

The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW '58 Bargaining Goal:

Shorter Week, Higher Take-Home Pay

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**Convention Approves
Public Review Board**

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Full Report on UAW's 16th Constitutional Convention

These Six Have Agreed to Serve on UAW Public Review Board



HIGGINS



ADLER



OXNAM



KERR



WITTE



McCREE

Delegates Approve Public Review Board

Sketches of Board Members

RABBI MORRIS ADLER: A prominent Hebrew scholar and key figure in community life of Detroit and nation. Since 1938 has been leader of a Detroit Hebrew congregation. President of the Zionist Organization of Detroit and vice president of Jewish Community Council in Detroit.

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM: Methodist Church leader and dynamic writer. Former president DePauw University and former professor at University of Southern California and Boston University. Resident bishop of Methodist Church in Washington since 1952. Author of several books, including, "Labor and Tomorrow's World."

DR. CLARK KERR: Chancellor of University of California at Berkeley. Taught at Antioch College, University of California and International Peoples College at Elsinore, Denmark. Member of National War Labor Board. Arbitrator for Armour Company and United Packinghouse Workers. Wrote "Unions, Management, and the Public."

JUDGE WADE McCREE: Judge of Third Judicial Circuit Court (Wayne County, Michigan) since 1954. Served in U. S. Infantry in World War II, entering as a private and being discharged at end of the war with rank of captain. Served overseas in Italy with 92nd Division. Member of Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1952-54.

MONSIGNOR GEORGE G. HIGGINS: Director of Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference since November, 1954. Nationally recognized as informed and objective authority on labor-management relations. Writes syndicated column for Catholic papers and is author of frequent articles in field of labor economics.

DR. EDWIN WITTE: Retiring from University of Wisconsin economic faculty after 42 years of service to the state and national government this year, he was recently honored at a "labor symposium" at Madison, Wisconsin. He was executive director of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security (1934-35) which sponsored the Social Security Act.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Determined that the UAW shall continue to be recognized as a clean Union and that the existent high moral and ethical standards in the administration of the Union will be guaranteed, delegates to the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention adopted the Public Review Board proposed by the International Executive Board.

"This is a change in the basic trial procedure of our International Union," President Walter P. Reuther told the delegates, "a change which will make our processes more democratic. Its adoption is not a criticism of the present procedure but it is an effort to make our Union more democratic."

A member tried at the local level who is not satisfied with the disposition of his case when it is reviewed by the International Union has the option of appealing to the next Convention or of appealing to the seven-member board. In each case, the finding of either the convention or the Board is final and binding upon both the individual and the Union.

RABBI ADLER CHAIRMAN

The Public Review Board, which will be chaired by Rabbi Morris Adler, noted clergyman from Detroit, also is given the authority to take up matters relating to the broad question of ethical and moral practices.

The Board will not have jurisdiction over purely collective bargaining problems. For example, President Reuther explained, a worker who has a seniority grievance and claims it was not properly handled, can appeal only through the normal procedure of the Union. He cannot take such a case to the Review Board unless he charges that his grievance on seniority was not handled properly because of fraud, discrimination, or because of collusion with management. If it falls into one of these three categories, it can go to the Public Review Board because that relates to ethical and moral practices.

"We believe that the kind of clean, democratic Union we have and hope to keep," said Reuther, "is the kind of Union that can have its decisions tested by the Public Review Board in keeping with accepted standards of morality in a free society."

BOARD GIVEN REAL STATUS

"But you ought to recognize," he warned, "this is the real thing. There are no ifs, ands, buts or loopholes. We mean to give the Public Review Board real status—and these recommendations do exactly that."

After a thorough debate, the delegates approved the recommendations overwhelmingly and then appointed six candidates submitted by the International Executive Board.

Besides Rabbi Adler, they are: Msgr. George Higgins, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California; Dr. Edwin Witte, University of Wisconsin; Judge Wade H. McCree, Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, D. C. (Sketches of the six members of the Board are printed elsewhere on this page).

The seventh member of the Board will be named by the International Executive Board from a list to be drawn up by the present members of the Board. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, had been invited to serve by the UAW but he declined because "it would simply not be possible for me to take on an additional obligation of such importance."

Members of the Board will be subject to reconfirmation at each UAW Convention.

Delegates Hail Labor Unity, Want More of It

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The "historic merger of the AFL and the CIO" in 1955 was applauded by delegates to the UAW Convention here in a resolution on labor unity which calls on the leadership of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions to "work together in the spirit of understanding and cooperation" to extend

union protection to millions of unorganized workers.

The resolution also calls for the creation of "appropriate internal machinery to resolve jurisdictional disputes" with arbitration "as the ultimate step" to avoid unnecessary and inexcusable jurisdictional warfare, and for the broadening of the no-raiding agreements.

It asks continued efforts "to protect the new labor move-

ment against the pressures and temptations of reaction, corruption, and stagnation" and "to facilitate the earliest possible merging of state and local central bodies."

The delegates also called on the merged labor movement "to continue and to broaden labor's effort to encourage maximum participation in citizenship responsibilities" to strengthen the democratic process and to make government "more responsible and more responsive to the needs of the people."

The delegates noted that there is "an encouraging sense of dedication within the AFL-CIO Executive Council and a determination to work together in building a truly united labor movement."

"The Council's prompt action in the Beck case is heartening evidence of this will to build a united labor movement unhampered by the corruption and self-aggrandizement of a minority of men who have abused their positions of trust for personal gain at the expense of the membership."

"This selfish and corrupt minority is a drag on the entire movement. It has . . . (blurred) the distinction between the few men who have used organized labor for selfish ends and the overwhelming majority of decent citizens who constitute the rank and file and leadership of American unions."

"It is this vast majority which wants and needs labor unity," the resolution noted.

Public Review Board Praised by Economist

CINCINNATI, Ohio—In a recent address at the University of Cincinnati, the Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S., well-known economist and labor mediator, lauded the UAW's Public Review Board as "one of the greatest programs of labor statesmanship in this century."

Father Cronin spoke on "Labor, Management and the Responsibility of Power" at the weekly meeting of the University's 36th annual Business and Professional Man's Group, current affairs forum. He is assistant director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Department of Social Action.

Most union abuses arise from membership apathy made permanent by constitutional changes giving autocratic power to union leaders, in the opinion of Father Cronin.

"The UAW proposal strikes at the heart of this abuse by giving outside trustees the power to act as an ultimate court of appeals from any misuse of union disciplinary machinery," he said. "Even more drastic is the proposal to give this board power to initiate its own inquiries into the democratic health of the Union and its locals."

Concluded Father Cronin, "Real union democracy will lead not only to better unions. It will also produce better labor-management relations."

For editorial comment on the new Public Review Board, see page 15.



INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEES ELECTED by the UAW Convention meet with President Walter Reuther. Left to right: Treva Berger, Local 470; Reuther; and Paul Lawson, Local 813.

3,000 Delegates Draft Bold Program At UAW's Most Constructive Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Nearly three thousand delegates conducted one of the most constructive conventions in the UAW's history here last month, adopting resolutions and constitutional amendments of history-making importance that will shape the collective bargaining and organizational activities of the Union for years to come.

Each important decision, designed to strengthen the Union and to improve the working conditions and living standards of UAW members and their families, was adopted only after full and free debate in the spirit of the Union's cherished and jealously protected democratic traditions.

On one issue alone, for example, although an overwhelming majority voted in favor of the committee report, which was supported by the Union's administration, the delegates spent an entire afternoon hearing 44 speakers from the floor, 22 for the proposal and 22 against, before the vote was taken.

● The Union's top priority collective bargaining demand when major contracts are renegotiated in 1958 will be a shorter work week with an increase in take-home pay.

● Refinements in the internal organizational structure of the UAW were adopted which strengthen the Union's industrial union character but, at the same time, permit a fuller exercise of the special economic pressures of various groups, both in organizing and in bargaining, in order to meet the problems peculiar to the different groups and benefit the entire membership. The resolution and constitutional changes providing these changes were identified under the general subject-title, New Tools, Tactics, and Techniques of Collective Bargaining.

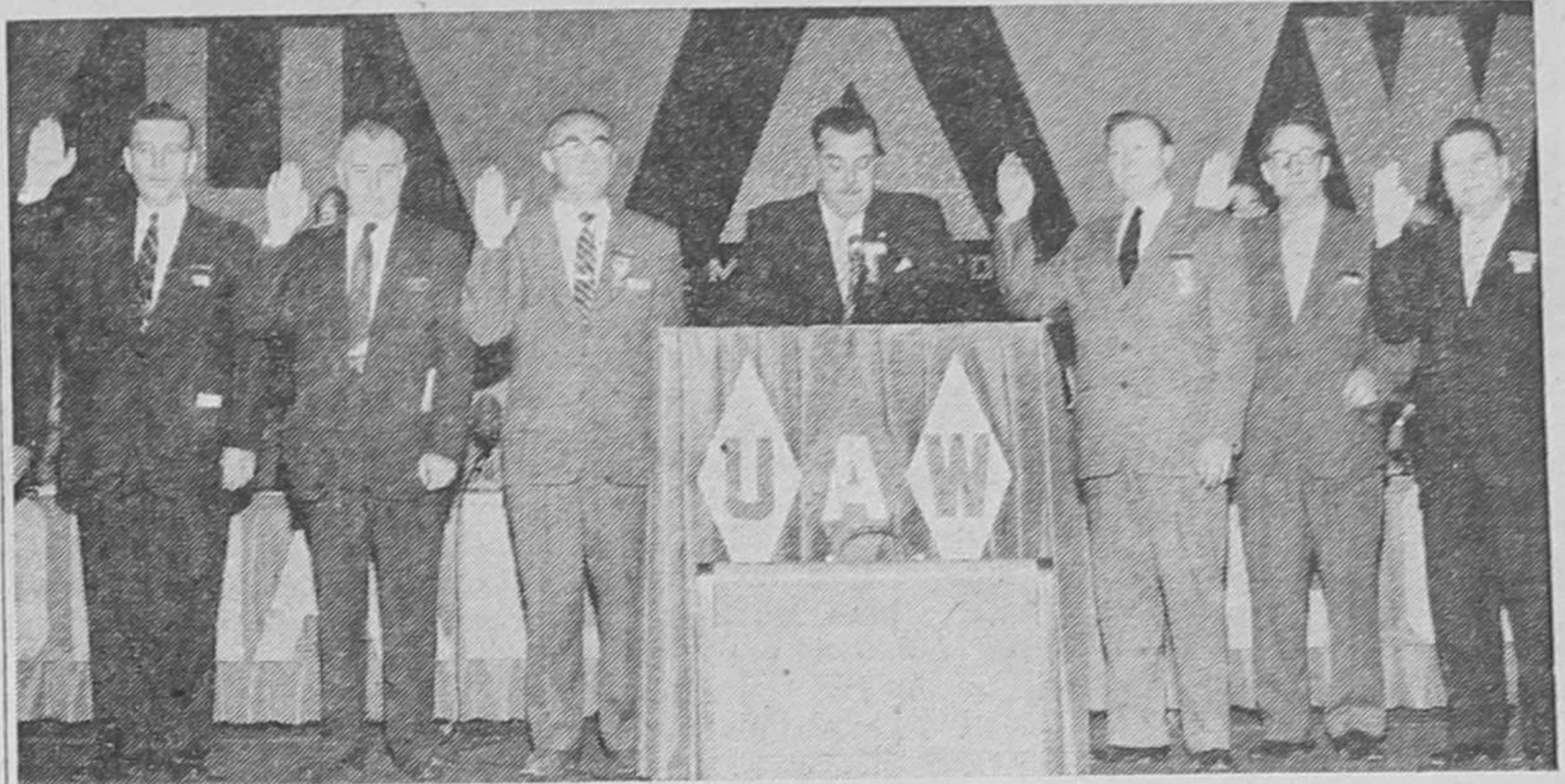
● The Convention approved the establishment of a Public Review Board, as an alternative court of last resort for internal grievances and as a body, separate and apart from the International Union itself, with authority to scrutinize, investigate and pass judgment upon the stewardship of Union affairs by elective and appointive officials. This move has been widely hailed in publications of varying political and economic attitudes throughout the nation as a bold and constructive step to assure the continuance of clean unionism in the UAW.

● Delegates voted a 50-cents-a-month dues increase, divided equally between the local unions and the International Union, which still leaves UAW dues among the lowest union dues in the nation. The increase was proposed to meet increased operating costs. The last dues increase was in 1951.

● A Special Convention was ordered to be held in January, 1958, in preparation for the major collective bargaining negotiations in the spring of that year and also with a view to setting up a special "crash" program to raise a strike fund that will make it possible to pay strike benefits on the basis of right rather than need.

The delegates heard speeches by AFL-CIO President George Meany, Machinists Union President Al Hayes, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Communications Workers President Joseph Beirne, ILGWU President David Dubinsky, Hungarian Foreign Minister (under the Nagy government) Anna Kethly, Canadian Congress of Labor President Claude Jodoin and others. They heard selections sung and listened to a brief talk by Marian Anderson.

Other actions of the Convention as well as the events listed above are described in more detail elsewhere in this issue.



THE TOP six officers of the International Union, UAW, are shown taking the oath of office after their re-election by acclamation by delegates to the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention. They were sworn in by Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labour Congress. Left to right, Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock and Norm Matthews, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, President Jodoin, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, and Vice Presidents Richard Gosser and Pat Greathouse.

Short Work Week, Higher Pay Top Bargaining Goals for '58

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Two major goals—a shorter work week and increased take-home pay—headed a six-point collective bargaining program for 1958 endorsed wholeheartedly by delegates to the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention here last month.

The six points:

1. A Special Convention shall be convened in January 1958 to formulate demands and, in order to effectively support those demands, to make provision for an adequate strike assistance program the benefits of which shall be paid as a matter of right.

2. The decision of the 1955 Convention to make the shorter work week with increased take-home pay the next major bargaining goal is reaffirmed and the International Executive Board is authorized to launch a comprehensive educational and public relations program to acquaint the membership and the general public with the feasibility of and the necessity for the reduction of the work week and the expansion of purchasing

power essential to the achievement and maintenance of a full employment-full production economy.

3. The UAW is directed to call upon managements with whom the UAW has collective bargaining agreements to join with our Union in establishing a joint Study Committee. Such a Committee should explore the many phases of the problems related to the reduction of the work week and the expansion of purchasing power in order to bring about a better understanding of the problems and thus facilitate a more rational and intelligent approach at the bargaining table in 1958.

PLANT RELOCATION

4. The UAW's 1958 demands must also include adequate protection for workers displaced as a result of plant relocation and provisions to require employers to bear a larger share of the economic and social costs flowing from relocation of their plants so as to maximize their incentive to provide continued employment for their present workers at present locations.

5. Improvements also must be made in our SUB agreements, our pension plans, our hospital-medical-insurance protection and in the provisions of our

working agreements that affect job security and the working conditions of UAW members in their day-to-day work in the plants.

6. In view of the rapidity of technological advances, it shall be the policy of the UAW to press vigorously in the 1958 negotiations for agreements with a maximum of two years' duration.

To complement the five major points, the Convention also directed the International Executive Board to draw upon the recommendations from membership discussions at the various levels of our Union to develop a realistic and practical collective bargaining program for 1958 and to submit such program to the 1958 Special Convention for discussion and action.

(Continued on page 10)

65,000 Aircraft Workers' Pay Upped

Some 65,000 UAW aircraft workers employed at Douglas, North American, Fairchild, and Chance-Vought recently received annual improvement factor increases. It was announced by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's National Aircraft Department.

Workers at Douglas got a 7-cent hourly increase; North American workers received 6 cents or 3 per cent—whichever is greater; workers at Fairchild got 5 to 9 cents; Chance-Vought workers received 6 cents. In addition, some of them also received cost-of-living increases.

IN DETROIT

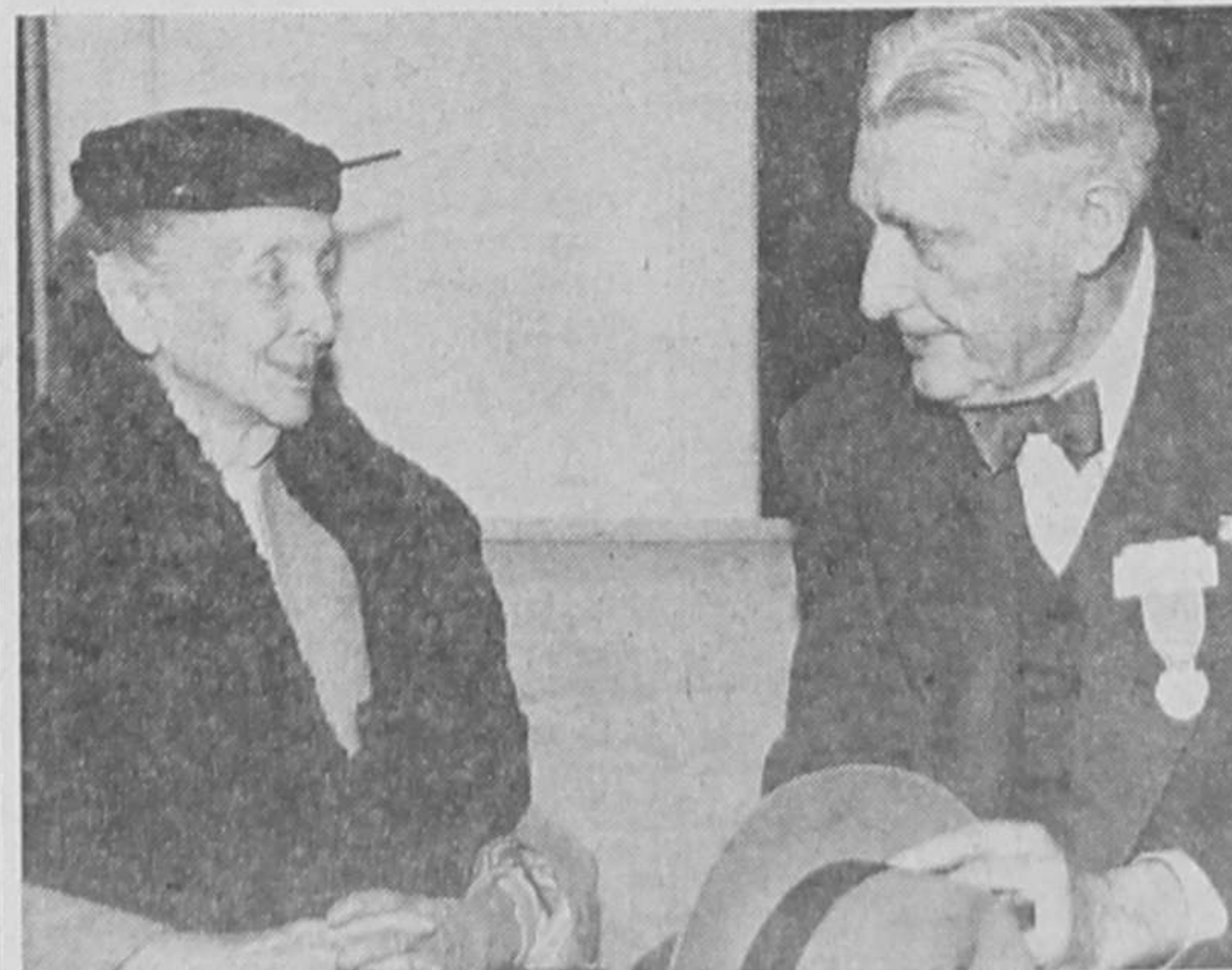
Crash Convention Set

Detroit has been chosen as the site for the UAW's Special Convention next January 22nd and 23rd, it was announced by Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer.

Precise economic demands in crucial 1958 collective bargaining will be determined by the same near-3,000 delegates who attended last month's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City.

Detroit's Masonic Temple has been chosen as Convention site.

All major contracts in the auto, aircraft and agricultural industries expire in the first half of 1958. Approval of a Special Convention was given last month by Atlantic City delegates so more thorough attention could be given to setting collective bargaining goals in the months ahead.



OLD FRIENDS REMINISCE about the early days of the Auto Workers. Noted labor author, Mary Heaton Vorse, chats with Adolph Germer, former CIO regional director now on retirement. Mary, who wrote many books and articles about the UAW and other unions, is still writing about organized labor.

In This Issue

Throughout this edition of "The United Automobile Worker" you will find accounts of the actions taken and the vital policy decisions made by delegates to the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention last month in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Because of the limitations of space, it was not possible to report in full on some of the important resolutions adopted by the Convention. These will be dealt with in full in forthcoming issues.

Here is a directory of some of the key articles on Convention actions contained in this issue:

- Collective Bargaining for 1958, see Page 3.
- New Tools and Tactics, see Page 5.
- Public Review Board, see Page 2.
- Special Convention, see Page 3.
- Education, see Page 10.
- International Relations, see Page 10.
- Civil Rights, see Page 12.
- Political Action, see Page 13.
- Protection of Workers Equity when work is shifted from plant to plant, see Page 15.
- Two-Year Terms for Local Union Officers, see Page 16.
- Dues Increase, see Page 7.



UAW's new International Executive Board didn't waste any time swinging into action. It met in special session right after the Convention ended. From left to right: Regional Directors E. T. Michael (8); Ken Robinson (1D); Ken Morris (1); George Burt (7—Canada); Russell Letner (5); Raymond H. Berndt (3); Ray Ross (2A); Pat O'Malley (2); George Merrelli (1); Vice Presidents Greathouse and Richard Gosser; President Walter P. Reuther; Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey; Vice Presidents Norman Matthews and Leonard Woodcock; Regional Directors Charles Ballard (2B); Martin Gerber (9); Harvey Kitzman (10); Charles Kerrigan (9A); Joseph McCusker (1A); William McAulay (1B); Robert A. Carter (1C); Ed Cote (1A); Charles Bioletti (6) and Robert Johnston (4).

Reuther Tells Convention:

World Crisis Isn't Economic or Political—It's Moral

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—UAW President Walter P. Reuther, addressing the opening session of the Union's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention here, stressed the fact that the crisis the world faces today is essentially a moral one.

The UAW President, discussing topics ranging from world affairs to right-to-work laws and from education to Union progress, set the serious tone which marked the six days of the Convention.

He said the issue of world peace transcends all others because "all the other things that we shall struggle to achieve at the bargaining table are without purpose unless there is peace in the world." None of them "can defend us against the tragic destruction of the H-Bomb," he pointed out.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

Decrying the race for bigger and better bombs, Reuther said that "Megaton H-Bombs are followed by even greater bombs until finally mankind has achieved the capacity of total self-destruction. . . . We have responsibilities that far transcend the struggle for wages and hours and working conditions. . . . We have the social and moral responsibility to try to provide positive leadership, to try to make it possible to build a world in which people can live in peace."

Speaking of 40 billion dollar plans to build underground shelters, Reuther declared:

"The only adequate defense against the H-Bomb is unconditional peace. . . . We do not want to live our lives in the tunnels and the dugouts; we want to live in the bright sunshine of a free world of peace. . . ."

"The crisis in the world is not economic, military or political . . . (it) is a moral crisis . . . it re-

fects man's growing inhumanity to man and it finds its most terrible expression in the total destructive capacity of the H-Bomb," Reuther asserted.

YESTERDAY'S DIPLOMACY

"We need to find a way to get the free world mobilized, not because we share common fears and common hatreds, but to begin to fight for the things we believe in, instead of just fighting against the things we are opposed to. And the free labor movement of the world must provide part of the leadership in such a great movement."

We cannot solve "today's problems by yesterday's diplomacy," he declared. "What we need in the world is fewer striped-pants diplomats and more practical diplomats in overalls" who will talk to people about their basic problems.

"You can't make peace or freedom secure in a vacuum. . . . They must be made secure in those areas of the world where millions of people go to bed hungry every night of their lives."

When the free world labor movement fights for economic and social justice, it "does more in the practical fight against Communism in one week than all of the fat cats in Wall Street do in all of their lives, because they stand in the way of social progress," he declared.

Speaking of the advances the UAW has made in the last 21 years, Reuther pointed out that the average wage in the auto industry was 43 cents an hour in 1936. Today, it is \$2.34. But the most important gains are not taken home in a pay envelope, he said.

"The most important thing we have won in those 21 years of struggle and sacrifice is that we took hundreds of thousands of workers who were nameless, face-

The Unholy Duet

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the Convention he had this message for the nation's two major political parties:

"You both ought to do some housecleaning and . . . send Senator Eastland and Senator McCarthy into political oblivion, and rid the American political scene of these two immoral characters."

less clock card numbers, and we have made them into human beings and have given them a sense of worth and dignity."

MERGER PROBLEMS

Turning to problems arising out of the 1955 merger between the AFL and the CIO, Reuther observed that "a merged labor movement is not necessarily a united labor movement." He said he was confident, however, that a "truly united labor movement" will become a reality in the near future.

We have already made "great progress," he told the delegates, but jurisdictional problems have so far blocked the "comprehensive organizational crusades" which the merged AFL-CIO had hoped to launch.

"This is one of the important tasks that the united labor movement must solve in the period ahead," he said. As for the UAW, "we are willing to sit down with any union and work out sensible and sane solutions to jurisdictional problems, but . . . we are not going to be pushed around by anybody in the labor movement."

Turning to the problem of racketeering, Reuther declared that "millions of decent, honest trade unionists all over America have been shocked and saddened by the headlines . . . exposing corruption and racketeering in the leadership of certain unions."

"I think that we can all agree that the overwhelming majority of the leadership of the American labor movement is composed of decent, dedicated people who have made a great contribution involving personal sacrifice, helping to build a decent American labor movement. But, unfortunately, in certain unions the gangsters and the racketeers have moved into positions of power," he observed.

"We happen to believe that leadership in the American labor movement is a sacred trust. . . . (It) is no place for people who want to use the labor movement to make a fast buck. . . . We happen to believe that the American labor movement is a movement

dedicated to human service, and if people want to apply the ethics and the morality of the market place, then those people ought to be kicked out of the American labor movement. We say there should be no room for either crooks or Communists in the leadership of our kind of free labor movement," Reuther continued amidst thunderous applause from the delegates.

HOUSECLEANING NEEDED

Suggesting that American labor clean its house "from top to bottom," the UAW president went on:

"If we don't clean our own house, then the reactionaries will clean it for us. But they won't use a broom, they'll use an ax, and they'll try to destroy the labor movement in the process."

He promised the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee the "100 per cent support of the UAW until that job is completed," and urged the McClellan Committee to "expose with equal vigor corrupt and crooked employers. . . . All the corruption is not on labor's side."

He pointed out that many a corrupt, reactionary corporation executive "would rather pay a bribe to a crooked labor leader than pay a living wage to the workers represented by that crooked labor leader."

Of our own Union, Reuther said:

"The UAW is not perfect, but I can say without fear of challenge that we are clean and we are democratic, and we are going to work and fight to keep our Union clean and democratic."

Commenting on charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) that the UAW was even more corrupt than the Teamsters, Reuther declared that "Jumping Joe" knew he was lying about the Union just as he knew he was lying when he called General George C. Marshall a traitor and U. S. Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren a pro-Communist.

MCCARTHY'S SMEAR

"I received a telegram from Senator McClellan," Reuther continued, "in which he said, 'There is no basis for investigating the UAW.' But if Joe McCarthy continues this smear campaign against our Union, I am not going to wait for an invitation. I am going to demand the right to defend the good name of our Union before that Committee."

Speaking of attempts of Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and others to extend the national drive for federal and state "right-to-work" laws, the UAW president said:

"Just listen to these figures and then you will understand the basic motivation behind the drive for right-to-work laws. In

the 30 states without a right-to-work bill, the average of the states' wages is \$2.20 per hour. In the 18 states with a right-to-work law, the average is \$1.78, or 42 cents less, not counting all the fringe benefits. . . .

"This is why they (the reactionaries) fight for so-called right-to-work laws—not to liberate workers from union bondage, but to make workers easy victims of exploitation on the part of greedy employers," Reuther declared.

The UAW president, in stressing the importance of political action as the "practical housecleaning job of democracy," told the delegates that "the people you elect to write your tax legislation affect your income just as much as the Bargaining Committee that you elect who will work on your wage contract."

WE PAY THE PRICE

"If you have a tax law that favors wealthy corporations and wealthy families and puts a disproportionate share of the tax burden upon the people, then you pay the price of that kind of legislation."

Reuther attacked the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce for their opposition to federal aid to education, saying "the people who fight against this kind of school bill send their kids to private schools," and he assailed the tiny amount allocated to education in President Eisenhower's record \$71.8 billion budget—less than six-tenths of one per cent.

"The great tragedy is that we always have the courage to spend billions for war, but we haven't got the courage and good sense to spend money to make life better for people in peacetime," Reuther observed. "If we can afford to train our soldiers to die in war, then we had better find a way to educate our children to live in peace."

Summing up the Union's collective bargaining goals for 1958, Reuther declared:

"We want a shorter work week with more take-home pay, because we need more purchasing power."

He said the "little men of Big Business, the men of little faith and little vision," will reply that cutting hours will result in cutting living standards.

"That is what they said 100 years ago when people fought to go from 16 hours a day to 14 hours," Reuther pointed out. "But every time we cut the hours, our living standards went up because the tools of economic abundance became more productive. . . . We want to use these new tools (of automation and atomic energy) to raise the standard of living of the many and not to inflate the standards of luxury of the few."

"This is our basic struggle," he concluded.



TWO OF THE many foreign observers at the Convention are shown here in an artist's sketch as they listen intently to UAW President Walter P. Reuther's remarks about the world crisis. Mrs. Ema Poeradirja (left) and Anwar Manan represented Indonesian Railroad Workers Union.

UAW Bargaining Tactics Streamlined

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Determined that the UAW should be able to mobilize its full economic strength at the bargaining table in 1958 and also have the tools to cope with problems resulting from new technology and NLRB policies encouraging "carve-outs," UAW Convention delegates approved a refinement in the Union's basic industrial union concept.

"The strength of our industrial Union must continue to be based on an ability to mobilize the full resources of our economic power in every sector of all the industries within our jurisdiction," the members of the Constitution and Resolutions Committee wrote in a special joint report.

"To do all this, we must be able to respond quickly to shifts in the labor force and in technology, as well as to resist raids on our jurisdiction made possible by current policies of the NLRB.

"These new technical, economic, and political developments will be a continuing problem. There will be a rapid acceleration of technological change in coming years, with a sharp rise in the numbers of skilled, white collar, technical, and engineering workers in our industries.

"Without granting any group of workers special privileges, we must act now to adapt our constitutional and administrative machinery to this trend. We must be able to solve the special problems of all workers within our jurisdiction in order to bring their united strength to bear in the common interest of the entire membership."

To achieve these goals, the delegates approved constitutional changes recommended by the International Executive Board and the two Convention Committees which:

Change collective bargaining machinery to assure that apprenticeable skilled trades and related workers, office workers, engineers and technicians in plants in which there are sizable groups of workers in these classifications, shall have direct representation of their own choosing as a part of all local and national bargaining committees;

Provide that, where practical and under circumstances where the best interests of the workers involved can be served, supplemental agreements dealing with the special problems of the workers involved be negotiated with all workers voting on matters directly relating to their own problems;

Give workers covered by supplemental agreements, under prescribed circumstances, the right to reject the agreement and the right



Leonard Woodcock

to strike action in accordance with constitutional provisions and the permission of the International Union.

To the supporters of a minority report which was presented to the Convention and which objected to the changes on the grounds that the changes allegedly represented a concession to craft unionism, Vice President Leonard Woodcock said:

"What is craft unionism? Craft unionism is separatism. It is being apart; it is being away from, completely and totally. This is keeping all together. This represents a refinement of the implementation of our basic industrial union concept to which all of us are dedicated . . . a refinement needed to meet the changing demands of our times."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther commented: "If we had had these tools in 1955, we would have done a much better job for both the production workers and the skilled trades workers."

Victory

The first test of the new collective bargaining tools forged by the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention came in an NLRB election less than a week after the plan was endorsed by delegates.

Workers in a new Fisher stamping plant in Marion, Indiana, voted to determine their collective bargaining representative. Tool room workers picked the UAW 463 to 122 for the International Association of Tool Craftsmen. Nine workers voted for no union.

Plant wide at Marion, the UAW received 1,006 votes against the 122 for the IATC in the tool room and 16 for no union.

Chrysler local unions proved beyond doubt in the recent strike against Chrysler at Los Angeles by UAW Local 230 that it pays to present a solidly united front against the Corporation.

Proof came in the form of a strike settlement which resolved all problems in dispute, according to Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Union's National Chrysler Department.

Matthews declared: "Only through the coordinated ef-

forts of the officers, Bargaining Committee and members of Local 230, all of the Chrysler local unions and the International Union were we successful in bringing about an honorable and acceptable settlement at Chrysler Los Angeles.

The settlement of the six-week old Local 230 strike called for:

- 1.—Production standards dispute—additional manpower placed in certain operations to alleviate the speed-up problems.
- 2.—Production standards frozen for duration of the current

model, including line speeds.

3.—Modification of discipline given workers, including back pay, with employment records to be cleared.

4.—Discharges modified with restoration of full seniority.

5.—Other adjustments to correct certain conditions within the plant.

MEMBERS APPROVE

At a special membership meeting, Local 230 members showed their satisfaction with the strike agreement by voting ratification by a 98 per cent majority. Results of the vote were as follows: Yes—1,156; No—21.

(Continued on page 10)

MATTHEWS REAFFIRMS:

UAW's Policy on Speedups

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Exactly how has the International UAW been coping with production speedups?

Supplying the answer here to delegates to the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention was Norman Matthews, vice president and director of the Union's Chrysler Department.

From the Convention floor had poured thousands of words on the subject of speedups. Some delegates praised the Union's strategy in combatting speedups. Others sought to ridicule the Union.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, at the end of debate on a speed-up resolution, called on Matthews for a few words.

The Union's speed-up problem was most critical in Chrysler plants around the country. Matthews, as head of the Chrysler Department, knew the score better than most.

Hitting out at what he termed "unfair criticism," Matthews said: "The reason there is so much talk about what is being done in Chrysler is because of the fact we

are doing something about those things (speedups) in Chrysler."

He praised the record of Chrysler workers down through the years, at the bargaining table and on the picket line when all sane and peaceful avenues toward settlement were blocked by the Corporation.

But, Matthews said, Chrysler workers are being stirred up against their Union by a handful of people whose efforts have helped only the Corporation.

A few people get pretty militant after a production speed-up settlement has been reached—when they know there's no solid issue left on which to base a strike, charged Matthews. But during vital negotiations, they contributed little or nothing.

UAW PREPARED

Matthews ticked off all the trouble spots in Chrysler over the past several months—the Trenton plant, the DeSoto plant, the Evansville, Ohio, assembly

plant, the Kokomo, Indiana, plant, the truck plant, Plymouth plant, Dodge Main plant, the Highland Park plant, the Dodge forge plant, the Los Angeles plant and the A.B.D. plants.

"Most of these were settled through negotiations," said Matthews.

"Yet," shouted Matthews, "some individuals have the guts to say that the leadership, and particularly the International Union, does not have the guts to take on the Chrysler management."

Wherever a Chrysler membership has voted in favor of strike action against production standards, the International Union has been there with strike authorization, set to throw the entire Union's weight behind such a strike.

"Now," asked Matthews, "who is militant? Are these two or three fakers that sit in this audience militant—or is the leadership of the Chrysler plants militant, plus the International Union, my friends?"

Carried unanimously was a seven-point anti-speedup resolution which reaffirmed existing International Executive Board policy.

UAW, IAM Pool Bargaining Talent

WASHINGTON — Subcommittees have been set up to formulate joint demands for 1958 bargaining in the aircraft and guided missiles industries where workers are represented by the UAW and the International Association of Machinists.

Announcement of the setting up of the subcommittees followed a meeting here of the Joint Standing Planning and Coordinating Committee established by the two Unions.

In a joint announcement, Vice President Leonard Woodcock, di-

rector of the Union's National Aircraft Department, and IAM General Vice President Roy Brown also ripped the aircraft and guided missiles industries for their failure to train skilled workers.

"We have agreed on immediate actions to be undertaken and laid the basis for effective joint action on a common set of demands in 1958 negotiations," Woodcock and Brown said.

"We intend to get to work at once to end the parasitical practices of the aircraft industry with respect to skilled manpower. This industry has followed a consist-

ent policy of feeding upon the nation's supply of skilled manpower while refusing to contribute anything to it. It has raided the trained and experienced labor forces to other industries but has persistently refused to meet its obligation to train its own workers to meet its own needs.

"Looking toward 1958 negotiations, our Joint Committee set up three subcommittees to develop detailed and specific demands in the fields of pensions, insurance and health security; employment security, dispersal and severance benefits; and a wage determination procedure to replace present job evaluation systems."



UAW and IAM representatives are shown at the recent meeting of the Joint Committee. L. to R., IAM Grand Lodge Representative A. C. McGraw, Los Angeles; IAM Vice President Fred Coonley, New York; IAM Vice President Roy M. Brown, Los Angeles; UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who is director of the Union's National Aircraft Department; Irv Bluestone, administrative assistant to Woodcock, and Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

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She Turned Convention Hall Into Hushed Cathedral

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—For a quarter of an hour Convention Hall here was a hushed cathedral while the nearly 5,000 delegates, officers and visitors listened with emotion and reverence to the greatest voice any generation represented at the UAW Convention has produced.

In introducing the great contralto, Marian Anderson, President Walter P. Reuther repeated the words the late Arturo Toscanini addressed to Miss Anderson when he first heard her sing:

"Yours is a voice such as one hears once in a hundred years."

Miss Anderson prefaced her songs with brief remarks which included these sentences:

"I only wish that you could see yourselves as I can from here. What a very fine picture you make! It is something that arouses one on the inside.

"I know you have had many speakers and they have suggested many things that you might do. And I, too, have a suggestion.

"For your own soul's sake and satisfaction learn to know Him and know Him well, because that knowledge will give you the greatest peace, the greatest comfort, the greatest amount of understanding of your fellowmen that it is humanly possible to have."

Then Miss Anderson sang the aria, "My Heart, at Thy Sweet Voice," from "Samson and Delilah;" the spiritual, "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands," and Schubert's "Ave Maria."

A standing ovation and thunderous applause brought her back to the rostrum to sing solo one stanza of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and then, at her invitation, the entire audience arose and sang with her one verse of "Solidarity" which is sung to the same melody.

President Reuther recalled that the first time he heard Miss Anderson sing was the historic concert at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which was arranged by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the then Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, after the Daughters of the American Revolution had denied this greatest of American singers the right to sing in Constitution Hall.

"In each of our lives there are points when you feel like you are close to being in the presence of God," President Reuther said. "When you hear Marian Anderson sing the 'Ave Maria,' you will have that same deep inner feeling."

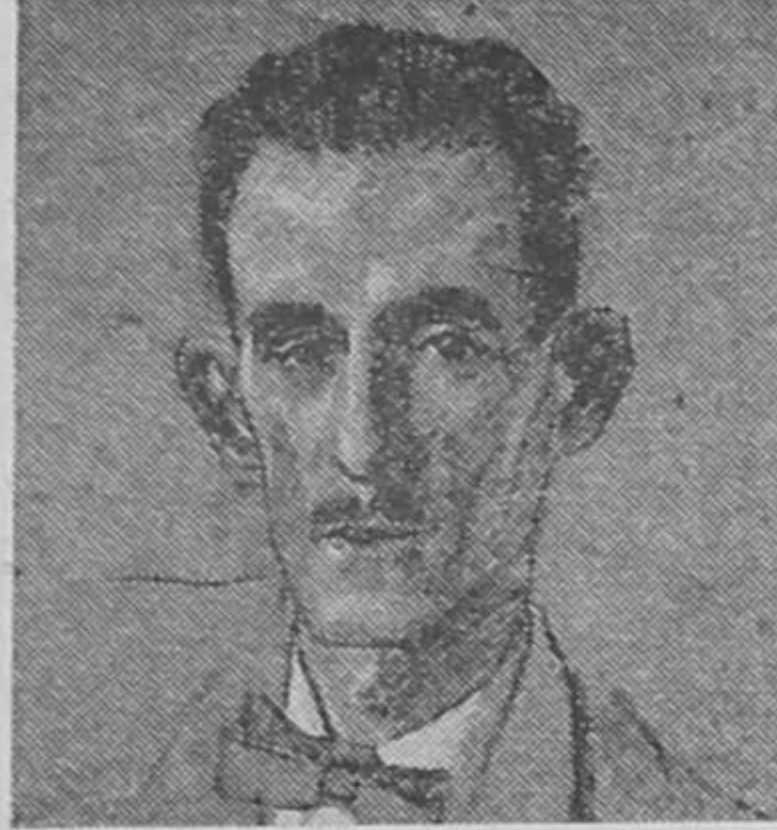
On a motion by Sister Treva Berger, Local 470, Waukegan, Illinois, the Convention unanimously voted Miss Anderson a lifetime honorary membership in the UAW, "because," said President Reuther, "she sings our song, 'Solidarity,' as well as we do."



Nester L. Aviles
Bolivia



Tarja
Indonesia



Victor M. Cabrera
Costa Rica

Over 100 Foreign Visitors Attend Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—During the Sixteenth UAW Convention, a total of 102 foreign observers were in almost constant attendance at all sessions, with interpreters for those who did not understand English explaining all the details. In addition, a large group of trade union leaders, foreign embassy representatives and foreign newspaper correspondents covered the Convention.

Three groups totaling 22 made Brazil's the largest delegation. A group of ten Indonesians, representing the Indonesian Railroad Workers' Union (PBKA), was headed by a woman team leader, Mrs. Ema Poeradiredja. They needed no interpreter, and avidly followed the proceedings.

The Bolivian group came from the Bolivian House of Representatives—all were national deputies and labor representatives. They were presented to

the Convention on April 9, the fifth anniversary of the last Bolivian revolution which secured many rights for the people for the first time.

Louise Levinson, of the Union's Education Department, had the somewhat difficult task of keeping the foreign observers supplied with daily proceedings and committee reports, arranging their full schedule, and answering their numerous questions.

Observers were present from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, England, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Finland.

Trade union leaders were Jose Hernandez, secretary general of the Philippine Trade Union Conference; P. P. Narayanan, National Union of Malayan Plan-

tation Workers; Tom Bavin, ICFTU Asian office, Singapore; Moshe Bar-Tal and Gregory Bardacke, Histadrut, Israel; Ismael Rodriguez, Cuban Federation of Labor; Michael Pissas, general secretary of the Cyprus Conference of Labor; and Sten Sjoberg, president of the Swedish Telegraph and Telephone Workers.

Embassies were represented by Dr. Noble, Germany; Pat Conroy, Canada; Jacques Andreani, France; A. H. Treganowan, Great Britain; Nathan Bar-Yaacov, Israel; and Kjell Oberg, Sweden.

Victor Reuther, director of the Union's International Relations Department, addressed a special night session devoted to a question and answer period. Separate meetings were arranged with the economists of various groups to meet with UAW economists Nat Weinberg, Carroll Coburn and Leo Goodman.

ROOTS RUN DEEP

Father of a Union Leader

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Some of the drive and idealism that inspires the UAW leadership and membership was revealed to the 3,000 Convention delegates here when President Walter P. Reuther introduced his father, Val Reuther.

The air was still charged with excitement following the massive demonstration which honored the re-election of the UAW leader for his seventh straight term.

Said Walter P. Reuther of his father:

"He gave us our basic philosophy. . . . He is an old crusader.

"He fought in the ranks of the labor movement in the mountains of Tennessee, in the coal valleys when the going was much rougher than it is today; when the stool-pigeons and the company spies and the guards controlled the mining towns; when they owned the schoolhouse and the roads, the houses and everything."

Val Reuther, now 78, rose as his son issued this warning: "He always carries his soapbox with him, no matter where he goes."

UAW members from all across the U. S. and Canada stayed on their feet nearly a minute, applauding a man who looked nearer 55 than 78, who looked comfortable on a "soapbox" facing 3,000 Convention delegates and a gallery that held another 2,000 onlookers, and who spoke with a vigor and conviction that belied his years.

His wife, Mrs. Anna Reuther, the mother of Roy, Victor and Walter Reuther, seemed proudest at the ovation her husband received.

Maybe—just for an instant—this reward that was her husband's, as he looked out at the host of cheering autoworker delegates, was payment in full for a lifetime of the struggles and heartaches that are companions to the idealists and the principled.

Out of such a home came the Reuthers identified with the UAW—Roy, Victor and Walter—who have never forgotten the direction and inspiration they received in their childhood.

The depth of Reuther trade union roots is not surprising when you listen to Reuther Senior speak:

"I belonged to the labor movement early in the '90's when we had craft unionism.

"I joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers when it completely ignored and disregarded the laborers employed in the steel mills.

"I was admitted to membership there at an early age. In the late '90's children did not go through high school. They had to go to work . . . I saw little boys at the tender age of 12 leading mules into the mines at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"I saw their bodies mutilated by falling stones, brought out on a cart.

"I saw a mother clutching a child to her breast and trying with kisses to bring those cold and unresponsive lips to life.

"Tears came to my eyes and I vowed then and there that as long as I had a breath in me, I would fight that system of exploitation that was not only content to exploit from grown men, but reached out almost into the cradle before children had reached maturity."

A few moments later, when he turned to rejoin his wife, while his words penetrated deeply into 3,000 and more minds, you could see in the faces of Roy and Victor and Walter Reuther an expression of intense pride, almost reverence.

It matched the look on their mother's face.



AFTER HER CONCERT at the UAW Convention, Marian Anderson (left) is warmly congratulated by Valentine Reuther (right), father of UAW President Walter P. Reuther, as Mrs. Reuther, Senior, looks on.

Overwhelming Majority Favors Dues Increase

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Delegates to the Sixteenth UAW Convention approved by an overwhelming majority a constitutional amendment increasing monthly membership dues from \$2.50 to \$3.00, effective June 1, 1957.

Speaking on behalf of the increase, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey noted that the UAW had "not made the same mistake that some other unions have made recently in not notifying their members of the financial needs of our Union."

Detailing the steps taken in studying the Union's financial needs, Mazey pointed out that the last UAW Convention (1955) made provisions for a rank-and-file study committee. "That committee held several meetings and reached a conclusion that the dues ought to be increased by 50 cents per month, with 25 cents of the dues going to the local union and 25 cents of the dues going to the International Union in additional per capita taxes," he explained.

"This decision was transmitted to the Executive Board," Mazey stated. Then, after the Executive Board adopted the study committee's recommendations, the local unions, officers, board members, stewards and shop committee members were all notified in an Administrative Letter dated December 6, 1956, of the financial needs of our Union," he noted.

MAZEY GIVES FACTS

Mazey told the delegates, "We pointed out the recommendations of the emergency strike aid program. We pointed out that since 1951, which was the last date on which we increased our dues to meet the administrative cost of our Union, 279 local unions had raised their dues beyond the minimum of \$2.50 a month. We made a comparison of our dues with the dues of other unions, and the comparison showed that we have been operating our Union at the lowest possible dues of any labor union in the country.

"We pointed out in this letter to our membership that the proposed 50 cents per month dues increase amounted to less than one-third of a cent an hour, 11½ cents a week, or the price of half a package of cigarettes a week, or a total of \$6.00 per year.

"We also pointed out in this letter that since the last adjustment in dues in 1951, our members had received, in most cases, 71 cents per hour in economic benefits, and that for this 71 cents per hour we are asking one-third of a cent an hour in order to make our Union more financially secure, so we can do a better job for our members and win even greater benefits," Mazey asserted.

He illustrated how the cost of living had gone up alike for the members and the Union, and how "right-to-wreck" laws in Indiana and elsewhere required the Union's full resources to combat them.

NO DECREASE IN PAY

Mazey also noted that "the overwhelming number of members of our Union will not have a decrease in take-home pay as a result of a 50 cents a month increase in dues, because on June 1 over a million members of our Union will receive an improvement factor increase in wages of six cents an hour. There will probably be a two-cent-an-hour increase in wages to meet the increased cost of living as a result of the Republican inflation that is facing our country."

He concluded by mentioning the huge corporations—General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, International Harvester and others—with which the UAW has to bargain. "... You cannot achieve a short work week, you cannot deal with the problems of automation and ... speedup and living standards with a pea shooter," Mazey declared.

Following are some excerpts from the remarks of several delegates pro and con, during the extensive debate on the dues increase question:

Delegate Berwick, Local 486: "Now, I am going to just point out a few things in the record. The first thing, where I worked, the UAW gave me a safe place to work. The second thing it did, it gave me security on my job. Then the third thing, it gives me good wages ... we are behind people like Brother Reuther and Brother Mazey, and we have no gripe at all when you come down to a measly 50 cents a month."

Delegate Roberts, Local 1058: "We are opposed to any dues increase at this time. We think many local unions' financial status is healthy and can well take care of their local needs. We go on record as opposing any dues increase at this time."

Delegate Sparks, Local 1250: "I would like to go on record by saying that our membership of almost 9,000 voted unanimously at a membership meeting in favor of a union dues increase of 50 cents. I would further like to say that I am a Johnny-come-lately in the UAW, but I am a Johnny-come-lately that appreciates what has been done for me."

Delegate Stellato, Local 600: "I rise to speak against a 50-cent increase. While it may take care of the needs of the International Union and the local unions, it does not take care of the membership who may have to go on strike to achieve some of those things that we say we are for here today."

Delegates Rogers, Local 396: "I rise to speak in favor of the resolution asking for the 50-cent increase in dues for the simple reason that I know that in our Local Union we need the two bits."

INCREASE APPROVED

After prolonged debate, Chairman Reuther called for a vote on a motion to close debate, and ruled that debate was closed with three or four in opposition out of the total delegation.

On the Constitution Committee's recommendation of a 50-cent dues increase, the Convention voted overwhelmingly to approve it.

A motion calling for a roll-call vote was then submitted, and defeated with less than 200 of the required 800 voting for it.

Delegates Use 'Eye Opener' To Sound Off

Nearly 400 delegates to the UAW Convention "sounded off" on a variety of subjects through the medium of the "Eye Opener Contest" and became eligible for one of 35 handsome prizes, ranging from TV sets to cameras. All winners will soon be notified individually, and their names will also be published in the June issue of this newspaper.

Contestants entered a recording booth and were permitted to tape-record a three-minute "speech" on any subject of interest to UAW members. Many chose such topics as "What My Local Union Means to Me," "Union Education," "Why We Need More Political Action," and "Automation."

A panel of judges, made up of prominent educators from three leading universities who are experts in the field of labor relations, are now busy selecting the winners, who will get an RCA 21-inch color TV set (1st prize); Admiral 17-inch portable TV sets (2nd through 10th prizes); and a number of wrist watches, electric razors, toastmasters and cameras (11th through 35th prizes).

The contest was conducted by the UAW's Radio Department to publicize the Union's nationwide early-morning network broadcast, "Eye Opener," which features Guy Nunn, Education Director Brendan Sexton, "Shop Steward" Pat Cameron and other personalities, plus music, news and sports.

"Eye Opener" is heard weekday mornings over 38 radio stations in 14 states.

All of the 35 winners and many of the non-winners will be able to hear the recordings they made broadcast over "Eye Opener" during the next few weeks. Brother Nunn has promised to notify each contestant of the time and day he can expect to hear his or her voice on the air.

In addition to being eligible for prizes and having their remarks broadcast coast to coast each contestant was presented with a souvenir photo showing him (or her) at the "Eye Opener" microphone.

Nunn also announced that a recorded summary of the entire Convention proceedings will be aired over successive "Eye Opener" programs during May.

Credit Line

Drawings and sketches which appear in this issue are the work of UAW Staff Artist John Gelsavage, whose pen and brush worked furiously at the UAW Convention.

Latest 'Gift' to PRDC Another \$11 Million

WASHINGTON—The contract between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Power Reactor Development Company, which is building a fast-breeder reactor near Monroe, Michigan, the construction permit for which was challenged by three unions, including the UAW, came under fire in Congress last month.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D., Missouri), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, charged the pact is invalid, rapped AEC "high pressure" tactics, and said money should be refused to AEC for carrying out the contract until specific authorization is given.

The UAW, the IUE, and the Paperworkers filed an intervenor petition last August after the AEC granted a construction permit in violation of its own regulations. The Unions were successful in

forcing open hearings to determine the safety of the proposed reactor and to probe the financial responsibility of PRDC as required by law.

Cannon opposed the contract on the grounds it has given a private group an assured profit plus advantage of millions of dollars in research and development. He reported in a House speech that the AEC proposes to pay PRDC \$11,050,000 more than the 47-million-dollar cost of the plant.

Details of the extensive subsidies AEC plans to give PRDC were revealed in the open hearings brought about by the intervention of the Unions.

In addition to paying a guaranteed premium price for plutonium produced in the plant, a price more than three times the published price of plutonium, the AEC also proposes to waive for five years the "use" charge for radioactive material loaned to PRDC.

The value of this waiver was estimated by PRDC witnesses at \$3,500,000. Cannon estimated it to be worth \$5 million to PRDC.

Hearings before the Commission examiner recessed April 13 at the completion of the intervenors' cross-examination of Company witnesses. They are scheduled to resume May 13, when witnesses for the intervening unions will present their testimony.

Mike Michael New Director In Region 8

E. T. (Mike) Michael, 35, who succeeds Norm Seaton as director of Region 8, is the only new member of the UAW's International Executive Board chosen by delegates to the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention at Atlantic City last month.

Seaton decided not to stand for re-election and Michael, a Region 8 staff member and former president of Local 842 at Hagerstown, Maryland, was chosen over two rivals—Joe Bauernschub, Baltimore, Maryland, and George Smith, Hagerstown—by the Region 8 delegates.



Michael

Only 19 years old when he first joined the UAW, Michael was a member of the original Organizing Committee at Fairchild Aircraft in Hagerstown. He served as steward and committeeman in the plant after the UAW won the NLRB election in July, 1942. He was on leave 1944-46 for service in the Navy and returned to again serve as committeeman and as a member of the Negotiations Committee.

Elected president of Local 842 in 1950, Michael led the first successful fight in aircraft which won automatic progression instead of merit review in the Local 842 contract with Fairchild.

Michael, who did a temporary turn on the UAW staff to conduct a successful organizing drive at Victor Products in West Virginia in 1949, joined the staff again October 16, 1955, and for the last six and one-half months has been servicing Martin Local 738 near Baltimore.

October in '59

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The days of springtime UAW Conventions are over.

By unanimous decision of delegates here attending the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention, the autumn days of October were favored as convention time.

A change in UAW Constitution was necessary for such a shift.

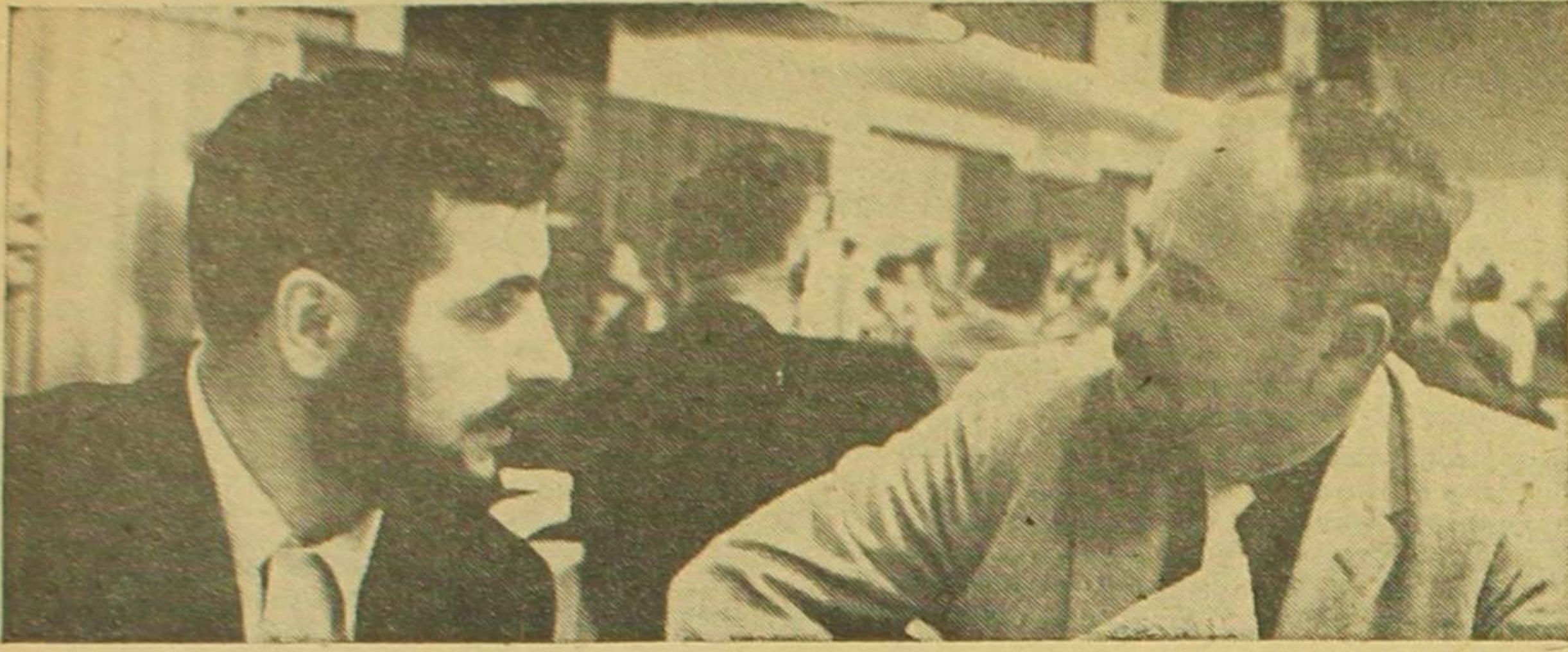
The previous section of the UAW Constitution set May as the month for UAW biennial conventions, with a one-month leeway period given the International Executive Board in setting the precise dates.

The same one-month leeway still exists with October now the "anchor" month. The change affects the union's next Convention.



UAW OFFICERS greet IAM President Al Hayes as he appears for the first time before a UAW Convention. Left to right: UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, Hayes, UAW President Walter Reuther and Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti. (Hayes' speech is reported on page 13.)

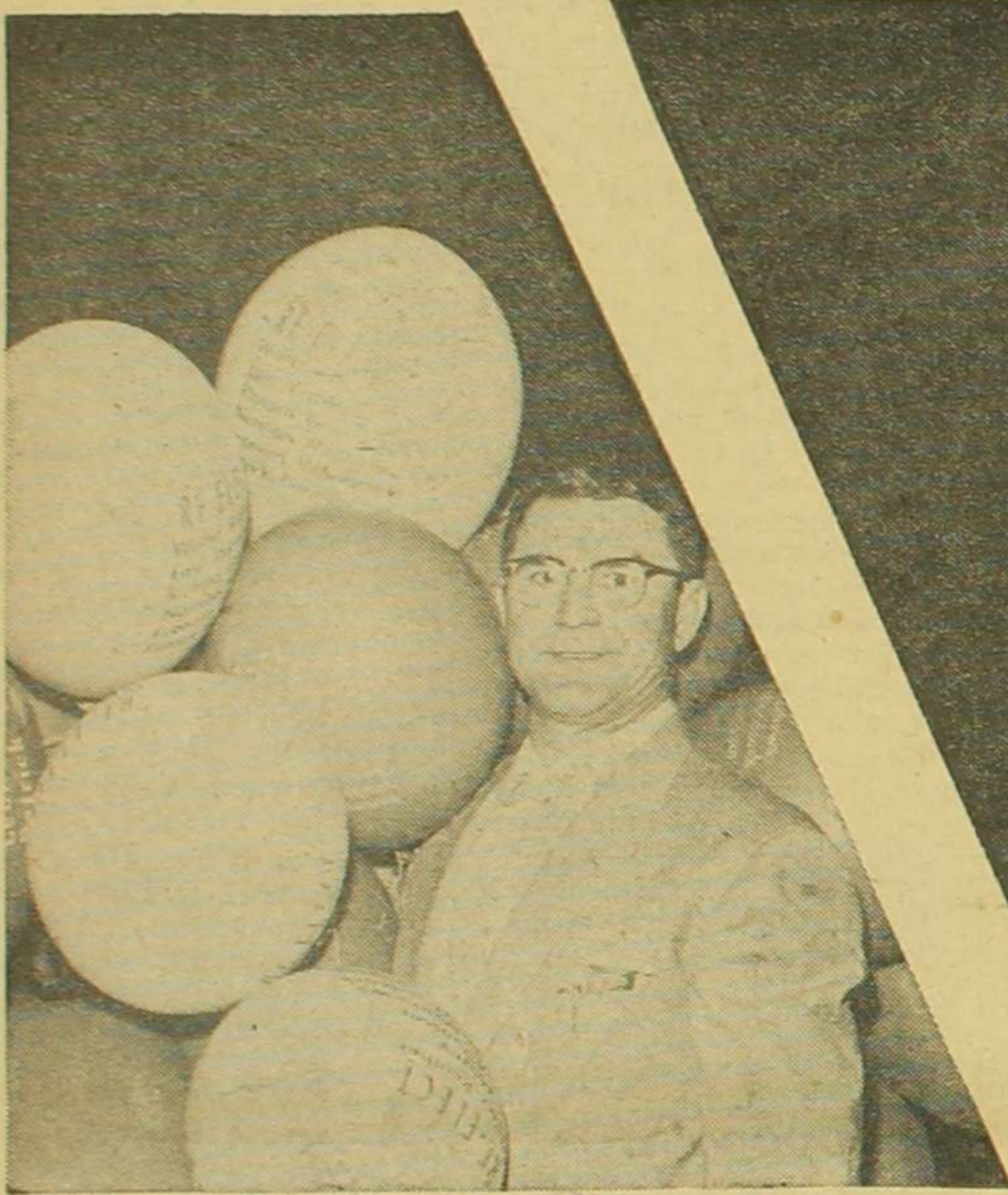
Candid Camera Catches Dramatic



Bearded delegates from Ontario and Arizona compare notes



Reuther's words



Prepared for celebration



UNITED WITH
REUTHER
MAZEY
GOSSER
MATTHEWS
WOODCOCK
GREATHOUSE

NO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION IN C

Region 4 delegates cheer Reuther re-election

Over UAW President W

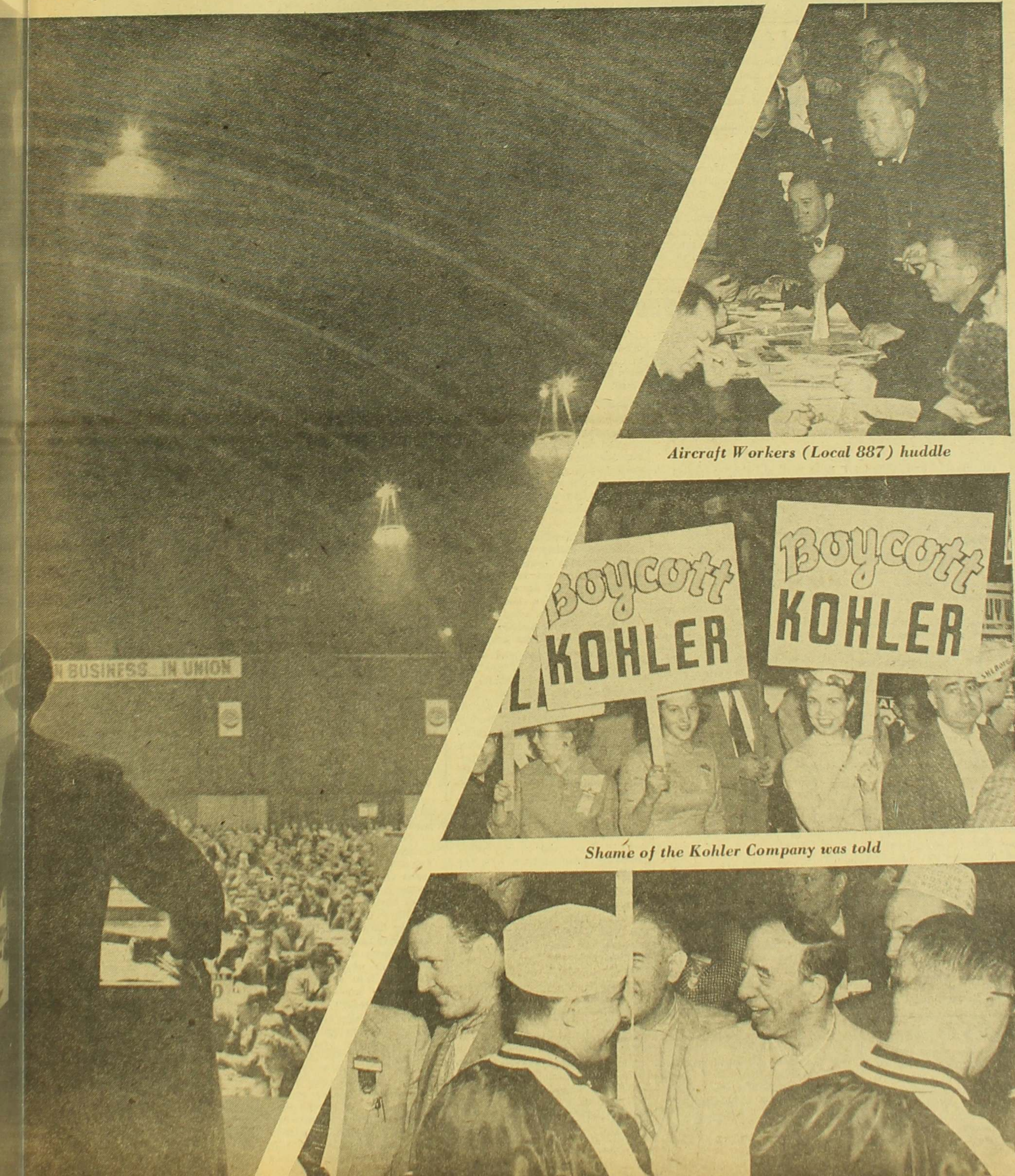
Moments of UAW Convention



penetrating



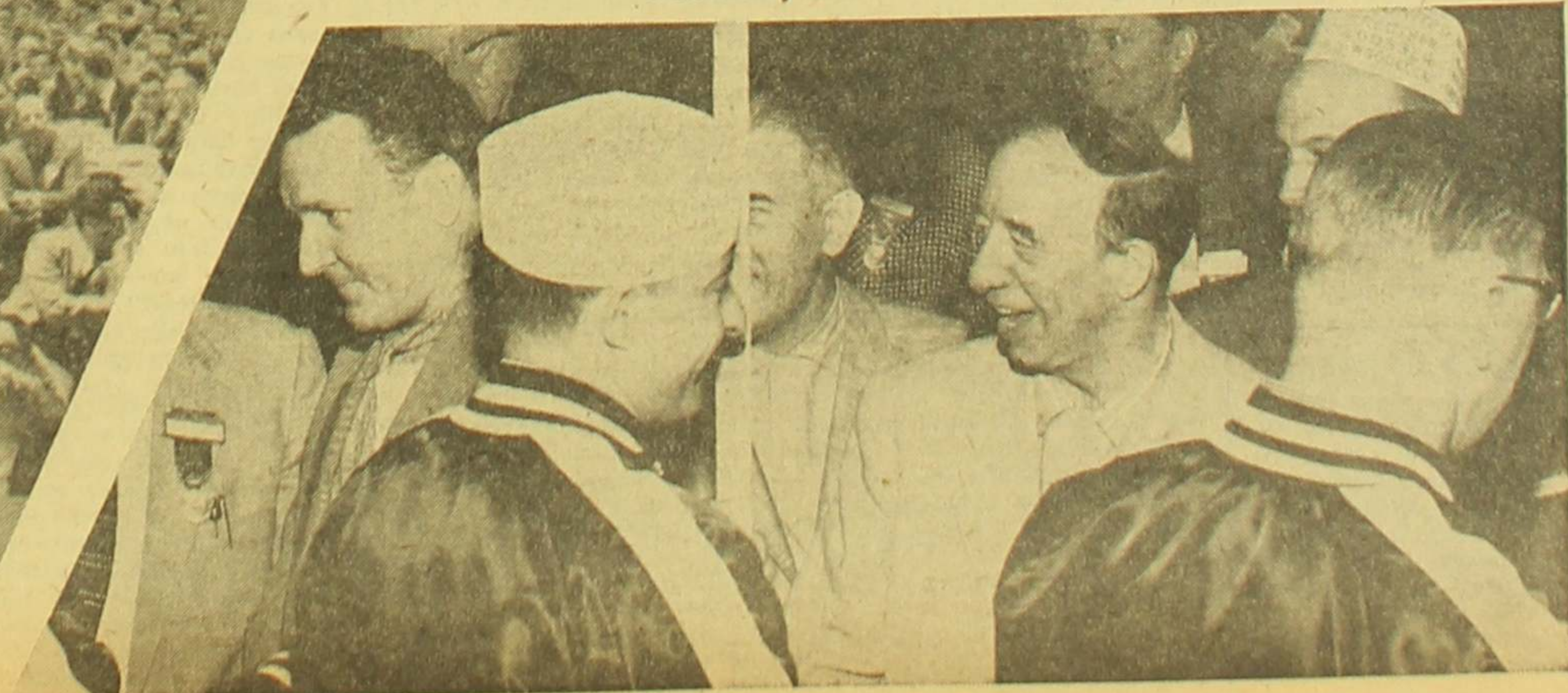
UAW Local 791 delegates ponder



Aircraft Workers (Local 887) huddle



Shame of the Kohler Company was told



Supporters crowd around Vice President Richard Gossler

Reuther's shoulder

UAW Wins New Contract For Bell Aircraft Workers

A new agreement covering about 13,000 Bell Aircraft employes has been ratified by UAW members of Local 501, Buffalo, and Local 218, Fort Worth, Texas, it was reported by the UAW's National Aircraft Director, Vice President Leonard Woodcock, and Region 9 Director Martin Gerber.

Negotiations are continuing for the hourly workers of Fort Worth Local 317; and the salaried unit of Buffalo Local 286. High on the list of gains for the Bell workers is a substantial improvement in insurance, hospital and surgical benefits.

Life insurance has been raised from \$2,000 to \$4,000; sick and accident benefits have been increased to \$48 weekly; family allowances have been upped and it's all non-contributory.

Wage increases range from seven to ten cents an hour, and an additional holiday has been won—

making a total of eight paid holidays. Sick leave pay was raised to five days after one year, improved from five days after five years.

Other gains provide pay for jury duty up to a total of 20 days; three weeks' vacation with pay after 12 years, as compared to after 15 years in the old agreement; and a revised cost-of-living formula providing one cent for each .5 index point going up and each .6 index point going down.

Shorter Work Week Top Goal for '58 . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Endorsed as goals for improvements in SUB were: Higher benefit payments, expansion of duration to 52 weeks, protection against one- and two-day-a-week layoffs which hide unemployment, liberalization of eligibility provisions and simplifications of procedures, provisions for full payment out of the funds if state compensation is not available to workers eligible under the SUB plan.

To cope with growing automation, the delegates directed that contract provisions be written to broaden seniority units,

improve transfer and promotion agreements, and that new job classifications be negotiated when required, with wage rates that properly reflect increased worker responsibility in automated plants.

"These things," commented Vice President Leonard Woodcock in supporting the Collective Bargaining Committee Report, "spell out the framework of reference within which we shall prepare for the January 1958 Convention and through which we will mobilize the tremendous resources of our Union."

Settle West Coast Chrysler Speedup Strike . . .

(Continued from page 5)

In addition to the Local Union officers and Bargaining Committee, others who participated in the negotiated settlement of the speed-up strike were Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti; Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Vice President Matthews; Chrysler Department staff member Ed Bartelbort; and William Goldman, Region 6 staff.

Vice President Matthews was very close to the situation in directing the negotiating activities.

LATEST SPEEDUP

The Chrysler Los Angeles speed-up situation was the latest in a long list of production standards disputes which erupted during 1956-57.

At the time, Chrysler President L. L. Colbert sent a letter to all Chrysler employes telling them of the production race between the Big Three—GM, Ford and Chrysler. Chrysler's speed-up tactics followed hard on the heels of Colbert's warning and led to numerous work stoppages and authorized strikes as Chrysler workers rebelled against the inhuman production they were called upon to make.

Key UAW Chrysler Department negotiators have been the Union's most active weapon in resolving these work standards disputes. They've moved swiftly around the country, assisting local union committees in active bargaining to iron out mounting work standards crises, chalking up a string of successes.

UAW presidents of Chrysler locals across the U.S. and Canada met in special session in Atlantic City during the Union's week-long Convention, emerged with an agreement to halt all overtime in Chrysler plants until Chrysler

settles with its Los Angeles workers.

After comparing notes, all Chrysler local union presidents agreed on this point: the Chrysler speed-up program is widespread and not confined to specific plants. United action was necessary, they decided.

REUTHER REPORT

Said UAW President Walter P. Reuther in his report to delegates attending the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention:

"The Chrysler Corporation instituted a drive in all plants, nationally, for more production which was met with strong resistance from the local unions. During this period, 17 strike votes were taken by various local unions and the membership authorized the taking of a strike vote in three other local unions.

"Several strike votes were authorized by the International Union. However, issues were resolved without the necessity of an actual strike. . . . Other strike votes are pending at this time."

MISCH STATEMENT

Landing smack in the center of the speed-up controversy came the statement of Chrysler Vice President Frank W. Misch.

Misch, who had never taken part in any collective bargaining, commented on Chrysler's profits and threw an arm around the UAW. It was more like a hammerlock.

With strike votes in progress in many parts of the country, the Chrysler vice president pointedly referred to alleged UAW agreement with Chrysler's rising production standards.

So that Chrysler workers would not be confused and misled by the Misch statement, UAW President Reuther teamed with Vice President Matthews in the following clarifying story:

"The inaccurate and irresponsible statements of a Chrysler vice president (Misch) who has never had anything to do with collective bargaining, has unfortunately created a completely false picture of the situation in the Chrysler Corporation and the relationship between the Corporation and the UAW.

"This is another example of the ineptness of the Chrysler Corporation in handling its labor relations, and it comes at the very

COURT TO DECIDE

Can UAW Speak Freely?

The UAW this month prepared to make, in the words of President Walter P. Reuther, "every legal effort to defend our constitutional right to free expression."

The scene for the defense will be the courtroom of Judge Frank A. Picard, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in Detroit. No date for the trial has been set.

In March, the U. S. Supreme Court ordered a trial before Judge Picard who had thrown out the GOP-inspired indictment of the UAW earlier. The Justice Department, egged on by Michigan GOP leaders still feeling the sting of their rebuff by Michigan voters, appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which voted 6-3 to order Judge Picard to hear the case.

PETITION DENIED

Last month, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider its decision, following a petition filed by UAW attorneys in the case which charges that the UAW violated the Taft-Hartley Law by paying for broadcasts on which candidates for federal office appeared, out of general Union funds. Judge Picard had ruled the payments were not within the meaning of the word "expenditures" as used in the law.

The UAW counsel had asked for reconsideration, insisting that the high tribunal should rule at once on the constitutionality of the act's ban on contributions or expenditures by corporations or unions in connection with any election for federal office.

Commenting on the March decision of the Supreme Court, President Reuther noted that the three-man minority held "that the activities of the UAW were a proper exercise of our constitutional rights of free speech, and that the indictment was improper and violated the First Amendment of the Constitution."

QUESTION OPEN

He pointed out also: "Justice Frankfurter's majority opinion expressly leaves this crucial constitutional question open and directs that the facts must be developed through due process in the lower courts.

"The UAW considers this case to be of importance far beyond the rights of organized labor as a group in our free society. We believe that freedom of speech, like other basic rights, is an indivisible value, and that the rights of one group cannot be infringed without putting in jeopardy the freedom of speech of all groups and all people."

Delegates Up Officers' Pay

After a debate during which the majority of speakers were in favor and the motion was carried by an estimated 99 per cent of the delegates, officers and International representatives were given their first wage adjustment in four years by the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention of the UAW.

The salary of the International president was boosted from \$18,000 to \$22,000 a year; secretary-treasurer, \$14,000 to \$18,000; International vice presidents, \$12,500 to \$16,500, and International Executive Board members, from \$10,000 to \$12,500. International representatives now receive \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year instead of the previous constitutionally required \$115 to \$125 a week.

Delegate Nutter, Local 435, stated that he was opposed to the raises because "I feel the salary is not enough." Delegate Ashby, Local 659, chided those delegates who urged higher increases, asking, "Do we come here to give our membership's money away (by raising dues) and then the next day give the money we've given to the International out of our workers' pockets into the private pockets of our officers and representatives?"

Delegate Llorca, Local 719, seemed to sum up the attitude of the overwhelming majority: "We are not in this movement to get rich . . . If you have a rep who doesn't deserve an increase; get rid of the rep, not the salary adjustment . . . It's been four years since their last increase. To fail to make this adjustment now means at least a six-year wait. What worker is willing to wait that long?"

time when there are more strikes pending over production standards in Chrysler Corporation plants than in the rest of the UAW combined.

STRIKE AUTHORIZATIONS

"The International Union and its leadership have already granted strike authorization in disputes involving production standards in a number of Chrysler-local unions where constitutional strike votes have been taken by the rank-and-file members.

"The International Union will authorize additional strikes in other Chrysler plants when such democratic, secret ballot votes by the rank and file requesting authorization have been completed and if the production standards are not worked out to the satisfaction of the workers.

"This action on the part of the International Union in the current Chrysler situation reflects accurately the position and policy of the International Union and its leadership on matters of production standards in the Chrysler Corporation. It belies the impressions created by and the interpretation put on Mr. Frank W. Misch's speech.

"The UAW's policy on production standards is of long standing and applies equally to the Chrysler Corporation, to General Motors, to Ford, and to any other company under contract with the UAW.

COOPERATION WITH-LOCALS

"The International Union, in cooperation with the leadership of the local unions, will continue to work in good faith to resolve production standards disputes in the Chrysler plants in the hope that they may be resolved satisfactorily and ratified by the membership—as was the case in the recent settlements of Dodge Local 3, Plymouth Local 51, Kokomo, Indiana, Local 685, and others.

"However, the International Union will continue to effectively implement its policy of protecting the interest of the workers and we will not permit either the Chrysler Corporation or any other corporation to push its workers around."

At Atlantic City last month, top UAW leaders reaffirmed this position—and in firmer language than ever.

UAW Backs Federal Aid To Schools

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Declaring that "education is not a luxury" but a vital part of our democratic process, the UAW Convention passed a resolution supporting "generous, immediate federal aid to assist not only with the construction of needed new classroom facilities, but also to subsidize the operation of local school systems."

The resolution also calls for "distribution of such aid based upon school needs and community and state ability to pay," and declares the Union's support of the Kelly School Construction Bill (HR 1) as "a first step in the right direction."

The resolution further:

- 1) condemns plans to give federal aid to school systems which defy the U. S. Supreme Court's racial integration decision;
- 2) favors a national minimum wage for teachers "of not less than \$5,000 a year";
- 3) favors a reduction in the size of classes to a maximum of 30 students per teacher;
- 4) opposes further increases in tuition fees at state colleges and universities;
- 5) favors establishment of federal and state scholarships for those qualified students who would otherwise be unable to attend college, increased expenditures for adult education, and psychiatric services in every school district to combat juvenile delinquency and "drop-outs."

"We pledge our support," the Convention resolution concludes, "at the federal, state and community levels to achieve the goal of equal educational opportunity for every child, to the end that we may have an intelligent citizenry, a flourishing democracy, and a prosperous economy."

Convention Hits 'Oil Diplomacy'

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—In a scathing denunciation of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy, the UAW Convention declared that "oil diplomacy, military diplomacy, or dollar diplomacy based upon an anxious and naive search for fair-weather friends among foreign governments are no substitute for a long-term commitment to help the have-not peoples themselves find a democratic alternative to Communist threats and Communist temptations."

In a resolution on international relations, the delegates declared that "the free world must not count on an international collapse of the Communist system. Communist losses of strength and influence in Europe have not diminished the Russian military threat, nor have they reduced the potential drawing power of Russian and Chinese Communism among the Asian, African, or Latin American masses . . .

"So long as poverty, ignorance and disease remain the lot of these peoples, dishonest Communist promises to relieve their plight will fall on receptive ears."

We must answer "totalitarian promises with democratic performance," the resolution declares. "We can accomplish this end . . . not by telling the underprivileged third of the world how good democracy is but by showing them, by proving to them that we are willing to help them help themselves to raise their standard of living."

Textile Layoffs

HARTFORD, Connecticut (PAI)—A recent study by the New England Governors' Textile Committee revealed the extent of the decline of the textile industry in New England. January, 1957, employment dropped to 158,300 from 176,700 in January of 1956. This was a drop from 230,500 in 1953 and from 286,400 in 1951.

Exhibits Intrigue Convention Delegates

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—You didn't have to be a UAW conventioneer here last month to learn The Labor Story.

Even the casual vacationer strolling the Boardwalk could walk into the huge lobby of Convention Hall and find himself absorbed in an educational display that answered the whys and hows of labor's birth.

UAW Education Department officials had combined

with local union talent and government agencies to spread before passersby a colorful array of photos and artwork which told The Labor Story. Literature was there for deeper thought.

Highlight of the display was "The Sitdown Story," a film narrated by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice President Leonard Woodcock and Radio Director Guy Nunn.

It brought to life the dreadful depression of the '30's out of

which the UAW was born, took viewers back to the Flint strike and other glorious chapters in the Union's history.

KOHLER STORY

In case you didn't know the complete story of the three-year-long Kohler strike, Kohler workers were there to tell it.

A Kohler strike display was operated by International Representative Raymond Majerus; Local 833 President Allan J. Graskamp; Local 833 Trustee Kenneth Nitsche; Leo J. Brei-

rather, Kohler boycott co-ordinator; and E. G. Kohlhaugen, Local 833 recording secretary.

Heaven protected the working girl in 1857—but her union protects her now. That was the theme of a display by UAW Women's Department.

More than 175,000 women workers belong to the UAW, the women's booth announced. They help their families buy homes, cars, refrigerators, etc., thus help maintain production and a high level of employment.

When you buy men's and boys' clothing, you want the best quality and best value for your money. The union label gives you a guarantee of both. That story was told effectively by the UAW Union Label Committee.

DIRTY FACES

Dirty faces looked out at you from a huge photograph posted by the National Child Labor Committee. The faces belonged to boys not yet 14 years old. The boys just returned from the coal mines. That was 50 years ago.

Child labor still stains our national life, the NCLC show-room warned. The hard road to remove some of that stain was told in stark detail.

The credit union story . . . the fight for decent minimum wages . . . the Social Security story . . . the veterans story . . . the civil rights story . . . UAW recreation for retired workers . . . all captured the attention of the delegates.



CLC Chief Claude Jodoin:

Canada Leads U. S. On Health Planning

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Canadians are just about to pick up the down-payment on a full-scale national health plan.

So said Claude Jodoin, president of Canadian Labor Congress, the Canadian equivalent to AFL-CIO and a direct affiliate of AFL-CIO, at the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention last month.

Canadian labor movement down through the years has worked hard for an all-embracing health plan for its citizens. American delegates here listened intently as Jodoin spelled out the way Canadian labor has moved ahead on the all-important health coverage social security front.

A driving force in Canadian labor's persistent campaign to win national health insurance, said Jodoin, came from the Canadian UAW and UAW President Walter Reuther.

The "down-payment" on national health insurance plan, explained Jodoin, is a fully-paid hospitalization plan. The plan is due to become effective within nine months.

Canadian labor's next goal: extending the hospital plan to cover all medical bills.

The health insurance victory didn't arrive on a silver platter.

Said Jodoin: ". . . the federal government kept throwing the ball to the provincial governments . . . I knew before this political event that we had forward passes in football and we had lateral passes . . . but our government invented the backward pass."

That went on, said Jodoin, until Canadian labor blew the whistle on the "illegal play."

Sought also in Canada: a national industrial pension plan.

"We have recommended the establishment of such a pension plan to which all members and their employes would contribute so as to provide adequate pensions for workers on retirement, quite apart from (government) old age pensions.

"This would assure Canadian workers of pensions regardless of how many times they change their employment."

LAUDS UAW GOAL

As an answer to mounting unemployment in the face of increasing automation, CLC President Jodoin praised the UAW Convention decision to drive for the shorter work week with increased take-home pay.

Answering left-wing criticism to Canadian unions being affiliated with American trade unions, Jodoin pointed out:

1. Members of International unions have chalked up the greatest gains;
2. International unions make greater sense in dealing with international corporations;
3. Canadian development, much of it by American capital, can serve the best interests of Cana-

Reuther Scores Phony Kohler 'Offer'

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—UAW Convention delegates were brought up to date on developments in the Kohler strike—now entering its fourth year—by President Walter P. Reuther.

In his opening speech, he reported there has as yet been no indication that the Kohler Company is interested in resuming serious negotiations or that it has anything to offer to the members of striking UAW Local 833.

Reuther told the Convention that several weeks ago, Kohler "offered" to sign an agreement with the UAW to cover the scabs in the plant and to keep the strikers out in the street for keeps.

"I say this Convention had better give Mr. Kohler the answer to that," Reuther declared. "I say to you, just as one human being to another who pays dues into this Union, I never want to be part of the leadership of any union that would sign a contract to pro-

tect scabs and sell workers on the picket line down the river. We shall never do that."

Reuther also accused Senator Joe McCarthy of running interference for Herbert Kohler, head of the nation's most anti-labor company. Reading a newspaper headline which said, 'Joe McCarthy wants to investigate the Kohler strike,' the UAW President declared that "I would like nothing better. I would like a couple of days before the Senate Committee to tell . . . the people of America what the facts are in the Kohler strike . . . and where the moral responsibility lies. . . ."

REFUSED ALL OFFERS

"How did we get into this strike? The Kohler Company defied the law and refused to bargain in good faith," Reuther continued. "The Kohler Company refused to mediate . . . refused to arbitrate . . . refused to extend the agreement so that we could try to avoid a strike."

Herbert Kohler even refused to let his own nephew, Walter

Kohler, then Governor of Wisconsin, enter the dispute as an arbitrator, though the Union had accepted the offer, disregarding the family ties, in an effort to bend over backwards to settle the dispute, Reuther pointed out.

For three years the Kohler strikers have struggled "to win that measure of decency and of economic and social justice to which they and their loved ones are entitled," Reuther went on, "and for three years, the Kohler Company, in its arrogance, in its immorality, has refused to settle this strike."

"Mind you, we are not trying to blaze any new trails in Kohler. We are merely trying to get a little bit of economic justice. I say that we have to carry on that struggle. This is not only an investment in the Kohler strike . . . because we have to let every other potential Kohler Company know that if they act as arrogantly and as irresponsibly as Kohler, that we will have to struggle there, too," Reuther declared.

Piasecki Lays Off Scabs, Continues Illegal Lockout

NEW CASTLE, Delaware—Members of UAW Local 840, locked out by Frank Piasecki since last Thanksgiving, awaited their "day in court" this month and noted with satisfaction that scabs hired for their jobs in the former Bellanca plant here were being laid off by the Piasecki management.

The ranks of the Local are still solid with picketing advertising that illegal acts of the Piasecki management are continuing.

The layoffs indicated that Piasecki, who bought out Bellanca and then refused to recognize the Union or to hire Local 840 members, is becoming reluctant to continue to pay the out-of-state scabs to ride through the picket line.

In Washington, the UAW appeal of the refusal of the NLRB regional director to issue an unfair labor practices complaint

against Piasecki is still pending in the office of the General Counsel. Meanwhile, the UAW has filed two more unfair practices charges against the Company. One cites the failure of the management to give 60 days' notice before terminating the contract; the other cites attempted interference in the internal affairs of the Local.

A pre-trial hearing in federal court on the Local 840 suit against Piasecki for failure to live up to terms of a legal contract is scheduled May 10 with the trial to start May 27. A trial on Piasecki's bid for an injunction is scheduled to begin in a state court May 13.

Ladies Honored

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—By a unanimous vote, the UAW Convention granted three honorary memberships in the Union. They went to Eleanor Roosevelt, Marian Anderson and Mary Heaton Vorse.

'Hot Goods'

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The UAW has reaffirmed its solid stand against handling scab-made goods.

The UAW Sixteenth Constitutional Convention called on the entire labor movement to seek contract clauses which free employes from obligation to handle goods and products made by workers in legally-struck plants.

One provision of the Taft-Hartley Act prevents workers from taking concerted action against handling such material.

Delegates here looked upon the "Hot Goods" part of Taft-Hartley as a "frontal attack on the traditional and historical solidarity of workers . . . in refusing to strike-break and scab."

The same law makes refusal to handle a violation of a federal law and makes violators and their unions liable for damages.

An employer, however, may voluntarily refuse to purchase scab goods. And it is this understanding by management the union hopes to gain.

An adopted resolution on "Hot Goods" called for an immediate amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act to permit worker refusal to handle scab-produced goods.

Modern Republicans

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—"There has been a lot of talk about modern Republicanism," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told UAW Convention delegates here, "and I thought Senator McNamara (D., Mich.) came up with a good definition the other day. "He said a modern Republican was a fellow who talked like Franklin Roosevelt but voted like Herbert Hoover."

"Now you take Senator Goldwater (R., Ariz.). He is not a modern Republican. He is a reactionary. He talks like Herbert Hoover and votes like William McKinley."

Get the Shorter Work Week, Dubinsky Tells UAW Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Fiery David Dubinsky, long-time president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), told some 3,000 UAW Convention delegates to "go ahead, and get the shorter work week. We'll follow you on that, too."

He had previously enumerated some of the gains made by the ILGWU, and noted that although they had done a lot of pioneering, "You copied some of the pioneering work that we have done. You have done it better than we did, because you are a more powerful Union."

Dubinsky paid tribute to UAW President Walter Reuther for his leadership qualities, and congratulated him on his re-election as UAW president "because the Auto Workers recognize that they have the best man, at least from my point of view—and the vote yesterday showed it—that they can give to their Union and to the labor movement of America."

POINTED TO PAST

The ILGWU head reviewed past labor history about the AFL's experience in trying to eliminate corrupt elements from a few unions, and pointed out that they were tolerated under the much looser constitution of the old AFL. He blamed much of the corruption in the old AFL on the fact that "the labor movement up to now was not able to detect, to expose and eliminate this evil."

Dubinsky asserted, "Let's consider if organized labor had not succeeded through the years to win great public support for our cause, we could never have become strong enough to overcome the foul practices of ruthless employers and the deadly legal and vicious devices worked out by the special interests and their servants to curtail and curb the American trade union movement."

"Let's bring about greater democracy in the unions; let's change the concepts; let's establish ethics and morals in the free trade union movement which are not offered in business. Those who cannot see why we must do this should go out of the trade union movement and go to business where they belong."

"The cynical attitude toward trade unionism leads to corruption. This attitude of corruption will not help preserve decent unionism."

OPPOSE PUNITIVE LAWS

"We will oppose any punitive legislation that some of our enemies want to propose," Dubinsky declared, "because it will not bring any benefit to labor nor will it bring benefit to the country."

He noted that Anna Kethly, the Hungarian freedom fighter,



Dave Dubinsky addresses UAW Convention . . . as seen by UAW staff artist.

was on the platform, and commented, "The Hungarian revolution of last October was one of the most stirring events in our century. Although that uprising was crushed by Moscow with Nazi-like brutality and savagery, the freedom fighters exposed for all the world the true nature of Communism with regard to the freedom of workers everywhere."

Deploping the lack of leadership on the part of the government in the Hungarian situation, Dubinsky stated "We are proud of the part that the labor movement has played in this emergency."

He concluded by pointing out that the labor movement has enemies from without as well as within, "But the constructive forces will overcome them and . . . will build a progressive, clean, democratic union for the workers of America, and a guide for the workers of the world."

Vote for UAW

Production and maintenance employes at the Acme Metal Etching Company in Detroit have voted in favor of the UAW by a margin of two to one in a recent collective bargaining election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

How About a Depletion Allowance for Workers?

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Death and taxes may be inevitable, but the ways taxes are levied are not, and delegates to the UAW Convention here had plenty to say on that subject.

In a resolution on taxes, the Convention called on Congress, the various state legislatures and local governing and taxing bodies, as well as liberals in both parties to counteract the continuing campaign to "shift more and more of the tax load to low and middle income wage and salary earners and their families."

The resolution calls on labor, liberal and consumer groups to band together and publish the facts "about the annual tax

giveaways of more than \$10 billion, sales taxes and other devices by which the tax burden is shifted from those best able to pay to those least able to pay."

It also urges the closing of existing tax loopholes and the repeal of tax concessions made to large stockholders, capital gains beneficiaries, oil companies and mine owners who benefit from excessive depletion allowances. At the same time, it urges that the billions of tax dollars thus recovered be used to cut income taxes on low and middle income tax payers and to finance badly needed federal services such as school aid.

Democracy's Unfinished Business: Civil Rights

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Civil rights is the "most pressing and compelling challenge" facing the American people today.

It is tops in "democracy's unfinished business in America, according to a resolution to delegates here attending the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention.

The Convention adopted the following nine-point program:

- 1.—UAW wholeheartedly supports the unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in education.
- 2.—President Eisenhower and the Department of Justice should launch an immediate probe into the activities of so-called "White Citizens Councils" now operating openly in eight Southern states "or anywhere else they may be created."
- 3.—President Eisenhower should direct federal agencies responsible for housing programs that federal aid is to be extended only to those who do not discriminate against color, race, creed or national origin.
- 4.—UAW pledges continued support to the bipartisan group of U. S. Senators who opposed Senate Rule 22 (which permits veto

power via the filibuster). Much civil rights legislation has been hung up by unlimited debate, failing to pass because of this "talking-out" tactic.

5.—UAW rededicates itself to work unceasingly for enactment of a fair employment practices law by Congress, by state legislatures and by local governments; enactment of legislation to provide punishment for interference in voting; enactment of federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting; enactment of a federal anti-lynching law; and enactment of a permanent civil rights commission as part of the U. S. Department of Justice.

6.—UAW urged the Canadian government to enact a Bill of Rights.

7.—UAW to work everywhere against hiring-gate discrimination.

8.—Every UAW local union to use the right to file complaints under the federal government's Contract Executive Order, provided for by Executive Orders No. 10479 and 10557.

9.—Every local union shall include the UAW's model anti-discrimination clause in all contracts.

MICHIGAN & TEXAS

Liberals Chalk Up Political Victories

Liberal Democratic forces with labor backing have won smashing victories in elections in Texas and Michigan.

In the Wolverine State, the Democrats made a clean sweep of ten state offices in an April 1 election which gave Michigan the first 100 per cent Democratic state administrative board in the state's history. Two of the victorious Democratic candidates are prominent union leaders.

In the Lone Star State, Ralph W. Yarborough, a liberal "loyalist" Democrat, won out over the well-known reactionary Democrat, Congressman Martin Dies, and an equally conservative Republican, Thad Hutcheson, in a race to fill a vacant U. S. Senate seat. Yarborough had been bitterly opposed by the forces of Dixiecrat ex-Governor Allan Shivers.

In Michigan, the Democrats gained six state educational posts, including the superintendent of public instruction; the office of highway commissioner, and three positions on the "non-partisan" Michigan supreme court, where Democrats, in fact if not in name, now hold a five-to-three edge.

(Michigan supreme court candidates are nominated by the political parties, but must run on a technically non-partisan and separate ballot, without benefit of party labels.)

Elected to top education posts were Don Stevens, education director for the Michigan Industrial Union Council, and Chris Magnusson, president of the State Carpenters' Union Council. They are the first unionists to win state office in Michigan. Stevens will sit on the governing board of Michigan State University (State Board of Agriculture), while Magnusson will be on the State Board of Education, which governs Michigan teachers colleges.

Among others elected was Irene Murphy, a sister-in-law of the late former governor of Michigan and U. S. Supreme Court Justice, Frank Murphy. She won a seat on the University of Michigan Board of Regents.

In Wayne County (Detroit) races, Democratic judges backed by Governor G. Mennen Williams won handily in "non-partisan" races for various county court posts. Governor Williams' tireless campaign throughout the state, plus powerful support from UAW members and most other Michigan unionists were seen as reasons for the surprisingly heavy turnout of voters and Democratic pluralities ranging from 42,000 to 85,000.

Yarborough's victory in Texas assured the Democrats continued control of the U. S. Senate, where they hold a paper-thin margin of 49 to 47 votes.



JIM MORRISON, left, accepts UAW Charter No. 1701 from UAW President Walter P. Reuther on behalf of 2,000 engineers and technicians employed at the Honeywell Regulator Company in Minneapolis. Formerly affiliated with an independent engineering society, the members of the new UAW Local voted earlier this year to affiliate with the UAW. They were to vote again early this month in an NLRB election forced when the Company cancelled its agreement with the Local. Left to right: Morrison, Local 1701 vice president; Frank Pavelski, Local 1701 secretary; Ross Jordan, Local 1701 treasurer, Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, Vice President Leonard Woodcock, and President Reuther.

No Double Standard

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the UAW Convention he had this bit of advice for the McClellan Committee: "Go after the crooks in the labor movement, but go after the crooks on the management side, too, and when you find a crooked labor leader who took a bribe from a crooked employer, put them both in jail for about 15 years and give them plenty of time to talk it over among themselves."

Penalties Now . . . But—

Seeds of Hope in PAC Plan

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A defeat at the bargaining table is no more catastrophic than a defeat at the political table.

Workers and their families must achieve victory at both if there is to be any brightness in the future.

Those points were made clear here in a resolution adopted by the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention.

Throughout the entire important resolution, stress was placed heavily on the need for increased political awareness by union members.

"To make a better nation and a better world for ourselves, our children and their children, we must continue to work at the job of political action the year around," said the resolution.

The heavy flow of anti-worker

legislation in recent years is a penalty imposed on workers by pro-management governments at the federal and many state and local levels.

It was noted, sadly, that worker votes sometimes helped put those anti-worker governments into power.

THE SERVANT

Poised squarely in opposition to the best interests of workers and their families is a long list of "heavy contributors to political campaigns" whose payoff comes in legislation aimed at maiming

the labor movement, the resolution charged.

It further admitted that "liberal forces are still short of a working majority in both Houses of the 85th Congress." And it pointed to the Republican Party (with few exceptions) as a "willing and obedient servant of such reactionary forces as the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Medical Association.

The resolution took less than 100 per cent pride in Democratic leadership which "has deliberately chosen not to provide a strong, liberal legislative program." "Standing in the way of true democratic rule, the resolution charged, is the fact that many states and the federal government refuse to provide equal representation by reapportionment. Result: large cities are under-represented in state legislatures and Congress.

The resolution called for Convention support of the following political action program for the next two critical years:

1.—To ensure continued growth of liberal strength in politics, UAW must continue its year-round citizenship programs of information and political education in matters of local, state, national and international concern, using all methods and media available, including radio and TV.

2.—UAW must continue to rally maximum support behind the liberals in government.

3.—UAW local unions must initiate programs through local and state councils to work with other organizations for reapportionment in line with growth and shifts in population.

4.—UAW must encourage and assist in creating a more true and realistic realignment of political forces in the U. S. With a clearer picture of political parties, through this realignment, "the American people can vote for a clear-cut program . . . with the full assurance that when elected that party will carry out its liberal program without qualification, compromise or delay."

5.—More people must be encouraged to become actively engaged in politics as one of the obligations of responsible citizenship.

6.—UAW urged all local unions to cooperate with city, state and labor councils in the development of independent political machinery in every community in which the UAW has membership. Special emphasis should be placed at the "grass roots" level where members can take an active part in the formation of programs and the selection of candidates.

WHO CONTRIBUTES?

7.—Local unions should immediately check their membership lists against the registered voters lists in their community and then launch a vigorous, year-round campaign to make certain all UAW members and their families are registered voters.

8.—UAW local unions must intensify the collection of worker political action contributions—despite the gloomy prospect of heavy campaign contributions from vested interests greatly outweighing the donations of workers.

The resolution, pointing to a U. S. Senate committee report, showed the DuPont family contributed \$240,423; the Pews, \$216,810; and the Rockefellers, \$152,604, all to the Republican Party.

Only a fraction of one per cent of American families contributed the more than \$33 million campaign dollars the Senate committee accounted for.

Vote for UAW

Ken Morris, co-director of UAW Region 1, announced an overwhelming victory for UAW in a representation vote at Moezlik Tool and Die Works, on Detroit's east side. Ninety per cent of the workers cast ballots in favor of UAW.



AN OLD FRIEND DROPS IN—President Walter Reuther spends a few minutes with former UAW President R. J. Thomas. He's now an administrative assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Must Separate Military, Economic Aid—UAW

WASHINGTON — Endorsing President Eisenhower's strong plea for foreign aid appropriations, Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther and director of the UAW International Affairs Department, last month protested "proposals to reduce further the already inadequate amounts of foreign aid," and urging further increases in such funds.

The statement has been presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has just completed hearings on the subject of foreign aid.

Urging separation of military and economic aid, Reuther declared that economic assistance to underdeveloped countries is readily supported by the American people, as shown by recent public opinion polls.

"Here in the U. S. many believe we already have a massive economic aid program under way while, at the same time, overseas it is thought that our sole preoccupation and interest are in the military aspects. This has been particularly unfortunate.

ASKS HIGHER BUDGET

"Our first-hand observation and our studies of the needs in the underdeveloped areas of the world, particularly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, compel us to the conclusion that our budgets for international economic cooperation in services, loans and grants, directly and through regional and other multinational agencies, such as those established by the United Nations, should be substantially increased in annual amount and in number of years duration.

"Investment in a positive

peace offensive along the lines indicated above, while continuing to sustain our military defenses and alliances at strong levels; will yield maximum returns in the same successful way as did the Marshall Plan in Europe.

"We can, and I submit we must, break out of the present arms race before it explodes into another global war. We can make progress in building a stable peace based on a rising standard of living shared in by the peoples of the presently underdeveloped areas. They can narrow the dangerously widening gap between their own economies and those of the industrially developed areas."

NEED SUNFED

Referring to studies made for the Senate Committee by the University of Chicago, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Brookings Institution, Reuther pointed out that the gap between preliminary technical assistance and the eventual large-scale investment necessary for economic development must be filled by grants through such multinational agencies as the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), aimed at financing the "social overhead" and by loans from the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation for revenue-producing capital investments.

'All-Out Support' Pledged For Kefauver Price Quiz

The UAW has pledged its "all-out support" to Senator Estes Kefauver, chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for the Committee's announced investigation of "price increases in 'administered price' industries," including "petroleum, steel, newsprint, many types of food, automobiles and farm machinery."

President Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to Kefauver, also requested an opportunity to be heard during the hearings, "particularly in examining the extent to which price gouging on farm equipment, cars and trucks has both cut sales of these products and further reduced the real income of farm families.

"By personal experience, observation and study of our own and other industries and of continuing shrinkage of the purchasing power of the dollar," Reuther declared, "we will know the truth of the statement you made in announcing your Sub-

committee's investigation that 'the high cost of living which represents the number one domestic problem of the American consumer is due in no small part to the upward manipulation of prices by big companies in administered price industries.

FALLACY OF TIGHT MONEY

"We believe the American people are indebted to you for pointing out the fallacy in the Eisenhower Administration's present tight money policy which is making it possible for bankers to charge seven and eight per cent interest while they make a short-range killing at the expense of the nation's economic health, stability, strength and security in these critical times," Reuther stated.

Ford Pension Up \$20 Million

Total assets of the Ford-UAW (Pension) Retirement Fund reached \$190,785,898, up more than \$20 million from 1955, it was reported recently by UAW National Ford Director Ken Bannon.

During fiscal year 1956, a total of 2,485 Ford workers went on retirement. This makes a grand total of 12,185 Ford retirees currently receiving benefits, which amounted to \$9,035,533 during the 1956 period.

The retirement program covered by the UAW-Ford agreement has now been in effect for seven years, as of March 1, 1957. Over this seven-year period, more than 15,000 Ford workers received benefits totaling \$29,144,470.

IAM President Assails NAM's 'Creeping Fascism'

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, lashed out here at the "creeping fascism" of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The free labor movement is no more in favor of NAM "creeping fascism than we are in favor of creeping Communism," said the IAM president to delegates attending the UAW's 16th Constitutional Convention.

But to effectively fight what Hayes called NAM's "backward thinking," backward to exploitation, unemployment, low wages, anti-social laws, the nation's trade unions must not only remain strong but take on added strength, Hayes said.

More anti-labor ammunition is being fired these days than ever before, Hayes said. It's all aimed at critically wounding the labor movement, removing it as the principal force against NAM-inspired regression.

AGAINST PROGRESS

Said Hayes: "The nature of today's anti-unionism is clear enough. Its hard core is that small but stubborn group of economic royalists who see in the continued progress of organized workers a threat to their power and position."

Hayes warned: "Their determination makes them dangerous. They believe they have the power to defame, to cripple and perhaps to destroy the labor movement. They are bending their energies to those ends."

And, Hayes added, the forces of reaction are meeting with some success. He pointed to (a) Taft-Hartley Act, (b) spreading right-to-work laws and (c) the current Senatorial probe which is ignoring "business racketeers."

Said Hayes: "Today, the propaganda machine is operating at full speed. Seldom has organized labor been the target of such a concerted attack. Never has so much money and power been aligned against us."

For that reason, Hayes con-

tinued, the AFL-CIO merger rises in importance.

Because the welding of AFL and CIO into one federation has not fulfilled all the hopes of unity architects, Hayes said "that is no reason to scrap the ship." United labor, now undergoing what Hayes called its "shakedown run," will, in time, work in harmony in the best interests of the nation.

LAUDS COOPERATION

He lauded the spirit of cooperation that has existed for eight years between UAW and IAM, pointing out the UAW-IAM non-raiding, mutual-aid pact "set the example for the AFL-CIO agreement and subsequent merger."

One of the most serious mistakes the labor movement could make would be to permit itself to be divided again.

Said Hayes: "Last time we were lucky. . . . Today, the vultures of reaction are waiting—and working—to exploit every mistake of AFL-CIO and they have already exploited the mistakes of individuals in some unions affiliated with the Federation."

DON'T BUY



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STRIKEBREAKERS

Mrs. Roosevelt Says We Have Duty To Know and Care About the World

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A distinguished American who—there is little doubt—will go down in history as one of the great women of all time came before the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention of the UAW here and pleaded with the delegates to recognize their "responsibility to know what goes on in the world," and "to care, not only for themselves, but for their brothers throughout the world."

Eleanor Roosevelt, now 72, and the symbol of all that is good in America, spoke calmly and slowly and with all the authority of a life-time of experience in national and world affairs.

"I think we have to face this fact," she told the hushed audience. "You belong to a great fraternity, the workers of the United States. In numbers, those of us who work . . . outnumber those who do not. Therefore, we have a responsibility to know what goes on in the world, to make a study of where we stand and to make sure that our government does not fall short and leave a vacuum in which the only possible way to have it filled would be by the Soviet Union."

"This is the struggle that we now face. Will we fill the position of leadership in the United Nations, in the world, that we have assumed, or will it be taken over by the Soviet Union?"

Taking note of the currently popular trend in U. S. policy which talks of "carrying out the mandates of the United Nations," Mrs. Roosevelt reminded the 3,000 delegates that the UN is a body of member states, many of them "very young nations that quite naturally think only about their own interests" rather than about the interests of the world as a whole.

"We have to give (them) leadership," she declared. "If we do not give leadership, they will turn elsewhere. . . . The United Nations doesn't function by itself. It is good machinery, but the member nations have to make the United Nations function. As the leading nation of the free world, we have to carry that responsibility."

"I can only ask that you accept this responsibility. If we accept the challenge, I think we will meet it and I think we will find that we are able to carry the burden of being the leading nation in the world."

"But it is an acceptance by the people and a willingness shown by the people to learn, to know, to care, not only for themselves, but for their brothers



Artist's view of Mrs. Roosevelt addressing Convention.

throughout the world," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted.

THOUGHT CONTROL

Noting that "it was possible today for a very few men who own the media of communications" to control the thinking—and therefore, the actions—of the American people, the widow of the late President urged the trade unions to use their own media of communications to inform and to educate the membership about happenings at home and abroad.

"In a democracy, you have to believe that wisdom lies in the people," she continued. "They, however, cannot have wisdom unless they have education and in-

formation—and it must be truthful information." Occasionally, "people may go wrong, but if you believe in democracy, you have to believe that in the long run the judgment of the people is going to be good."

"My husband believed in that very deeply, and I have always believed in it. But . . . the media of communications must be open to the people," Mrs. Roosevelt said. Therefore, those groups who have the channels to reach the people are enormously important to our democracy and to the health of the nation as a whole, she asserted.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who had just returned from a trip to North Africa, told the UAW delegates that Morocco is again faced with famine, due to lack of rain. During the last one, in 1947, two million people died. She said Morocco will soon ask the United States for surplus food, and urged each delegate to contact his Congressman and Senator so that such aid may be sent quickly.

AID FOR MOROCCO

"Otherwise," she declared, "we risk losing a state that has just gained its freedom to Soviet propaganda and a small amount of Soviet aid. . . . People who are hungry, who are dying of famine, will take help and accept ideology from any corner . . . if it means they get something to eat."

In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt to the Convention, UAW President Walter P. Reuther called her "a grand and gracious lady" and referred to the "union card in her purse."

(As a syndicated newspaper columnist and magazine writer, she is a member of the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild.)

"While history will record that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the man who occupied the highest office and who carried these great responsibilities," Reuther told the delegates, "I think that millions of Americans realize that much of the inspiration and much of the social vision that Franklin Roosevelt translated into the New Deal . . . was possible only because he had a wonderful woman as his wife, a woman who went into the coal mines and the slums and who visited the share-croppers in the fields to learn about their problems and to help them."

"All over the world, there are hundreds of millions of people who look at Eleanor Roosevelt as the outstanding symbol of human freedom and human decency, and as a person of great sensitivity and understanding," Reuther declared.

UAW Honors Mrs. Roosevelt

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Eleanor Roosevelt was presented with the UAW's 20th Anniversary Freedom Award by UAW President Walter P. Reuther just before she addressed the Convention. The award had been voted at the Union's Education Conference last year, but she had been unable to attend at that time.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, another Convention speaker, also received his award, which had been made last year to a number of outstanding Americans, including former U. S. Senator Herbert Lehman, UAW retiree Frank Tuttle, NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, the late U. S. Senator Robert Wagner and Archbishop Robert Lucey.

"I have never had a happier and prouder moment in my life," Reuther declared, "than to be able, in behalf of the one and a half million members of our Union, and for them, to present this great, wonderful and gracious lady this award."



SIGNING THE FREEDOM PETITION—President Reuther signs a huge replica of the Hungarian Freedom Petition on the Convention stage at Atlantic City. Looking on are, left to right: Vera Rony of the Workers Defense League, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Hungarian freedom fighter, Anna Kethly, who addressed the Convention, and Victor Reuther, the Union's director of International Affairs.

'CRAZY AS A LOON'

Public Review Board Critic Hit by Priest

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—An outstanding Roman Catholic clergyman, whose finger has been on the pulse of labor for years, pronounced the American labor movement "basically sound from the point of view of Christian social ethics."

Furthermore, labor is a "tremendous influence for good within the American community," he added.

The speaker was Monsignor George C. Higgins of Washington, D. C., director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and executive secretary of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Monsignor Higgins had just been named to the UAW's historic Public Review Board before he spoke to delegates at the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention.

Monsignor Higgins said he was speaking as a Catholic priest who is primarily interested in spiritual and moral values, rather than as a labor economist and labor journalist.

Facing the labor movement, he said, is "perhaps the most serious crisis in its entire history — basically a moral and spiritual crisis which has its roots within the labor movement itself."

Referring to the Senate investigation into corrupt practices in labor and management, Monsignor Higgins said:

"Labor is now discovering that no particular class of people in society has a monopoly on virtue — not even the workers."

"If the belated discovery of this self-evident truth is temporarily causing the labor movement a certain amount of embarrassment and discomfiture, in the long run it will undoubtedly be good for its soul. It will develop within the labor movement a certain sense of humility, and humility, after all, is the mother of all the other virtues."

Monsignor Higgins said the moral health of the labor movement is forged in the workshop

of the local union — and the health of the local union is forged "in the soul of individual rank-and-file members."

He called for "a profound renewal of moral and spiritual values" in all workers. "This," he said, "will never come about unless the rank and file get down on their knees with regularity and say their prayers."

He praised labor for its ethical practices code and for the way it cleansed out the Communists, adding: "But a great deal more remains to be done."

Hurting labor, he said, is the everlasting problem in a democracy of how to get free men, voluntarily, to assume responsibility for their own political and economic welfare and for the common good of society as a whole.

Not helping the situation at all, Monsignor Higgins went on, is the type of attitude adopted by some members of management, some politicians and some newspapers and magazines.

Referring to *Newsweek Magazine* columnist Raymond Moley, Monsignor Higgins' Irish got the better of him for a few moments when he said:

"He (Moley) makes fun of the UAW Public Review Board, which is all right with me. . . . But then he goes on to say that Walter Reuther has appointed a hand-picked group of men who are going to be a rubber-stamp for the UAW. . . ."

"I don't want to take that kind of criticism too seriously, but if Raymond Moley thinks that this group . . . is a rubber-stamp group that is coming in to give its official blessing to everything that the officers of the UAW have done or will do in the future, he is crazy as a loon."

"That is the type of reaction to the labor crisis that we could well do without."



NO, IT'S NOT ANOTHER UNION—Just the UAW in reverse as seen from the rear of the stage at the huge Atlantic City auditorium during the recent Sixteenth UAW Convention. Some 3,000 delegates plus another 2,000 or more visitors, guests and staff personnel crowded into the New Jersey resort center for the six-day confab of the world's largest free industrial union.

Union With a Heart, Say Retirees of UAW

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Once again, the UAW has proved it's the Union with a heart. Sixteen retired workers were guests of the International Union at the Convention. Fifteen of them had all expenses paid by the International, and the lone woman had her's paid by her Local Union.

Olga Madar, UAW recreation director in charge of retired workers' activities, arranged a full schedule for the Union's pioneer members. Their personal consultant and confidant was Elaine Stinson, coordinator for the Detroit activities (drop-in) centers and an old friend.

They were seated on the platform throughout the Convention proceedings. Certainly, their rapt attention and the way they hung on the important Convention issues proved their interest, and what they thought of their Union.

BACK IN 1906

Two of the senior citizens, Elmer Montgomery and John Panzner, got together for the first time since 1906. At that time, both worked together and were active in the then infant labor movement.

Talk about problems. One youngster didn't get his baggage for two days. Another ordered prime ribs of beef, and got ground beef, instead. He complained with caustic humor

to the waitress, "If I'd wanted ground beef, I'd have left my choppers at home." She was too flabbergasted to reply.

One youthful retiree got up at 5:30 a. m. every morning, and his roommate got up, too—whether he wanted to or not. The boys christened him "The Farmer."

PARTY HI-JINKS

They threw a party—their idea—for the "Union brass." And served a "strong" drink, fruit punch. Several pretended to get high on it, even though it was just plain fruit punch.

Recreation staffer Joe Lesi entertained with his guitar music. One boy kicked up his heels by dancing with all the gals who came in later for the recreation shindig. Mrs. Val Reuther, Walter's mother, showed up and danced with several.

According to gossip, everyone had a good time, including the Regional Directors who dropped in.



SIXTEEN SENIOR CITIZENS attended the recent Convention as guests of the UAW. They held an informal get-together for the officers and Executive Board members, and Region 9 Director Martin Gerber is shown here as he expresses his appreciation for being invited.

EDITORIALS ON PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD

"The formation of a committee of prominent citizens to act as sort of a 'public watchdog' and guard against racketeering practices for the United Auto Workers' Union is a step in the direction of great union responsibility and a restoration of public confidence."

—Des Moines, Iowa, Register.

"Certainly the members of this 'watchdog' board owe nothing to the UAW . . . Monsignor Higgins has already warned the UAW membership that the board will not be a rubber stamp. . . . The UAW is a vast organization and any board, no matter how capable, would have difficulty preventing all corruption, especially on the lower levels. . . . Nevertheless, the mark of sincerity shows in the UAW's action."

—Baltimore, Maryland, Evening Sun.

"It is a very bold step that Walter Reuther and the UAW have taken. In effect they have recognized that the UAW is a semipublic body which has an obligation to discipline itself with some elements of due process in its procedures. The influence of this move upon organized labor as a whole

is likely to be profound—and highly beneficial!

—Washington, D. C., Post and Times-Herald.

"The United Auto Workers' Union has taken a convincing step by appointing a committee of private citizens to review union ethics. Had labor followed such a step previously, many of the sordid conditions of today might have been averted."

—Kansas City, Missouri, Times.

"Such machinery (the Public Review Board), if it works, would make such scandals as have afflicted the Teamsters' Union impossible. And it sounds as if it should work. . . ."

—Wilmington, Delaware, News.

"It is a tribute to President Walter Reuther and the United Automobile Workers that they undertook this pioneering venture (for a large Union) in democracy. But the good effect of this move will not be confined to the UAW. Other unions will be put on their mettle to adopt similar measures or to explain why. Labor and the entire nation will benefit from the trend that this is bound to initiate."

—Sign, National Catholic Magazine.

ADDED PROTECTION

Workers Hit by Plant Moves To Be Given Job Safeguards

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Ajax Motor Car moves out of town and leaves its workers behind—some to face unemployment for years.

Super Motor Car's executive board members figure they'd like to spend ALL year in Florida, so they have the plant moved down there—and leave their workers behind.

Earlier this year the UAW International Executive Board hammered out a firm statement of policy aimed at protecting a worker's equity in such cases—and here in Atlantic City, delegates to the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention heartily endorsed the Board's policy.

The policy determined earlier this year called for job security, fully protected by the right to transfer to the new location with full seniority and all benefits.

Where work is moved from one location to another, the UAW shall be recognized in the new plant as an extension of the bargaining unit—with all contract standards in effect in the plant

from which work was transferred to be transferred and applied to the new plant, wage rates on comparable jobs to be maintained, and wage rates on new jobs to be fixed in proper relationship to those jobs carried over from the former location.

Any worker exercising his right to transfer to the new plant shall be compensated for the cost of relocating his family in the community adjacent to the new plant.

A severance pay agreement should be negotiated so that any worker who, because of age or family ties, elects not to transfer, may be compensated for the loss of his job and given financial assistance during his period of readjustment.

In multi-plant corporations, provisions should be made for establishment of area-wide seniority agreements to facilitate the transfer of workers from one plant to the other in the event of the shift in work or production schedules which may result in a layoff in one plant while additional jobs are opening up in another.

UAW Okays Model Center for Retirees

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Delegates attending the Sixteenth UAW Convention unanimously adopted a resolution setting up a nine-point action program for retired workers, providing among other things that a model retired workers center be planned and built under UAW auspices as a pilot demonstration project.

The proposed center will provide a full range of activities and services desirable to meet the leisure-time, health, counseling and related needs of retired and older workers and to serve as a training and demonstration center for the

more effective development of retired workers' activities and services in all communities.

Other points in the program, called Resolution No. 17—UAW Program for Older and Retired Workers and Other Senior Citizens, provide that:

- A UAW Program for Older and Retired Workers be implemented by the International Executive Board and carried forward by the International and local unions.
- (a) One cent of local union dues and one cent of International

dues be earmarked for financing the program; (b) A special department be created within the International, under direction of the president, to coordinate and direct the program; (c) A standing committee on the retired workers' program be created in each local union to further the program within the local union and the community.

- Local retired workers' programs shall be organized and developed on a community-wide basis to make the most effective use of local union and community resources.
- Arrangements be made within local unions, on a community-wide basis, to insure active participation by the retired workers' Steering Committee.
- Regional Directors should designate staff members to assume specific responsibility for working with local union and community-wide committees.
- A broad leadership training program should be carried on by the International Union to train local union committee members and International representatives.
- International Union should establish, in cooperation with educational institutions and community agencies, voluntary educational programs for retirement preparation under joint sponsorship of union and management.
- International Union should publish, as soon as practicable, a retired workers' news bulletin, and assist Regional Directors, their staffs and local unions in the initiation of community retired workers' program with substantial numbers of retirees.

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In addition, the program spells out four additional points to provide (1) economic security; (2) health security; (3) decent and appropriate housing, and (4) social and personal security.

New Process Gear Workers Shift to UAW

SYRACUSE, New York—There's a new process for employes at the Chrysler-owned New Process Gear Company here — it's called collective bargaining.

A few weeks ago, instead of keeping their gear in neutral, as they had been doing for years, the workers decided to push a "forward look" button named UAW, and take advantage of the many benefits of the National UAW-Chrysler agreement, benefits they have had to do without for years.

In an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, New Process Gear workers voted for UAW by better than two to one. The vote: UAW—1,233; No Union—530. Seven ballots were voided.

The vote covered the Company's six plants here and in nearby Auburn. New Process Gear is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Chrysler Corporation, which tried hard to hide that fact from the workers.

The organizational drive was conducted by staff members of the Competitive Shop Department, under the direction of Vice President Richard Gosser, and by Region 9 Director Martin Gerber's staff. The campaign was successful despite ruthless management tactics which had helped defeat earlier efforts of the UAW to organize this firm.

Chrysler tried every trick in the book—captive audiences, pressure by foremen, letters and word-of-mouth campaigns which tried to scare employes into believing that a vote for the Union would result in the plants being shut down.

The New Process Gear workers, however, having been fooled before by empty Company promises and misleading Company propaganda, took one long look at the UAW's National Chrysler Agreement, complete with higher pay, better pensions, genuine job security and grievance procedures, and voted for the Union.



"I need an excuse for playing hookey from school. What's that dilly you always use for not attending your union meetings?"

Meany Rips Corrupt 'Labor Leaders'

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Lashing out at those who "betray union law" through their actions, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the UAW Convention that the merged labor movement will meet the problem of corruption in labor "head-on, without evasion and with no attempt to sweep it under the rug."

The AFL-CIO head devoted his entire 45-minute speech to a blunt, frank discussion of the corruption issue.



GEORGE MEANY
Nothing under the rug

Pointing out that it was the job of labor unions to keep their movement clean and devoted to humanitarian purposes, Meany declared:

"Whether the District Attorney or the grand jury moves or not, this is still our job. Whether management is involved in some of these crimes, and perhaps committees or public officials are not as zealous in going after management as they are after labor that doesn't make any difference and provides us with no excuse not to do our job."

HITS AT BECK

In an obvious blast at Teamsters' head Dave Beck, Meany told the delegates:

"For instance, borrowing money without the knowledge of the

membership and without them being informed that you borrow it, and without paying interest may not be against the law of the land. I don't know, but it is against the trade union law.

"Buying property as an individual and then making a decision as the head of the union that the union will buy that property at an exorbitant profit to the individual may not be against the law. It may not be illegal, but it is against the trade union law.

"Taking the Fifth Amendment which is part of our basic law and is designed to protect the innocent and protect the average citizen from being compelled to testify against himself, that of course is not illegal. It is part of the basic law, and all citizens have a right to take the Fifth Amendment.

"But taking the Fifth Amendment on the question of personal corruption in connection with the handling of trade union funds, the refusing to give an account of the stewardship of those funds, while that may not be against the law, it is against the trade union law, and no one has the right to hold a trade union office who takes that position."

EXPOSURE GOOD

President Meany made the following points:

1. The exposure and elimination of corrupt practices—whether accomplished by the union movement or by the government—"is good for the trade union movement, and we will profit by it."
2. The AFL-CIO has "no intention of waiting for the public authorities to act in order

that they may act on our own law of trade union ethics. That is our job, and we are going to do it."

3. "The main reason" that we are against racketeering in labor is "not just because it is bad for the labor movement, but primarily because it is wrong."

4. "Anyhow who is conducting the business of the union in a corrupt manner is playing into the hands of American labor's enemies."

5. The Ethical Practices Committee "is going to handle all the cases that come before it" . . . and it is going to "interpret the Constitution of the AFL-CIO in the same manner for a big union as it does for a small union. No big union is going to be immune. . . ."

6. "American labor has come of age . . . we have 15 million

people organized in the AFL-CIO; and, that is Big Labor, then we must assume big responsibility . . . the American people have every right to expect that we discharge that responsibility in keeping with the highest ethical and moral standards possible."

Facing Meany as he addressed the 3,000 UAW delegates—who had already endorsed the ethical practices program of the AFL-CIO—was a huge banner at the back of the auditorium with the slogan "No Tolerance For Corruption . . . In Business, Government, Labor."

REUTHER PLEDGES SUPPORT

When he introduced the AFL-CIO president, President Walter Reuther pledged "the wholehearted support and cooperation of the leadership and membership of the UAW. We will work with him

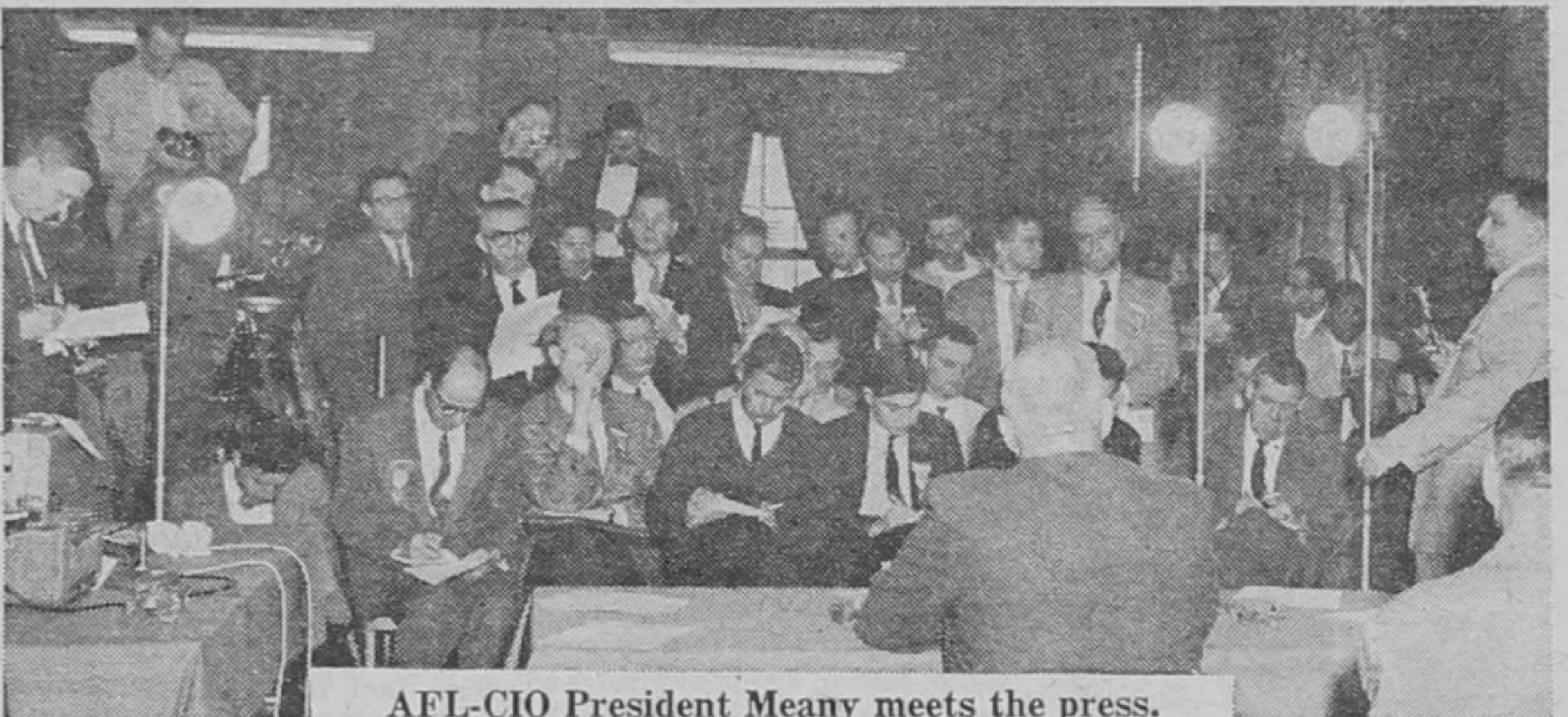
and with the members of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO until we have taken the merged labor movement and made it into a truly united labor movement."

Further, Reuther pledged that "We promise to stand four-square with George Meany and the Ethical Practices Committee in cleansing the American labor movement of corrupt and racketeering elements.

"We promise to work together making the voice of American labor stronger in the world in the struggle for peace and human freedom and decency, in the struggle against the forces of Communist tyranny."

Meany, in turn, expressed complete confidence that the UAW would "play its full part" under the "dynamic leadership of Walter Reuther."

Convention Sidelights



AFL-CIO President Meany meets the press.



Delegates at Education Dept. display of the UAW's early history.

Delegates Vote 2-Year Terms For All Local Union Officers

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The UAW has adopted two-year terms of office for local union officers and executive board members.

Delegates here to the UAW's Sixteenth Constitutional Convention—many of whom tested the brief, optional two-year term and found it to their liking—approved a change in the UAW Constitution making the two-year term mandatory.

The question provoked considerable discussion, mainly on technicalities. It was supported almost unanimously.

Following points were explained.

1—All local union executive board elections after April 12 (Convention closing date) are on the two-year term basis.

2—All elections of stewards and committeemen held after the Convention, likewise, are on the two-year basis but with a built-in option plan.

(On the initiative of the membership of a local union or a unit of an amalgamated local union, a shorter term for stewards and/or committeemen may be adopted. Failing such a membership decision, such steward-committeemen elections are for two-year periods.)

3—Where local unions have conducted nominations (but not elections), the two-year term of office will apply.

4—Elections already conducted on a one-year basis will remain on a one-year basis until 1958

elections and then be subject to the two-year Constitutional ruling.

5—New local unions that have conducted elections prior to Convention time and have been granted International Executive Board permission to continue that term of office until May or June of 1958, will convert to the two-year term at 1958 election time.

6—Local unions which last year adopted the two-year election basis remain undisturbed. (The two-year optional section went into effect in 1953. However, many local unions "chose the "even" years to conduct elections.)

7—Local unions now converting to the two-year term basis will elect a trustee for a four-year term in forthcoming local union elections to replace the trustee whose term of office expires this year.

The trustee elected in '55 for a three-year term and whose term would normally expire in 1958, shall automatically have his term of office extended to four years so it will expire in '59—thus eliminating the need of local unions to conduct an election in '58 for the exclusive reason of electing a trustee. After the conversion of trustees has been completed, local unions will elect trustees for four-year terms as the terms of office expire.



UAW Director of International Affairs Victor Reuther (right) chats with labor visitor from Indonesia (left) and Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and Allan Graskamp, president of Kohler Local 833.



Local 833 Kohler Chorus sings "America."