

Convention Puts Dues Muscle into Program

The UAW special convention, having united behind a far-reaching collective bargaining program (Solidarity, Jan. 27) promptly voted to strengthen the union's finances for the struggle ahead.

With almost no dissent — perhaps 30 delegates out of the 3,039 — the convention raised dues by \$5 a month for March, April and May. It then adopted the minority report of the constitution-resolutions committee calling for a pro-rated rebate to local unions of any sum in excess of \$25 million remaining in the strike fund after 1958 negotiations are complete.

(President Walter P. Reuther emphasized that the strike relief program was adopted "not because we want a strike . . . but to improve the possibilities of avoiding a strike." See story below.)

Each member is to be credited or rebated his share of the money returned to local unions.

Rebate Debate

Debate centered around the question of the rebate. A majority of the committee felt the strike fund should be built to the highest possible point and kept there. The minority (subsequently supported by President Walter P. Reuther) favored rebating whatever was left after \$25 million.

The minority report prevailed by about 85% of the vote.

Other provisions in the strike fund program include:

- Authorization to the UAW executive board to borrow money from locals, other international unions, banks, etc. if needed.

- A continued dues increase, up to \$5 a month, if 50,000 or more members are on strike; the increase to continue until any loans are paid off and the strike fund restored to \$25 million.

- If the strike fund falls below \$20 million the executive

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Other convention stories on inside pages.

UAW SOLIDARITY

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

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Informed Public Can Squelch Rigged Prices, Reuther Says



MAKING POINT with pencil, UAW President Walter P. Reuther tells Senate committee the facts about rigged auto prices.

WASHINGTON—A federal agency with the power to investigate—but not the power to enforce a decision—could mobilize public opinion against rigged price increases and thus strike a decisive blow against artificial inflation, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told a Senate committee last week. Reuther assured a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), that the UAW had nothing to fear from such a fact-finding body.

A scheduled one-day appearance stretched into two as Reuther set forth the union's proposal for an "independent office of consumers' counsel" which would review contemplated price increases in monopoly-controlled industries and make its findings public.

Lots of Facts

Regardless of the findings, under the UAW proposal the company or companies involved would be free to raise prices at will. But the public would have the facts.

Reuther accompanied this proposal with a 110-page study of price and profit policies in the automobile industry over the last decade. The area of discussion was further expanded by the Senators' questions to include the current UAW bargaining program, Reuther's political philosophy, the cold war, foreign aid and virtually every other domestic and international issue.

Very early in the proceedings Reuther once again disposed of the charges that labor wants to take over industry; that he himself is a Marxist, and that the UAW favors big corporations against little ones.

Against Concentration

"We believe that labor and management and all economic groups in our society have to work together in a socially-responsible manner," he said. "We have been trying to convince the automobile managements that a fair distribution of the potential abundance of our economy among all sections of the popu-

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Aircraft's Goals Set

A six-point target program for 1958 negotiations covering aircraft and missile workers was adopted unanimously by UAW's special convention. Calling for a substantial wage increase over and above the make-up in cost-of-living allowance, the basic program also listed these points as "musts" at the bargaining-table:

- Employment security through severance pay and relocation pay; improved and expanded pension-health-welfare programs; bonafide, jointly-administered apprentice training programs; elimination of abuses in the job evaluation wage-plan system, and extension of union shop clauses to all contracts where the law permits.

Pledging every possible support the union can mobilize to

Continued on Page 8

Aircraft to Harecraft?

Delegate Kelly Blythe, representing Douglas Aircraft Local 1093, Tulsa, Okla., thinks aircraft workers' problems are even worse than auto workers'.

Debating the resolution on collective bargaining in his industry, Blythe told the special convention:

"You think you have problems in Chrysler? We at Douglas have more problems than a 19-year-old jackrabbit has descendants."

Like Free World, UAW 'Arms' Only to Bolster Chance of Peace

Just as the free world must be armed to preserve peace, so must the UAW be strong to improve its chance of achieving justice without a strike, President Walter P. Reuther told the special convention in his final major address.

"We have adopted this strike relief program not because we are strike-happy, not because we want a strike in any company, large or small," he said.

"We vote for a strike assistance program . . . because only

as we are strong at the bargaining-table can we improve the possibilities of avoiding a strike."

Special Coverage

Reuther bitterly assailed Big Three officials, especially Ernest Breech, board chairman of Ford, for "heating up the cold war" in advance of negotiations. Breech had spoken to a chamber of commerce meeting in Tennessee the night before, obviously as a pretext for an all-out denunciation of the UAW bargaining program.

This was proved by the fact that the Detroit daily papers carried the full text of his remarks. Normally a newspaper pays scant attention to a talk delivered to a local group hundreds of miles distant.

Breech has a right to make any sort of speech he wants, Reuther agreed.

"But he has a responsibility," the UAW president continued. "Ultimately, he will be at the bargaining table, and if he makes more difficult the solution of bargaining problems because he corrupts the climate, he is not meeting his responsibility . . ."

"Mr. Breech didn't say one word about the profits of the Ford Motor Co. That's what we're talking about. Why doesn't he stick to the economic facts?

Because they prove our points and disprove his."

Reuther pointed out that Breech and others had become millionaires because of the Ford bonus plan for executives.

"I don't begrudge one penny they get," he said. "My difference with them is that they begrudge the workers having their share . . . If they will share with the people who need more purchasing-power, then the whole economy will get stronger . . ."

"We are going to discharge our responsibilities with a high sense of understanding that what we do affects the well-being of many people outside our ranks. We pray that management will come to the bargaining table in the same spirit."



SOLEMN SENATORS listen seriously to Walter P. Reuther's presentation on prices. From left, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.); committee counsel; Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.); William Langer (R., N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.).

Hey! Free Eats!

- YOU PLAN your family's menus a week ahead at a time? If you do—or think you can—why not enter them in Solidarity's contest when the rules are announced next week? Prizes'll be the cost of the groceries that make up the three winning entries.

- WHY NOT KNIT something for your hubby or your house, as well as yourself? There'll be more free patterns to choose from.



HOMER F. COOPER
CHAIRMAN LOCAL 106
LIMA, OHIO

WM. J. TROESTLER
LOCAL 353, REG. 10
RACINE, WIS.

ALBIA EVANS
LOCAL 83, REG. 3
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CHARLES L. COPE
LOCAL 710, REG. 5
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ARTHUR C. TOMLINSON
LOCAL 786, REG. 8
YORK, PA.

BEVERLY C. GIBSON
LOCAL 222-CANADA
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

ANDREW BABIC JR.
LOCAL 363 REG. 2
CLEVELAND, OHIO

CORDELL H. CAMPBELL
LOCAL 287
MUNCIE, IND.

AL LENNING
LOCAL 314
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

JIM KALASARDO
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
LOCAL 6, REG. 7, ILL.

Hep Public Can Curb Rigged Prices—Reuther

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lation transcends even moral justice and is really a matter of economic necessity."

The UAW, he noted, is "disturbed at the growing concentration of control of industry in the hands of a few large corporations."

Reuther stressed that the union's present collective bargaining program is based upon the nation's domestic and international needs. He contrasted the UAW position with that of the auto companies, which have consistently maintained that prices and profits are no one's business but their own.

'Counsel' Plan

The "consumers' counsel" proposal would work like this:

Any corporation which accounts for 20 to 25% of sales in its industry would be required to declare its intention of imposing a price increase.

The consumers' counsel would then conduct hearings, in which interested parties (including the union or unions involved) could participate.

The facts disclosed by the hearings would be public, but the corporations would then be free to do as they chose.

Such a procedure, Reuther argued, would also help collective bargaining in monopoly-dominated industries. If fact-finding revealed the union's demands could not be met without price rises, it would be up to the union to reduce its demands or to prove why they justified higher prices. If fact-finding showed the corporations could meet union demands without a price hike, it would be up to the corporation to bargain in good faith on these demands or plead a separate case to the public.

Dirksen Waited

"We, of the UAW, would be glad to be able to bargain under

such conditions," the union statement said.

Reuther's appearance was prolonged in large part because of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.). Dirksen first sought to limit Reuther to the prepared material in the 110-page statement and its various supplements. When Kefauver over-ruled this proposal as contrary to committee practice, Dirksen "reserved" his questions.

Thus Reuther was exposed, for the most part, to the relatively friendly queries of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and the cautious advances of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) for the first day and a half. (Even the half-day extra was not anticipated.) Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) — not a committee member but a sort of fraternal delegate — maintained absolute silence.

When noon neared on the second day, Reuther asked to be excused. He suggested that Nat Weinberg, special projects director for UAW, act as his substitute — or, if the committee wished, a later date be set for his own return.

No PR Job

This, said Dirksen, was not acceptable.

Despite other commitments, Reuther agreed to return after lunch. Much of the final session consisted of an exchange of ironies between the UAW president and the sonorous Illinois Senator. At one point Dirksen charged that the current UAW bargaining program was a "public relations maneuver."

Reuther retorted that Dirksen had "every right to be a General Motors representative here."

'Not Playing'

Dirksen angrily demanded a retraction; Kefauver interposed that Dirksen did not represent GM or any other company "even



CO-CHAIRMEN of combined constitution-resolutions committee, Harry Southwell of Local 174 and Charles McDonald of Local 200, look as though they had a grim job ahead. They didn't.

though his views may be similar."

"That's what I meant," said Reuther.

"The auto companies must take us seriously," he went on. "We are not playing. If they do not respect what we say, they will find out we truly mean it."

Wiley then asked if this meant there would be a strike unless UAW was granted 100% of its demands.

"We never get 100%, Senator," Reuther replied. "We always do the best we can, and that's what we'll do here. As I told our convention, we pray that management will come to the bargaining-table in the same spirit as we do — the spirit of seeking an agreement that will reflect our responsibilities, not only to the people we represent, but to the nation and the free world."

It Takes Two

A strike, Wiley observed, could do "great damage" to the nation.

"They're saying that it takes two to make a bargain," Reuther answered. "It's just as true that it takes two to cause a strike."

The UAW president will appear before the committee again after the auto industry leaders, headed by Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, have had their say.

Boss and Doctor Like Our Plan

Even the bosses got into the act at the special convention.

As delegate Henry Hall, Local 1095, South Bend, put it, "For once in a lifetime, you have gotten my boss calling me up at home asking me how much would the company have to give him, if this proposal (profit-sharing plan) went through, this splitting up of the pie. So, you have got the boss with you."

"You have even my doctor. My doctor has always been bitterly anti-union, but he stopped by the house the other day because he knew that I was connected with a local union. He wanted to know how much rebate he would get on his new car."

He Finally Made It

"This is a high point in my life," special delegate Louis J. Persico of Local 731, Trenton, N.J., told the convention during a discussion of non-economic contract demands.

"After six conventions, I finally got the floor."

Resolved: COPE, Probe, Goldwater

In a resolution on the activities of the McClellan committee, special convention delegates called upon the committee "to investigate with equal fervor corruption in management," condemned Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) for his "false, reckless and irresponsible charges" against the UAW, blasted committee investigator John J. McGovern as a Goldwater "hatchetman" and reiterated the sentiments expressed in a resolution on the same subject passed by the regular convention in April 1957.

Other resolutions passed by the convention urged support of the 1958 COPE dollar drive and called on the AFL-CIO to create a permanent committee on the shorter work-week and the impact of technological change.

Dues Muscle For Program

Continued from Page 1

board is authorized to increase dues by \$1 a month until a \$25 million balance is reached. In the same way, a drop in the fund below \$15 million authorizes the board to vote a \$2 monthly dues raise.

Members earning less than \$150 a month are exempt from the \$5 dues raise; those earning between \$150 and \$250 a month will pay half, or \$2.50 extra.

\$24 Million Spent

In a detailed report to the convention, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey noted that the strike fund stood at \$24 million as of Jan. 1. The \$5 increase would yield an additional \$16 million, he estimated.

Mazey also listed the precise cost to the UAW of every strike for the last three years. Total expenditures in this period were also \$24 million.

The newly-adopted strike assistance plan, making benefits a matter of right rather than need, will raise the cost of strikes, Mazey pointed out. (The revised plan, effective March 1, was adopted as part of the convention resolution.)

Specifically, a General Motors strike would cost more than \$8 million a week for the first seven weeks; by the 12th week the outlay would be above \$11 million. An 11-week strike would cost \$80 million.

The 11-week total for Ford would be nearly \$32 million; for Chrysler, nearly \$22 million.

17 Points for Senate

Here are the 17 major points in the UAW's presentation to the Kefauver committee:

1. Wage increases of auto workers have not been responsible for past price increases, but have followed a management-proposed formula recognized by industry leaders to be "neither inflationary nor deflationary."
2. All the increases in real wages and fringe benefits won by the UAW since it first gained recognition have not equalled the increase in productivity of our national economy during that same time—much less the more rapid increase in productivity in the automobile industry.
3. Price increases imposed by the automobile corporations have been up to \$5 for every \$1 gained in wage increases.
4. Profits per unit of production in the auto industry have increased many times faster than wages and salaries per unit of production.
5. Automobile price increases have been substantially greater than the combined increases in labor costs and material costs.
6. Industry spokesmen would like to use their price increases as an excuse for union-busting.
7. Management's greed for bigger profits has been the major factor responsible for price increases.
8. Rates of return on investment among the Big Three have been far higher than the average for American industry.

9. The vast expansion of automobile plants and equipment has been almost entirely paid for by consumers through extortionate price increases.

10. Industry-wide figures show sales growing much faster than payroll, and almost the same number of workers producing 50% more cars in 1957 than in 1947.

11. General Motors could have absorbed all wage increases since 1955 and still have made very high profits.

12. In 11 years, General Motors stockholders have increased their gains from stock ownership many times faster than General Motors employes have increased their gains through pay for work done.

13. What competition there is among the Big Three does not affect prices—there is no price competition.

14. It is virtually impossible for any new firm to enter the automobile industry and thus create new competition.

15. Price policies are intended to insure 20% net profits even if plants operate only 36 weeks a year.

16. Through low break-even points General Motors aims to protect itself against any recession, and in doing so inflicts economic harm on all America.

17. The lavish bonus plans for auto executives encourage them to drive for highest possible profits regardless of the public good.

The Way It Was—We Don't Forget

(In the course of his final major address to the special convention, UAW President Walter P. Reuther recalled the way things were before the UAW existed. The passage which follows should be of special interest to members who have come along since.)

"I worked in Ford when Harry Bennett and his gangsters ran that company. I worked in the B Building back before the depression when they were driving fellows in the skilled trades departments, not only on the production lines. When a die broke down on the day shift, in order to get that die back into production they drove the men.

"Two fellows wouldn't put a section of a die in a hydraulic press in the craneway of the B Building. They protested to the foreman on the second shift that it was too dangerous, because they had a chunk of steel a little larger than a book and they were putting a piece of tempered steel on the corner. They were supposed to come down with a press that could exert millions of pounds of pressure to force out the cutting edge of this die, so that there would be enough material to rework it and get it back in production.

"The workers said, 'If you put that much pressure on that piece of die section it will tilt and fly out like a bullet and kill somebody.'

"The foreman said, 'You do it or you are through.' The two fellows said, 'We won't do it.' Five minutes later, four big plug uglies from the service department dragged them out of the plant and threw them out in Miller road.

"They intimidated some guy with a lot of kids and he went over to do it and he was killed.

"I don't forget these things."





RECESS CHAT seems to involve weighty problems. That's Sen. Estes Kefauver, of course, with Walter Reuther.

And No Sweat:

GM Investor (Starting Even in '47) Reaped Six Times Worker's Wages

WASHINGTON—In the last 10 years it has been six times as profitable to be a General Motors stockholder than a General Motors worker — and a lot less strenuous.

The dramatic contrast between dividends and wages

Their Billions, Our Millions

"There's no sense in getting more wages; it only raises prices and you're right back where you started." — Quote from the bosses' bible.

In preparing for President Walter P. Reuther's appearance before the Kefauver subcommittee last week the UAW did the most intensive job in its history of examining the financial history of the Big Three auto companies.

Among its most striking findings was that since 1947, General Motors took in about \$2.7 BILLION additional because of price increases; and that only about \$730 MILLION could be accounted for by wage increases.

As for Ford, the hike due to profits in the same period was nearly \$1.4 BILLION; the wage rise amounted to only \$278 MILLION.

(A billion, remember, is 1,000 millions.)

There may be small errors in these calculations because the companies don't make all their figures available, the UAW conceded.

"But by no stretch of the imagination can price increases of that magnitude be attributed to wage increases," the statement asserts.

Moral: They raise the prices whether wages go up or not.

It Was Just Natural

The shape of his pocket-book helped one convention delegate make up his mind about UAW's 1958 collective bargaining program.

When he waved his hand for recognition during the debate, Robert Killeen of Local 879, St. Paul, Minn., was asked by President Reuther whether he wanted to talk for or against the resolution.

"Naturally I'm for it," Killeen replied. "I'm broke."

was sharply drawn in the UAW's 110-page presentation to the Kefauver committee here.

In 1947 an average GM worker — if he worked full-time — earned \$3,009. That was exactly the sum paid in dividends to the holder of 1,003 shares of GM stock.

Up They Went

But within two years, the dividends on 1,003 shares of stock soared to twice the average worker's full-time earnings. Except for 1952-53, this ratio was maintained or exceeded every year.

For the 10 years the holder of 1,003 GM shares drew down \$97,786 in dividends. The average GM worker was paid \$45,988 — less than half as much — provided he worked a full 40 hours every week in the year.

But that's only a beginning. While the stockholder wasn't

working, he was getting richer. Those 1,003 shares cost him \$52,846 in 1947. By now (because of stock splits, etc.) he would own 6,018 shares worth \$240,720.

Actually, then, the stockholder profited \$283,660 in 10 years — better than 50% a year on his investment.

As the UAW pointed out, that's more than six times what a worker earned for investing 10 years of his life.

Productivity? Take a Look

WASHINGTON—Higher wages, according to industry, have to come out of higher productivity if prices are to be kept on an even keel.

If that's true, it should also be true that if productivity rises faster than wages, prices should come down. Does this happen? Not in the auto industry.

Here are some figures from the UAW's testimony before the Senate last week:

In 1947 there were 4.8 million passenger cars, trucks and buses turned out by 649,000 production workers. Ten years later 652,000 production workers turned out 7.2 million vehicles.

One Down, One Up

Production increased by 50%. The work-force increased by 0.5%, or hardly enough to notice.

All right, it's argued, but wages went up, too.

True enough; so let's look at the total cost of wages in comparison to the total cost of cars.

In 1947 the total sales of motor vehicles and parts amounted to \$7,977 million (almost \$8 billion). Production workers' wages added up to 24.3 1/2% of this sum. But in 1957, when sales soared to \$15.4 billion, production wages were only 21.6%.

But the prices kept going up — with wages an ever-shrinking part of the cost.

Say It, Sign It

Solidarity has been getting a lot of letters from UAW members, and they're welcome. A few, though, aren't signed — which makes them worthless. If you've got something worth saying it's worth signing.

Big 30 Bigger:

Little Corporation on Corner Isn't Villain, Just Victim Too

WASHINGTON — The little corporation on the corner may think like General Motors and talk like General Motors and vote like General Motors — but it ain't.

In bad grammar but good sense this is a point made in

the UAW's presentation to the Senate committee here. For 30 giant corporations in 10 giant industries accounted last year for 40.2% of ALL the profits earned by ALL the manufacturing corporations in America.

The UAW presentation listed the three dominant companies in the steel, auto, electrical, oil, aluminum, chemical, rubber, food, paper and glass industries. It noted that these 30 comprised only three-hundredths of 1% of the 115,000 manufacturing corporations in the country.

Big, Bigger, Biggest

The same 30 raked in 31.1% of all corporation profits (after taxes) in 1952; their share rose by nearly one-third in five years. Clearly the big grew bigger.

The profit rise of the big 30 was 72.4% after taxes in the same period. The total for all manufacturing corporations — including the 30 — was a mere 48.2%.

So when the corporation on the corner's acting blue, just say the trouble is the same that's facing you.

No Straightjacket

Speaking of the McClellan investigation, President Reuther was definite.

"We said a long time ago we were prepared to appear before the McClellan committee. They won't have to subpoena us. We will come down there voluntarily, and they won't have to worry about the Fifth Amendment because we have nothing to hide and we are going to tell them everything we know.

"But I want to make it clear that while we are not going to use the Fifth Amendment and refuse to talk, we are not going to be put in a straightjacket and be prevented from talking."

The Mike Wallace Interview Pictures without Words



Inquiring Photographers Listen As Delegates Discuss Program

Debate is the essence of democracy, and democracy is the very essence of the UAW. Scores of delegates raised their voices on the convention floor, and others spoke frankly to Solidarity's "inquiring photographer." Here are some of the responses to the question, "What do you think of this convention and the 1958 collective bargaining program?"

Paul A. Williams, Local 1188, Cleveland— "I think the bargaining program outlined by the international executive board is a good one. It's for all of us, and will serve the purpose of the whole union. At least that's my opinion. "Some of the delegates think the short workweek will answer our problems. I work at Ohio Foundry—I'm president of the local—and I don't think it will. We need the kind of a flexible program we adopted. It can be adjusted to companies of different size, and that's what we need."

Jack Beni, Local 72, Kenosha — "After this convention we can go back to the membership and explain our program. This will dispel any false impressions which may have been created by propaganda appearing in the press. "Our local thinks working conditions and seniority are just as important as economic gains. American Motors beats us over the head with the Big Three contracts because our conditions are better. "Oh, yes, I'd like to tell the entire union that Local 72 is celebrating its 25th anniversary on Nov. 5 this year. We'll have some kind of program spread out over the month."

James M. Randolph, Local 1093, Tulsa— "I can see that a lot of good will come from this convention. The things we seek in aircraft will be resolved. The dues increase to build our strike fund will be beneficial to the aircraft workers just the same as auto. "There's been a strong feeling among aircraft workers in the past that they were some kind of orphans, just a stepchild to the auto industry. It's still there to a certain extent. But I think that aircraft workers—and I speak for Douglas where I work—are beginning to realize that a strong program is being developed, helped particularly by joint IAM-UAW action."

Leonard Trowbridge, Local 9, South Bend — "The convention is going the way I figured it would—just right. Now we've got a new program for collective bargaining that will solve our problems and put us on the right track. Also it has something for others, besides our members, and proves our unselfishness. "As for the dues increase, this is necessary. If we want to implement our bold program we've got to be prepared to fight for it. One way of being sure is to have enough money in the kitty. Then we can be prepared if we have to strike one of the Big Three or any of the other big corporations."

Mary Hinton, Local 22, Detroit—"This is a great convention. I think the profit-sharing plan is a good idea, and it will help to keep the economics of our country in balance. It should help unemployment, too, by putting more money in the hands of consumers where it will do more good. "We've had quite a bit of automation at Cadillac where I work. You can really see what it's done to the work force. One job that used to have 35 workers now has three. Automation has eliminated many jobs, and has not created any as they try to claim."

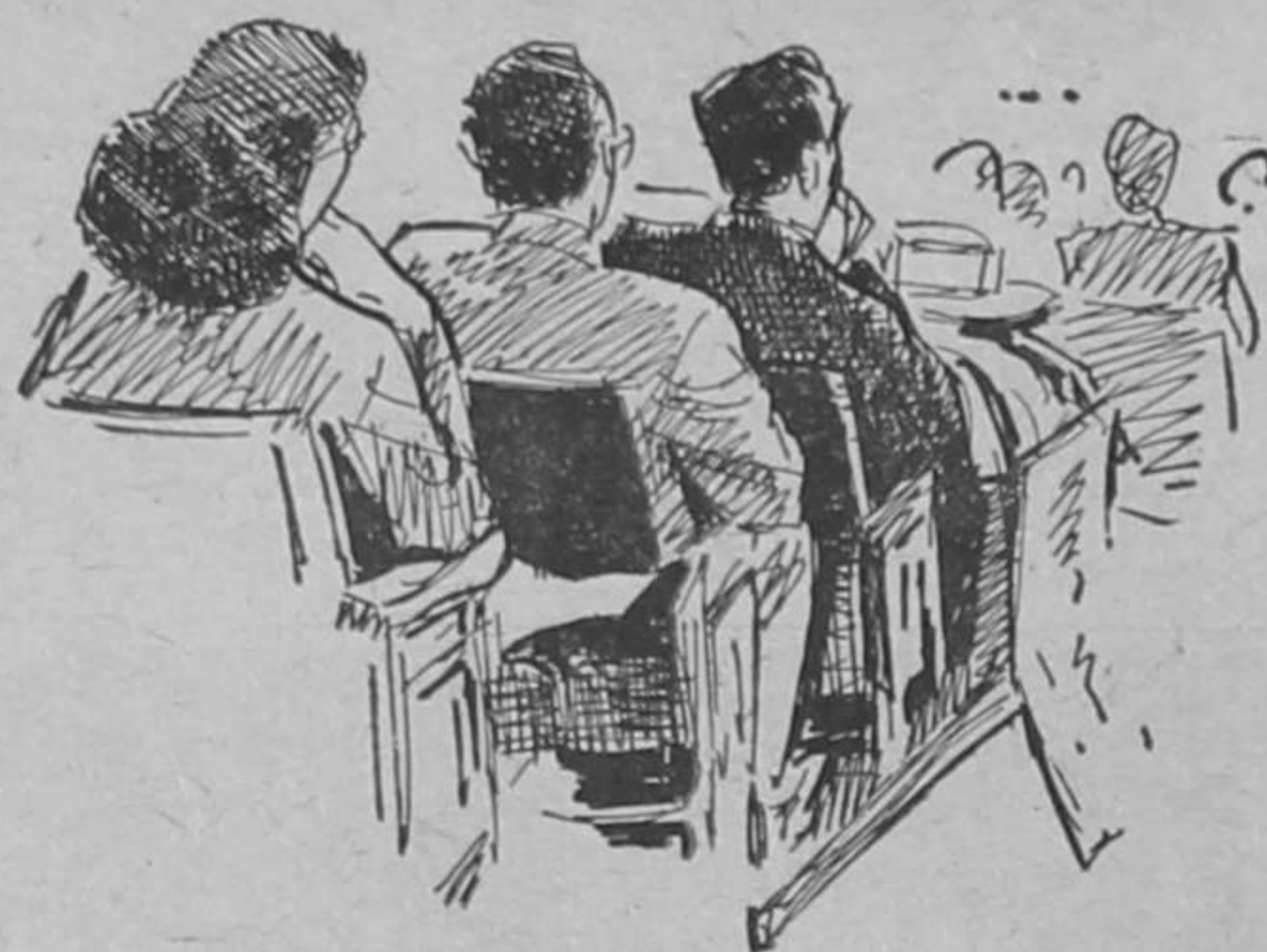
Jimmy Hogan, Local 240, Windsor, Ont. — "I'm the president of my local union—an amalgamated office workers group—and this is the first convention I've ever had the privilege to attend. The democratic way this convention has been conducted made a strong impression on me. "It's good to meet other delegates and get their ideas. The program that we have discussed at length and adopted is a good one I think. We can go places with it. United as we are with it, there are more things that we can get for the entire membership—both in Canada and the United States."

Harry Scott Jr., Local 917, Canton, O. — "In view of the conditions at our plant (Automatic Steel Products, Spun-steel division) this convention is timely. There's quite a bit of unemployment, I think about 70%. And it doesn't look as though production will pick up for a while. "The program passed by this convention will do more to help us than any other. It has something for all of us, big or little. Our company could not handle the short workweek; it would drive them out of business. Now I think we can go back with a good package for negotiations."

Louis Hearington, Local 734, Chicago — "My local union is an amalgamated one, and I'm the financial secretary. We kind of like this profit-sharing plan. It's a good idea — one which takes imagination and proves again that the UAW always comes up with a plan that hits at our troubles. "Profit-sharing as put forth in the UAW plan would put a lot more money in circulation, and would get more people working. That's what we need. We've got to whip this unemployment problem, and spreading the work through a short workweek without increasing money in the consumers' hands would not help us."

Carter M. Paine, Local 887, Los Angeles— "I'm on the grievance committee at North American Aviation. The new unity among aircraft workers, especially the joint IAM-UAW setup, will give us a new tool to make a better contract for the aircraft workers. "In the past we've had a certain amount of rivalry between the UAW and the Machinists. In fact, many times we've taken separate paths. We won't have that this time. And this new joint UAW-IAM action should reap benefits for all of the aircraft workers—not just our members or the IAM members."

Eleanore Brookman, Local 533, Fostoria, O.—"The UAW is a pioneer in the effort not only to bring benefits to the membership but the community, too. Our new program has something in it for everyone. It should prove that we are interested in promoting the good of the community as well as our own members. "I work at the Spark Plug division of Electric Auto-Lite Corp., and am secretary of the local, secretary-treasurer of the National Auto-Lite Council, and director of the 8th district COPE. I find that women in our union have a lagging interest in politics. They have to be activated."



Convention In Pictures



All in favor of Secretary-Treasurer...



Britain's Amalgamated Engineering Union, represented by William Bradley (right of banner) presents symbol of international solidarity to the UAW.



This view of the crowded press-room at Masonic Temple proves that reporters, as well as delegates, had a hard time finding elbow-room to do a job. All hands overcame difficulties.

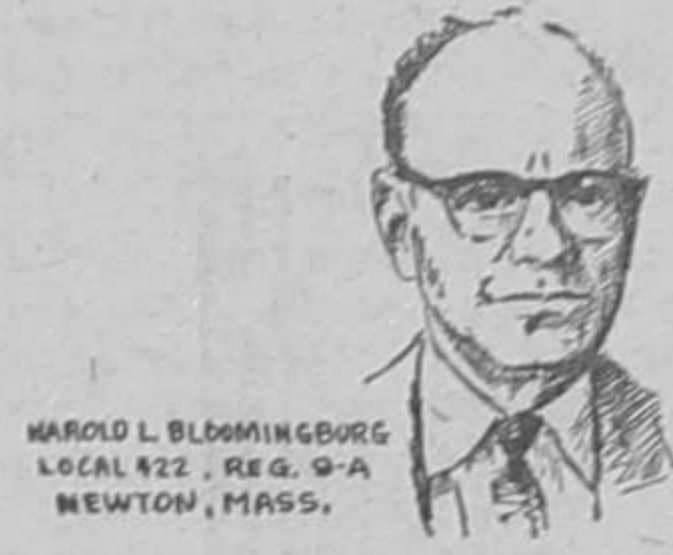
Employment and Full Production Key to Higher Living-Standards
 and Greater Security for Peace and Freedom in the World'



...ing it in the convention vote shown above. At right, ...
 ...il Mazey explains new dues plan.



ROBERT V. GRAY
 LOCAL 303, CANADA
 TORONTO, ONT.



HAROLD L. BLOOMINGBURG
 LOCAL 422, REG. 9-A
 NEWTON, MASS.



JOE PETERS
 LOCAL 400, REG. 1A
 H.F. MICHIGAN

Pen-and-ink sketches here and on
 Pages 2 and 3 by John Gelsavage.



Warm embrace of Walter P. Reuther and young Mexican
 visitor obviously amused some of his platform colleagues.
 Below, poised feet give a different meaning to banner.



...id his chin, Vice President Leonard Woodcock
 ...ains answer to one of the reporter's questions at a
 ...ference following the aircraft session.



Administrative assistants Don Rand (Mazey), Jack Con-
 ...euther) and Joe Mooney (Gosser) — seldom
 —based—huddle with Mazey, Region 4 Director Bob
 ...n (back to camera) and Vice President Gosser.

Region 1-B Director William McAulay checks
 Detroit newspaper story on what was happening
 at the special convention . . . or was it?



Work over for the moment, Reuther
 beams his satisfaction at a success-
 ful convention.

Soapy Slaps GOP Stand On UAW, Queries Potter

The governor of Michigan eased his way through a throng of admirers and took the platform at the UAW's special convention in Detroit to tell the delegates he was "proud to be identified with the honest, responsible labor movement that you people here represent."

The delegates were obviously proud of G. Mennen Williams, too. They stood up and cheered, they yelled, "Give it to 'em, Soapy!", and they applauded so long and so hard that Williams had to raise his hands to get them to stop. He did, after all, have a long formal speech to deliver, and after he had done that, he said, he wanted "to talk to you folks for just a moment."

The Democratic governor apologized for having laryngitis, but his bad throat did not keep him from:

- Discussing the current recession and the "Eisenhower army of the unemployed;"

- Castigating Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and defending the UAW and its president against Republican slurs;

- Posing embarrassing questions for two Republican Senators to answer;

- Referring to "union-busting" right to work laws.

Speaking of a \$55-a-plate "Salute-to-Eisenhower" dinner in Detroit a few days before the convention opened, at which Goldwater was the principal speaker, Williams said the Republicans "blasted the living daylights out of the labor movement and completely identified themselves as anti-labor."

Pre-Judgment

While he didn't run the labor movement nor did it run him, the governor asserted, "we do agree on a number of things, and one of them is that we are not going to get prosperity back in America unless we pump some money into consumer purchasing-power by having decent, high-standard wages for all our people throughout the country."

"What in the world can people think," Williams asked, "when this Republican Senator (Goldwater) comes here to Detroit and says that in March the committee of which he is a member is going to investigate Walter Reuther and the UAW, and then proceeds to blast and damn the whole UAW before it has even had a chance to be heard?"

"This makes a travesty of our whole system of Congressional investigations."

Quoting Goldwater's remark that "Walter Reuther and the UAW are a more dangerous menace than the sputniks or anything Russia might do," Williams turned to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, seated at his left, and said:

"Heavens to Betsy, what a guy you are, Walter."

In a more serious vein, Williams declared that union members are "just like anybody else and to have them called worse

than communists is something we resent. We are not going to take this lying down.

What About Potter?

"What is a menace, anyway?" the governor asked. "Walter Reuther and the UAW have advocated adequate unemployment compensation, decent pensions, better schools, fair employment practices. Are these things worse than anything the Russians can do? I ask the Senator, is he opposed to these things?"

"I am confident the citizens of Michigan disagree wholeheartedly with the Senator from Arizona. I would just like to ask the Republican Senator from Michigan (Charles Potter) whether he agrees with the Senator from Arizona."

Money? Sure; But More, Too

Substantial progress. That's what the UAW wants to see in 1958 bargaining for local union and non-economic contract demands, according to a resolution passed unanimously at the special convention.

In addition to calling on local unions and corporation councils "to make substantial progress in the achievement" of these demands, it urges that "where applicable, model clauses adopted by the international executive board be used as a basis for the formulation of such demands."

Locals and councils should press for these clauses "in the light of our continuing concern for the dignity and status of all workers, not only as breadwinners and citizens, but as individuals who spend much of their lives within the factory," the resolution said.

The board has in the past prepared model clauses on such matters as discrimination and health and safety.

The resolution was adopted after a short discussion, during which several speakers stressed the importance of strong seniority clauses and elimination of regional wage differentials.

Speedup Push Keyed to Chrysler

After hearing UAW Vice President Norman Matthews say that "we are prepared and we are taking this fight on," delegates to the special convention voted unanimously for a resolution on speedups which "reaffirms the determined opposition of the UAW to all forms of speedup and urges local unions to be vigorous and aggressive in protecting their members against management efforts to impose an unreasonable work pace."

The resolution also:

- Reaffirms the union's traditional policy of reserving the right to strike over production standards and piece-rate disputes.
- Calls for assistance to Canadian locals in their fight to repeal legal restrictions against such strikes.
- Presses for quicker processing of production standard grievances and the discontinuance of the practice of disciplining workers who, despite reasonable effort, fail to meet production standards while the dispute is pending.
- Seeks to eliminate the competitive factor from workloads and production standards.

"I want to ask the Senator from Arizona whether fighting to throw the communists out of the labor movement, whether fighting corruption in and outside the unions, even to the extent of having your life threatened and your arm shot full of lead, whether that is a greater menace than anything the Russians can do?"

Eisenhower's 'Army'

Williams also took a slap at so-called "right to work" laws. Such laws are an attempt to have government tell both labor and management how to run a plant, the governor asserted, and "restrict the freedom of all Americans. We want none of it here in Michigan."

Williams placed the cause of what he called "this severe recession, this tragic unemployment" directly at the door of the Eisenhower administration because of its hard money policy.

He called the thousands of jobless in Michigan and other states "the Eisenhower army of the unemployed," and said the attempts of GOP politicians to blame state governments for unemployment "won't fool anyone. This is a national recession and everyone knows it. The old Republican policy of hard money and hard times is being shipped across the nation once again."

Introducing the governor to the convention, Reuther declared that Williams' critics had been answered by the people of Michigan "who elected and re-elected the governor five times with increasing majorities."

Despite attempts by the newspapers to make it look otherwise, Reuther said the UAW "had neither asked nor received patronage or special privileges" from Williams.

"We have asked for one fundamental thing: good, honest government, government with a heart, government responsive to the needs not of the corporations, but of the people, and we are proud to say that we have supported Governor Williams because he has given the people of this state that kind of responsible, honest, decent government," Reuther declared.



IMPRESSED by speed with which Solidarity covered the convention news is Gov. G. Mennen Williams. Our photo chief, Jim Yardley, shows him an early copy.

UAW's Democracy, Unity Impresses Foreign Guestsize

The three-day special convention proved something besides the UAW's unity.

It proved you don't necessarily have to know the language to realize how dynamic—and democratic—the union is.

There were some 60 trade unionists and their interpreters sitting in on the sessions who had come a long way—some of them from half-way around the world—just to watch the 3,000 delegates draw up their bargaining program.

When the convention was over their reactions were varied and expressed differently, but they all added up to one thing—respect and admiration both for UAW and its alert rank and file.

Personal Angle

Four of the visitors had a personal appreciation of UAW problems. These men had come up from Mexico where they represent 8,000 workers in plants managed by Ford, Chrysler and Willys, as well as in smaller, independent shops.

Another quartet came from Great Britain, speaking for the Amalgamated Engineers Union,

an organization that sweeps across nearly all the metallic working trades, including auto, steel and machine shops. They presented a banner to UAW (see photo Page 5).

Other members of the International Metalworkers Federation (to which the UAW belongs) had traipsed to Detroit from Germany, Belgium, Sweden and even as far away as India.

Still another handful arrived from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Holland through the offices of the European Production Agency. Their interests were U.S. trade union approaches to automation and technological improvements.

Two more were from Japan. Another 35 carried passports from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Costa Rica.

He Was Amazed

Among those who gathered on the convention platform after the final gavel had banged down was Luis Quijano, an officer of the Chrysler workers in Mexico.

"I was amazed," he said, "how democratically the discussions were carried on. Your president, Reuther, insisted on the opposition speaking!"

"The spirit of unity among your members!" said Adriano Garduno, Ford workers' officer. "One can't help but admire the way they decided to raise the strike fund."

"Yes," said Jorge Echanove Garcia C., an officer for the independent shop workers, "you have an impressive union. It's too bad you don't have as good a labor law in this country as we have in Mexico."

All Share Aims

Quijano's reaction to the conduct of the convention was echoed by C. W. Hallett, general secretary of the British union. "Everybody got an opportunity to express his views," he said.

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Vice-Presidents

'Big, Bad 3' of GOP

"High interest, low employment and a depression in agriculture are the identifying signatures of both the present and previous Republican administrations. Any time these three occur simultaneously, you can bet your boots there is a Republican in the White House."—Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the UAW special convention.

'Employer' at UAW Convention?

Most of the delegates to the UAW's special convention in Detroit didn't know it, but there was an employer sitting in their midst, and he had a delegate's badge! The "employer" was delegate T. W. ("Mike") DeMichael of Caterpillar Local 751, Decatur, Ill.

Mike DeMichael is village president (mayor) of Stonington, a little town of 1,130 people 10 miles from Decatur, and in his capacity he has to negotiate on wages and working conditions with six full-time and several part-time village employees.

Long-Time Unionist
DeMichael has been a union member for 23 of his 45 years, and joined the UAW about two years ago after getting a job in the new Cat plant in Decatur. He lost his previous job in an auto parts manufacturing plant organized by another union—when it closed down permanently.

Working as an inspector on the second shift at Cat permits DeMichael to spend his mornings on village business. "Being village president does keep me very busy," he said during an interview at the convention. "It's supposed to be a part-time job which pays only \$125 a year, but I'm on the go all the time. It's lucky I have an understanding wife."

"I've been so pressed for time that I have had to give up all but two of my local union duties," he said with a note of regret. A former president of Local 751, he is now a member of the plant safety committee. He was also a delegate to the April convention in Atlantic City.

Layoffs Hit Local
The local normally has 2,700 members but because of layoffs membership is now down to 1,900.

DeMichael was elected village president in a non-partisan election in April, 1957. He had no opposition. Prior to that he served four years on the board of trustees, the governing body of the village.

Especially proud of Stonington's municipally-owned light and water plants, DeMichael says getting natural gas for the



THE MAYOR GETS an introduction — UAW Region 4 Director Bob Johnston (center) introduces one of the delegates from his region, Mike DeMichael (right), to Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey on the convention platform. DeMichael, a past president of Caterpillar Local 751, is mayor of the small village of Stonington, Ill.

village and setting up a civil defense program are two things he is working on right now.

He conceded that even though his full-time job in the plant, his union duties and his village duties keep him "very, very busy, I like them all and I will probably run for reelection after my current four-year term expires."

Asked what he thought of the special convention, he replied without hesitation:

"Our UAW conventions are more democratic than anything I've seen in Springfield."

Springfield is the state capital of Illinois.

DeMichael and his wife are natives of Stonington and the parents of two boys and two girls.

Traverse City Jobless — A Community Problem

TRAVERSE CITY—The UAW and other unions in this area think the task of getting some 2,700 unemployed workers back on the job ought to be a community-wide project.

"We would welcome the opportunity to help share the responsibility for solving the unemployment problem in Traverse City," Region 1D Director Kenneth Robinson told the Grand Traverse CIO education institute, held here in Labor Hall.

Up to now, industry leaders have shoved aside any offers of help from unions, and Robinson's gesture was met by the Chamber of Commerce's reply that it would use any labor representatives "wherever possible."

Robinson and his assistant, Charles Rogers, took part in a panel discussion of "New Employment for Traverse City." Chamber representative was Jack Zimmerman. Another speaker was Bob Hilty, of the Traverse City Industrial Fund.

23% Idle
About 23% of the area's work force is idle, one of the highest levels of unemployment in the state.

Industry squeals that "high wages" are a contributing factor to the lack of work were contradicted by a fact sheet passed out at the meeting by the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Three major groups of workers in the area were found to be earning \$1 or less an hour. Wholesale-retail workers were drawing only 65c an hour, apparel trades workers were getting 80c and even metal fabrication industry earnings were only \$1.90,

below the rate for other communities in the state.

Suggestions offered by Robinson and Rogers were development of lake front dockage, warehouse construction for steel storage, an aggressive hunt for shipping business and financial encouragement for local plants planning expansion.

Back Douglas
They also urged passage of a bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) which would provide help for distressed areas such as Traverse City.

When asked if the Chamber would support it, Zimmerman said he was "unaware" of the bill but would "look into it and do our best." Both the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are opposing the Douglas bill.

Indiana Ex-Cell-O Plant Goes UAW

ELMWOOD, Ind. — UAW was chosen by the Ex-Cell-O workers here by a vote of 182 to 163. No voter was in doubt. There were no challenged ballots.

The election was closer than the one last year, in which the union lost by 34 votes. In each case, the anti-UAW vote was a result of savage, relentless attack by the corporation.

As soon as certification from NLRB comes in and temporary officers are chosen, the group is expected to join the Ex-Cell-O Council, of which Region 1A Co-Director Edward Cote is director.

Other UAW Ex-Cell-O plants are in Detroit and Traverse City, Mich., and Lima, Fostoria and Bluffton, Ohio.

Farmer-Labor Association Makes Political Hay in Iowa

A two-year-old political association of farmers and workers in Iowa is getting ready to put the skids under anti-farmer, anti-labor, anti-consumer politicians in the state's 3rd Congressional District as the 1958 political campaign gets under way.

Formed during the '56 campaign, the 3rd District Farmer-Labor Association promises to be even more active this year, according to one of the association's officers.

Gene F. Condon, president of UAW Local 838, Waterloo, Ia., and a delegate to the UAW's special convention in Detroit, discussed the association, of which he is co-secretary-treasurer, with considerable pride.

"The association is made up of union members and farmer-members of the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Organization, individual farmers who don't belong to any farm group, and even some Farm Bureau members," Condon said. "Virtually all of the merged AFL-CIO central bodies in the district are represented in the association, and individual members of the UAW, the Packinghouse Workers (UPWA) and other international unions also belong."

Eye Opener Helps
Condon credited the UAW's Eye Opener radio program with helping to get farmers and workers together and boosting the organization of the association.

"The farmers in our area hear the show over KXEL in Waterloo," he said, "and it has given them a new perspective on political action. It has gotten them to realize that the interests of farmers and workers coincide for the most part, and that a solidly united front be-

"Our association members sure don't like Benson," Condon said, referring to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

"Remember those South Dakota farmers who were fined for throwing tomatoes at Benson? Well, our members took up a collection and sent the money to South Dakota to help pay the fines."

tween us can mean better legislation in the state and the election of candidates to state and federal government positions who will be responsive to our needs.

"We in the UAW, especially in the midwest, and the members of UPWA are particularly concerned with the economic well-being of our family farmers. After all, we make the equipment farmers must have the money to buy, and packinghouse workers process the products farmers must sell at a decent price."

"There's no question but that our interests are the same, and our Farmer-Labor Association is translating this into practical terms on the political action front."

"I don't want to boast, but I think we played an important role in the election of a liberal Democrat as governor of a normally Republican state."

Condon was referring to Gov. Herschel C. Loveless, first Democrat to be elected governor of Iowa in 20 years.

State GOP Nixes Benson Foe

LANSING — The president of the Michigan Farmers Union, John Spoelman, has been denied a post on the state agriculture commission because of Republican opposition to his favoring of price supports for farm products.

He had been appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, but the GOP-dominated Senate voted against confirmation, 21-7, after he was hatched by Sen. Edward Hutchinson (R., Penn-

ville), business committee chairman.

"This man has a reputation as a radical," Hutchinson charged. "In his mind, democracy and socialism are synonymous." Sen. John B. Swainson (D., Detroit), party floor leader, blasted Hutchinson's statements as "harsh and unjust."

Williams and Swainson both said GOP opposition stemmed from Spoelman's pro-price-support stand in opposition to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. "I don't see how their vote can be interpreted any other way," Williams said.

Michigan's Federal Credit Unions Grow

Assets of Michigan credit unions — a sizeable number of them in UAW locals — reached an estimated \$325 million during 1957. There are now 720,000 Michigan members in 1,036 credit unions.

The new figures represent a growth in assets of approximately \$55 million over 1956 and a growth in membership of 78,000 new members. During the past year, 94 new credit unions were organized.

Loans outstanding to members increased from \$205 million to an estimated \$245 million during 1957. Member's shares and deposits reached an estimated \$290 million as against \$242 million at the end of 1956.

Seniority Strike

BOSTON — A pile-up of grievances based on seniority has the workers at Detroit Controls here on strike. They went out Jan. 16 and were still on the bricks as Solidarity went to press. The plant was organized in 1956, and the second contract is in negotiations.

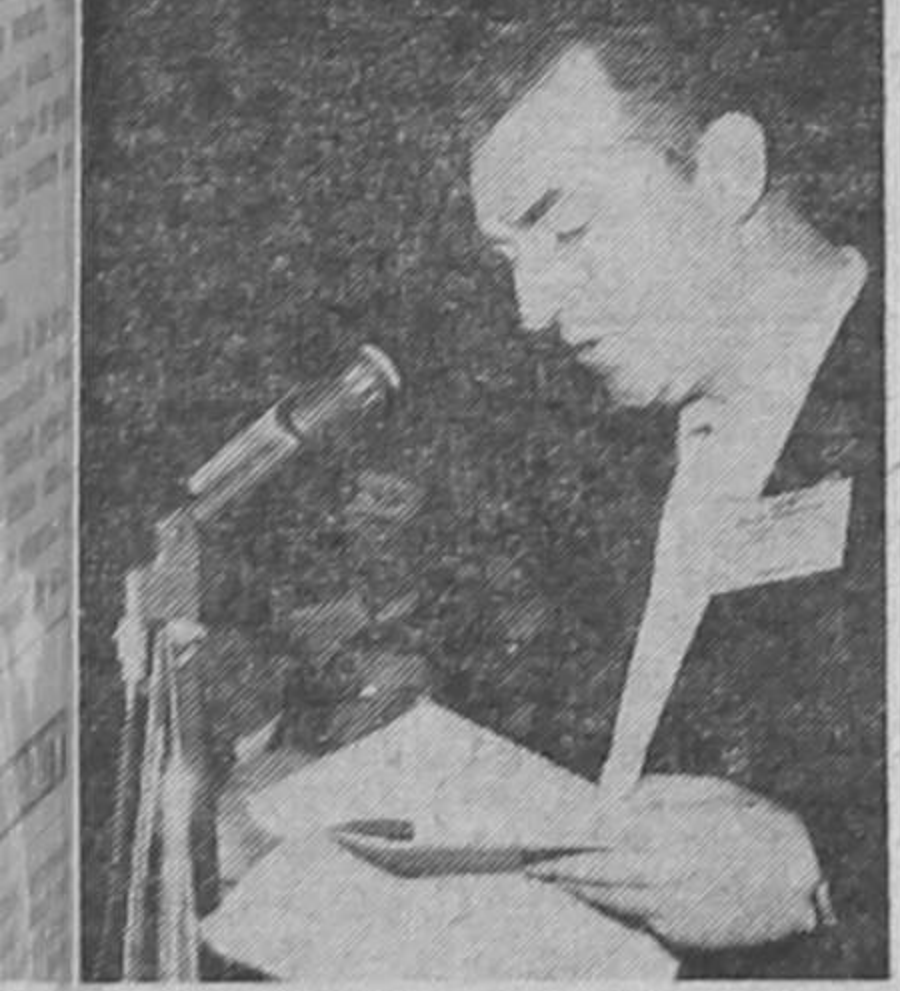
Local Announces 5th Essay Contest

MUSKOGON — For the fifth consecutive year, UAW Local 113's education committee has announced its annual essay contest in which a high school senior can win \$200 in scholarship aid.

Gordon Smith, committee chairman, said the subject for this year's competition is "Automation: Its Problems and Benefits." The deadline for entries is March 3.

He explained that a prize worth \$75 will be awarded to one graduating student in each of the five area high schools, and that from among them will be chosen a grand winner who'll receive an additional \$125 in assistance.

Awards will not be in cash, Smith said. The winner will bill Local 113 for the amount he has won after he has enrolled in an accredited college, university, business or trade school of his choice.



SUPPORT for the 1958 collective bargaining program is expressed by Robert J. Mills of Amalgamated Local 155, Detroit, during convention debate. Mills also expressed concern over transfer of work from one plant to another.

JUST AS THEY had fought years before for free public school education for all, workingmen and their trade unions helped battle for passage of a federal low-cost college education bill. The measure was the Morrill Act of 1862.

The bill was considered the greatest single legislative advance for education concerned with agriculture and the mechanical arts. It provided large grants of land to the states for establishing, supporting and maintaining colleges (upper left) which would teach these as well as military subjects.

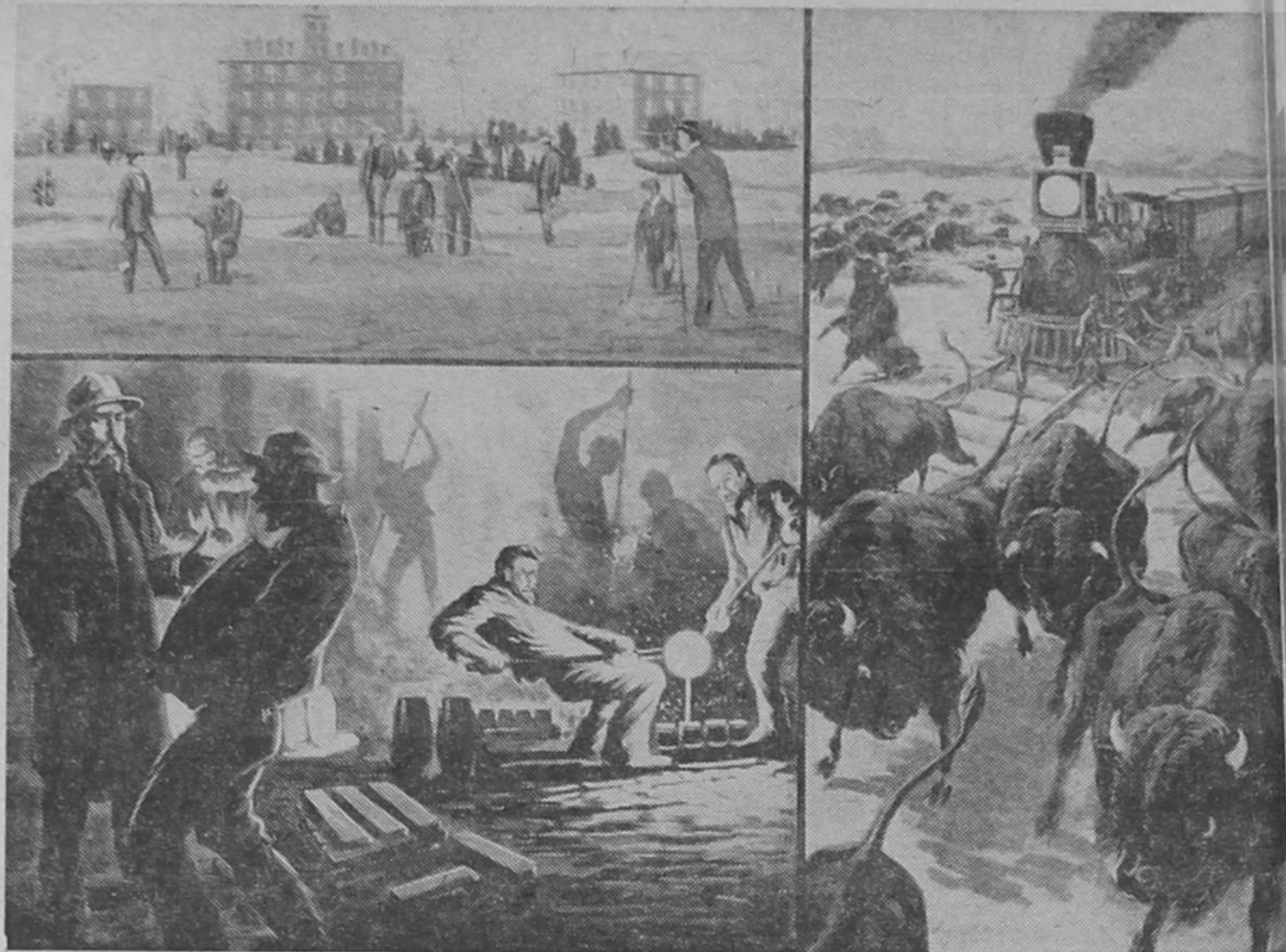
The bill, however, left it up to each state legislature to supervise the teaching. Result was, many of the land-grant schools glossed over "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes" which the law had cited as a goal.

Meanwhile, in 1866, a group of union leaders called together "the first National Labor Congress ever convened in the United States."

Chosen president was William H. Sylvius, soon to become the first truly national labor leader the country had known. An active union organizer after joining the stove workers and molders union, he traveled any way he could from one end of the country to the other, talking to molders in every city he visited (lower left). By 1865 he had built the union to the nation's largest.

In these years the country was undergoing a tremendous industrial expansion. Railroads were starting to bridge the continent (right), connecting the different sections into one economic whole.

More and more the individual worker lapsed into insignificance. Powerless in dealing with a top boss he never could see—the corporation—his only way back to "feeling like a man" was the union.



Another Depression? Just Keep Going Like This, Big Three Told

WASHINGTON—During the pre-union years of national prosperity from 1920 to 1929, the productivity of auto workers went up three times as fast as their wages—and this, in turn, played a major part in creating the great depression which followed, the UAW told a Senate committee here last week.

The purchasing-power of an hour's pay in the auto industry went up about 16% in

that span, the UAW found, even though the money average dropped from 70c to 69½c. But auto workers' productivity rose nearly 135%.

It was just this sort of thing that led to the depression, the UAW argued. And to support its argument it cited the No. 1 mouthpiece of big business, Fortune magazine (\$1.50 a copy).

In a study of why the depression happened (Fortune was started afterward) the magazine said:

"Factory productivity, measured as output per manhour . . . increased rapidly throughout the Twenties. But hourly factory wages did not keep pace in the second half of the decade. Although some of the fruits of rising productivity were passed on in lower industrial prices, these reductions were only partially reflected in consumer prices.

"A rising share of national income . . . went to upper-income groups. Interest, profits, rent rose 14% between 1926 and 1929, while wages and salaries rose only 7% and

the income of farmers, professionals, etc. rose only 1%. This probably was a reason for the early saturation of the car and home markets."

Something of the same sort exists today, the UAW document went on. If the real wages of workers had kept up with national productivity—not just the higher rate in auto—the average wage would have been \$3.03 in 1956 instead of the \$2.28 of that year.

Actually, the UAW found, the wholesale price of cars has gone up—by the most conservative estimate—at least 10% more in the last 10 years than the cost of labor and materials combined.

\$100 Cut Is Still an Offer

WASHINGTON—The UAW's proposal of a \$100 cut in car prices is still very much alive, President Walter P. Reuther told the Kefauver Senate committee here (related stories on Pages 1-3).

Even now, Reuther said, the UAW would accept a \$100 cut as a substitute for its proposed rebate to customers, and would tailor its other demands to fit the economic conditions such a cut created.

If a price reduction resulted in lower profits, Reuther told the Senate, the union would adapt its position to this fact. He made it clear, however, that in the union's view a price slash would stimulate sales to such an extent that corporation earnings would be greater rather than less.

To Be Big, Admit You're Wrong

GARLAND, Tex.—This industrial city passed an anti-union ordinance Nov. 25. Solidarity printed the story Dec. 16—its first issue.

An effort to rescind the ordinance was made in city council on Dec. 17, but failed by one vote, 3 to 2.

Then, after pressure from the Dallas AFL-CIO Council and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the ordinance was brought up again and defeated 3 to 0, with the mayor and one councilman abstaining.

The ordinance, while it lasted, would have made it possible to levy a fine of \$200 against a union organizer who refused to divulge the names of new Garland workers he had signed in an organizing campaign.

Ike's Response to Sputniks: Grass-Roots School Slash

WASHINGTON — Aid to education at the most fundamental level — the public school — is apparently a victim of the Eisenhower administration's drive for increased defense funds without proportionately increased expenditures.

The President recommended that fund allocations under Public Law 815 be ended this year, and that funds for Public Law 871 be slashed 20% this and each succeeding year. The titles of these laws mean nothing to the average citizen—but the effect of their abandonment would be far-reaching.

Both laws were adopted in 1950 to meet in part the responsibility of the federal government to local school districts from which the government had removed sizeable amounts of taxable property or to which the government had added a substantial school population. These included areas where military posts, atomic energy installations and other projects had been established.

Public Law 815 provides federal aid for the construction of

school buildings in such districts; Public Law 871 provides for a federal share in maintaining and operating the schools.

(In some cases the federal projects have taken as much as 75% of the locally-taxable land from a district, and have increased school population as much as 3,000%.)

Even before the first Russian sputnik hit the heavens the Eisenhower administration gave lip-service (but no Congressional pressure) to the principle of federal aid to education. Since sputnik it has proposed heavy outlays for scholarships in science and engineering.

But grammar school and high school must come before college. Where will we recruit tomorrow's engineers if we fail to provide for today's school children?

Criticizes Blue Cross

PHILADELPHIA — Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia Industrial Council and president of Local 113 of the International Union of Electrical Workers says that workers in his region are "deeply dissatisfied" with Blue Cross practices. He has asked the state to investigate the hospital-medical insurance field following a request for an increase in rates by the Philadelphia Blue Cross.

To Tee Or Not To Tee

NEW YORK — Have any doubts about the economic downturn? Check what is happening at Trans-World Airlines. TWA is sifting company-paid golf memberships of executives to see how many should be eliminated.

He's Candidate

Delegate Elmer Hornyak of Local 163, Detroit, used the floor of the special convention for a little politicking. During the debate on strike fund dues, he followed the president of his local, Leo Shaffer, who had spoken for the majority report, by saying:

"The previous speaker is also from my local, he being president, and I vice president. Next year it may be different."

He then proceeded to speak for the minority report.

Stop Thinking!

The first woman delegate to get the floor at the special convention caused loud chuckles when she began her remarks by saying:

"Even though we women are in the minority here, we have a few little things that maybe the men don't even think about."

What Lucille Leist of Pontiac Local 653 had in mind was public opinion, but it took a while before the laughter subsided and she was able to make her point.

Six Aircraft Aims Set for '58

Continued from Page 1

aircraft and missile workers in their negotiations, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the convention:

Not Walking Away

"I can say for the delegates from the automotive plants and the agricultural implement plants that this resolution commits our union to back the aircraft workers with the same determination that we commit the union to back the automobile workers at the bargaining table in 1958."

"Aircraft and missile workers, any more than the automobile workers or the farm equipment workers, are not looking for a fight," Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of UAW's aircraft department, said. "But by the same token, they are not going to walk away from a fight. Their representatives are going to the bargaining-table determined that the workers will get respectful treatment and justice, and that the industry cannot be allowed to hide behind the federal government to

protect it in its anti-union and anti-labor attitude. These workers are entitled to first class economic citizenship."

Pointing out that the UAW and the International Association of Machinists are now working together for aircraft and missile workers, the resolution also emphasizes that the bargaining goals "set forth aircraft solutions to aircraft problems."