factor; seventh holiday; cost-of-living increase, including an extra one-cent increase effective immediately; 15-cent-an-hour shift premium for second and third shifts; an extra 10 cents an hour for the skilled trades; wage adjustments for individual classifications; \$3,000 life insurance and other benefits.

Lear workers will also receive pay for one holiday spent on strike. Time spent on strike will be counted as time

worked for 1956 vacation credits.

The pension plan, paid for entirely by the Company, provides for benefits of \$2.25 a month per year of service, fully vested for all workers with 10 years' seniority or more, regardless of age.

### Reuther and Woll Named Hebrew School Sponsors

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Daniel G. Ross, president of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, announced the appointment recently of Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW and head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the AFL-CIO, as national labor sponsors of the Hebrew University.



"I'll show these union pickets they can't hamper me! Get a longer chart, Simpson!"

# Coalition Wins Gas Gouge, Trips Probe

WASHINGTON—The great body-snatch of Senator Francis Case (R., South Dakota) on February 7, the day after the Senate voted, 53 to 38, for the Big Gas Gouge, proved how right had been the UAW International Executive Board's prediction, January 11, at the start of the Senate debate:

"If the (Gas) Bill passes, higher gas bills will be a hot issue on the front burner in the 1956 campaign."

The bipartisan coalition headed by Majority Leader Johnson (D., Texas), and Minority Leader Knowland (R., California), that had rammed through the bill without any amendments to protect gas consumers wanted a full investigation of all, repeat all, lobbies and influences in the fight over the bill about as much as they wanted another hole in their heads.

Instead of thanking Case for making public John M. Neff's offer of \$2,500 in \$100 bills for Case's 1956 campaign, Johnson, Knowland and Senator Fulbright took out after Case as if he, not Neff—or Neff's former employer, the Superior Oil Company of California—were an offender against the honor of the Senate.

Case shared with the UAW the brunt of the counter-attack by the bill's supporters, the UAW being damned for full page ads denouncing the bill as robbery of consumers and for radio announcements urging consumers to write their Senators.

When Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D., Missouri), tried to broaden the Johnson-Knowland resolution to investigate not only the Neff offer—they called it the Case incident—but to cover all activity over the Gas Bill, Johnson's tongue slipped. Speaking against the Hennings amendment to his resolution, Johnson said:

"I am of the opinion that the attempt to investigate every Senator would be denounced by every thoughtful observer."

Hennings nailed this statement, denying he intended to do that, but asked, "Why should we investigate the Senator from South Dakota who stood upon the floor and related the circumstances of his ordeal, and not inquire into every phase of this unseemly effort to bring influence to bear upon legislation in this body? I see no reason to single out one Senator in the resolution. We should investigate the entire background. I think it is a challenge to the integrity of this body. I believe we are on trial today as to whether we desire the matter fully explored or whether we wish to confine it to the Senator from South Dakota."

Johnson then denied any intention to investigate the Senator from South Dakota.

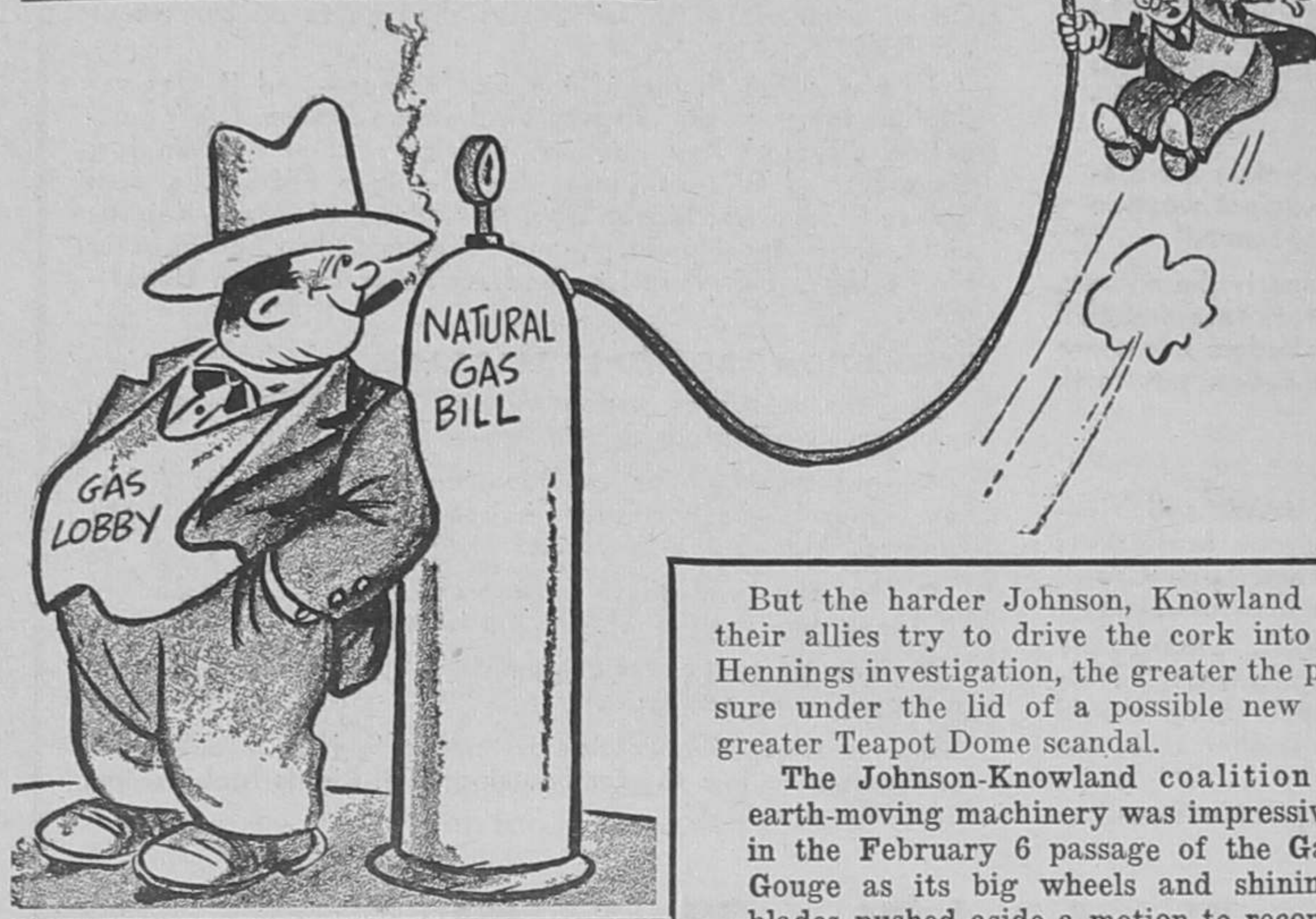
But the next day, February 7, after the bill had been passed and sent to President Eisenhower for signature, and after demands for veto had begun to pour in from the AFL-CIO, Governor Williams of Michigan, the ADA, newspapers

## How Parties Voted

Here's the political break down on final passage of the Great Gas Gouge:

	For	Against
Republicans	31	14
Democrats	22	24
<b>Totals</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>

The heavy GOP vote in favor carried the bill.



and others, Johnson and Knowland drove through their narrowly-limited resolution by a vote of 90 to 0.

In a neck-and-neck race with Hennings, who overnight had got his Standing Committee on Elections and Privileges into a full investigation, the Johnson-Knowland forces, backed by Vice-President Nixon's opinion that their four-Senator Committee had exclusive jurisdiction, snatched Case away from the Hennings Committee's first open hearing and sealed Case's lips for the time being.

But the harder Johnson, Knowland and their allies try to drive the cork into the Hennings investigation, the greater the pressure under the lid of a possible new and greater Teapot Dome scandal.

The Johnson-Knowland coalition's earth-moving machinery was impressive in the February 6 passage of the Gas Gouge as its big wheels and shining blades pushed aside a motion to recommit the bill pending an investigation of the Neff money, three motions to amend the bill to protect the consumer, one motion to limit regulation to big companies, and the final vote on passage.

Although 38 Senators voted against the bill and 34 Senators voted right on four or more of the six roll calls, Senators Douglas and Pastore could persuade only about half of them to take the floor with speeches against the bill. The list of speakers was exhausted days before February 6, the date set for final vote.

## This Was Route to Big Gas Gouge

Here are six roll calls by which a Senate coalition voted down all consumer amendments and put through the Big Gas Gouge of 1956 and the vote on each:

(1) The Potter motion to recommit the bill, lost, 30-64.

(2) The Pastore Amendment to provide that due regard should be given "to the

consumer interest" in determining the "reasonable price" of gas, lost, 40-53.

(3) The Potter Amendment to require that prices be "fair and equitable," lost, 33-59.

(4) The Humphrey Amendment to bar price gouging by escalation, lost, 33-59.

(5) The Douglas Amendment to exempt more than 5,000 small companies, retaining regulation over 200 big companies producing 90 per cent of the natural gas, lost, 35-58.

(6) Final passage of the Big Gas Gouge itself, carried, 53-38.

## Roll of Honor

Here is the gas consumers' Roll of Honor, 34 Senators who voted right four or more times on the six roll calls in the fight to stop the big Gas Gouge of 1956:

Alabama, Hill and Sparkman, both six right; Connecticut, Bush, six right; Purtell, five right (wrong on No. 5); Illinois, Douglas, six right; Indiana, Jenner, four right (wrong on No. 1, absent on No. 3); Kentucky, Barkley, six right; Maine, Smith, four right (wrong on Nos. 1 and 4); Massachusetts, Kennedy, six right; Michigan, Potter and McNamara, both six right; Minnesota, Humphrey, six right; Thye, five right (wrong on No. 1); Missouri, Hennings, six right; Symington, five right (paired right on No. 4); New Jersey, Case, six right; New York, Ives and Lehman, both six right.

North Dakota, Langer, six right; Ohio, Bender, six right; Oregon, Morse and Neuberger, both six right; Pennsylvania, Duff, six right; Rhode Island, Green and Pastore, both six right; South Dakota, Case, six right; Tennessee, Kefauver, six right; Gore, five right (wrong on No. 5); Vermont, Aiken, six right; Washington, Jackson, six right; Magnuson, five right (wrong on No. 1); West Virginia, Kilgore and Neely, both six right; Wisconsin, Wiley, six right.

## 61 Voted Wrong 3 or More Times

Here is the gas consumers' roll of 61 Senators who voted wrong three or more times in the fight against the big Gas Gouge of 1956:

Wrong Six Times—Arizona, Hayden and Goldwater; Arkansas, McClelland and Fulbright; California, Knowland and Kuchel; Colorado, Allott; Delaware, Frear; Florida, Holland and Smathers; Idaho, Dworshak and Welker; Illinois, Dirksen; Indiana, Capehart; Iowa, Hickenlooper and Martin; Kansas, Schoepel and Carlson; Louisiana, Ellender and Long; Maine, Payne; Maryland, Beall and Butler; Massachusetts, Saltonstall; Mississippi, Eastland and Stennis; Nebraska, Hruska and Curtis; Nevada, Malone and Bible; New Hampshire, Bridges and Cotton; New Mexico, Anderson; North Carolina, Scott; North Dakota, Young; Ohio, Bricker; Oklahoma, Kerr and Monroney; Pennsylvania, Martin; South Carolina, Johnston and Thurmond; Texas, Johnson and Daniel; Utah, Watkins and Bennett; Vermont, Flanders; Wisconsin, McCarthy.

Wrong Five Times—Colorado, Milliken (ill and paired); Delaware, Williams, right on No. 2; Georgia, Russell, right on No. 6; Montana, Murray and Mansfield, right on No. 2; New Mexico, Chavez, paired wrong on No. 6; Virginia, Byrd, right on No. 6; Wyoming, O'Mahoney, right on No. 5.

Wrong Four Times—Georgia, George not voting on No. 2, paired right on No. 6; Kentucky, Clements, right on Nos. 2 and 6; South Dakota, Mundt, right on Nos. 4 and 5; Virginia, Robertson, right on Nos. 2 and 6; Wyoming, Barrett, paired wrong on Nos. 5 and 6.

Wrong Three Times—North Carolina, Ervin, right on Nos. 2 and 5; paired right on No. 6. Smith, New Jersey, was absent in Brazil.

## Ticker Tape Tells Tale

WASHINGTON—The price of Superior Oil stock rose 120 points in the week before the final Senate vote on the big Gas Gouge Bill, Senator Douglas told the Senate.

This Company had hired John M. Neff, who made the \$2,500 contribution to Senator Case's campaign fund, in 1955 as its lobbyist in Nebraska.

The Senate knew both these facts before it voted, 53 to 38, for the Gas Bill. It also knew, because Douglas told it, that Wall Street "had the word" the week before and had bid up oil and gas stocks by the number of points shown:

Cities Service, 4½; Continental Oil, 7; Gulf Oil, 6; Northern Natural Gas, 3⅝; Panhandle Eastern Pipeline, 4¼; Phillips Petroleum, 5¾; Pure Oil, 3½; Sinclair, 2; Skelly Oil, 3; Socony, 4⅝; Standard of Indiana, 2⅞; Standard of California, 2⅞; Standard of New Jersey, 10⅞; Texas Company, 7¾; Sunray Oil Company, 1⅞; Superior Oil, 120; Sun Oil Company, 2½, and Warren Petroleum, 6.



UAW LOCAL 659, Chevrolet, reviewed its role in helping found the UAW at dedication ceremonies of its new \$200,000 hall in Flint, Michigan, this month. Left to right are: James Collins, retired member; Local President Everett Sides; Michigan Lieutenant Governor Phil Hart; UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, and UAW Political Action Coordinator Roy Reuther, himself a member of the Local. The hall stands directly across the road from the new Chevrolet plant opened by GM last year.



## Woodcock Rips Dual Unionism At Local 659 Hall Dedication

FLINT, Michigan—The strength of industrial unionism was symbolized in the dedication February 5 of a new hall to serve the 15,000 members of Chevrolet Local 659, and UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock used the occasion to strike back at attempts to split skilled tradesmen from their fellow workers in the auto industry.

A maverick outfit that sprang up in Flint and cropped out elsewhere in Michigan, calling itself the Society of Skilled Trades of North America, has attempted to sow dissatisfaction with the industrial union method of collective bargaining.

Woodcock branded as false the claims that UAW's bargaining has "closed the gap between production workers and skilled tradesmen."

### GAINS REPORTED

"As the director of our Union's General Motors Department, I can tell you that between 1936 and 1955 the assembler has enjoyed wage increases totaling \$1.10 an hour; the die-maker's wages have increased \$1.44 an hour; the electrician's \$1.43 an hour; the pattern-maker's \$1.77 an hour.

"Putting it another way, for every dollar invested in UAW dues, the production worker has received \$56 in wage increases; the skilled tradesman has received \$79 for every one dollar in UAW dues."

Woodcock referred Auto Workers to history for proof that the craft-union method of bargaining fails to do the job for industrial workers. "An industrial union is made up of minorities," he said. "We must give equal attention to the problems of each. Only by

creating a union in which these minorities can stand together have we licked these corporations."

### GM TAKES CREDIT

Woodcock offered evidence that he is a poor forecaster when it comes to calling the shots for the GM management. "When we proposed supplemental unemployment benefits, this Corporation said it didn't believe in our program and would have nothing to do with it. I prophesied then that by 1958, GM would be claiming credit for supplemental unemployment benefits along with pensions and the other collective bargaining gains of our Union."

Woodcock cited testimony by GM President Harlow Curtice before the Senate Monopoly subcommittee on December 2, 1955, in which Curtice listed the "advantages" GM "gave" its workers. Curtice included "supplemental unemployment benefits," said Woodcock. "And the next one we want them claiming credit for is the shorter work week," he said.

### INCLUDES AUDITORIUM

The new Chevrolet hall includes an auditorium seating a thousand persons, a plush recreation room for retired workers, offices of the Employees Federal Credit Union and a family lounge.

Local President Everett Sides asked that the building be used to further the principles of industrial unionism in the memory of the late Tom Brown, former financial secretary and trustee of Local 659, and of the late Terrell Thompson, an early president of the Local.

## GAW, Pattern-Plus Won By UAW at Borg-Warner

More than 10,000 UAW members in 12 Borg-Warner plants now are covered by Ford-GM type GAW plans, Vice-President Pat Greathouse, new director of the UAW Borg-Warner Department, and Wise Stone reported to delegates to the quarterly Borg-Warner Council meeting in Detroit last month.

Stone, assistant director of the Council, reported that contract negotiations are concluded at all plants, but language on pensions and GAW still must be worked out at Local 42, Morris Chain unit in Detroit; Local 287, Warner Gear in Muncie, Indiana; Local 729, Ingersoll Steel Products at New Castle, Indiana, and Local 363, Pesco Products in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Borg-Warner settlements, although negotiated separately, all are equal to or better than the Big Three pattern in wages, pensions, GAW, and insurance benefits. All contracts now have the full Union Shop and great strides were made in standardizing pension plan language.

Company diversification, moving into aircraft and electronics fields, also was discussed by the

delegates and Chicago was selected as site for the next Council meeting, April 7-8, according to Chairman Joseph Greulich, Local 363.

Borg-Warner Local Unions reporting completed negotiations were: Local 42, Detroit Gear unit; 225, Rockford, Illinois; 237, Memphis, Tennessee; 314, Detroit; 447, Kalamazoo, Michigan; 484, Chicago, Illinois; 803, Rockford, Illinois, and 825, Auburn, Indiana.

## Meany Rips NAM's Claim Of Worker Aid

NEW YORK (PAI)—AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a biting speech here, lashed out at claims of the National Association of Manufacturers that it is defending the rights and freedoms of American workers.

Telling how his own recent efforts to achieve cooperation between management and labor had been met by an NAM "tirade against the trade union movement," Meany held up to scorn the claims of the NAM that it was defending workers through "right-to-work" laws and similar legislation designed to cripple labor unions.

Throughout history, the AFL-CIO president pointed out, the NAM has fought progress for working people. He cited as examples:

- In 1903, the NAM opposed federal legislation setting an eight-hour day on the ground that it would interfere with the right of a man to work longer if he wanted to.

- The NAM fought against the Fair Labor Standards Acts, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, the Child Labor Act and the Social Security Act, all in the name of "freedom for workers."

- In 1933, the NAM opposed the Emergency Work Relief Act.

Now, Meany pointed out, the NAM is fighting for extension of "right-to-work" laws on equally false grounds that it is defending the workers' freedom.



FOREST PARK, Georgia—Thousands of members, friends and families, and area citizens turned out for an open house as UAW Local 34 (Chevrolet) started the New Year in a modernistic new building. W. A. (Slim) Henslee, Local 34 president, announced that because of the success of the open house, the Local plans to make it an annual event.



UAW and IAM representatives, currently bargaining with aircraft concerns on the West Coast, got together to compare notes and bargaining goals in the first joint meeting of negotiating committees in Los Angeles last month. More are planned. Shown here are: Left to right, Roy Brown, IAM Regional vice-president; Tommy Aycock, IAM Grand Lodge representative; Al Hopkins, president of UAW Local 1151 at North American; Irv Bluestone, administrative assistant to Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW Aircraft Department, and Charles Bioletti, director of UAW Region 6. (See story on Page 3.)

## Just Spell It-UAW

For most purposes, we'll just call ourselves "The UAW."

That's the decision of the International Executive Board—a decision prompted by the need to avoid confusion with the UAW-AFL due to the AFL-CIO merger. Recent news stories have referred to that organization as the UAW-AFL-CIO.

The Executive Board decided, therefore, to affix the affiliation AFL-CIO to our name only when legally necessary. In all other matters our Union will be known as "The UAW."

The full name then: International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).

## Who's Embarrassed?

Late in 1955, a top-notch syndicated columnist put the bug on a number of businessmen: "Tell me—just how good is business?"

One replied, she reported: "The figures are so darn good, it's downright embarrassing!"

Early in November General Motors admitted that it likely would be the first corporation anywhere (of course, we haven't heard from outlying planets) to make a billion dollars in net profits.

The bucks are all in and accounted for now—and GM was right. Net profits—\$1,189,000,000, some 48 per cent more than 1954. Sales were up 27 per cent and earnings per share on common stock were \$4.30. That figure would have been higher but shares were split 3-for-1 last September.

But GM wasn't in the least embarrassed. Even with the \$1,189,000,000 record net income, 1956 model GM cars are priced HIGHER.

Don't call it "gouging" the public, though. That's not polite.

Look at it this way—GM has answered the \$1,189,000,000 question and is willing to try for the \$2,000,000,000 question—even if it hurts.

## National Malleable Moves Towards Master Agreement

A 23-cent package with contract language which is separate but identical on all economic matters, a big step towards the long-sought master agreement with National Malleable & Steel Castings Company, has been announced by Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the National Foundry Department.

Contracts covering UAW workers in four National plants—Local 1210, Indianapolis; 350, Cleveland, and two units of Local 453, Malleable in Chicago and Steel in Melrose Park, Illinois—all expired late in 1955. The separate-but-identical formula on economic matters was worked out in a memorandum December 13.

Pensions were brought up to the Ford-GM pattern, wages increased six cents an hour, seven cents for skilled trades, insurance and shift differentials raised, and the seventh paid holiday added with workers to get their actual rate for holidays instead of their guaranteed base, Paul Russo, assistant director of the Foundry Department, said.

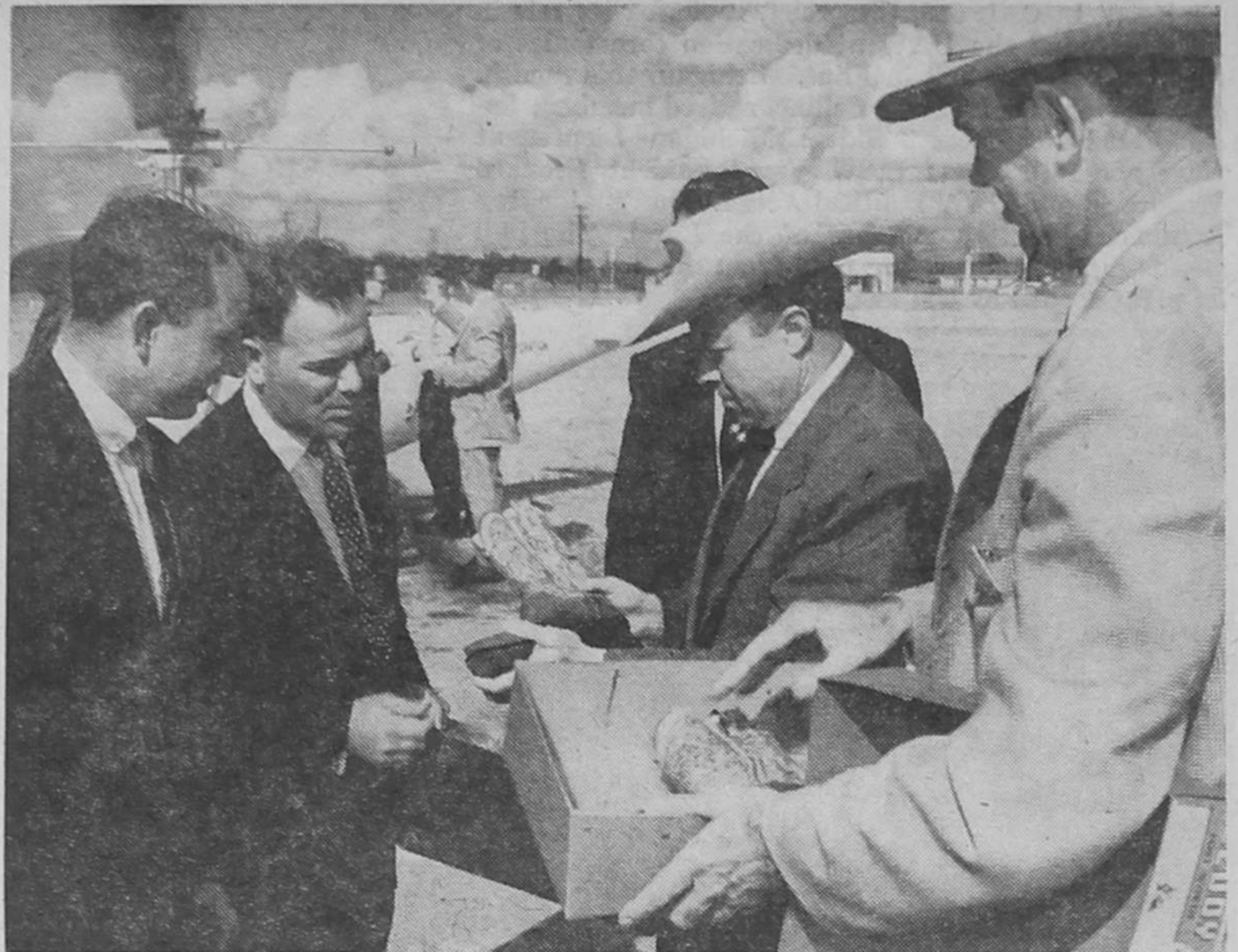
Since the Company failed to make the 1953 pension improvements at that time, the new pension plan cost amounts to 10.4 cents an hour, according to International Representatives Bill Humphreys and Leon Bates, who assisted in the negotiations on the new three-year agreement.

## GAW, Pensions Won In Oliver Contracts; New Local Is Added

New agreements, featuring improved pension benefits and GAW coverage, have been signed with the Oliver Company and UAW Locals 1095, 1096 and 296 in South Bend, Indiana, and Local 884 at Springfield, Ohio, and the Oliver plant workers in Charles City, Iowa, have voted to switch affiliation from the UE to the UAW, Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department, has announced.

The new pension plan, calling for \$2.25 per month per year of service and \$4.50 per month per year for disability pensions, brought the total package to 27 cents an hour for Local 1095, 1096 and 884 where the Company had failed to make the 1953 pattern pension improvements.

Workers at the Charles City Oliver plant voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the UAW. Negotiations had been completed there under UE but the contract closely patterns the UAW contracts since UAW representatives had worked with the Local during negotiations.



HURST, Texas—UAW President Walter P. Reuther had to don Texas-type gear during a visit to UAW Local 218 at the Bell Aircraft plant here. In the picture examining cowboy boots are, left to right: Glenn Culwell, Local 218 president; Noy L. Sparks, Bargaining Committee chairman; Jim Finley (behind Reuther), president of Local 317; President Reuther, and H. A. Moon, International Representative. The Bell helicopter which delivered Reuther to the plant is in the background.

## FORD STOCK "Success Story"



The green hue smothering the Ford Motor Company executive offices is merely a reflection from the mountains of greenbacks (paper money, that is) which has engulfed top executives as a result of the recent Ford stock issue to John Q. Public.

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Henry Ford, II, told the public at one stage that they shouldn't consider buying Ford stock as a "get-rich-quick" scheme, but Ford directors went right ahead and bought, anyway. Of course, they did have a bit better deal than the public. In fact, it was a PIP, if Ford workers will pardon the abbreviation.

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Certain key executives, for example, were permitted in 1955 to buy 647,100 shares at \$21 a share. The shares cost the public \$64.50 apiece. Eight directors bought, in spite of Henry's warning, 166,500 shares at \$21—and as a group are ahead \$7,272,750.

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No-o-o, that \$7,272,750 figure isn't quite right. Theodore O. Yntema, one of the directors, fouled it up by selling 15,000 of his \$21 shares back to the Company at \$60.16% a share. That cuts down the profit total to \$7,177,750.

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Hold it a minute! These officials can purchase an additional total of 388,500 shares at \$21 each during 1956, 1957, and 1958, a special report from UAW Ford Department Director Ken Bannon shows. Mr. Yntema, then, can use the money he made (\$39.16% a share) selling his \$21 shares back to the Company at \$60.16% a share to buy more shares at \$21 which immediately makes him another profit of \$43.50 a share at the current public rate!

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If you don't mind wading through the long green, perhaps we can list what a few of the directors made on 1955 stock purchases. Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board, bought 27,000 for a return of \$1,174,500; Lewis D. Crusoe, William T. Gossett, and Delmar S. Harder picked up 22,500 each for a bundle of \$978,750 each; John S. Bugas, John R. Davis, and Irving A. Duffy bought 18,000 each and quickly made \$783,000 each. Mr. Yntema also bought 18,000 but sold 15,000 back. He needed a little pocket money one day.

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The Ford family wasn't left out of this multiplication plan. The stock sold to the public came from the Ford Foundation and the profits from the sale go to the Foundation. But, in connection with the sale, the stock was split. The old voting stock, all held by the family, was split 21-for-one; the rest, 15-for-one.

As a result, the family's equity in the Company rose from 10.4 per cent of all outstanding shares before the split to 12.1 per cent. In dollars, the family gained \$32 million in equity, on the basis of September 30, 1955, figures, and, if dividends remain in 1956 what they were in 1955, it means an extra \$3 million.

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You can't hardly get those kind of deals no more!

## Health Plans Inadequate

### Advance Diagnosis of Ills Can Reduce Hospital Bills

Weaknesses in current prepaid health insurance plans covering workers, particularly lack of preventive and diagnostic protection, were pointed up by Jerome Pollack, UAW Social Security Department program consultant, at the 16th annual Congress on Industrial Health in Detroit late last month.

"Health security is very high on labor's agenda," he said. "In the near future, there very likely is going to be a round of collective bargaining negotiations in which improved health protection may be the major target. You can be sure that one of the first improvements will be the inclusion of preventive care under prepayment."

#### DISABILITY COSTLY

Some one and one-half million American workers under 65 are disabled because of illness or injury on almost any given day and the loss to the economy has been estimated to be as great as one-eighth to one-fifth of the entire national income, he said.

Pointing out that unions know that productivity is an element in the determination of wages, Pollack reported that some unions have established their own centers to provide medical care but that most are

today involved in wholesale purchase of prepaid health services and are vitally interested in seeing to it that these benefits do the utmost to prevent as well as to treat disability.

"These health insurance plans, in striving for an insurable risk, incorrectly modelled after life and casualty insurance, overemphasize the more readily demonstrable medical services such as surgical operations. Diagnostic care usually is specifically excluded. Early treatment is discouraged by deferring compensable doctor visits. The typical health insurance plan pays benefits only for conditions requiring hospitalization or surgical operations," he explained.

#### DISCOURAGES EXAMS

"Thus, at the very time when occupational health programs are actively seeking to encourage as many employes as possible to come for screening and diagnostic examinations, the prepayment plans are preoccupied with measures to keep them away."

## THORNDYKE



"What this house needs is automation!"

COPYRIGHT 1956 CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



**Bargains Now in '56 Cars**

With many recent buyers of cars still paying for them, the 1956 models aren't moving out as fast as cars did last year. Trade experts tend to blame the fact that 1956 cars are basically the same as the '55's, and changes are expected in '57. They believe people are afraid the 1956 cars won't have as much resale value if drastic changes appear.

But while this may be one factor, another is that family debts, chiefly for cars, have reached a new peak. And at the same time car prices were jacked up for 1956. The average wage earner is now paying out 12 cents of every take-home dollar on installment debts (not including mortgages). The average family's installment debts jumped 18 per cent in three years and it now owes \$700. But since 57 per cent of the families have all the debts, the average family that does generally buy on time, now is in hock for \$1,240, or about 30 per cent of its annual income.

**INDUSTRY MORTGAGED FUTURE**

By reducing down payments and stretching out payments to as long as 36 and even 42 months, the auto industry borrowed business ahead. The only real winner turns out to be the finance companies, now collecting their money plus 12-18 per cent and sometimes much more.

But for the family that is in position to buy, needs a car now, and plans to buy for a long term and thus is not primarily concerned about next year's trade-in value, the opportunity to secure substantial discounts has come earlier in the year than usual. Ordinarily the biggest discounts are available in June and July when dealers get worried that next year's models will soon be breathing down their backs. As a matter of fact, because the '56 models have not been drastically changed, some car experts believe they may have fewer "bugs" and mechanics are more familiar with them.

However, it's become difficult to know how much discount you actually get. Many dealers now "pack" the list price before granting an alleged discount or overallowance on your old car. They do this in various ways; by exaggerating the list price of the car itself; by adding fake charges to your bill, such as the "handling fee" of up to \$125 some dealers are charging; by inflating prices of optional equipment; by charging exorbitant finance fees.

One factory's zone representative admitted to this writer that its dealers now even add their advertising cost to list prices of cars. Since so-called "list" prices no longer are reliable, it's vital that you compare the actual net price (after trade-in allowance) for the model and accessories you select among several dealers. Make sure this net or final price includes all charges (handling, delivery, finance, preparation or conditioning, excise and sales taxes, and accessories).

**LIST PRICES JUST STARTER**

Even the list prices in the table with this article, reluctantly released by factory representatives, are not an exact guide because some factories include the conditioning or preparation charge, while others bill it separately.

Chief change for '56, aside from safety gimmicks, is a further increase in horsepower. The compression ratio of most engines has been increased again this year. Plymouth has noticeably raised its torque so that it is now in the Chevrolet and Ford fast-start class, and the Plymouth six, at least, achieves its high torque at comparatively low rpm's. The high torque of the 1956 cars would be a great help in making a getaway from a bank holdup, or in just being first away from a traffic light. But it will be a big gas eater if you use it unrestrainedly. Reports of high gas consumption in city traffic of some '56 models bear this out.

Body dimensions are little changed, with Plymouth again longest in over-all length of the pop-priced big four, and Chevrolet the most compact even though all but Studebaker have about the same 115-inch wheelbase. Studebaker is 116.5.

As the specifications table with this article shows, Studebaker has lower horsepower than Chevy, Ford and Plymouth. But its compensation is that it's now practically in a class by itself in gas economy. Ford has the shortest stroke engine of the sixes, and Chevy of the eights. A short-stroke engine reduces piston travel and is considered to save piston and engine wear.

In selecting your own car, scrutinize its features in the light of your own needs. Try out and examine the various makes for maneuverability; preciseness of steering; stability at high speed, on curves and in winds; visibility to front and rear; power and smoothness of braking, and accessibility of engine components for repairs.

**HOW THE 1956 POPULAR-PRICED CARS LINE UP**

	Price*	Wheel-Base Inches	Over-all Length Inches	Over-all Width	Horse-Power**	Comp. Ratio	Maximum Torque
Chevrolet 6	\$1,835	115	197.5	74	140	8 to 1	210 at 2400
V-8					170	8 to 1	257 at 2200
Ford 6	\$1,820	115.5	198.5	75.9	137	8 to 1	202 at 2400
V-8					173	8 to 1	260 at 2400
Plymouth	\$1,867	115	204.8	74.6	125	7.6 to 1	260 at 1600
V-8					180	8 to 1	260 at 2400
Studebaker 6	\$1,969	116.5	200.75	71.31	101	7.8 to 1	152 at 1800

\*Factory-delivered price of lowest-cost 4-door sixes with standard transmission including federal excise but not state or local taxes, transportation nor optional equipment. Generally 8's of the same make are about \$100 more.

\*\*Manufacturer's advertised rating for engine with standard transmission.

Copyright 1956 by Sidney Margolius

# Cracks Begin To Show In Kohler Co. Cold Front

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—The cracks are beginning to show in the stone wall of Kohler Company's resistance to the strike of its workers.

With the second spring buying season of the strike just ahead, Kohler Co. is discovering—the hard way—that recruiting scabs won't settle industrial disputes. Its sales have been headed steadily downward.

Bathtubs are stacked three deep in parts of the plant where tubs were never stored before. A steady decline in shipment and a gradual rise in returned ware shows the nationwide "Don't Buy Kohler" campaign is having a devastating effect. Almost daily, Local 833's boycott headquarters here receives additional evidence that increasing numbers of people view the name "Kohler" on plumbing ware as a dirty word.

**PLUMBERS HELPFUL**

Morale here, never low during the 22 months of the strike, is running at a high level. UAW International Representative Don Rand sums up the optimism: "We're convinced here that we're showing what labor unity can accomplish."

In addition to tens of thousands of dollars in cash donations, labor unity here takes the concrete form of help in the "Don't Buy Kohler" campaign. In a complete mailing to the United Association of Plumber and Pipe Fitters, Union President Peter T. Schoemann urged members to "request your friends, your employers, other trade unionists and the purchasing public not to buy Kohler plumbingware and products."

Other building trades unions as well as industrial unions and state councils have taken similar

stands. The response has been terrific.

Kohler workers have received letters—and donations—from all over the country. All have promised increased support. Donations range from those in four figures to one for \$5 from a Texas plumber who wrote, "I'd like to send more, but I'm temporarily out of work."

**KOHLER PRESTIGE SLIPS**

The Kohler workers youth chorus, formed since the strike, has traveled over much of the Midwest in response to requests from state councils. In every UAW region, spokesmen for the Union have been called on to discuss the strike issues with other unions.

In the industry, Kohler Company is being laughed at as competitors' sales increase. Enjoying a wide circulation is a Local 833 leaflet, "Beware of Perpetual Bathtub Ring," which tells what to look for in buying plumbingware.

Kohler Company is trying to stem the rising tide of opposition by sending its top executives on speaking tours. Recently it held its first district sales managers' conference in six years. The managers left the executive tower grim faced. Instead of being on salary and commission as in the past, they were reportedly switched to straight commission.

**TO SUPREME COURT**

Frustrating Kohler Company efforts to ramrod sales in this manner is the growing tendency

## Easy to Back Kohler Boycott

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—It's easy to back the UAW Local 833 boycott of Kohler of Kohler goods.

The following is the formula developed here: Just tell your friends not to buy plumbingware or engines with the Kohler of Kohler label. If you discover a dealer handling Kohlerware, advise him that it is scab made.

Urge councilmen and school board members not to install scab-made goods in municipal projects.

"Don't Buy Kohler" literature is available at the Local 833 Boycott Headquarters, 729 Center St., Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

of plumbingware distributors and sales outlets to push other brands.

Kohler Company faces troubles on other fronts. The United States Supreme Court this month agreed to hear the UAW's court action challenging the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board. If the top court decides for the Union, the WERB injunction limiting picketing will no longer be in force.

As THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER went to press, the National Labor Relations Board resumed its year-long unfair labor practice case against Kohler Company.

One of the longest and most detailed cases in NLRB history, the approach of the end of this court action is another pressure on the Company.



Drawing by Hank Weber, a Kohler striker

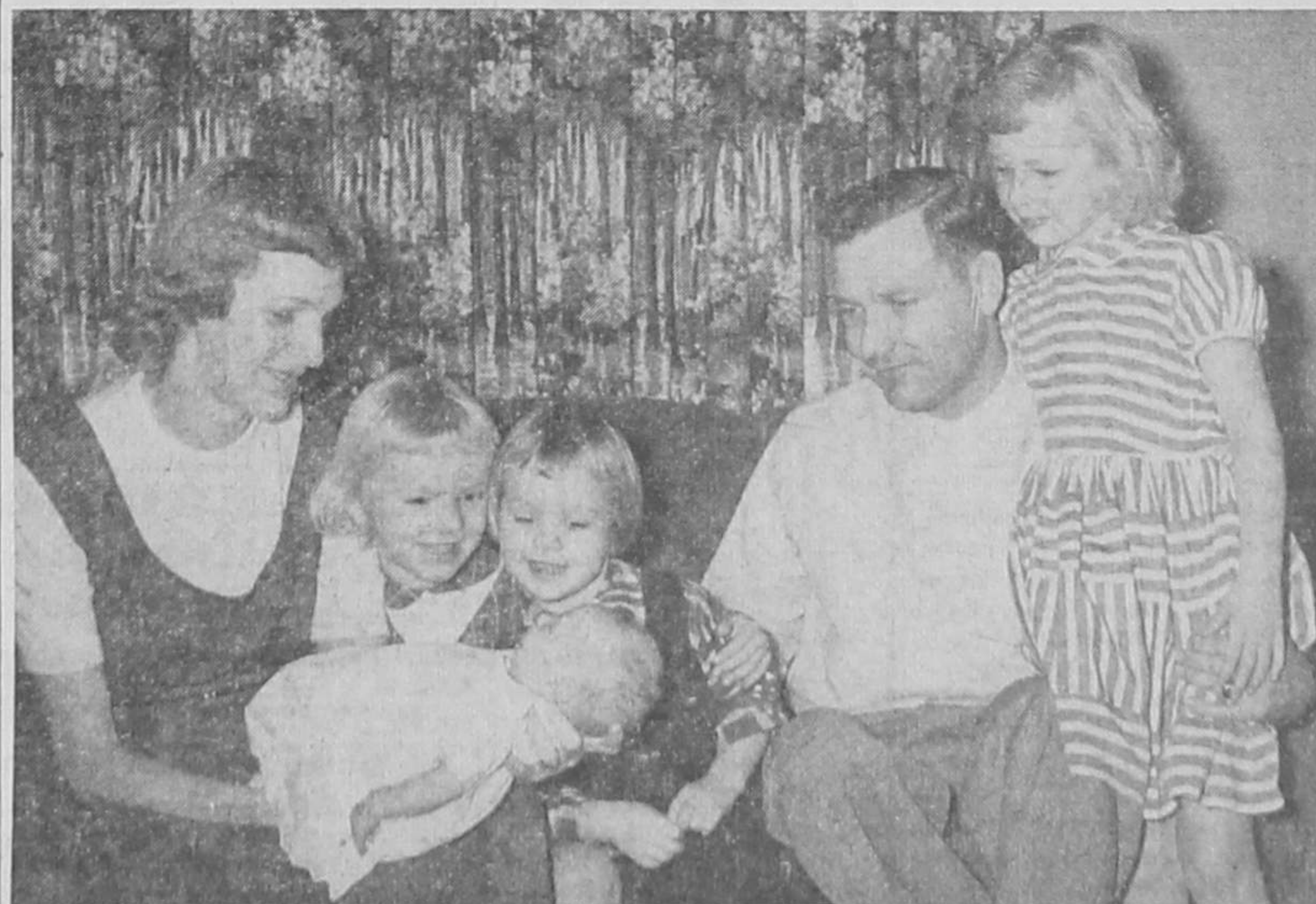
"That's been standing here since April 5, 1954. Nobody wants it until the strike is won."

## Revere Strike Settled

Contract settlements with economic packages ranging in value from 15.1 to 15.3 cents an hour have ended strikes by more than 2,000 UAW members in four plants of the Revere Copper & Brass Company, Charles Kerrigan, director of UAW Region 9A and the Union's Copper & Brass Council, reports.

All workers receive an 11-cent across-the-board increase plus eight cents for skilled tradesmen. Improvements were won in vacations, sick and accident and life insurance, pensions, and other contract provisions. Automatic increases of six cents are included in October, 1956 and 1957 in the three-year agreements.

The plants are located in Detroit; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Chicago and Lockport, Illinois. Detroit workers went out October 27 while the strike started in New Bedford and Chicago on November 9.



A BRIGHT FUTURE lies ahead for Linda Katherine Kattreh, first child born to a Kohler striker's family in 1956. Sharing the general optimism are Mr. and Mrs. Orville Kattreh and daughters, Diane, 5; Kathy, 3, and Christine, 6.

# Civil Rights Demonstration Set for Washington, March 4-6

Full participation by the UAW's more than 1,200 local unions in a huge civil rights assembly to be held in Washington next month is being urged by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, director of the Union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, and William H. Oliver, co-director.

The UAW is cooperating with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, composed of 50 national church, labor, fraternal, civic and minority groups, in sponsoring the National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights to be held in the nation's capital, March 4, 5, 6.

Condemning "the failure of Congress and the Administration to act on vitally needed federal civil rights legislation," Reuther cited "the recent murders of Negroes in Mississippi as crimes against democracy and humanity."

He deplored the fact that "the Congress of the United States has not enacted a single piece of civil rights legislation in over 75 years. The need for action is now."

### EIGHT POINTS

Urging all UAW local unions to send from one to three delegates; Reuther listed an eight-point legislative program which the three-day conference will seek to have enacted.

- Job equality through establishment of an effective federal FEPC;
- Withholding of federal funds from any institution defying Constitutional prohibition against segregation in public facilities;
- Lynching and other race-inspired acts of violence to be made federal offenses;
- Abolition of the poll tax, and protection of the right to vote;
- Establishment of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice with authority to protect civil rights in all sections of the country;

- Creation of a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights.
- Elimination of remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel;
- Provision for majority rule in the Senate and House of Representatives.

### WILKINS ISSUES CALL

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), joined with the UAW in issuing a call to the Civil Rights Assembly.

Urging wide attendance, Wilkins asserted, "The influence of the assembly on the Congress will depend less upon the number of individual delegates in attendance than upon the number of states and Congressional districts represented."

## Two Ex-UE Locals At Allis-Chalmers Vote to Join UAW

Workers in two Allis-Chalmers Company plants at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and LaPorte, Indiana, by overwhelming vote of executive boards and the membership have switched affiliation to the UAW from the old UE, Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the Agricultural Implement Department, announced.

After legal formalities have been complied with, these two Locals, representing 2,500 workers, will be united with the 20,000 UAW members in eight other Allis-Chalmers plants.

The UAW Allis-Chalmers Intra-Corporation Council met in Cedar Rapids in January and extended a welcome to representatives of the Cedar Rapids and LaPorte Locals who were guests at the meeting.

Clarence Barker is president of the new UAW Local 1316 at Cedar Rapids and William Walden is president of new UAW Local 1319 at LaPorte.



STILL A GOOD CAP despite the fact that Walter Farmer, now a UAW retiree and a veteran of 49 years' service with Ford, will no longer wear it on his daily stint as a machine repairman at the Rouge plant. He grinned as he confided that it might come in handy doing some painting and decorating around his Livonia home.

## Ford Veteran of 49 Years Gets Top Pension Benefits

Walter Farmer just turned 68. He retired from Ford's after 49 years of accredited employment—the oldest worker in terms of service who has yet retired under the Ford-UAW Retirement Plan. And, through the UAW-negotiated pension plan, Walter Farmer will get a monthly check of \$110.25.

Add to his pension check a monthly Social Security payment of approximately \$105, which he'll be paid under the new schedule, and you'll see that his dream of Florida and California in the wintertime can become a reality on a monthly income of \$215.

Walter is a widower since last year. Otherwise, he'd be entitled to an additional \$52.50 Social Security as a wife's half of her husband's monthly benefit, or a possible grand monthly total of \$267.50.

### 15 CENTS AN HOUR

Born in Texas, back in 1888, the UAW senior citizen remembers when he first started at the Ford Piquette plant as a drill press operator. He was then earning, although he's not absolutely

certain, an hourly rate of approximately 15 cents.

When he retired, Walter Farmer was being paid \$2.64½ per hour as a machine repairman at the Rouge plant. That's almost 18 times his starting rate at Ford's some 49 years before!

Farmer lives with his oldest son—he has two sons and four daughters—in a trim, white-painted, cement block home in Livonia, a suburb of Detroit. The home's surrounded by almost an acre of land with lots of trees, as spic-and-span as a navy vessel, and it's all paid for.

Walter Farmer's advice to young UAW members, based on his 49 years of work at Ford's and some 15 years as a UAW member, is "Stick by your Union, and your Union will stick by you."

Seems like good, sound advice from a man who should know.

## Crusade for Freedom Headed by Matthews

UAW Vice-President Norman Matthews, co-chairman of the Michigan Crusade for Freedom Campaign Committee, in a letter to labor organizations throughout the state, urged union members to support the Crusade's drive to raise \$600,000 as Michigan's 1956 quota.

Matthews pointed out that "Radio-Free Europe is a non-governmental organization broadcasting the truth about democracy to the satellite nations of the Soviet world through a number of transmitters in Western Europe." The Crusade for Freedom campaign is so efficiently run, he said, that there are practically no administrative costs.

## Robots Want Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Explaining the advantages of his Company's new machines, a salesman declared, "Their electronic brains can do everything. They can work the machines. They can add up the pay checks. They can correct their own mistakes. They can even think."

"That's no good for me," retorted the businessman. "They'd soon be joining the union."

## Hogs Hit \$25 High On Banquet Circuit



ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Hogs sold at \$25 on the banquet circuit here recently even though they wouldn't bring that on the market.

The Democratic Farmer-Labor Party here, at a \$25-a-plate testimonial dinner for Governor Freeman, agreed to give one \$25 dinner ticket to farmers for a hog. Some 530 farmers turned up to swap hogs for tickets to hear ex-President Harry Truman blast the GOP farm program.

Many of the farmers came into town bringing their hogs in trucks which bore signs reading: "In Ike We Trusted—Now We're Busted."

## Right-to-Work Laws Bad

BURLINGTON, North Carolina (PAI)—Father Robert Wilken of St. Benedict's Church in a talk at a communion breakfast here said so-called "right to work" laws were "undue interference by the state." The cleric added that "labor unions have been proven an all but necessary agency to correct the problem of inadequate family income."

## U. S. Court Supports Right Not to Become Stool Pigeon

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Court of Appeals here this month handed down a decision which—had it been made earlier—could have trimmed the wings of Senator McCarthy before he started grabbing Page 1 headlines.

The court ruled that John T. Watkins, UAW International representative from Rock Island, Illinois, could not be forced to testify about former Communists if the only purpose is to "expose" them.

Watkins, who flatly denied ever being a Communist, was convicted of being in contempt of Congress when he refused to discuss the political views of people he knew. He rejected efforts by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1954 to get him to tell whether he had known certain persons to be Communists.

The Appeal Court held: "In order to convict, the government must plead and prove that the questions the witness would not answer were pertinent to the inquiry Congress had authorized. . . . In our opinion the questions Watkins would not answer are not pertinent to the inquiry authorized."

The decision continued, "It is very questionable whether exposure of individuals to public contempt or hostility is a valid legislative purpose." The House Committee, the decision pointed out, does claim "an independent power of exposure."

# \$\$\$ PRIZES...\$\$\$ PRIZES

### \$500.00 IN SAVINGS BONDS

## UAW SLOGAN CONTEST

All you have to do is write a catchy slogan of 10 words or less for our UAW Political Action Buck Drive. Your slogan may be used on the official button for the 1956 Political Action Dollar Drive.

1st Prize .....\$200.00 Savings Bond

2nd Prize .....\$100.00 Savings Bond

3rd Prize .....\$ 50.00 Savings Bond

Plus a \$25.00 Savings Bond for each of the six next best slogans.

Send your slogan to UAW Political Action Department, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan. Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight, March 4, 1956. In case of duplicate prize slogans, the entry with the earliest postmark will be awarded a prize.

**WIN A PRIZE—MAIL YOUR SLOGAN TODAY!**