Big Steal: Huge Corporate Profits Base

The guided missile big management las had trained on labor, in the fear-inspiroff its course this month to

return and explode on the launching pad when corporations were forced to reveal ing name of inflation, veered space age profits for the first half of 1959.

The missile, Lnowing its target better than its launchers, blew the corporations' argument against labor out of this world.

Because of the current steel strike and because the steel industry had appointed and anointed itself as the Messiah to save

3-5-8 Edition

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

August, 1959

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UAW-IAM Map Aims in Aircraft

shaped up a new, basic collec tive bargaining program here this month.

In a precedent-setting 3day meeting, some 400 delegates to the first Joint UAW-IAM Conference for the industry's workers overwhelmingly adopted the 7point program targeted at their negotiations with every major employer in the industry beginning next Spring.

A milestone in American labor history, the gettogether drew delegates from UAW and Machinists Union aircraft, missile and related electronics locals throughout the U.S. and Canada and from as far away as Hawaii. It marked the first time two of the nation's major unions have joined in such a united effort.

Concentrating on developing their joint program, the problems of aerospace work- plementing a program for

KANSAS CITY, Mo. - ers discussed by UAW Pres-Union representatives of ident Walter P. Reuther, 600,000 aircraft, missile and IAM President Al Hayes, related electronics workers UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's national aircraft department, and IAM Vice-President Roy M. Brown of Los Angeles, Calif.

> Here are the seven major sections:

1. WAGES. The actual pay boost to be sought will be determined later this year by the IAM and UAW. But

Continued on Page 8



UNITY of two great unions is symbolized as UAW President Walter P. Reuther (left) and IAM President Al Hayes raise handclasp in greeting delegates to the joint aircraft conference.

Milwaukee Skilled Trades Confab Plans Strong, Progressive Program

MILWAUKEE -- Determination marked the actions of almost 800 skilled tradesmen at the seventh annual UAW skilled trades conference to make this a meanconference also heard the ingful meeting aimed at im-

strengthening the rights of craftsmen and improving conditions throughout the industry.

Skilled tradesmen pledged themselves to work for these

Standard qualifica-

tions for journeyman status in all plants.

• Uniform apprentice training schedules in all plants.

• Skilled trades supplements in all union agreements.

Uniform rates for all tradesmen engaged in similar work.

Chaired by UAW Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's skilled trades department, the conference hammered out the three-day sessions. These were aimed at helping to industry. achieve the program out- 'In a wire

lined above.

Last February, the international executive board (IEB) revamped the entire skilled trades setup. The IEB abolished regional skilled trades councils in a move to strengthen the skilled trades structure, and established a nine-man advisory committee to work with the board. This was expected to make the skilled trades section more responsive to the needs of tradesmen.

Elected to the advisory committee to represent their respective bargaining groups were: Ford-William Rossi, Local 600: General Motors — Ed Moore, Local 326; Chrysler-Evan Lininger, Local

Continued on Page 6

consumers from inflation most people looked in tha direction as the profit re turns started coming in.

U.S. Steel, which lea them all—in size, in price setting, in the drive to para lyze collective bargaining. and in profits—had a good case, a fine case—for the United Steelworkers of America.

This industrial behemoth rang up a record profit of more than half a billion dollars before taxes in the first six months of this year, the highest half-year of profits in its entire history, which has seldom been sullied by low profits.

And this leader of the pack pointing the accusing finger at labor matched its total dollar volume of profits with another record — percentage of profits on sales: 10.1% after taxes; 20.7% before taxes.

Which means in plain English and simple arithmetic that consumers were contributing to the profits 20.7c for every dollar's worth of steel they bought.

U.S. Steel did not have to dwell on this icy peak of stratospheric profits in splendid but lonely isolation. Bivouacked right around, lending warmth and comfort and company, were the next three largest steel producers -Bethlehem, Republic and Jones and Laughlin, who had extracted enough money from the pockets of American consumers to chalk up their own record high profits.

These figures completely belie management's claims that labor costs are the cause of currently high steel prices and

Continued on Page 8

UAW to USW: You Have Our Solid Support

The strong bond of solidarity between the UAW and the United Steelworkers of America was expressed in an exchange of telegrams by the presidents of the two internationals as some 500,000 Steelworkers continued to some 21 resolutions during walk the bricks in a strike forced by a profits-greedy

to Steelworkers President David J. Mc-Donald, UAW President Walter P. Reuther pledged "full and undivided support," and

charged the McDONALD steel industry "continues to follow a blind and selfish policy which would deny both workers and consumers their equity in our developing economy."

In his reply, McDonald expressed gratitude for Reuther's message and added, "We always know that the United Auto Workers stand ready to aid fellow unionists in time of crisis physically, morally and financially."



FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN illustrates a story for a group of UAW visitors after he had conducted them through the famed Truman Library at Independence, Mo. Left to right are Region 5 Director Ted Hawks, Vice President Leonard Woodcock, Truman, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Assistant Region 5 Director Ken Worley, and Region 2A Director Ray Ross.



SOUDARITY CAMERA: ONE SUMMER MONTH



NEW OFFICERS of UAW's Martin Inter-Corporation Council were elected during the union's aircraft, missile and related electronics workers' conference in Kansas City, Mo. Region 8 Director E. T. Michael (right) administered the oath of office as Region 5 Director Ted Hawks (left), looked on. The new Martin Council officers are (left to right) Ken Hopkins of Local 788, Orlando, Fla., secretary; John Alden, Local 738, Baltimore, Md., president; and Joseph Ivy, Local 766, Denver, Colo., vice-president.

Local Active in Capital For More Jet Plant Jobs

WASHINGTON—The startling impact of one plant's lack of work on an entire community was spelled out for government officials here recently by representatives of UAW Local 324 of Kansas City, Mo.

Two-thirds of the local's membership have been laid off at the big Westinghouse jet engine plant in the Missouri city, Local 324 President Frank Tucker pointed out. "That's 2,500 skilled and semi-skilled people who don't have jobs," he added.

And even in a slack years such as 1958, added Julius Frazer, chairman of the local's full employment committee, the Westinghouse plant did business amounting to \$4,568,000

Star Praises UAW Fight for Jobs

KANSAS CITY, Mo-The Kansas City Star rarely pats labor on the back, but it praised UAW editorially recently for the union's fight for jobs.

Referring to Local 324's sessions with government officials in Washington as "an example of direct labor action," the Star editorial spelled out the effect of the loss of jobs on the community. It added that in this case especially, the interests of the union and the community were identical.

"Obviously, the union wants to protect its own membership which is enlightened self-interest, the kind of self-interest that builds a community," the newspaper editorial added.

with a total of 423 small Kansas City area firms.

"As work goes down at the plant," he said, "more and more of that is lost to the community."

Accompanied by Region 5 Di-

Heads Council



UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED president of UAW's Douglas Inter-Corporation Council is Otis Womack (above), president of UAW Local 1093, Tulsa, Okla. Womack, 44 and a tool-and-die maker, succeeded Dale Smith of Local 148 as council president. Richard E. Lowry, president of Local 243, was named vice-president and Alex Groulx of Local 148, financial and recording secretary.

Tuma, assistant director of UAW's National Aircraft Department, and Assistant Regional Director Kenneth Worley, Tucker and Frazer met with Senators Stuart Symington and Thomas Hennings and with Missouri Representatives Richard Bolling, William Randall, W. R. Hull and Charles H.

They pointed out that about 1,300 production and maintenance workers are employed at the plant now, compared with the 5,000 in 1954.

Brown to stress the urgent

need for new defense contracts

for the Kansas City plant.

"We are greatly concerned we will lose the company," Frazer said. "The plant has orders for only 12 jet engines a month and that contract is due to be leased out in 1960."

Tuma expressed UAW's concern over the trend toward concentration in awarding defense contracts. Hs noted that more than 70% of the nation's aircraft contracts now go to just six giant companies.

Hawks also urged that more work be located inland to provide maximum safety in the event of an emergency.

Meanwhile, delegates from 144 AFL-CIO unions to the Greater Kansas City Central Labor Council also acted to urge more work for the area. A council resolution gave complete support to the efforts of Local 324, Region 5, and the International Union to obtain more contracts for the plant.

"We have the know-how, the facilities and the skilled labor force," said William Dressman, Local 324 vice-president. "To allow any of these to waste away through lack of work doesn't just hurt the workers or the company — it hurts everybody."

Only Third of Needy Getting SurplusFoods

WASHINGTON-Representative Leonor K. Sullivan (D. Mo.) has urged adoption of a national food stamp plan to replace the present distribution of surplus foods which she branded a "crime against humanity."

Author of a bill to provide for distribution of up to a billion dollars a year in surplus foods, Mrs. Sullivan told the House Committee on Agriculture the commodities are supplied to only one-third of those receiving public assistance.

Her proposal would involve distribution of surplus fresh fruits and vegetables not under price supports. The Eisenhower Administration repeatedly has opposed the food stamp plan in the past.

Union Helps Gal Get to College

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A pretty, 19-year-old teacher-to-be appeared before UAW regional and local union officers here this month to thank the Kansas City UAW Officers Council for the scholarship paying her way through college.

She is red-headed Nancy Coulter who will enter her second year next month at Kansas State Teachers' College, Em-

poria, Kan.

A graduate of Rosedale High School in Kansas City, Kan., Miss Coulter is majoring now in home economics. "I want to thank you for myself and for your interest in education," she told the UAW meeting.

Unregistered? Union Gals

CHARLOTTE, N.C. - When voting lists here showed only 10% of this city's 18,000 union members registered to vote, the Charlotte Labor Council decidto do something about it.

The result is, since June a group of 40 union women have been checking thousands of prospective voters a week to make sure they register so they can cast their election ballots, Richard E. Lowry, president of UAW Local 243, said.

"The women doing that work are union members themselves or they come from union families," said Lowry. "They make house calls to drive people to the registration office, or follow through to see if a person's promise to register has been

"We've been having one light vote after another in elections here," he added. "The people who were doing the voting, by and large, weren't working people; they came from the so-called aristocratic end of town and stood for programs that were out-and-out anti-labor.

"The 62 local unions in the labor council here felt that helped give rise to the entire state attitude which has had a lot of publicity as a result of the textile workers' strike at Henderson."

Company Fears Court May Repeal 'Work' Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — A company lawyer here has opposed bringing a picketing case into federal court because, he said, "it might repeal" Indiana's so-called "rightto work" law.

And when Federal Judge William E. Steckler issued a temporary injunction against the Gwaltney Brothers construction firm, the Indianapolis Star declared the decision was "viewed as virtual invalidation" of the statute.

Actually, the federal injunction—prohibiting the contractor from appealing to the state courts in a case involving picketing by the Marion County Building Trades Council—may remain in effect only until Judge Steckler decides whether the federal court has jurisdiction.

But in arguing against the temporary order, company attorney John D. Raikos told Judge Steckler: "You are being asked to blaze a brand-new trail of law around state law and repeal the right-to-work low by decree of this court."

However, Judge Steckler noted, no evidence of violence had been submitted. Without violence, he said, no question exists of whether the state can exercise its police power, and the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction.

Hit By Layoffs, Local Fighting for More Jobs

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—This usually thriving area is like a man suddenly clobbered in the pit of his stomach. It's trying to get its wind and fight back.

The blow has been unemployment at the huge Fairchild Aircraft plant here where almost

From a peak of more than 10,000 workers in 1956, employment at the plant has dropped to about 4,800 now. The layoffs have been progressing since early 1957, George Smith,

president of the local, said. "Because this is a small community, the existence of the company and the existence of the community are inseparable," he added.

The layoffs had a wracking effect on the Hagerstown area where Fairchild even now is the major employer, E. T. Michael, director of UAW Region 8, pointed out.

"When the biggest employer in the area has heavy layoffs instead of jobs, it means people—and healthy budgets -start moving out rather than in," Michael explained. "That begins affecting other companies and businesses and jobs, too."

Spelling out the drastic impact of layoffs here. Michael and Smith detailed the blows to the community's economy and to the morale of laid-off workers because unemployment has stayed heavy.

"It isn't just a matter of the people and the community losing income," Smith said. "It's a matter of what this does to the morale of families, of men and women and children who haven't enough money to move even if there were a job to move to, and to the hopelessness they all begin to feel when there just is no work to be

Michael, Smith, and other UAW International, regional and local officials have pushed steadily to try to get more work for the Fairchild plant. "We've had meetings with everyone who could possibly help," Smith said.

"Since Fairchild has been engaged mostly in production

5,000 members of UAW Amal- of government work, we quite gamated Local 842 are out of naturally have looked to the government for more contracts. We've presented figures to prove we can do Air Force work efficiently and at lower cost. And we've been trying to interest the government in replacing outmoded equipment with modern places that would mean contracts and jobs for this plant."

> Michael added the UAW representatives also have stressed that the bulk of government aircraft and missile contracts have been going to about five or six giant corporations. "The smaller producers either are turning into subcontractors or withering on the vine," he said.

Meanwhile, Hagerstown is supporting the union's fight for more jobs. It wants to come back.

Local Gives Labor Books

ORLANDO, Fla.—This city's five high schools each has its own copies now of "Labor's Bookshelf," the gift of UAW Local 788 here.

The five books that make up the "bookshelf" set were presented to each school in behalf of the union by Kenneth Hopkins, Local 788 president.

"The membership okayed the gifts after we'd learned none of the material the youngsters were getting at school gave a balanced picture of labor unions," Hopkins said.

"We were skeptical at first about how the idea would be received, since Florida is a 'right-to-work' state, but the school principals were enthusiastic about getting the books," he added.



PITCHING HORESHOES outside their strike headquarters trailer are members of Local 378 at Rockford, Ill. The UAW local has been on strike since June 4 at the J. I. Case farm equipment plant there. Local president Harold Ogden said wages at the plant are from 30 to 68 cents below other UAW-organized plants. Both sides now are meeting in an attempt to settle the wage dispute.



At 9:08 a.m. Saturday, July 25, a lot of memories began mingling with the dust of bygone years.

At that minute, the first of the five giant smokestacks towering over the old Ford plant at Highland Park, Mich., was toppled by a demolition crew. The remaining four were torn down the next day.

The auto industry labor era they had come to symbolize had ended years before. But auto workers came to look upon them as a constant reminder of what conditions were like for workers before UAW was organized in the vehicle plants of the U.S. and Canada.

Actually, the Ford company is staying at the Highland Park site which it began occupying in 1910. Tearing down the huge stacks is part of a Ford building modernization program that will add 153,000 square feet of manufacturing space for the company's tractor division there.

The old plant, too, was up-to-date when, housing the world's first modern assembly line, it's new, endless chain conveyor growled into operation in 1914. Modern and upto-date, that is, except for the horse-and-buggy attitude it had toward its workers.

"Every Ford worker is perfectly aware," two engineers commented the following year, "that he is under constant observation and that he will be admonished if he falls below the fast pace of the department."

Fast pace was an understatement. Machines and operations were speeded up as much as 100% to 200% at a time. The work was kept moving at a rate remindful of the mechanical rabbit kept scurrying along just in front of the speeding greyhounds. And with output steadily stepped up, pay was frozen at \$2.34 a day.

Henry Ford himself admitted workers left his plant by the thousands. They couldn't stand the gruelling, bodyweakening pace. But when the Highland Park workers tried in 1913 to form a union, police were called in to cart away organizers and leaflet distributors.

The workers' threat to organize was met by Ford with the announcement that wages were being raised to \$5 a day. That brought a mob of 12,000 job-seekers to the hiring gate. Held back by police that icy winter morning, tempers flared in protest against being pushed around. When the crowd began to battle to get through the doors, police turned fire hoses on the job-seekers.

"They were an unenviable lot," reported the Detroit Journal. "Their clothes froze the moment after they encountered the business end of the hose."

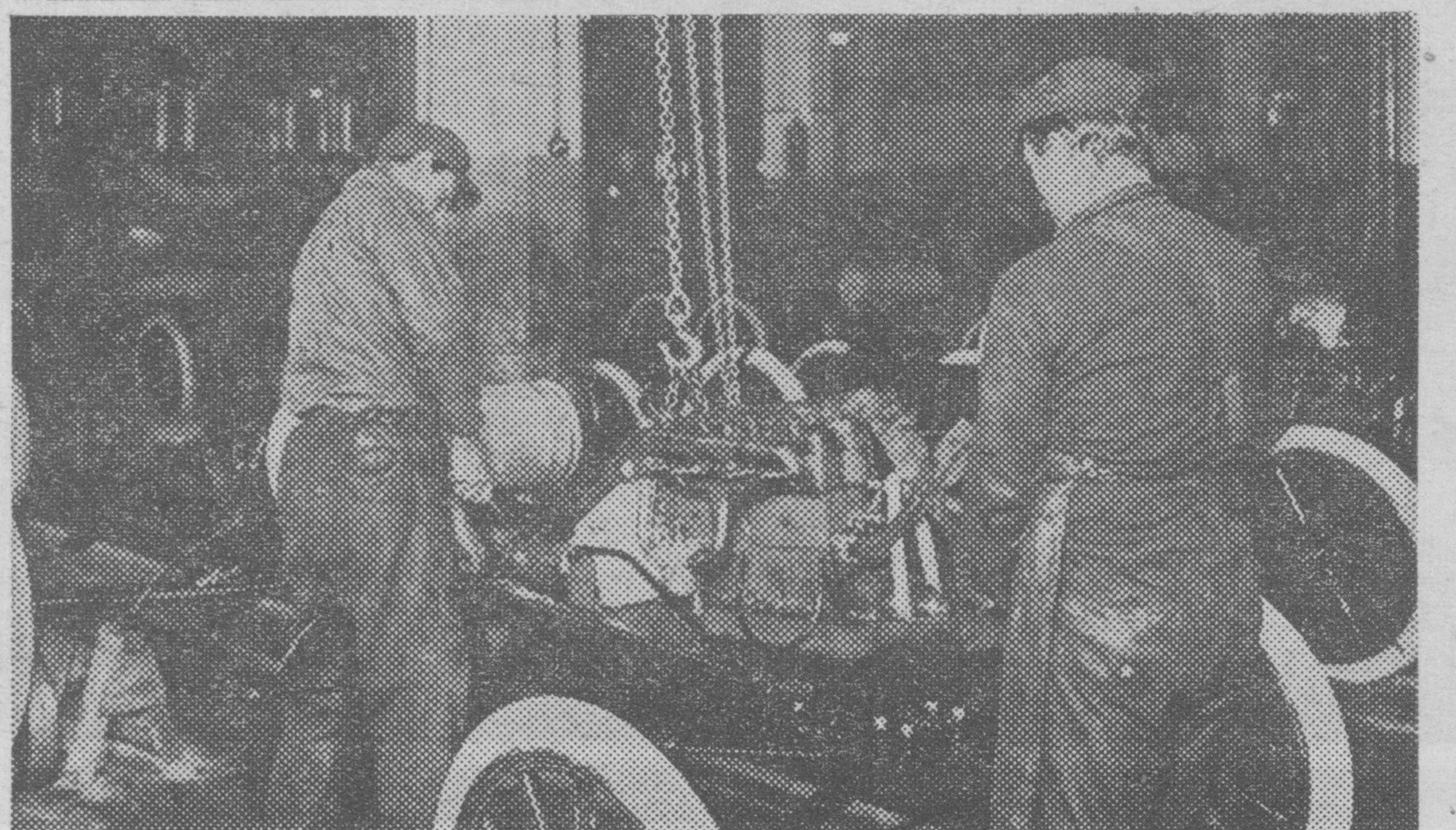
Not everybody got the \$5 a day. Most women didn't. Unmarried men under 22 didn't. Married men involved in divorces didn't. Probationary workers didn't. Workers who lived "unworthily" didn't. Workers who sent money home to the "old country" didn't. Moreover, any worker getting the \$5 a day who later was caught in one of the long list of prohibited activities had his pay cut in half.

For a Model T era, it represented years of a horse-andbuggy attitude toward people — with the workers harnessed in place of the horse.

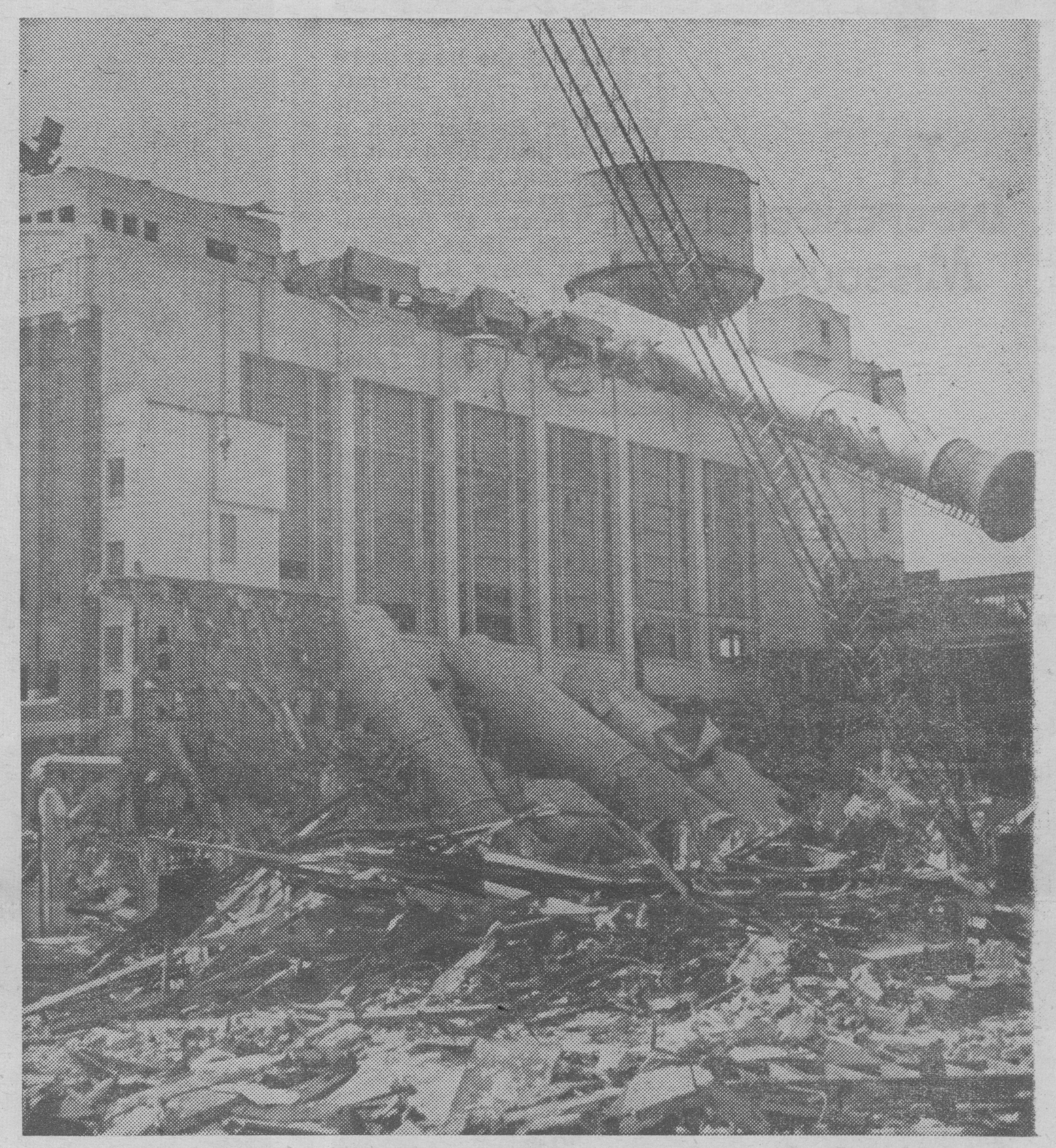
Ask any old-timer who worked at the plant before the

union.

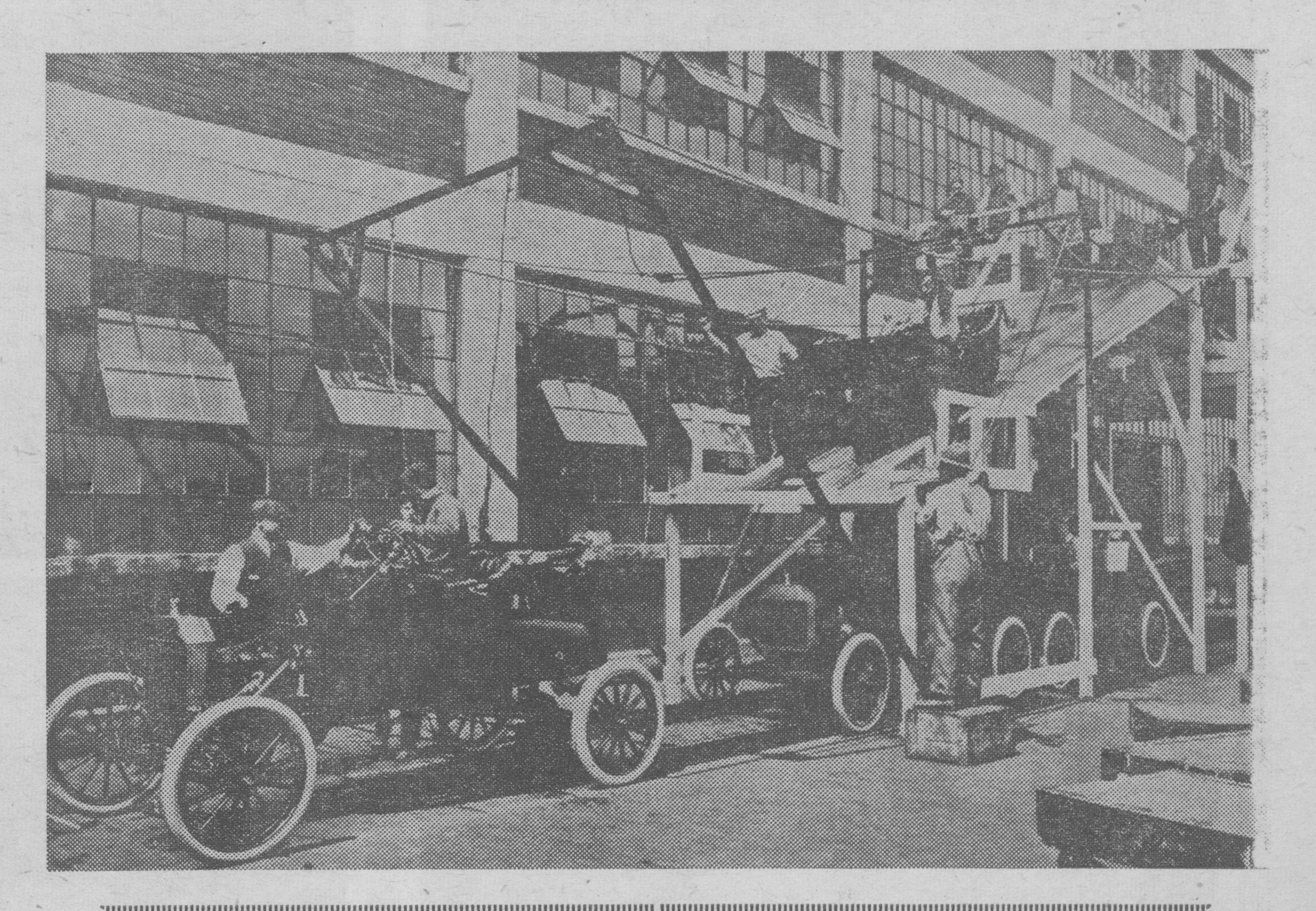




TUMBLING DOWN

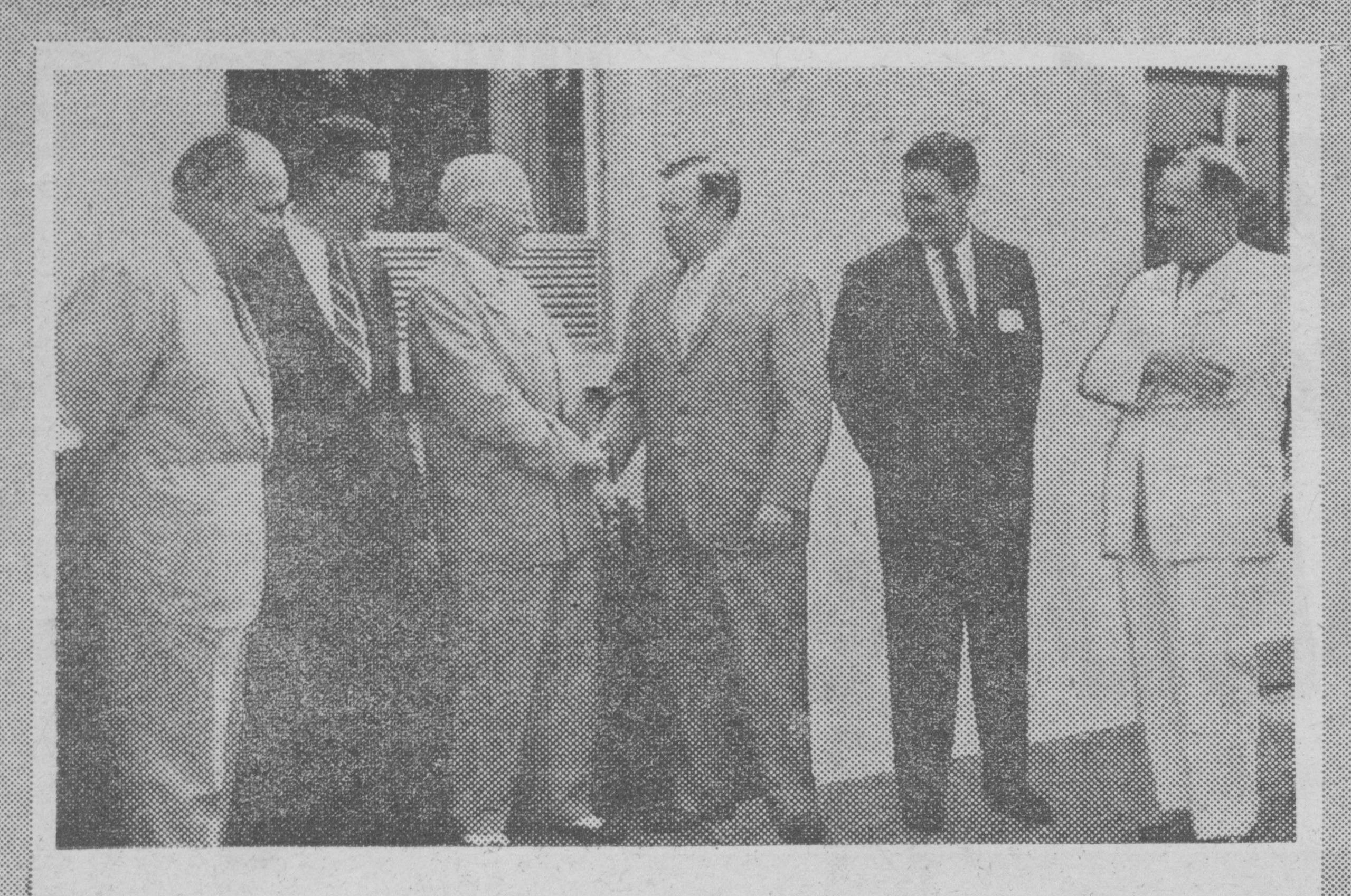


HERE ARE SOME of the photo memories of the old Ford Highland Park plant—the constant monotony of the same motions, minute after minute, on a "line," work being pulled along by an old-time conveyor, and the finished car rolling off the end of the line outside the plant.



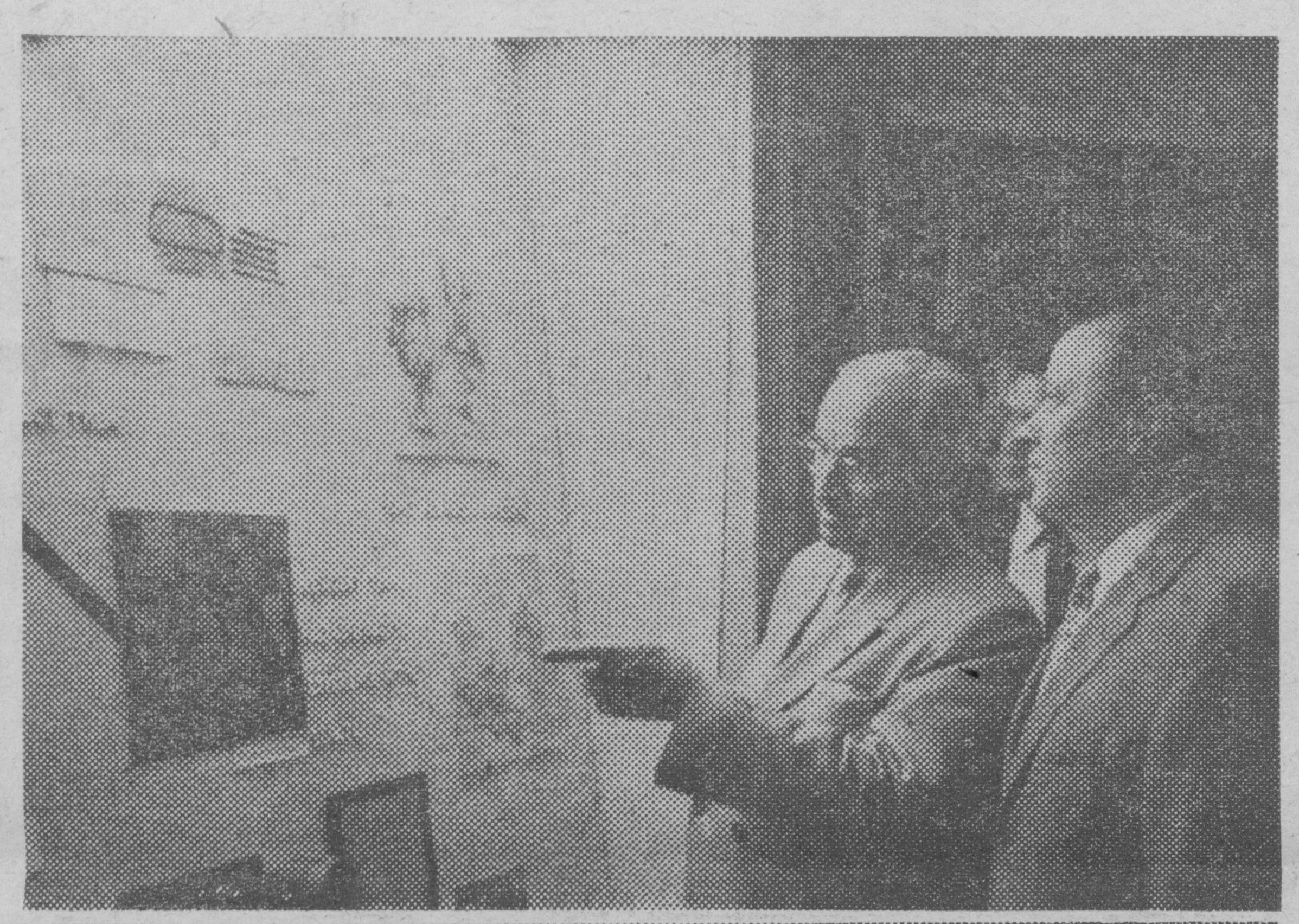
"Sure, I've got memories about that plant. You can't work in a place as long as I worked there and not have memories. I'll tell you something about UAW, though. A lot of people look back. Our union changed the past. Our union, it looks forward."

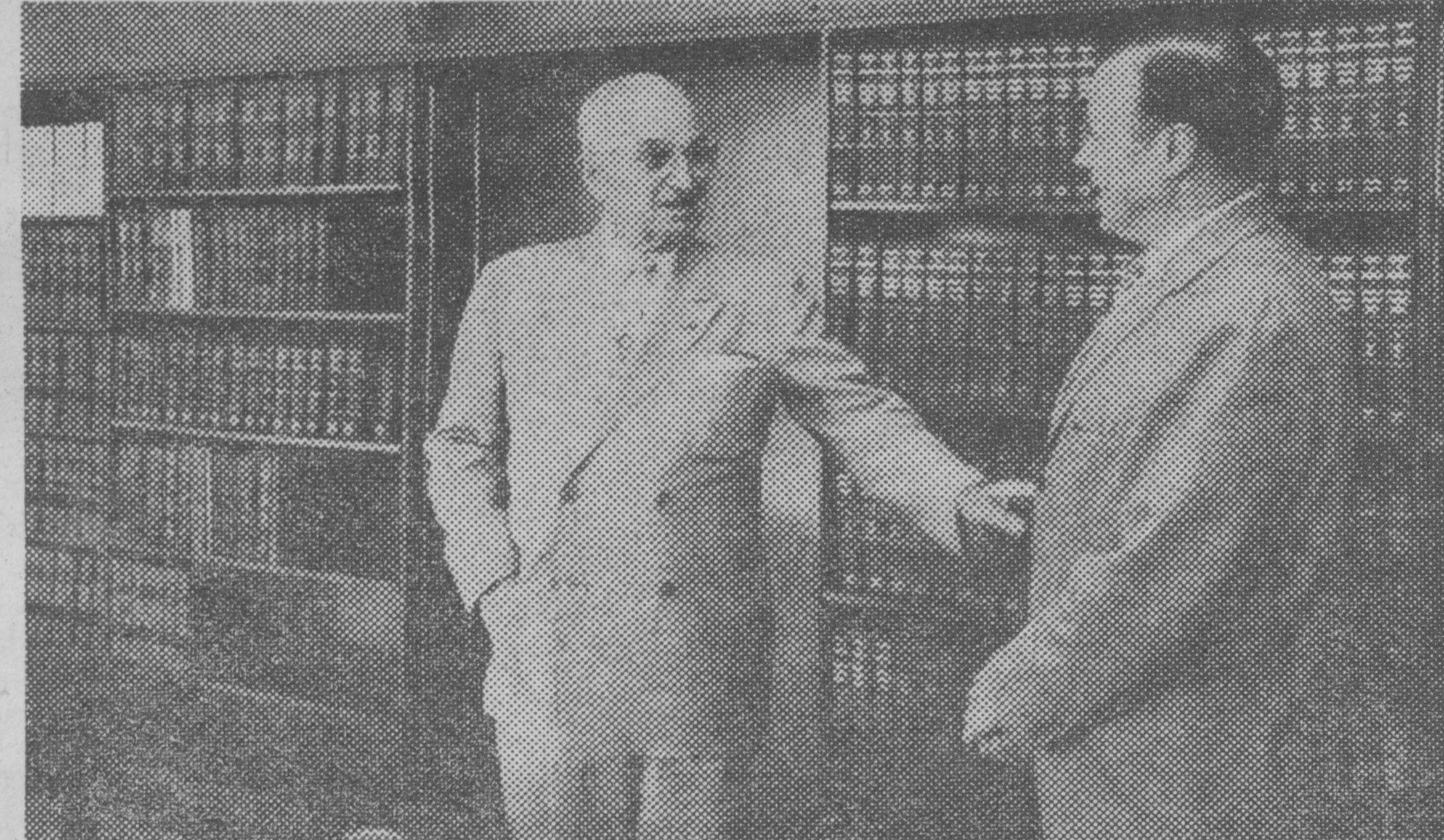
John Banco, a retired Ford worker

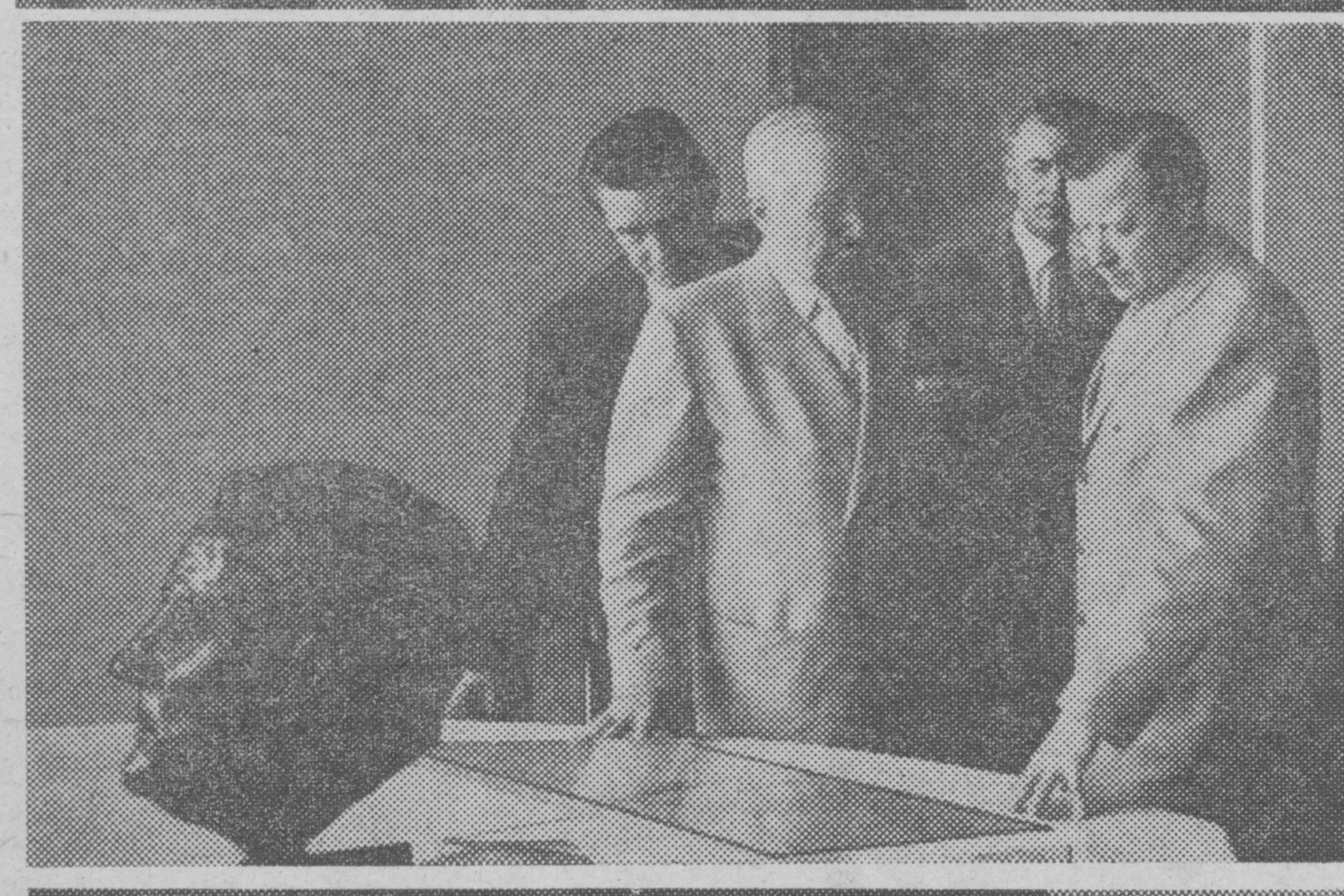


MISSOURI...

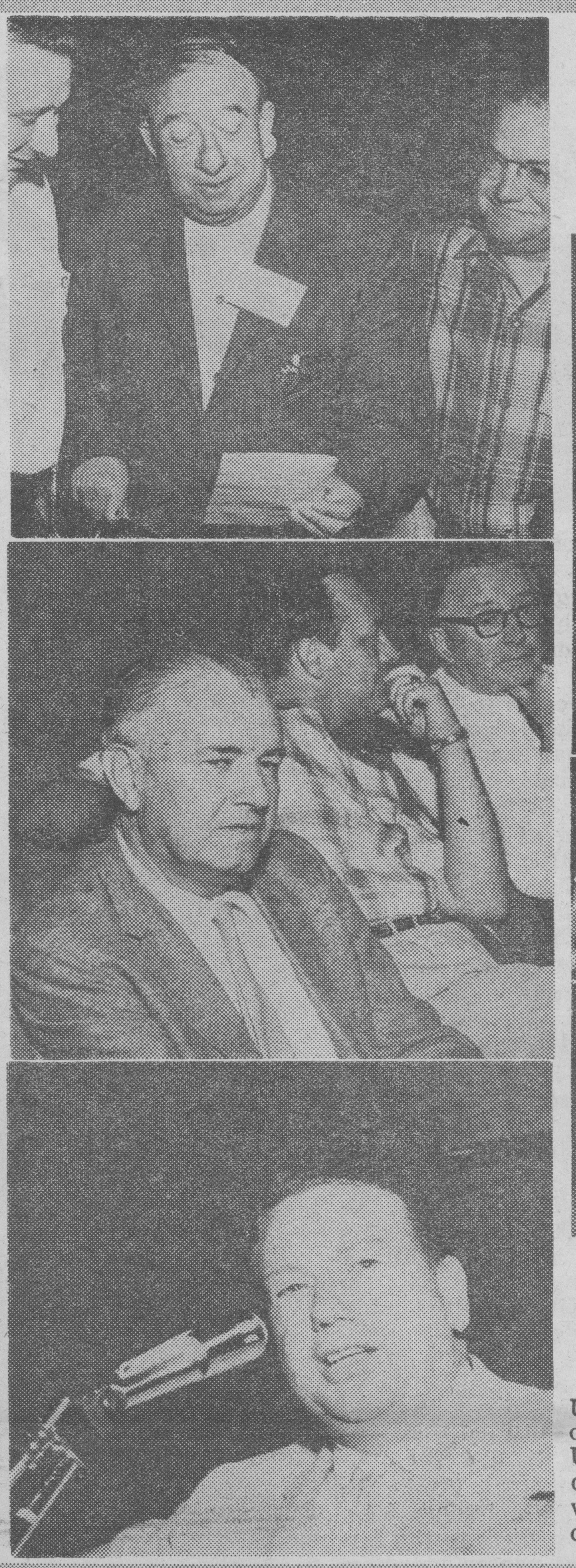
DURING the historic IAM - UAW Joint Aircraft Conference, UAW President Walter P. Reuther took a couple of hours for a visit to an important part of Ameri-INDEPENDENCE, man Library at Independence, Mo. There, former can history—the famed Tru-President Harry S. Truman conducted a tour through the library for Reuther, IAM Vice-President Roy Brown, UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, and other union officials.













IN MILWAUKEE, Wis

UAW skilled tradesmen from many sections of the Ut of Vice President Richard T. Gosser (upper left), dir UAW's seventh annual skilled trades conference to forg delegates, plus some 175 visitors, officers and staff me welfare and working conditions of skilled workers, and conference speakers were Vice Presidents Norman M





UNION MONTH THIS SUMMER





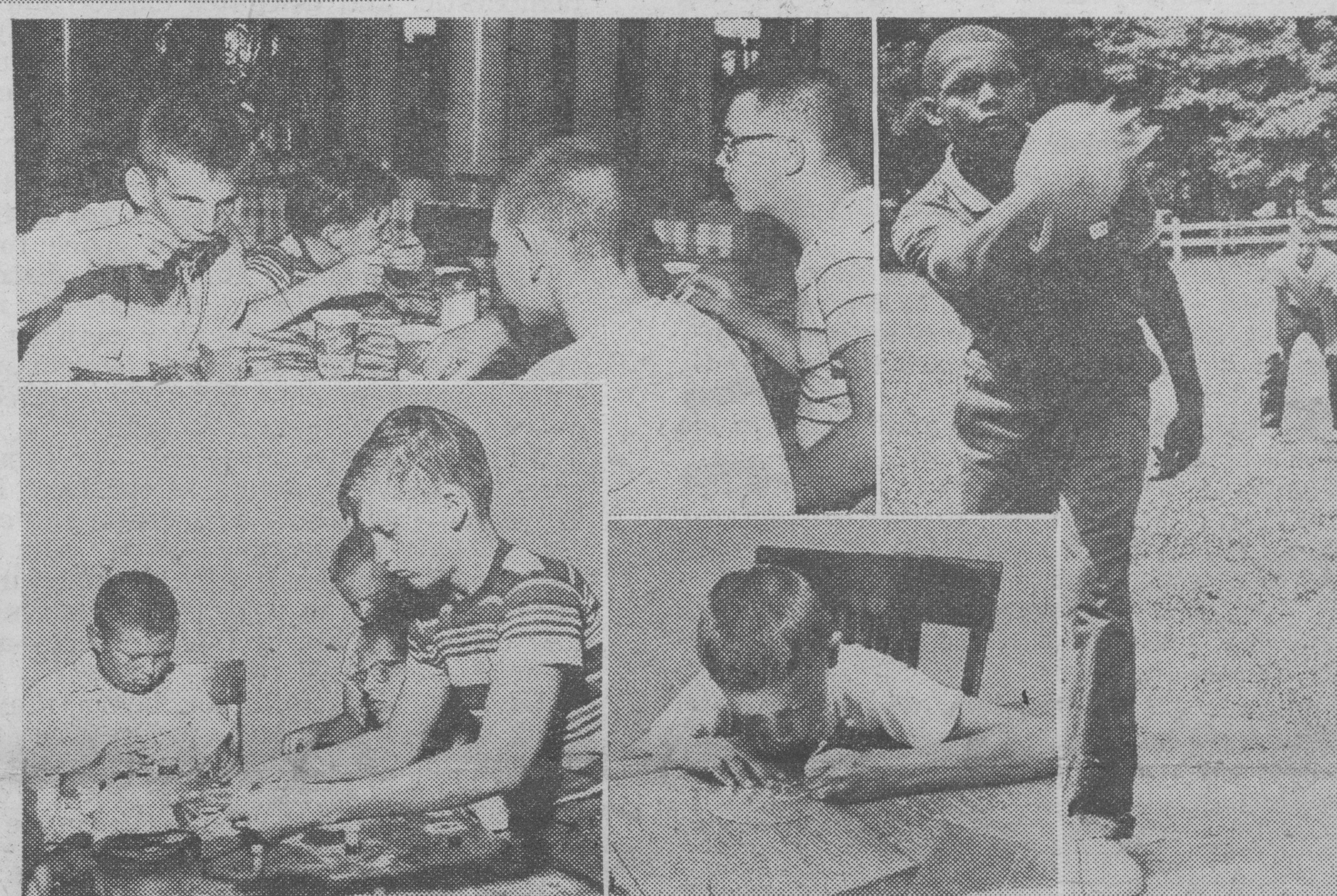
In Ottawa, Illinois...

BOYS attending the Region 4 summer camp at the Ottawa Union Center had lots of fun playing ball, eating, working, reading and just plain relaxing.



Wisconsin

ns of the United States and Canada—under the guidance and direction er left), director of the union's skilled trades department—utilized the rence to forge a stronger program for the union's craftsmen. Almost 800 and staff members, made it plain they wanted to promote the rights, orkers, and weld stronger bonds with production workers. Among Norman Matthews (center at left) and Pat Greathouse (lower left).





A MILESTONE IN American Labor History — that was the Joint IAM-UAW Conference at Kansas City, Mo., this month for aircraft, missile and related electronics workers. Marking the first time two major unions brought delegates together to jointly map bargaining goals, the Conference hammered out a 7-point program as the unions' target for 1960 (story on page 1). Speakers at the get-together were UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, IAM Vice-President Roy Brown, UAW President Walter P. Reuther and IAM President Al Hayes (photo at upper left).



(Editor's Note: Johnny Jones is a mythical character — a first-time delegate to a UAW Convention. He may be you or anyone else. Through his eyes you can see the size, background and scope of the UAW Convention.)

By RUSS SMITH

Johnny Jones works at a huge, sprawling plant just outside of Metropolis. He's worked there for some 10 years — ever since he got out of high school and served three years with the air force.

Johnny's a member in good standing of his UAW local. He's been a committeeman for five years, and was elected recording secretary of his local 1957.

Now, Johnny's been given a new honor. He's been elected a delegate to represent his local at the 17th UAW Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 9 through Oct. 16, 1959.

This is Johnny's first time as delegate to his

Union's biennial convention.

Wonder if he knows there

Wonder if he knows there is a potential of more than 3,000 delegates to this convention? That's the number of local union delegeates eligible to attend, according to Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey. However, owing to restricted finances of some locals, the number will probably be less than this.

Atlantic City auditorium, where the convention will be held, is the largest convention hall in the world. UAW uses over half the auditorium for its meeting, plus exhibition space for numerous displays telling the story

of UAW activities and several other agencies. The convention space, set off from the rest

of the huge auditorium by curtained partitions, is laid out banquet style with 2,880 feet of tables and 3,092 chairs including about 100 for the press and 100 on the platform.

UAW conventions are the world's most democratic, and delegates expect and get the kind of service to keep them that way. Some 34 sergeants-at-arms keep the delegates supplied with reports from various convention committees so they can make democratic decisions as to the Union's future course.

These sergeants-at-arms also man the various entrances and 11 floor mikes distributed throughout the convention space for delegate convenience. This mike distribution makes it easier for the delegates to reach a mike no matter where they may be seated. On big issues the convention chairman recognized speakers on a properly rotated basis—so everyone gets a chance.

Johnny may be surprised — although he's seen the UAW in action at the local level for 10 years—to see how democratic and constructive a UAW convention can be. Any delegate has the right under the UAW Constitution and convention rules to voice his disagreement with any other delegate or UAW officer—and they often exercise this right.

UAW prides itself on being the world's most democratic and progressive union. Johnny finds out fast, when the smoke and fire of debate has cleared away, there's only one course for the UAW. That's the course selected

by the majority, and partisan politics are forgotten once the course is adopted. That's how UAW has pioneered with SUB, pensions and numerous other gains.

Johnny will find out quickly that the UAW Convention is a working one and no place for playboys or anyone who's out just for a good time. Sure, there's time before and after sessions to see the famous Board Walk, Steel Pier, ride a chair and see the many other spots that make Atlantic City such a fine convention city.

Being on the Atlantic Ocean, Atlantic City is naturally a seafood center. There's many fine restaurants where any kind of seafood in season may be purchased. If you don't like seafood, there are plenty of other varieties. The food may not be cheap, but it's usually good. If you want to save dough, there are hamburger and hot dog palaces, too.

As for rooms, the Ambassador will be Convention headquarters, but a total of 16 major hotels and five major motels will house many delegates and visitors. There are numerous smaller hotels and motels that will also house others. Altogether, some 4,461 rooms are expected to be used by those attending the UAW Convention.

A conservative estimate places the amount that will be spent by Johnny and the others who comprise the UAW Convention at more than \$3 million for hotels, motels, food entertainment, gifts, souvenirs, services and other incidentals.

Skilled Trades Confab Plans

Continued from Page 1

685; Jobbing — Robert Mills, Local 155; Parts—John Newton, Local 12; Miscellaneous — Michael Venovai, Local 1251; Agriculture Implement — James Karasardo, Local 6; Aircraft — Harper Johnson, Local 148; Independents—Carl Daniels, Local 5.

Topping a list of speakers, UAW President Walter P. Reuther lashed out at the steel industry in a speech to the conference. He charged the steel industry was "trying to fix responsibility for inflation on the backs of American warge earners and their unions," when big business, itself, was to blame.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey in his address hit at unemployment as the "most tragic problem we have," and praised the SUB provisions in UAW contracts as a strong cushioning force alleviating some of the effects of joblessness.

Other speakers, including Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse, Leonard Woodcock, and Norman Matthews, Regional Co-Director Joseph McCusker, and Ken Bannon, director of the Ford department, all talked about the need for continued solidarity between the skilled tradesmen and production workers.

Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman welcomed the delegates to Milwaukee.

GOP Soloms 'Close Doors'

WASHINGTON — Republican members of the McClellan Committee had their way and turned down a UAW request that hearings on certain aspects of UAW activities be open.

The hearings began behind closed doors Tuesday, Aug. 11.

UAW Vice President Richard Gosser was a witness all of Wednesday and until the noon recess Thursday.

At the conclusion of his testimony he told the press the Republican committee members had insisted he not comment on his testimony and he had given his word he would not.

He added, however, that if the committee members "leaked" any information that distorted or mistated the facts in an attempt to smear the union, he would have plenty to say.

In his telegram just prior to the hearings to Senator McClellan, UAW President, Walter P. Reuther, asking that the hearings be open, charged that Senators Curtis and Mundt (both Republican) apparently wanted to "rehash" discredited charges ten years old which were taken up by the committee and dismissed a year ago.

"As you yourself stated,"
Reuther told McClellan,
"These charges were not
substantiated."

Reuther said in his telegram that the UAW has nothing to fear from a fair investigation "with due process by you and the fair-minded members of the committee."

Kespan (5) Ear one OPENER

UNWAX your ears for special Eye Opener broadcasts on the Kansas City UAW-IAM conference (see story on page 1). Tuesday, Aug. 25, the Eye will feature interviews with spokesmen for aircraft workers in Baltimore, San Diego, Seattle and elsewhere.

Among them: I. B. Witherby, representing IAM members in Boeing, Seattle; John Shaw, business rep. of IAM Lodge 50, San Diego (astronautics division of Convair); Tom Hemer, business rep., Lodge 1578 (Douglas, Santa Monica); John Alden, UAW (Martin Aircraft, Baltimore), and Larry Sheff, UAW (DeHaviland, Toronto).

610

DURING the same week, Eye Opener will carry portions of a joint press conference held by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and IAM President Al Hayes,

640

HARRY TRUMAN, who retired as the unbeaten "champ", will be heard on Eye Opener, too, conducting a UAW delegation through the Truman Memorial Library, which now houses more than 5 million state papers of the Truman era.



Fuller Explanation

"Reason we're in favor of closed hearings is because we don't want to smear anybody in public unless it's necessary." — Sen. Homer Capeheart (R. Ind.), member of the McClellan Committee.

UAW and Alcoa Extend Pacts

The UAW and the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) have agreed to extend labor agreements expiring July 31, 1959 until 30 days after a contract settlement is reached in the steel industry, Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's die casting department, reported.

The uniform extension agreement provides that if the union and Alcoa have not come to an agreement by Nov. 1, 1959 or 30 days after the steel settlement, whichever is earlier, the existing labor agreements may be terminated by either party on 10 days notice.

It is further provided in the extension agreement that the effective date of any improvements in wages and economic fringe benefits, including insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits, negotiated by the union and Alcoa and becoming effective during the first year of the new agreement, will be Aug. 1, 1959, and during the subsequent year or years of the new agreements will be Aug. 1 thereof.

Present pension agreement between the UAW and Alcoa does not expire until Jan. 1, 1960. The extension provides that any improvement in pensions in the new agreement will be effective as of that date or such other dates as may be agreed upon.

Meantime, both parties will continue to negotiate on the non-economic provisions of the new pact so agreement may be reached promptly

Some 4,000 aluminum workers in Alcoa plants in Cleveland, Chicago, Vernon, Calif., and Garwood, N.J. are represented by the UAW.

Foundry Meet On Sept. 18-20

The 14th annual conference of the UAW International Foundry Wage and Hour Council will be held in Milwaukee Sept. 18-19-20, 1959 at the Hotel Wisconsin, it has been announced by Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Union's Foundry department.

SOUDARITY

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Reinstated Worker Can Keep UC, Top State Court Rules

winning a grievance for reinstatement with back pay does not have to refund the unem-Court of Appeals has ruled here in a precedent-setting decision.

Who Got Raises? Not the Farmers

WASHINGTON - The House Agricultural Committee has reported that the nation's farmers got nothing out of the 20% increase in food prices during the last 10 years.

Instead, a committee report emphasized, the prices farmers got for their products dropped 8% during that period.

At the same time, the money paid out by the average family for marketing and processing by middlemen skyrocketed 44% in the same 10 years.

The committee's study reported that marketing and processing companies "have been successful in adding greatly increased charges to the farmers' products before they reach the consumers."

The report said food costs were 20% over those 10 years ago. "All the increase in retail prices—and more—goes to the middlemen - none accrues to the farmer," the study added.

The average city family spent \$1,310 for food in 1958. the study showed, with \$829 of it representing marketing and processing charges and \$411 representing the food's farm value. The remainder was spent for imported foods.

That compares to \$1,050 a year spent for food by an average city family between 1947 and 1949, the report said. Of this total, \$576 represented the processing and marketing costs and \$419 the value of the commodities, the rest on imports.

Much of the higher cost for processing and marketing is the result of greater demand for frozen, specially packaged and pre-prepared foods, the committee said. The middlemen also are passing along increased costs to consumers, it added.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A worker The 5-to-2 ruling of the state's top court came on an appeal by UAW in behalf of William Waters, a member of ployment benefits he received Local 344 which represents while discharged, Maryland's workers at the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp. in Baltimore.

> At issue was the sum of \$449 he received in jobless benefits covering a 3-month period before an arbitrator ordered the company to put him back to work.

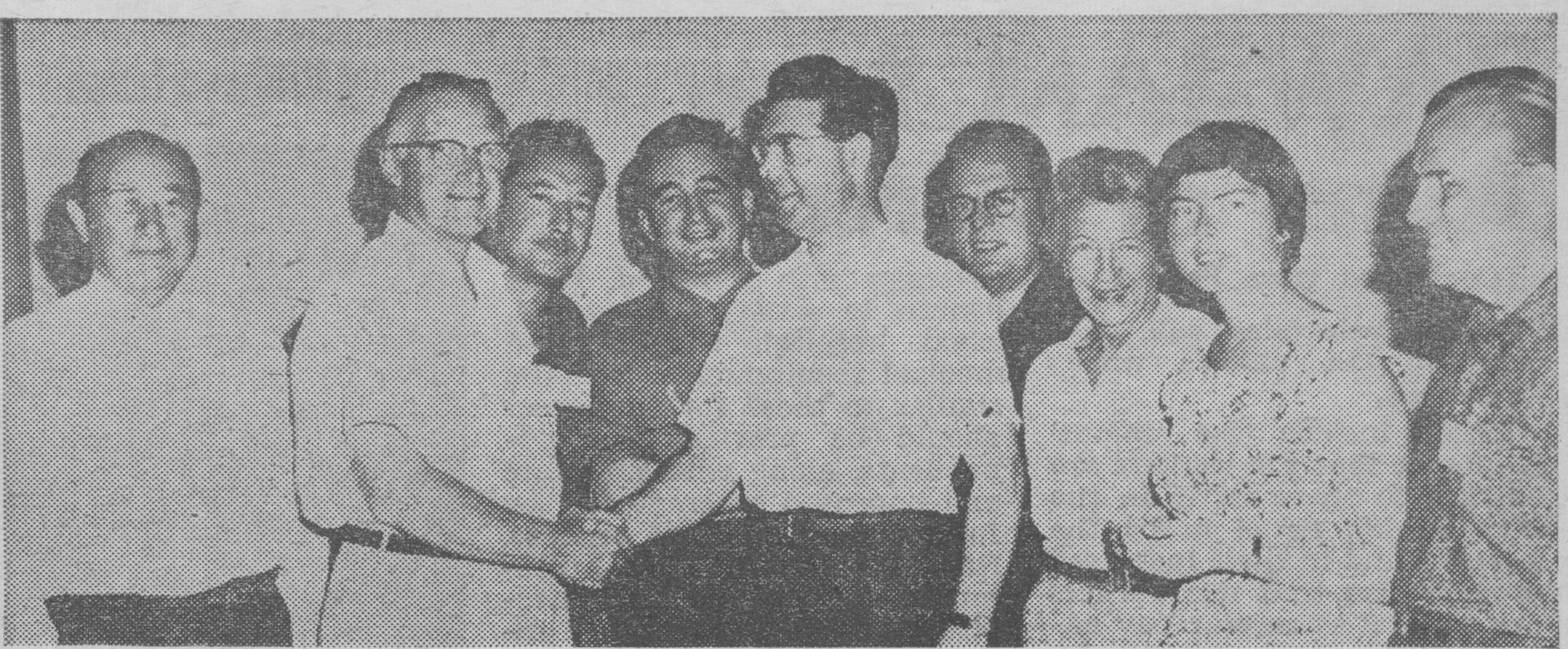
"This decision rightfully will keep employers guilty of improper discharge from getting a bonus on their unemployment in surance account," E. T. Michael, director of UAW Region 8, commented.

Michael pointed out that up to the time of this decision favoring UAW's position in Waters' behalf, the state's unemployment compensation act always had been applied to require payment of jobless benefits if the state ruled that a worker later reinstated with back pay had not been discharged for misconduct.

In ruling in favor of the union, the court noted that the "wrongfullness of Waters' discharge flowed from the violation of a contractual rather than a statutory right."

"Considering Waters' position from a practical viewpoint, we find he was just as badly off insofar as day to day subsistence was concerned as if he had been laid off for lack of work," the Court added. "From an economic point of view, it would have been an untrue statement (or in the very least a highly misleading one) for one in the position in which Waters was placed immediately after his discharge to have stated flatly that he was then employed."

"We hold that the possibility of the claimant's reinstatement and of his receiving compensation for time lost did not prevent his being 'unemployed' during the time he was not actually working for the employer and when the employer was paying him no wages and was denying and contesting his right to compensation under the collective bargaining agreement," the Court added.



SHAKING HANDS ON SOLIDARITY are Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt and Jean -Boudard of the French Ministry of Labor as members of a team of French visitors and their G translators look on.

Firms Ignore Sexton Notes

W. LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Corporations, not workers, are responsible for higher prices, UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton told delegates to UAW Region 3's summer school here. Sexton was the principal speaker at the school's graduation dinner.

"Business propaganda claims that the 'law of supply and demand' would hold price increases if workers weren't winning wage increases," Sexton said.

"If this were true, auto prices should have been going down ever since 1956. But just the reverse has happened.

"Between 1955 and 1958, Chevrolet production dropped over 450,000 units a year but the company increased prices of Chevrolets not less than \$400 and up to \$500 for some models.

"From 1955 through 1958, auto sales generally were tending to drop but prices moved upward. From 1955 through 1957, Ford increased sales and boosted prices, too, but in 1958. even though production of Fords dropped by about 700,000 units, the company increased prices anyway."

"In recent years at least, the auto industry's Big Three have raised prices almost at will and certainly without regard to the 'law of supply and demand'," the UAW education director

French Join 188 Delegates At Region 3 Summer School

W. LAFAYETTE, Ind.—UAW summer school methods are going to be put into operation in France if a delegation of French labor representatives has anything to say about it.

The five-man team, accompanied by interpreters and a U.S. Labor Department representative, sat in on all sessions during the week-long UAW Region 3 school at Purdue University here. A total of 188 delegates from Region 3 locals in Indiana and Kentucky attended the school.

Saying they were impressed with the effective teaching methods used during the sessions, French delegation members declared they intend to use these when they return home.

"We have a similar idea in our schools," said Julien Coeff of the French Railroad Employees Federation and the Confederation of Christian Workers.

"But I don't think our teaching is as effective as what we saw here." The French schools he conducts, Coeff added, cover about six days and are held four times a year.

Other unions also conduct similar schools while "universities of labor" at Strasbourg and Lille, France, are attended by delegates elected by their co-workers. French law provides that these delegates receive 15 days paid time to attend these sessions, taught by university professors, it was pointed out.

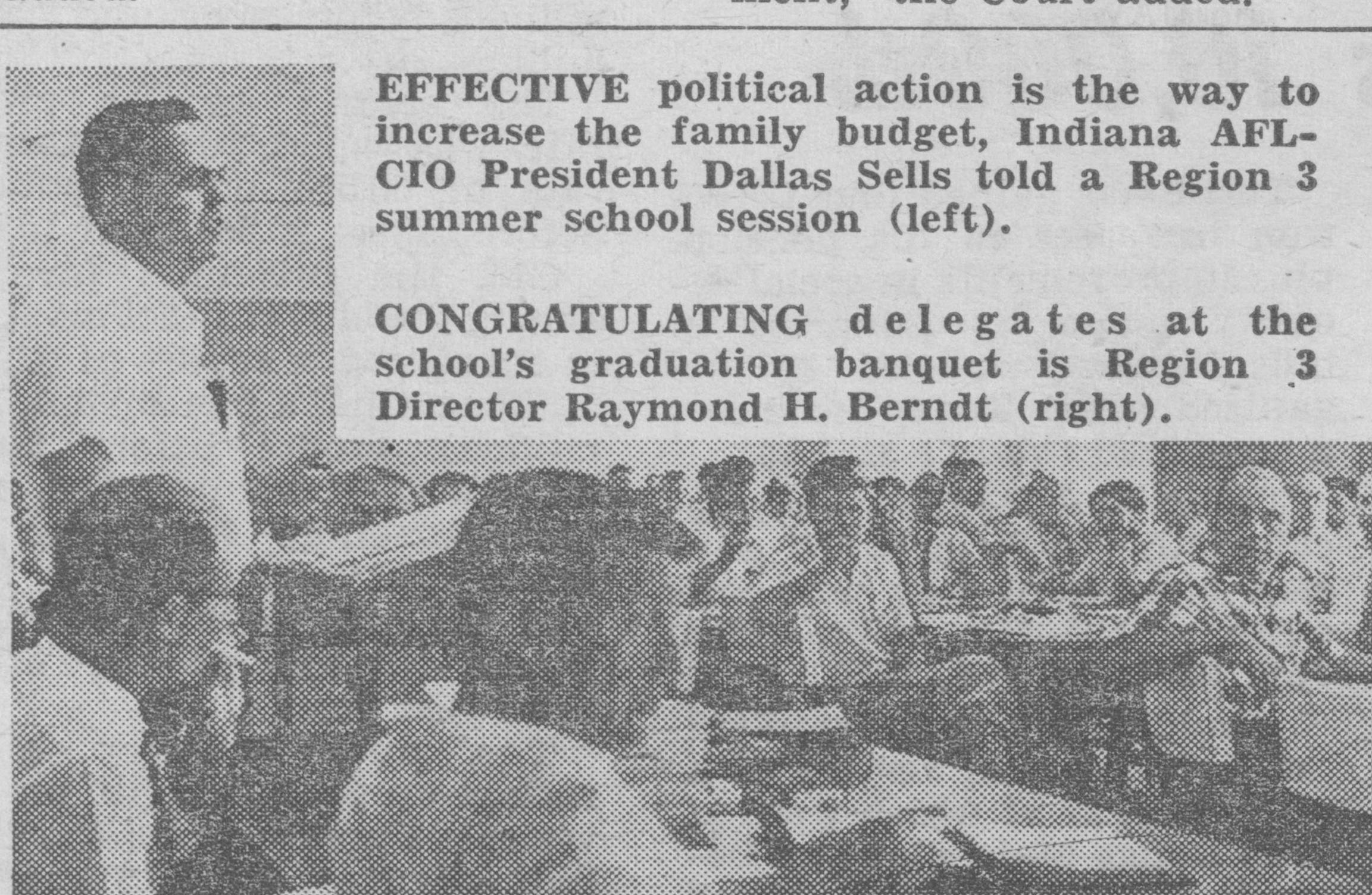
ing its first two days were Julio Cesar Cacique, general secretary for the Caracas area Metalworkers Union in Venezuela, and Erasmo Gutierrez. general secretary of the iron miners union in the Orinoco area there. Cacique pointed out his union has contracts in Venezuela with both General

Motors and Chrysler.

He said Venezuelan law provides that workers get 10% of their employer's net profit at the end of each fiscal year. In effect, he said, this means that most employees of the subsidiaries of U.S. corporations operating in Venezuela receive a bonus of two months' wages at the end of each fiscal year.

Scare Brings Loss In Kentucky Vote

WINCHESTER, Ky.-Although some 130 workers had signed UAW representation cards, the union lost a National Labor Relations Board election, 133 to 36, at the Bundy Tubing Co. plant here after the company opened up a lastday propaganda barrage. It asserted a union victory would mean employees at the plant would lose their jobs to work-







UAW MEMBERS came from all parts of Indiana and Kentucky to attend Region 3's week-long summer school at Purdue University. Just about all

the 188 students, their faculty and regional UAW leaders got together between sessions for a picture.

EUAW-IAM Map Aims in Aircraft

Continued from Page 1

specific principles will determine the union's wage proposals.

These include the unions' insistence that the workers are entitled to share fairly in the huge profits raked in by the industry and in their increased productivity; that the workers are entitled to regular pay adjustments to keep up with rising living costs; that skilled and technical workers are entitled to graduated wage increases which adequately cover their skill and ability, reflecting the same levels paid workers of similar skills in other industries, and that wage and job inequities be corrected, both within and between plants.

In addition, the conference hit sharply at current job descriptions in the industry. Describing these as "padded, inaccurate and vague", it said poorly written and inaccurate job descriptions "provide the companies with the opportunity to downgrade workers unfairly."

It called for combining similar classifications, deleting excess classifications, providing short, factual job descriptions serving only to identify classifications and instituting single job rates for each classification.

2. SEVERANCE PAY. Any laid-off or terminated worker with one or more years of service should get severance pay in line with his length of service, plus payment for unused vacation or sick leave. Severance pay should amount to one-half day's pay for each month of service, and should be based on the highest hourly rate of pay received during the worker's last 12 months on the job just before his separation.

3. RELOCATION PAY, Any worker whose job site is moved to another city shall be paid for travel time and the expense of keeping up two homes, and for moving his family and home.

4. PENSIONS. In establishing new pension plans and improving those already negotiated, the following basic principles will be adhered to:

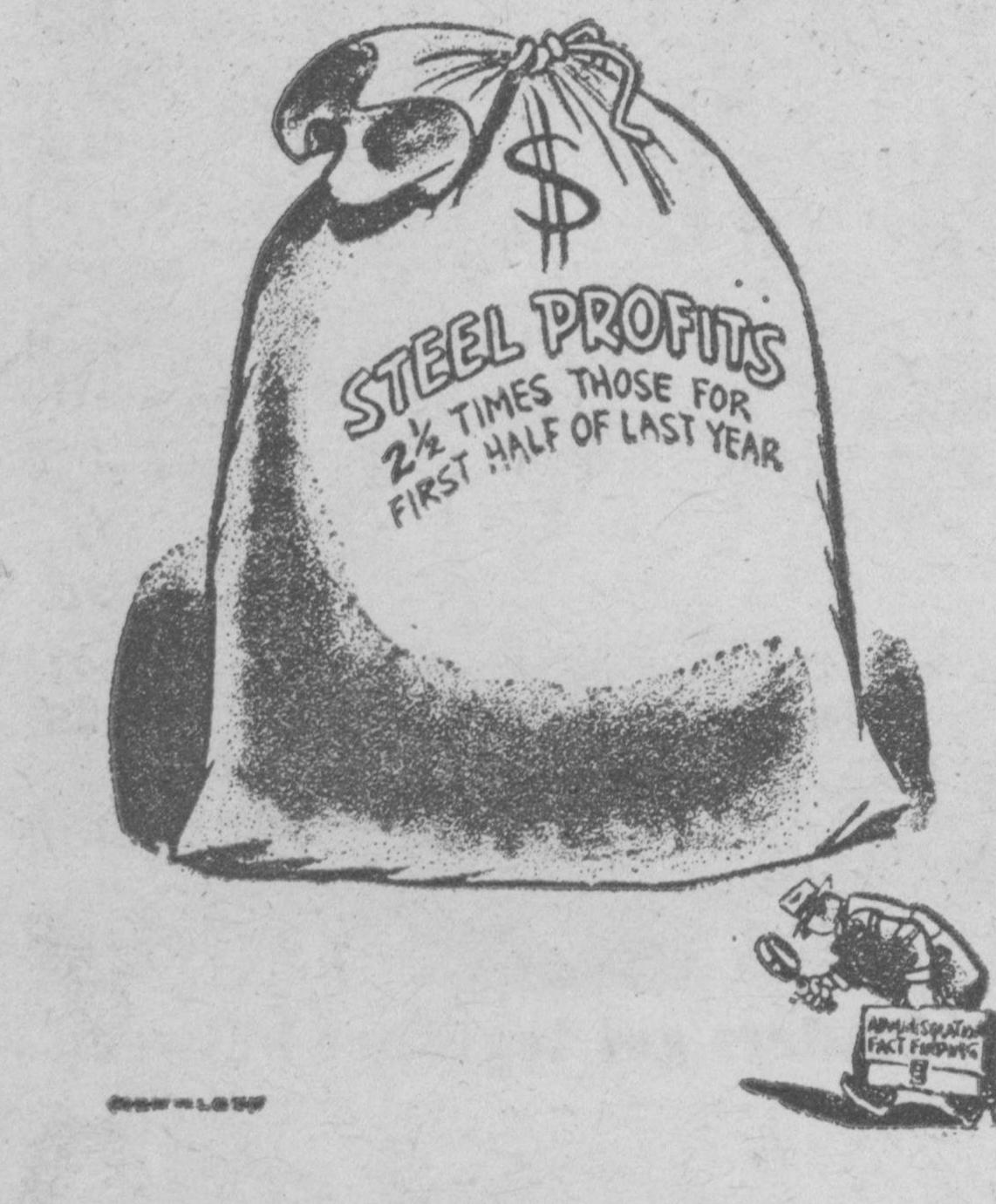
The plan shall be non-contributory and completely financed by the employers: systematic funding of benefits will be provided on an actuarially sound basis, and all aspects of the plan affecting employees and their benefit rights will be jointly administered.

In addition, the program should permit retirement before 65 and early retirement in the event of permanent and total disability. The plans also should provide survivor's benefits in event of a retiree's death.

5. UNION SECURITY. Since each worker in the industry benefits from the joint effort of all, the union shop is the fair and democratic means for all workers to make their moral and economic contributions to winning and keeping gains.

6. HEALTH SECURITY. Comprehensive, full - payment hospital, medical and surgical

The First Fact



coverage with a sound, basic benefit to satisfy the normal, usual hospital, surgical and medical requirements. Benefits similar to those for employees should be provided for dependents, along with adequate and improved coverage for the full-range of medical services. Retirees also should be permitted to keep up their hospital, medical and surgical insurance, at no more than the group rate.

7. LIFE INSURANCE. Where coverage does not at least equal average annual income for workers, every effort should be made in the next set of negotiations to achieve this. When this level has been reached, special effort should be aimed at improving other benefits may be substandard before moving toward further life insurance benefits increases.

Ultimatum



ARROGANTLY, Roger Blough (above), chairman of U. S. Steel Corp., threatened to raise steel prices if the federal government intervened in the steel strike.

Big Steal: Huge Corporate Profits

Continued from Page 1

that the increase sought by the steel workers would be inflationary because the increase would force another round of price increases.

The truth is that for the entire first six months of 1959, U.S. Steel could have paid steel workers its own inflated estimate of the cost of its employe's demands, kept prices at the same level and still have made higher profits than in any previous six-month period in its history.

But the blood that courses in these corporate veins does not make for blushes.

Robert Blough chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, was equal to the occasion.

With all the condescending



ALL-AROUND CONGRATULATIONS are exchanged as the first and 10,000th UAW members to retire from Chrysler under the union-negotiated pension agreement are brought together by UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the international's Chrysler department. Left to right: Frank Tuttle, first retiree; Matthews and David Haddad, 10,000th retiree.

First Chrysler Retiree Greets 10,000th

Frank Tuttle and David Haddad reached out and warmly shook hands—and thereby symbolically closed a gap spanning nine years and 9,998 other workers.

The occasion: UAW Vice President Norman Matthews. director of the international's Chrysler department, had brought together the first and 10,000th UAW member to re-

Or Ruination? WASHINGTON - The most intensive anti-labor drive since the passage of the Taft-Hart-

ley Act was sweeping over Capitol Hill as Solidarity went to press. The NAM, Chamber of Commerce and other big business lobbyists - with direct support from the White House -pushed for Congressional enactment of punitive legislation under the guise of "labor re-

Open signal for the all-out attack on labor came straight from a talk by President Eisenhower over major radio and television networks on behalf of the NAM-supported bill introduced in the House by Reps. Phil M. Landrum (D. Ga.) and Robert P. Griffith (R. Mich.)

In a radio speech that followed Eisenhower's, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged the Landrum-Griffin bill was "a blunderbuss that would inflict grievous harm on all unions."

tire from Chrysler under the union-negotiated pension agreement.

Frank Tuttle, the first, retired Aug. 1, 1950, along with 25 other workers. David Haddad, the 10,000th, retired July 21, 1959, together with 159 others.

"And within this short nine year period, substantial improvements have been wonand they will continue to be won," Matthews said.

Comparison of what Tuttle and Haddad received as each began his retirement makes clear the gains scored. In 1950, Tuttle's first pension was \$61.31 a month. Haddad's monthly pension is \$108.08.

Under the first Chrysler-UAW agreement, the pension amount was tied to social security so that the combined total of both would be \$100 a month. Tuttle drew \$38.69 on social security; similar monthly benefits for Haddad are \$116.

Almost \$18 million has been paid out in benefits to Chrysler workers who have retired under the UAW-negotiated pension plan, reported UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Chrysler department.

Over \$450,000 a month is being paid out currently to retired Chrysler workers. The plan's assets as of Dec. 31. 1958, stood at \$120,277,954.

Tuttle has gained four UAWwon increases in his pension, plus improvements in social security made by Congress in bills strongly backed by organized labor. Today he draws a combined total of \$157.46.

Tuttle and Haddad both recalled the Chrysler-UAW pension agreement was won only after a 104-day strike—from Jan. 25 to May 4, 1950.

Haddad, 68, was credited with 45 years of service with Chrysler, 27 of which were at the Dodge Main plant in Detroit. He came to the United States from his native Lebanon in 1912 and went to work for the Chrysler Corporation's predecessor — the Maxwell Motor Co.-in Highland Park in 1914.

Former Director Reisinger Dies

Richard E. Reisinger, former International Executive Board member and Region 2 director and a UAW staff member from 1936 until his retirement because of disability in 1957, died this month. He was 62.

A charter member of the Federal Labor Union which preceded Local 32 at the White Motor Co. in Cleveland, O., Reisinger was the local's first recording secretary. Elected to UAW's board in 1937, he served until 1949 when he began serving as assistant director of the competitive shop department in charge of the wage and hour division. He held that post until his retirement.

graciousness and unruffled authority of an absolute monarch, he tossed a bone to consumers and pointed his scepter in sinister and blunt warning to his political bedfellows in the Republican Adminisetration.

To consumers he pledged, in view of these profits, not to raise prices even if a "voluntary" settlement of the steel strike included a wage increase unless, he said, turning toward the government of the United States, a settlement is "mandated by some public body authority."

President David McDonald of the United Steelworkers charged Blough with challenging and defying the democratically constituted government of the American people, saying:

"Roger Blough (has) issued an ultimatum to the government of the United States, declaring that if our government, exercising its constitutional and statutory responsibilities, uses its good offices to help settle the shutdown forced by the industry, the steel industry will increase the price of steel to the detriment of the entire public."

Blough hotly denied McDonald's charge, but at the press conference where he had issued his original statement a reporter had remarked that it sounded like he was warning the Administration that the industry would retaliate with a price increase if the government tried to use its good offices to bring about a settlement.

"I would say that now you are getting close to the heart of the matter," Blough had replied.

Although steel profits held the spotlight, the automobile industry figures showed that those companies had managed to rake in their share of lush profits.

Ford made more profits in the first six months of this year than it had in any previous full year of twelve months except 1955 and 1957 and it fell short of the full year of 1957 by only a nose.

In cold cash, Ford garnered these first six months, 548.5 millions before taxes and \$285.9 millions after taxes.

The second quarter profit rate was equal to an annual rate of 53.5% on investment before taxes; 28.2% after taxes.

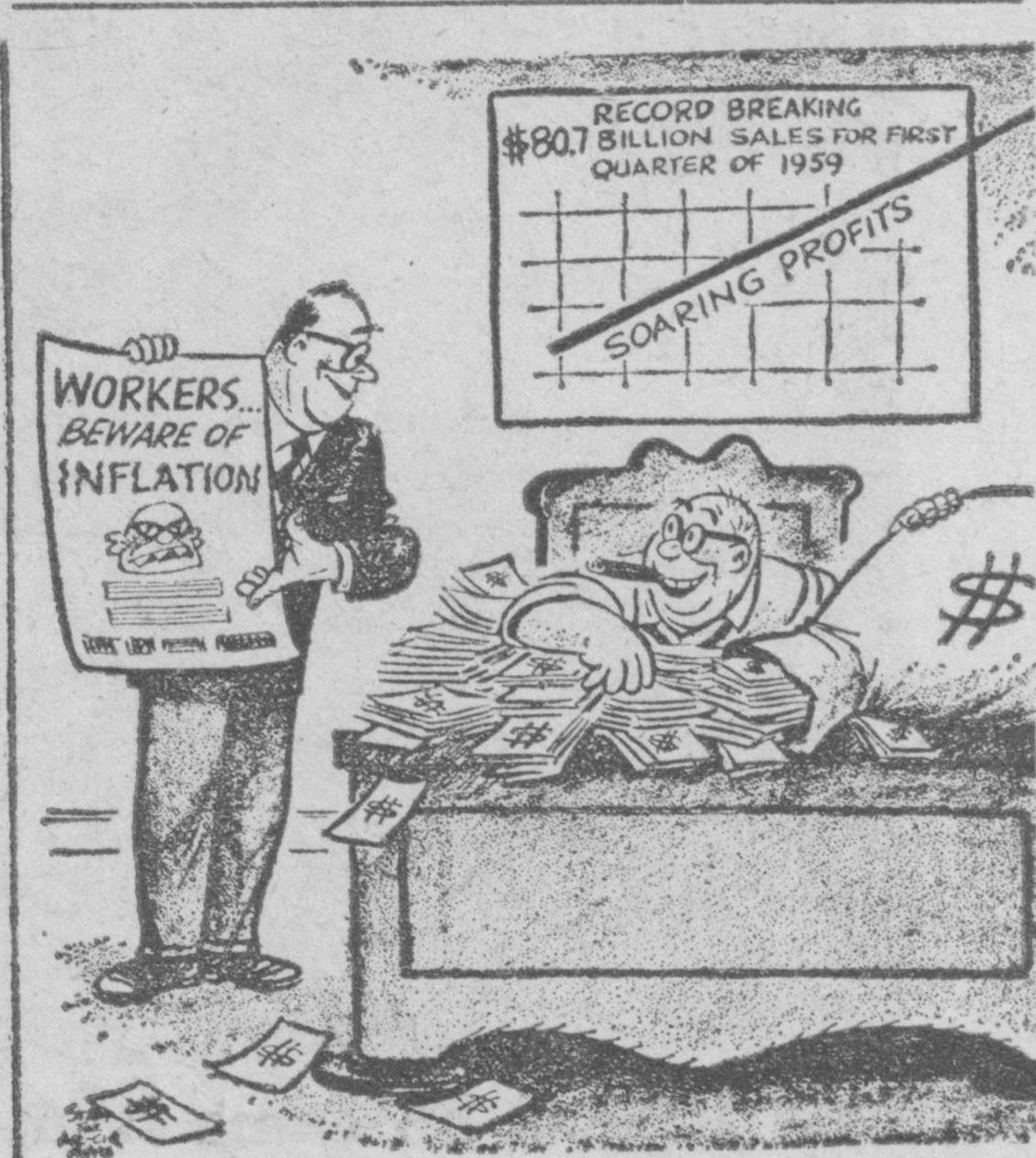
GM, the perennial favorite among the blue chip set modestly submitted a report of \$1,273 millions (that's one billion, 273 million) profits before taxes for the first six months, not quite reaching its record of 1955's first half when it had sold 13.9% more cars and trucks throughout the world than this year.

The auto industry giant racked up 50.7% profits on investment before taxes the first half of 1959, or 23.5% after taxes.

Only one conclusion can be drawn by any honest economist—or layman—from these fig-

The workers in these industries are the victims, not the cause, of inflation.

(Material in this story was excerpted from a detailed report on industry profits prepared by UAW.)



"Yeah, run the ad again!"