

The United Automobile Worker

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

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McClellan's 'UAW' Is No Kin of Ours

Some newer UAW members may have been puzzled in recent weeks by references in the press and on TV to the "UAW" or the "United Auto Workers" in connection with investigations by the McClellan committee of corruption in labor and management in the New York area.

Even new members know that our union has never tolerated racketeers in its ranks, but these references—often handled carelessly by the press—have raised questions.

The answer is that these witnesses are talking about another union, known as the "United Auto Workers, AFL" before the merger between the AFL and the CIO, and now known as the Allied Industrial Workers, AFL-CIO. This union has been suspended from membership in the AFL-CIO pending a housecleaning. It is charged with being controlled by racketeers.

WIRE SERVICE CLEAR

Despite the change in name, which occurred last year on orders from AFL CIO, some witnesses still refer to that union as "the UAW" or "the United Auto Workers," especially when they are discussing events prior to 1956. These references are then picked up by some newspapers — especially small-town dailies — which carry misleading headlines connecting

the initials UAW with corrupt practices.

This has happened despite press releases sent out months ago by our union's public relations department, explaining the problem and asking editors to make it clear to the general public that these references are to another union.

Editors have little excuse for error since the national wire-service stories from Washington have made it abundantly clear that the union referred to is "the old UAW-

AFL, now the Allied Industrial Workers."

MARTIN'S ROLE

The fact that before the AFL-CIO merger there were two unions with essentially the same name—one AFL, one CIO—stems from the auto workers' historic struggles of the late Thirties. In 1939, Homer Martin, then president of the UAW-CIO, was removed from office by the union's executive board for violating the UAW constitution.

Among other things, he had tried to use dictatorial methods in running the union and had

openly denounced the CIO. In addition, he was suspected of trying to "negotiate" a back-door agreement with the Ford Motor Co.'s notorious Harry Bennett, old Henry Ford's right-hand man and head of the Ford goon squads. (The firm was still non-union at that time.)

After Martin's removal, the UAW-CIO international executive board elected R. J. Thomas president and called a convention to ratify these actions.

DIO MOVED IN

Martin chose not to wait for the judgment of the rank and file. He called his own rump convention and led a few thousand members back into the AFL, which gave him a charter as the AFL United Auto Workers. The vast majority of auto workers remained loyal to the UAW-CIO, however, which continued to grow to become the world's largest union, while the UAW-AFL never counted more than about 80,000 members.

In more recent years, no auto workers were to be found in the UAW-AFL, but quite a few racketeers were. They had muscled in, led by the unsavory Johnny Dio, a New York ex-convict currently back in jail.

After the AFL-CIO merger in December 1955, the federation ordered the name change to avoid confusion with our own UAW.

Committee Gets Gentle Nudge

A reminder of the facts set forth in the accompanying story was sent to Sen. John L. McClellan by UAW President Walter P. Reuther as the current hearings continued.

"While it was doubtless made clear at the beginning of each presentation that these persons were in reality officials of the old UAW-AFL, now known as the Allied Industrial Workers, many of these witnesses have continually referred to their union simply as 'the UAW' or 'the United Auto Workers' during questioning by committee members," Reuther wrote.

"These remarks, however unintended, leave the clear impression that the union of which I am president, the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, widely known as 'the UAW' or 'the United Auto Workers' is the organization referred to.

"For reasons of simple accuracy to the general public as well as courtesy to the million and a half members of our union, I trust that you, as committee chairman, will set the record straight in instances where the above-noted references were or will be made."

When Bosses Do It:

\$300 Million Gyp Just Isn't News

While front-page headlines tell of the misdeeds of a handful of crooked labor leaders, a \$300 million scandal involving thousands of businessmen has gone almost unnoticed.

The U.S. Treasury Department says this amount of the public's money is being wrongfully used by employers who withheld it from workers' earnings as income and social security tax but never turned it over to the government.

Democrats Get All the Breaks

To what extent is Indiana politics worth newspaper space in Detroit? The answer, apparently, is that it all depends.

Last month a county treasurer in Indiana confessed to an embezzlement. The poor fellow was a Democrat and he made Page 1.

Three days later the Indiana governor fired a state tax official charged with the same offense. He was a Republican—and wound up on Page 13.

Region 6 Starts Job Bias Battle

LOS ANGELES—An agreement between the UAW and the National Urban League to join forces in fighting discrimination in hiring has already been put to work here.

As the first step, UAW Region 6 Director Charles F. Bionetti has agreed to furnish the league the names of all the plants in this area with which the union has collective bargaining contracts.

Joseph W. Walker, league program director, foresaw UAW's move "will result in similar agreements with a number of other international unions."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther's comment was: "We in UAW will not rest until we—in cooperation with men and organizations of good will in every area of American life—have completely eliminated the ugly practice of discrimination in all its forms."

This "loan" from the public purse is roughly equivalent to the \$300,000 Dave Beck "borrowed" from the Teamsters Union treasury—except that it's 1,000 times bigger and can bring grief to far more innocent people.

'Willful' Is Key

Not only are these businessmen using for their own purposes money that doesn't belong to them, the Treasury Department explains, but they are endangering the social security benefits of their workers. Moreover, the workers whose income tax has been withheld but not paid are technically guilty of "non-payment of taxes" and could be punished.

The employers have been able to get away with this \$300 million steal because the present law is very tender toward them. The government must prove "willful intent to delay or escape payment" in order to get a conviction. The key word is "willful"; court rulings have made this tough to prove. So the employers use the money until Uncle Sam catches up with them; then they simply pay up, having had free use of the cash.

The Treasury has urged, and the House Ways and Means committee has approved, a bill that would impose a \$5,000 fine and a year in jail for failure to hand over tax withholdings upon notice, "willful" or not. But even this mild measure may die a quiet death—as quiet as the scandal itself.

As Maine Goes, 37 Went Before

SANFORD, Me.—The UAW established a beachhead in a brand-new state by winning a labor board election at Alloy Products Co. here, Vice-President Richard T. Gosser reports. The vote was 89 to 74 with 169 eligible. It brings to 38 the states with UAW membership.

Close cooperation between the staffs of Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan and the competitive shop department made the victory possible, Gosser said. Other campaigns are now in progress in Maine, he added.

Key Election

Two victories in Illinois and one in Pennsylvania led the UAW organizing parade in the last month, Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the competitive shop department, announced. About 2,200 workers were involved.

At the largest unit, Nachman Corp., Chicago, which makes auto springs, the tally was 464 for the UAW, 231 for no union and 21 for the Bedding Workers. The plant employs about 1,000.

The staffs of Vice President Pat Greathouse and Region 4 Director Robert Johnston teamed with the competitive shop crew in this drive.

Relatives Vote

In Rockford, Ill., final certification at the Mattison Foundry and Machine Works awaits a labor board ruling. The vote was 157-141 for the UAW, but 18 other ballots were challenged by the union.

Two of the 18 were cast by members of the Mattison family, one by a man who hadn't worked in the plant for three years and the remainder by office clerical help, excluded from the unit by the labor board.

In Latrobe, Pa., 860 workers in the Kennametal plant gave the UAW a 529-311 margin. The staff of Region 2A Director Ray Ross worked with Gosser's staff to bring the victory about.

Cross Strike Won; 26-28c, Fringes

FRASER, Mich.—It took two months of strike action by Local 155, but the Cross Co. finally came across with what UAW Region 1 Co-Director George Merelli termed "an excellent settlement, especially for a first contract."

Terms of the settlement with the firm, a leading manufacturer of automation equipment, were announced by Russell Leach, local president. They include:

- Across-the-board wage increases of 28c an hour for skilled workers and 26c for unskilled workers (most of the workers at this plant are in the skilled category).
- A non-contributory pension plan similar to those existing in the Big Three auto plants but with an improvement which allows five-year vesting at age 35.
- A special lump-sum retro-activity payment for each worker of 6% of his gross earnings between Feb. 15 and May 15.
- A Big Three-type SUB plan.
- Six cents an hour to adjust wage inequities.

• Six paid holidays, union shop and dues checkoff and two five-minute washup periods per shift.

• A vacation schedule of three days after six months' service; one week after one year; 1½ weeks after 18 months; two weeks after two years and three weeks after 10 years. Instead of vacation pay pegged on hourly earnings, however, Cross workers will receive 1% of gross earnings after six months' service; 2% after one year; 3% after 18 months; 4% after two years, and 5% after 10 years.

• Standard rules for journeyman status, grievance procedure, seniority and other standard contract provisions.

The company also agreed to reinstate with full back pay a worker who had been fired for union activities during the UAW's organizational drive at the plant, and to reinstate into his former classification—also with full back pay—another worker who had been reclassified and given a wage cut for the same reason.

Three Seek Toledo Offices



Rediger



Valiquette



Thompson

TOLEDO, O.—Three candidates for this city's nine-member city council will have the special affections of union members—because they are, too.

They're Jack Thompson, UAW Local 12, who's CIO director of community services; Marigane Valiquette, a member of the women's guild of the Local 12 summer camp, and Howard Rediger, executive secretary of the Toledo CIO Council.

1-Stop SUB At American

American Motors has become the first auto company to agree to a one-stop system for workers seeking supplementary unemployment benefits, Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the UAW American Motors Department, has announced.

The new procedure, which goes into effect Sept. 16 on a trial basis, will permit a worker to mail his SUB application to the company after getting his state unemployment benefits, Matthews said.

Doehler-Jarvis Co. was the first employer to adopt such a system. (The United Automobile Worker, August). American Motors becomes the second.

18-Month Effort

Matthews noted that the new arrangement is the result of an agreement reached with American Motors in March 1956.

"We had hoped at that time to develop an arrangement whereby a laid-off worker need report only at his state unemployment agency in order to apply for both the state and the SUB benefit," he said. "Such a plan could not be worked out, however, and the mail system was substituted.

"If it is successful, and we have every reason to believe it will be, the application by mail will eliminate the need for dual reporting and will bring a saving in time and money to the unemployed worker."

Enden's End?

WASHINGTON—The end of Enden may be in sight. The Federal Trade Commission has accused the makers of Enden Shampoo of falsely advertising the product on television as a cure for dandruff. In a complaint against Helene Curtis Industries of Chicago, the commission said Enden does not cure dandruff. When use of the shampoo is stopped the condition returns, according to the FTC.

Tractor Price Hike Played as 'Gouge'

Recent price increases by the Caterpillar Tractor Co. have been denounced as "another shocking example of irresponsible price gouging" by UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the union's agricultural implementation department.

Greathouse said the firm's action confirmed earlier predictions that the recent rise in steel prices "would be used as an excuse by other profit-hungry corporations to increase their own prices and profit margins."

Caterpillar, in announcing a 7% price hike, gave "increasing labor costs over the past year," the increase in the price of steel and forthcoming productivity wage increases for 19,000 workers covered by UAW contract as reasons for its action.

Wages Trail

"None of these reasons qualifies as an argument for higher prices," Greathouse asserted. "During the last year, the only increase in labor costs has come through wage increases granted as a result of prior price increases, as reflected in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index."

Such pay boosts have been "catch-up increases, designed to offer a measure of protection to Caterpillar workers against the effects of the current rigged inflation," Greathouse continued.

"Secondly, the profits of the Caterpillar Co. have been sufficiently large to absorb the increase in the price of steel," the UAW vice president said. "Steel represents less than half the



—Lichty, Chicago Sun-Times Syndicate

"In keeping with the administration's wishes, gentlemen, we're being statesmanlike in raising our prices . . . We're blaming them on wages!"

Dividends Rise 3 1/2%, Wages 1%

From PAI Reports

While the Kefauver subcommittee probing industrial price fixing—especially by the steel industry—waits to get under way, more and more facts are coming to light to show that wages can't possibly be the major cause of inflation.

The principal reason is that there's considerable difference between the "high" wages the National Association of Manufacturers screeches about and the "real" wages workers take home. The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figures make that plain.

But if wages aren't helping

shove up the cost of living, perhaps dividends are.

BLS's newest look at the wage picture indicates take-home pay of a worker with no dependents in June averaged \$67.73, a slight rise over the \$65.24 figure for June a year ago. A worker with three dependents took home \$75.13 as compared with \$72.58 in June 1957.

Half of 1%

This amounted to about 1% or 65c more than he took home the month before and \$2.50 more than he had to meet the bills a year ago.

But these "high" wages that so terrify the NAM were cut by the cost of living. The BLS figured that, in fact, "real" earnings were up only one-half of 1% over May.

The way BLS estimated it, in comparison with the figures for June a year ago, the worker with no dependents was only five-tenths of a point better off.

What it amounts to is that instead of increasing his purchasing power in the intervening year, the average factory worker did very little better than hold his own.

But Dividends . . .

Matter of fact, that average might very well have shown a decline if it hadn't been for the escalator clauses in union contracts that enabled wages to keep within reasonable distance of living costs.

In contrast with BLS fig-

'Delighted', but . . .

U.S. Automation Study Must Include Labor, Reuther Tells Mitchell

A study of the effects of automation on employment, sought by the UAW for more than two years, is at last to be undertaken by the U.S. Department of Labor in Michigan, according to an announcement by Sen. Charles E. Potter. UAW President Walter P. Reuther immediately said he was

No Help Wanted

"Help Wanted" ads — a good thermometer for the national job temperature — are dropping.

Across the country, newspapers show a decline in classified advertising lineage. Three New York newspapers had a 13% sag. Philadelphia and Los Angeles papers also reported a drop, while the Detroit record was 40-50% below last year's figures.

"delighted" at both the state study and Potter's proposal of a Presidential commission to investigate automation's national impact. However, he warned in a message to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, labor participation is essential to such a project.

All Have Stake

Potter's announcement said only that the pilot study in Michigan was being set up "in discussions with the automobile industry."

Noting that similar proposals have been made repeatedly by Sen. Patrick McNamara (D., Mich.), Gov. G. Mennen Williams and the UAW, Reuther declared that every citizen, "most particularly the workers who have been and will be displaced, their families, small business and the communities which depend upon a high level of worker purchasing-power" have an equal stake in the matter.

Potter's announcement came at a time when manufacturing employment in the Detroit area and in Michigan had fallen for the sixth straight month.

New Union Field?

TORONTO, Ont. (PAI)—The United Church Board of Evangelism and Social Service is deeply concerned about the low rates of pay in some Ontario towns and may turn to unions for help in improving conditions.

Really Something To Crab About

SYDNEY, Australia — Creatures of the deep have caused the Bridge and Wharf Carpenters Union here to file a grievance. Sydney's 30 divers, who are represented by this union, complained that octopuses and giant crabs are stealing their tools underwater.

"They'll pinch anything," the union's secretary complained. He demanded an increase in the present \$1-a-week allowance for tool losses.



AREA REDEVELOPMENT is of deep interest in Detroit, so Region 1A Co-Directors Ed Cote and Joseph McCusker, left, and Region 1 Co-Directors George Merelli and Ken Morris, right, visited Washington to confer with Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D., Mich.) on his bill to provide federal aid.

Proxmire Backed As Kohler Seeks McCarthy's Seat

By FRANK WALLICK
Editor, Wisconsin CIO News

MADISON, Wis.—A liberal Democrat, William Proxmire, has begun his race for the U.S. Senate with a ringing endorsement from the Wisconsin CIO Council. The state Federation of Labor is expected to follow with its support.

Proxmire opposes former Gov. Walter J. Kohler Jr., the Republican nominee, in a special election Aug. 27 to fill the Senate seat left empty by the death of Joe McCarthy.

A three-time Democratic candidate for governor, Proxmire—who holds a union card in the Newspaper Guild—has twice come close to victory. He came within 34,000 votes of beating Kohler in 1954. Proxmire started in politics as an assemblyman, chalking up a perfect labor voting record. He has always had strong labor support in his races for governor.

Democratic control of the Senate may depend upon the outcome of the Wisconsin election, and labor is working hard to mobilize a big vote.

"This vote comes right at the time when many of the shops are down and workers are off on vacation, but we feel that if the labor vote gets out we can win this thing for Proxmire," says Harvey Kitzman, UAW Region 10 director and a member of the state Democratic administrative committee.

Light Primary Vote

Only 500,000 voters out of 2.2 million registered went to the polls in the primary. A noisy GOP fight between Eisenhower and Taft wings attracted 69% of them, and experts are predicting that the wreckage left from the Republican civil war will help Proxmire's chances.

A big labor vote was cast in the Republican primary for Rep. Alvin O'Konski, who said he would not run as an "independent." Many O'Konski backers will swing to Proxmire.

An outright McCarthyite, Howard Boyle has announced he will run as a "Joe McCarthy Republican," and this will cut into Kohler's party vote.

Kohler got only one-third of the Republican votes in the primary, and the political brain-trusters are saying that the hatreds built up between the GOP factions will work to Proxmire's advantage.

Anti-Sales Tax

In its push for Proxmire, the state CIO said "Wisconsin voters

But Where Is Walter's Stock?

Ever since the Kohler strike began, Wisconsin newspapers have been saying that Walter Kohler has no interest, financial or otherwise, in the Kohler Co., which is headed by his relative, Herbert Kohler.

Walter Kohler is a former governor of the state who is now the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate seat left vacant by the death of Joe McCarthy.

Court records show, however, that Walter Kohler inherited 125 shares of preferred stock in the Kohler Co. in 1955 after the death of his aunt, Evangeline Kohler, wife of Herbert.

Nevertheless, Kohler and his backers continue to claim that he has "no interest" in the company. The claim was repeated only a month ago in letters sent to 2,500 union leaders in Wisconsin.

If the claim is true, what happened to the shares of stock?

have their best chance in 25 years to send a forward-looking U.S. Senator to Washington." The young publisher is pledged to work for better social security benefits and fair labor-management laws, and he intends to fight against "monopolistic administered price-fixing."

He is a skilled economist, graduated from the Harvard School of Business Administration, and his campaign against a Wisconsin sales tax led the GOP to oppose any levy on sales in the recent session of the state legislature.

Aside from the GOP candidate's name, Kohler will also be an issue. Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams was challenged as a "UAW captive" by Republican papers when he crossed the border to aid Proxmire's campaign.



MEMORIAL SERVICE for 1934 Kohler strike victims is annual event for their successors. From left, Art Kuhn, president of the 1934 union; Lee Schmitt; Charles Heymanns, AFL-CIO regional director who headed the 1934 bargaining committee; Rudy Renn, 1934 strike chairman; Judith Hoag, OEIU Local 9; Allan Graskamp, Local 833 president; Emil Schuette, president, Sheboygan Labor Council; Leo Breirather, Local 833 boycott chief; Dave Rabinovitz, UAW counsel; Oscar Schreiber and Ernest Jurk, UFW Local 800; Art Adams, Local 833; Rev. Rudolph Hui-zenga, who conducted the service, and Oscar Rumpf.

Life in Taft-land:

It's Why We Sometimes Lose

MIDDLETOWN, O.—They call this the heart of "Taft-land."

It's the land of company-dominated, company-supported "unions" with as little force and effect as a right-handed sandlotter facing the New York Yankees.

Authentic trade unionism exists only in small pockets, bears the brunt of newspaper campaigns against the labor movement—while those same newspapers wrap their arms around the so-called "independent unions."

It's a land whose population is swelling mainly because even southern Ohio is progressive or advanced in comparison with the economic conditions farther south.

It's a land where \$1.30 an hour is heaven to a migrant worker from the South who's been earning hardly half that—despite the federal minimum wage law.

On the surface, Middletown is much like any other American city of 50,000. It has its slums, to which "immigrant"

southerners head on arrival. Stylish homes ring the city, attesting to the fortunes of the well-to-do.

Most of the city's hourly-rated workers draw their pay from American Rolling Mills Co. (Armco)—some 10,000, all of whom belong to the Armco Independent Union.

Armco's influence spreads across the city, into all walks of life. Possessing probably the largest company union in the United States, Armco keeps a weather eye peeled on UAW activities in southern Ohio lest its own workers get to think in terms of real unionism.

It must be admitted that Armco pays the freight. Whatever increases and benefits the United Steelworkers chalk up in the four other major steel plants, Armco hands its workers on a silver platter. And it tosses in a cent or two extra.

July and August were interesting months here.

Could the UAW crash into this land of independent unions?

Could the UAW overcome generations of anti-union feeling, generated in the schools and repeated in newspapers?

Ike's Boys Gagged

Last January, Aeronca Manufacturing Co. won a National Labor Relations Board vote for its controlled (and patrolled) independent union, beating the UAW bid by some 300 votes.

But even the Eisenhower appointees on the NLRB in Washington couldn't stomach Aeronca's tactics. The NLRB office at Cincinnati had ruled Aeronca's anti-UAW campaign legal—but the NLRB at Washington saw otherwise.

Washington ordered a new election because of Aeronca's open threats to its pro-UAW workers.

On the second round early last month, the UAW lost again—this time by only 77 votes. A switch in 40 votes, out of some 1,300, would have given the UAW and honest trade unionism

its most significant foothold in the Land of Company Unions.

Among the casualties of the August election were several men and women whose chances of returning to work—after being fired—grew very dim.

This time Aeronca had come up with new gimmicks.

Five weeks ago, the NLRB discovered the Aeronca Independent Union's officers had failed to file non-Communist affidavits. The Cincinnati office set deadlines for the independent union's officers to meet, then gave repeated extensions to enable the independent union to go on the ballot in opposition to the UAW.

Finally election day came. The independent union, the hope of the company, had failed to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act and wasn't permitted on the ballot. Aeronca workers were to choose between the UAW and no union.

Aeronca's campaign centered on these "points": (1). Communism runs wild in the UAW; (2) the UAW is always on strike; (3) Aeronca workers' dues payments would go entirely to "outsiders" in Detroit.

And Aeronca promised its workers a new version of an independent union—remodelling the defunct Aeronca Independent Union.

Even so, 545 workers stuck with the UAW. Some campaigned openly in the plant—and now stand as targets for reprisal.

Of the 622 who voted for no union, some allegedly were foremen, sub-foremen and other salaried persons. The UAW may appeal again on these and other grounds.

And of the 622, how many were influenced by the fact that Aeronca for years had gotten away with indiscriminate firings, indiscriminate job transfers and pay cuts?

At Aeronca, 545 stood pat for justice. Only 622 wavered. Time and the slow spread of truth will have their effect on the 622 as well.

What Is Kohler Cooking Now?

NEW RASH OF PROPAGANDA RAISES QUESTIONS

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Unhappy about the recent objective story on the Kohler strike in *Life* magazine (May 20 issue), Kohler Co.'s high-powered public relations firm has begun a new smear campaign against the UAW and Local 833.

There is also a suspicion among the strikers that the company is trying to get the McClellan committee to investigate the dispute.

"It's a puzzle to me why these Kohler press-agents should work so hard for that," said Allan Graskamp, Local 833 president.

"Walter Reuther has already declared that our union would be happy to come before the committee and talk about the strike, even though such an inquiry is pretty far removed from the area the committee is supposed to be investigating."

The Mouthpieces

To spearhead its new campaign, Kohler used two of its most reliable mouthpieces—Chesley Manley of the *Chicago Tribune* and Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual radio network commentator who is acknowledged to be the most reactionary of broadcast pundits.

The *Tribune* ran a series of four articles by Manly. Among the "facts" Manly tried to "prove" in his stories were these:

- That the UAW's nation-wide boycott of Kohler products is an illegal secondary boycott. (Actually, it is a perfectly legal, primary consumer boycott permitted even under the Taft-Hartley Act.)

- That the UAW controls the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. (Members of the court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.)

- That the strike has been "lost." (He said the same thing in the fall of 1954, a few months after the strike began.)

- That the Kohler strike is being run by "organized crime" and "hired criminals." (There is not a trace of evidence to support such a charge, since none exists.)

- That the Kohler strike is part of the "national CIO" program. (Manly apparently is unaware that the "national CIO"—like the "National AFL"—went out of existence in December 1955, with the AFL-CIO merger.)

Just a 'Raid'

Lewis also came up with a few gems. He declared, for example, that the UAW and Local 833 weren't actually on strike against the Kohler Co. but were simply "raiding" another union. The Kohler workers, he said, were happy members of an independent union who didn't want the UAW, but that the latter had established picket lines to force them into the UAW.

Anybody here in Sheboygan could tell Lewis that the "independent union" went out of existence years ago—before the strike—when its members voted in an NLRB-conducted election to join the UAW. But then "newsmen" who want to rewrite history are not interested in facts.

He Must Have Fallen Before

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Into the medical department of the strike-bound Kohler Co. staggered Frank Holub, 27, a scab. Holub said the cuts on his head had been suffered in the wee hours of the morning when three mysterious strangers asked him if he was indeed a scab, and when he bravely answered "yes," slugged him with blackjacks.

The company called the cops, who were unkind enough to remember that Holub had a long, long record. The cops asked questions.

Holub finally admitted that he had just gotten drunk and had fallen on his head.

He's spending 30 nights in jail—though the kindly Wisconsin law lets him out to go scabbing during the day.

Editorials

Half (or Less) a Loaf . . .

Half a loaf, the saying goes, is better than none. As it now stands, with one major section cut out and the jury-trial amendment added, the civil rights bill may be a lot less than half a loaf. Yet to the rights-starved south it is surely better than nothing.

There is still hope, of course, that something a little better will emerge from the Senate-House conference—something that will win the support of ALL the freedom-loving members of the Senate. But even if the improvements are virtually invisible, the bill should pass.

This matter is too crucial and has been too long neglected for no law to be better than a weak one. We simply cannot afford to let the communists proclaim around the world that the Congress of the United States refused to take even a short step toward guaranteeing the Constitutional rights of Negroes in the south.

Besides, passage of this bill will be an assertion of intent; and if, as its critics fear, the intent is not fulfilled, how then can the O'Mahoneys, the Kennedys or even the Kefauvers resist its improvement?

Let us, after nearly a century, again resume our legislative progress toward the principle that "all men are created equal."

Aw, Go Ahead - - Buy the House

What has been done with Federal Housing Administration regulations in the last few weeks is the best possible example of what it means to have a business-minded government in Washington.

Down payments were cut — making it easier, on the surface, for the average Joe to buy a house. But interest rates were raised — making it harder for him to keep up the payments.

If the Taft-Hartley act is a full employment bill for lawyers, this one is a guaranteed annual wage for bankers, mortgage-peddlers and foreclosure agents.

Go ahead, Joe, says the government; take the plunge. The banks will get your money and with a little luck, they'll get your house, too.

Great stuff, hey?

The Government's Business

Aircraft plants are big, aircraft orders are big—and when orders are cancelled, aircraft unemployment is big. In some cases the "policy decisions" made in the Pentagon can mean economic disaster to a dozen communities.

No one in the UAW argues that this country should make weapons simply to keep workers employed. What we do say is that the government has an even greater responsibility in this field than in others affecting employment.

Basically it was the government that caused these thousands of workers to be brought together from remote parts of the country in order to build aircraft.

If a project (like the Navaho missile) is abandoned, Uncle Sam has to put the pieces back together. The UAW has shown how the problem can be met; it's up to the government to meet it.

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Sitting Pretty

Crooked Bosses 'Created' Dio

WASHINGTON (PAI) — The raw facts on how racketeers, posing as labor leaders, make deals with corrupt employers to exploit their workers, are now being exposed through the hearings of the McClellan committee.

A central figure in these operations is convicted gangster John Dioguardi, known as Johnny Dio. But the facts did not come to light through his testimony when he appeared before the committee. There was no testimony as such, since Dio took the Fifth Amendment.

A case history of Dio's operations, however, was brought out involving a New York company, Flowerized Presentations, Inc. and company official Merrill Hermanson.

Hermanson told the committee that he had a "labor situation" when Local 139 of the Doll and Toy Workers of America tried to organize his plant. The organizing drive was stopped but Hermanson wanted to make sure he was not troubled again.

'Helpful' Dio

He was put in touch with Dio by one Irving Blitz. Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy identified Blitz as a "notorious hoodlum," "a member of the Lepke-Gurrah mob" and "an associate of the late Dutch Schultz."

Dio was very cooperative with Hermanson who was having difficulties getting materials because his supplier's plant was strike-bound. Two broad-shouldered guys were sent down by Dio to help Hermanson break through the picket-line to get supplies.

After that Hermanson signed a contract with Dio "so he could represent us if we had a labor problem." The deal was made with Dio's outfit, Equitable Research Associates, which netted him about \$1,800 a year.

It worked very simply. If any union organizers came

around, the foremen would tell them to deal with Dio. The organizers never came back again.

Kennedy Tells Him

Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.) minced few words in telling Hermanson what he thought of him:

"In other words," Kennedy said, "you were using one of the worst hoodlums in New York in order to prevent your plant from being unionized, is that not a fact—and including strong-arm tactics and the rest. I do not know how you can look at it any other way . . ."

"I do not want to be unfair to you, Mr. Hermanson, but I do not know how you can come before this committee and possibly justify having Johnny Dio prevent either jurisdictional strikes or organization of your plants."

Then Kennedy swung harder: "We have had some labor racketeers in here but what you have done has been just as improper as anything we have heard in front of this committee since this New York hearing began."

Another case concerned the Roto-Broil Corp. of America. Originally, the workers were represented by Local 337 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. However, a Dio-controlled Local

344 of the old UAW-AFL worked out a "sweetheart" or backdoor contract with the company and pushed RWDSU out. Later, UAW-AFL—now known as the Allied Industrial Workers—took up the local's charter under pressure from the AFL-CIO and the union became independent.

He Didn't Say No

Testimony by Irving Jacobsen, executive vice president of Roto-Broil, showed that the company kept about \$23,000 of checked-off dues rather than turn it over to the union.

Jacobsen said that Bernard Tolkow, UAW - AFL representative, did not endorse dipping into dues money but did not oppose it, either. Efforts of the committee to learn from Tolkow whether there was a payoff involved were unsuccessful since Tolkow took the Fifth Amendment.

Dio's "labor" activities began in 1950, when the then secretary-treasurer of the UAW-AFL, Anthony Doria, got him a charter for UAW-AFL Local 102. This gave Dio his first "hunting license" to either get money from employers under extortion or work out "sweetheart" deals to keep legitimate unions out.

Later Dio became a New York regional director for the UAW-AFL and after some time he was "paid" to leave the union, its international president at that time, Lester Washburn, told the committee. However, it was shown that he has continued his "labor" activities.



"It just occurred to me that if the box factories ever went on strike, we'd starve to death!"

A Union Sole

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shoes made by the La Grange Shoe Co. will now bear the union label of the United Shoe Workers of America under an agreement recently concluded with the union. The company, located in Red Wing, Minn., manufactures shoes for women, misses, growing girls and children.

World Labor Congress:

Spirit of Tunisia Inspires ICFTU

By OTTO LEICHTER

TUNIS — The days of strictly bread-and-butter unionism are over even on an international scale. This was proved by the nine-day world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in this North African capital.

The ICFTU conference was the first major international meeting on African soil in modern history; the first international gathering of unions held outside Europe, and the first event of world importance to take place in Tunisia, which has been an independent nation only since March, 1956.

Naturally enough, the conference placed heavy emphasis on promoting trade unionism in the young countries, newly-independent or still struggling for national sovereignty. And its every action reflected hatred of oppression—of colonialism, communism and fascism alike.

Anti-Oppression

For African and Asian labor in particular, the conference demonstrated the real meaning and goals of democratic trade unionism. For the "old countries" it demonstrated a kind of international unity that cannot otherwise be achieved.

By acclamation the ICFTU adopted a resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its brutal intervention in Hungary.

With equal bitterness it condemned the recent activities of France in Algeria. The French delegates abstained from — but did not oppose — this action.

The congress unanimously called for international agreement on the control of atomic weapons and placed the major share of the blame for the lack of an agreement upon Russia.

However, this was not just an elaborate PAC session on international

Meany and Reuther Returned to Board

TUNIS — The ICFTU congress here reelected AFL-CIO President George Meany and UAW President Walter P. Reuther to its executive board. Neither was able to attend the convention. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler led the American delegation, which also included Victor G. Reuther, international affairs director of the UAW.

affairs. There was a full portion of bread-and-butter action, too.

Solidarity Fund

For the first time in ICFTU history a director of organization — Charles Millard of the Canadian Steelworkers—reported. He told of his year-long effort to expand unionism in Asia and Africa.

Later the ICFTU executive board set up an African regional organization along the lines of those already established in South America and other areas.

The organization also authorized a "solidarity fund" to help defend trades unionists from oppression, whether in Soviet satellites, Spain, certain South American countries or other totalitarian nations.

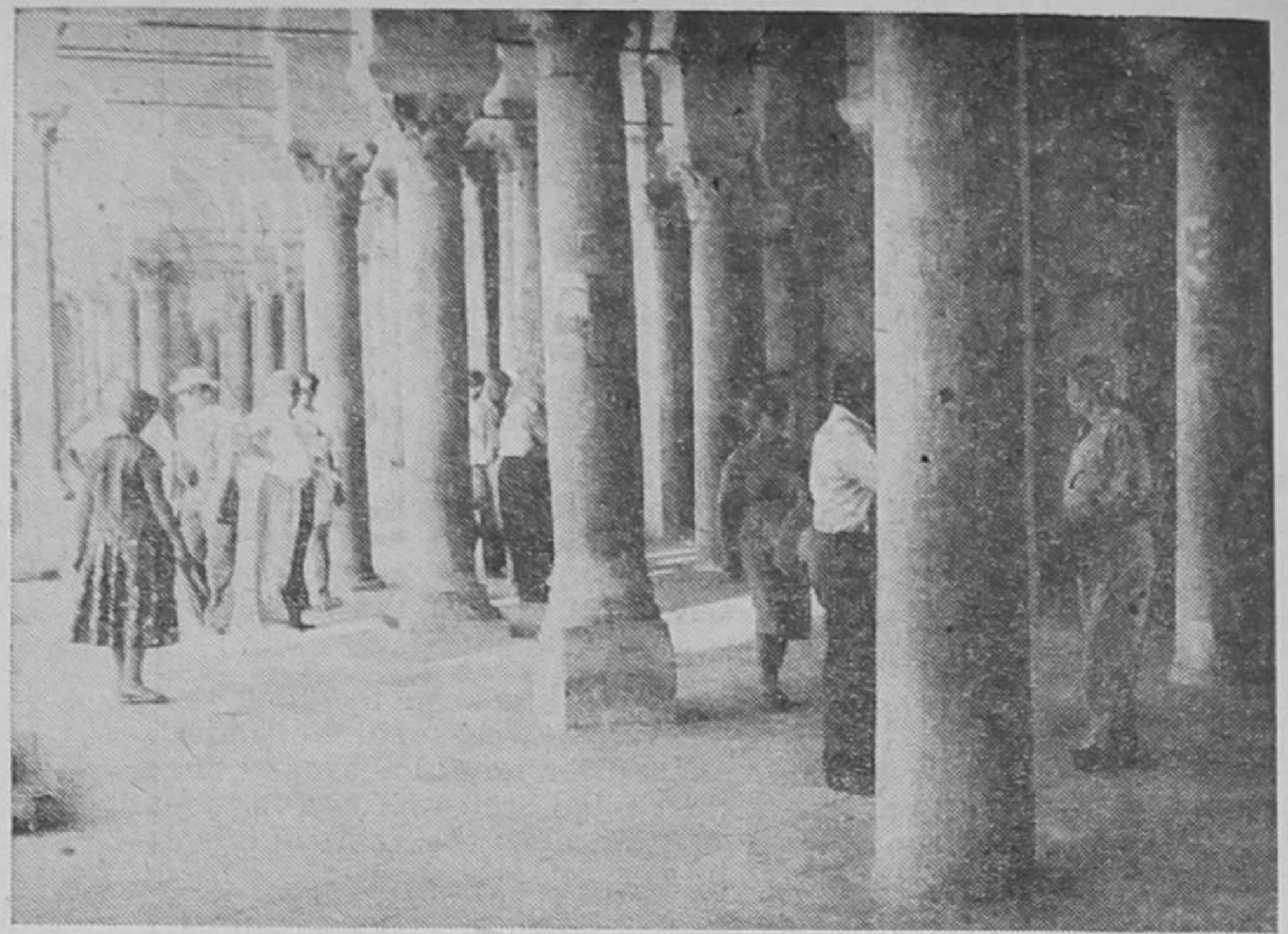
The fund is expected to reach \$5.6 million in the next three years.

A resolution condemning all forms of discrimination was featured by an address by A. Philip Randolph, head of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president.

Another Step

Even though a large proportion of the delegates came from underdeveloped countries, an extensive discussion was held on the impact of automation and the industrial uses of atomic energy. Victor G. Reuther, speaking for the American delegation, stressed the importance of the guaranteed annual wage, the shorter work-week and higher earnings, not only as normal union goals, but as weapons against a world-wide depression.

All in all, the Tunis conference offered a confused and divided world a guide to the path toward peace and prosperity. And it was another great step toward making trade unionism a truly world-wide movement.



Sightseeing was part of the fun for ICFTU delegates. This group is among the ancient pillars of the mosque of Kairouan, a tourist highlight.

It Wasn't Such a Hot Time After All, Delegates Found

TUNIS—When this city was chosen for the fifth world congress of the ICFTU, the first question raised by American delegates was, "What about the heat?"

The answer was soon forthcoming. First of all, the Tunisian government had built a new hall in modern African-Arabian style — the home of the nation's labor movement — which was fully air-conditioned. Among other facilities it contained a small bar-cafeteria.

Second, as it turned out, the temperatures outdoors were under the average for the same period in the eastern United States and most of Europe, where record heat-waves struck during the sessions here.

With this problem disposed of, the delegates were able to take full advantage of meeting in this ancient and colorful capital of a new-born nation.

Melting-Pot

The older sections of the city are Arab in population and architecture. Other parts are as French as any provincial capital across the Mediterranean. There is a "Little Sicily"

to rival New York's "Little Italy." Some 80,000 Jews live peacefully here, as in no other British territory. There are Maltese — still British nationals, though they have lived here all their lives. And there are Turks, left from the days when all north Africa was in the Ottoman empire.

In the early evening hours all of these can be seen in the sidewalk cafes, one of France's gifts to Tunis. There is no discrimination, no segregation, no tension. Only a few years ago, it is said, the cafes were restricted to the French alone; the change came with the approach of Tunisian independence.

The ICFTU conference did its share in providing color. There was John Tettegha, who came to the Vienna gathering in 1955 as secretary-general of the Gold Coast unions, and who won a host of friends with his striking costume, his shy gentility and his dedication to the labor movement. He will also be remembered by delegates to the AFL-CIO merger convention.

Celebration—and Hope

This time Tettegha represented the new nation of Ghana. He celebrated by singing a song of Ghana independence, accompanied by folk dancers from his country. The delegates from Great Britain, which once held the Gold Coast as a colony, led the applause.

There were also the Algerians, many of whom had "come over the mountains" to attend the conference in their neighboring state, and would return to the fighting when it was over. They, too, sang songs — but songs of hope rather than songs of celebration.

Bad Table-Manners Keep Phones Quiet

COLOMBO, Ceylon — A strike over table-manners paralyzed this city's telephone and telegraph systems for 20 hours.

The dispute began in a company dining room, when technicians and clerks objected to the presence of office-boys. The boys, they said, spoiled everyone's appetite by eating with their fingers, ignoring knives, forks and spoons.

Ceylon's prime minister finally intervened and settled the strike in the best King Solomon tradition. He ruled that the dining-room would be divided into two sections, one for finger-eaters and the other for silverware-users.

New ICFTU Head Is Our Old Friend

TUNIS — Arne Geijer, president of the Swedish trade union federation, is the new president of the ICFTU. He succeeds Omer Becu, who declined to accept reelection.

Geijer, a metal worker, has worked closely with UAW representatives in the International Metal Workers Federation, an arm of the ICFTU.



New nation of Ghana was represented by a delegation in colorful native costume, as shown by two above. Their singing was a highlight.



Policy huddle brings together O. A. Knight, William G. Schnitzler and Victor G. Reuther of the AFL-CIO team. Schnitzler headed delegation.



The speech must have been good, according to the reaction of James B. Carey, left, and Victor Reuther. We weren't told who made it.

Labor Day: It's Not Just a Monday Off

...cover suggests, Labor Day ...like other holidays—is a lot ... It means parades and speech- ... you like that sort of thing. Or ... means a weekend in the country, ... at the ball game, taking the ... into the amusement park.

But Labor Day is more than ... an extra Monday off. It ... mean, 75 years ago, as a pretty ... on business. The thousands who ... the first Labor Day ... parade in 1882, down Broadway to ... Square in New York, were ... as much or more than ... were celebrating.

They were protesting against the ... day, the 60-hour week, the ... list, the yellow-dog contract, ... miserable working-conditions in ... factories of that day.

Things Have Changed?

And in protesting, they were risk- ... their jobs — for in those days, ... could not protect a worker ... in being fired for joining up and ... government simply didn't care.

All right, you say, but times ... have changed. Indeed they have ... at least on the surface.

This Labor Day we won't be pro- ... against the eight-hour day ... the 40-hour week. We'll just be ... for a 30-hour week instead, ... so much because we need the ... time off but because we know ... shorter work-week is essential to ... nation's economic health.

What's a Yellow Dog?

There won't be any signs about ... blacklists and yellow-dog contracts ... in most parts of the country, ... law and the unions have joined ... wipe them out. Millions of young-

to Miami Sun for AFL-CIO

CHICAGO — The AFL-CIO ex- ... itive council convened here as *The ... Automobile Worker* went to ... and was quick to produce one ... of news — that this year's con- ... tionment, the first since merger was ... achieved, won't be in the balmy sun- ... line of Miami Beach.

Instead, the delegates will as- ... semble Dec. 4 on the bleak and ... windswept shore of Atlantic City, ... N. J. The merger convention in ... 50,955 was in New York.

Though the newspapers made ... touch of the shift, guessing, on one ... brand, that it was a "public relations" ... move, and on the other, that it ex- ... pressed lingering resentment over the ... Miami hotels' long struggle against ... union organization, the AFL-CIO ... council had more important matters ... its agenda.

Jurisdictional Issue

One was the problem of merging ... state and local labor bodies, most of ... which still remain CIO or AFL. All ... such mergers are supposed to be com- ... pleted before the convention, but in ... many large industrial states — Mich- ... gan among them—negotiations have ... been fruitless so far.

Another problem was the jurisdic- ... tional dispute between the build- ... ing trades and industrial union de- ... partments over construction work ... inside factories. An agreement ... worked out by an executive council ... special committee, and approved by ... AFL-CIO President George Meany, ... was rejected by the building trades ... convention.

This same matter has contributed ... to the merger snarl in some state and ... local areas. The building trades, ... backed by the Teamsters Union, have ... demanded settlement of the jurisdic- ... tional question first.

Meany has repeatedly said that as ... in the case of the AFL-CIO itself, ... merger should come first, and the re- ... solution of disagreements could fol- ... low.

er workers never even heard of these ... old-fashioned abuses.

As for miserable working-con- ... ditions, we fight them a lot more ... effectively through the union's ... grievance procedure than our ... great-grandfathers did through ... their parades.

Just the same, times haven't ... changed as much as you think — ... because the old boys who were res- ... ponsible for the 60-hour week and all ... the rest of the miseries of 1882 have ... spiritual great-grandsons, too.

They Know in Dixie

Even the UAW has its Kohlers, ... who refuse to admit there has been ... any change at all. And once you step ... outside the handful of big, well-or- ... ganized basic industries, you're in the ... middle of the same old jungle.

For instance, even the young- ... est southern textile worker knows ... what a blacklist is. He knows you ... can be fired for joining a union, no ... matter what kind of law they have

Ten years later they were on the ... ropes, almost flattened — and it ... wasn't the depression that did it, ... either.

They 'Got Theirs'

All during the boom years after ... World War I, membership in the old ... unions declined. It declined because ... neither the leaders nor the average ... member gave any thought to basic ... problems. They were self-satisfied; ... they wanted to latch on to the "good ... times", not look for the flaws. They ... didn't worry about low farm prices ... because they didn't care about the ... farmer; they didn't worry about low ... manufacturing wages because they ... didn't care about factory workers; ... they didn't worry about excess ... profits because on the surface, they ... were getting theirs.

Naturally enough, craft work- ... ers fell away from their unions. ... They could "get theirs" anyway; ... and since this was the union's atti- ... tude, why should they pay dues?

From the Officers and Executive Board

The officers and international executive board of the UAW extend to our members and their families warm fraternal greetings on this 75th anniversary of the first Labor Day.

We look forward to another historic year in which our union, in carrying out the mandates of the 1957 convention, will again establish new economic and social frontiers for UAW members and for workers everywhere.

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

EMIL MAZEY
Secretary-Treasurer

RICHARD T. GOSSER
NORMAN MATTHEWS
Vice Presidents

LEONARD WOODCOCK
PAT GREATHOUSE
Vice Presidents

up in Washington or Detroit. And ... so do most of his southern neigh- ... bors.

Immigrant workers in New York ... city, caught between crooked em- ... ployers and the racketeers who serve ... as their union fronts, know that the ... benefits of union organization don't ... come easily even in the nation's larg- ... est metropolis.

It Can Happen Again

Sure, it's nice and cozy in the ... UAW, with a million and a half ... members, a lot of economic muscle and ... almost all the industry organized. ... But if that's what you're thinking ... you haven't been paying attention. ... No union in the country is less com- ... placent, less smug, less self-satisfied ... than the UAW.

There's a good reason — his- ... tory.

About halfway between the first ... Labor Day and the present time, a ... number of the old AFL craft unions ... seemed to be nice and cozy, too. They ... had won (for that time) good wages ... for their members; they had rela- ... tively strong organization in many ... parts of the country; and they didn't ... care much what happened to anyone ... else.

'PAC' Started Early but Grew Late

Political action by labor is almost ... as old as the labor movement itself ... —even though it took a long time to ... get into high gear.

As long ago as 1908 the AFL, ... under Samuel Gompers, set up a ... "labor representation committee," ... forerunner of PAC and COPE, to ... help labor's friends and oppose its ... foes in Congressional elections.

The committee raised \$8,225.94 ... and spent \$8,147.19.

The committee also put together ... the first voting record of Congress- ... men on labor measures. It sent the ... information to unions in their home ... districts.

The Scale's Different

Just as today, the first commit- ... tee did not make endorsements of

(In all this period, of course, ... there were many honorable excep- ... tions—devoted, far-seeing craft lead- ... ers who fought to broaden the out- ... look of the existing labor movement ... and develop its sense of responsibility ... to all workers.)

We Had to Broaden

The depression finally demon- ... strated that no group of workers, no ... matter how tightly organized in a ... single area, could build an island of ... security for themselves alone. The ... CIO was built on this basic principle, ... and so is the united labor movement ... of today.

Cavil-Cade: Labor Oddities

By LES FINNEGAN

IN HAGERSTOWN, MD., the ... UAW discovered hidden talent in the ... big local union at the Fairchild Air- ... craft plant. Betty West, a shapely 5- ... foot-3 brunette and a former UAW ... steward, astonished other union ... members when she was elected queen ... of the 10th annual convention of the ... Eastern Sunbathing Association, a ... five-state nudist organization.

Senators and Representatives. It ... simply provided the facts and let the ... local people make the decisions.

But today's operations, of ... course, are on a far different scale. ... During the first five months of ... 1957 — a so-called "off-year" — ... organized labor reported expendi- ... tures of \$78,973.37 on political ac- ... tivities.

In the same period the Repub- ... licans spent \$1,485,819.36 and the ... Democrats \$547,441.53. The Repub- ... lican finance committee in a single ... Pennsylvania county spent \$107,782.- ... 26, or more than all of labor com- ... bined.

These figures help to explain why ... unions are now making political ac- ... tion, and the \$1 drive, a year-round ... job, every year.

That's also why the AFL-CIO ... in general and the UAW in particu- ... lar gets involved in such a wide ... range of issues.

Those 1882 paraders didn't carry ... any banners about colonialism or ... self-government for all the people of ... the world. But we have to be in- ... terested in such matters today.

Just as the printers and the car- ... penters and all the other crafts found ... out that their well-being was tied up ... with the well-being of other Ameri- ... cans, we have discovered that the ... well-being of Americans is tied up ... with that of other workers in the ... world.

No Union's an Island

So we take a stand on foreign af- ... fairs; and to do that, we have to ... know something about them.

It's even more obvious that we ... have to care about social security ... and minimum wages and fair em- ... ployment practices and workmen's ... compensation and the rest. For if ... the security of our gains is tied in ... with the whole world, it's tied in ... even tighter with the fate of our ... fellow Americans.

Clearly these aren't just collective ... bargaining matters. We still need ... strength at the bargaining-table as ... much as we ever did — but we need ... more.

We need political action.

Setting the Odds

It's as simple as this: With our ... own strength as a union, plus a sound ... foundation of social legislation, plus ... the sympathetic understanding of ... federal, state and local government, ... the odds are with us when we fight ... to move forward. When we have ... only our own strength, against a ... combination of the employers and ... the government, the odds are against ... us.

We can still win, but only by do- ... ing it the hard way.

So—since September is only two ... months before November, and since ... Election Day follows Labor Day by ... about the same margin, don't just ... take the Monday off. Give a passing ... thought to the 1882 paraders and to ... the heritage you must protect.

After the ball game, of course.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AFL- ... CIO officials enjoyed their biggest ... chuckle of the summer over a report ... listing the lobbying expenditures of ... various organizations during the first ... six months of 1957. In top spot, hav- ... ing squandered more than \$100,000 ... was the Campaign for the 48 States, ... a reactionary group headed by union- ... hating Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R., N.Y.). ... What the labor officials enjoyed most ... was the fact that this biggest-spend- ... ing outfit spends its money to lobby ... against government spending.

IN LONDON, ENGLAND, a new- ... ly published book, "Long Distance ... Swimming," by Commander Gerald ... Forsberg, came up with an answer to ... a question that for many generations ... had puzzled union merchant marine ... sailors of other nations. The puzzler: ... Why British merchant mariners were ... the world's best seamen and the ... world's worst swimmers. A weird ... superstition was responsible. As re- ... cently as 25 years ago there were ... sailors "who refused throughout ... their lives to immerse their bodies in ... water," Forsberg explains. "Those ... shipmates of mine believed whole- ... heartedly that immersion in water ... would weaken their physical powers. ... In particular there was one six-inch ... streak down the backbone which was ... particularly sacrosanct. That strip ... was never permitted even to be ... washed, let alone immersed."

That's No Joy-Ride:

10c-a-Mile Car Costs Pace Switch in Consumer Outlay

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Moderate-income families are in for a cost-of-living squeeze as soaring meat prices pile on top of higher housing, transportation and medical bills. Up to now, comparatively reasonable food prices are all that have kept the creeping inflation from breaking into a gallop. Our advice is to try to keep your meat bills to one-fourth of your entire food expense. Thus, a typical family spending \$30-32 a week for food needs to keep its meat bill down to \$7.50 to \$8 a week or it will run short of funds for other needs.

The fact is rent, car expenses, doctor and medicine bills now demand a higher share of your income. Note the table with this report showing the changes in the relative importance of different items in the consumer price index since 1947-49, especially the jump in housing costs and transportation.

For the first time, typical car operating costs have risen above 10c a mile. The latest report prepared for the AAA by Runzheimer Corp. shows these costs jumped 5 1/2% from 1955 to 1956. This year's higher depreciation, insurance and fuel costs add almost as much. A family operating one of the three most popular makes in a six-cylinder model, trading every three years, now must expect costs along these lines:

	¢ Per Mile	\$ Per Year	
Gas, Oil	2.5	Insurance	\$106
Maintenance75	Licenses	18
Tires55	Depreciation	530
	3.80		\$654

At the rate of 10,000 miles a year the total bill comes to \$1,034—more if you rent a garage.

Pre-Labor Day sales offer a chance to replace tires at cut prices. Other buying opportunities include furniture and rugs, paints and lumber, curtains and drapes, and garden and lawn equipment.

PAINT, LUMBER: Paint prices have been advanced by several major manufacturers. For interior work, alkyd flat enamels are taking the lead in popularity from the rubber-based water-soluble paints. Rubber-base paints are easiest to use because you simply wipe up spills with a damp cloth and rinse out brushes in soapy water. But the alkyd paints usually cover old paint better, cost less and can withstand scrubbing.

Many moderate-cost houses nowadays are decorated with wallpaper, offer because commercial builders find it less expensive. Washable, sunfast papers are the most practical and economical in the long run. They can be drycleaned with wallpaper cleaner and then washed with mild soap and water. Papers sold only as "sunfast" should not be considered washable. They can be drycleaned only, and also require more care in hanging. So-called "ungrounded" papers are cheapest of all, but not washable or sunfast and are not recommended by experts. Pre-pasted wallpapers are generally sunfast and washable. Wallcloth, a durable fabric cover, is useful where you want to hide badly-cracked plaster walls without careful patching.

Lumber prices have dropped about 6% in the last year, and some plumbing equipment is also cheaper. But heating equipment, hardware, concrete products and asphalt roofing are all higher. Construction costs in general tend to be lower at this time of year than in early spring.

FURNITURE: Here again prices are generally higher than last year, and upholstered pieces are due for another boost soon. If you're buying, watch the sales — and watch the furniture too.

More modern furniture is appearing with oiled wood finish instead of glossy varnish. Oiled wood finishes are more resistant to scratches, and water marks, rings, etc. can be removed simply by going over them with an oiled cloth. One sign of cheap furniture is a glossy varnish finish lacking depth and smoothness. Particularly beware the tendency of some manufacturers to sell furniture made of soft woods as "mahogany" because it has a mahogany finish.

In buying upholstered sofas and chairs your main choice is between flat-weave upholstery fabrics and pile weaves. Pile fabrics cost more, are generally more durable and more luxurious-looking. But the less costly flat-weave fabrics don't collect as much dust and are easier to clean.

Here is a check-list of points to watch out for when buying furniture: table leaves that don't match table in color; warped table tops; dents poorly filled in with shellac so that they still show; bed rails that don't match in color; metal glides not installed under legs; inadequate corner blocks; brittle or porous finish, especially of table tops; open joints in bedroom pieces; poor drawer fit.

Here are the changes in the BLS retail price index, which show the new directions your money is taking:

	1947-49	Dec., 1956
Food	40.9%	28.7%
Housing	25.7	33.1
Apparel	12.1	9.2
Transportation	6.8	11.2
Medical Care	3.2	5.4
Personal Care	2.4	2.2
Reading, Recreation	2.7	5.1
Miscellaneous	6.2	5.1
	100%	100%

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LEATHER GOODS class of Local 22 is hard at work. Instructor at the weekly sessions is Ted Tellefsen (standing). To right of him is Rosalie Koss, women's committee chairman.

Sorry, Girls - - Those Fancy Drugs Won't Restore Youth

WASHINGTON — Here's a special warning to the women in the UAW family: Beware those cosmetic ads that promise to make you look and feel like a schoolgirl again.

So says the National Better Business Bureau, which has reported a steady increase in deceptive claims for a variety of drugs, cosmetics and weight reducers.

Maye A. Russ, director of the bureau's food, drug and cosmetic division, says there are no medically-known preservatives to counter-act such troubles as external signs of aging in women. Miss Russ made the statement last month in testimony before a Congressional subcommittee investigating fraudulent advertising practices.

More Powers Needed

She also declared that the Federal Trade Commission and the Post Office Department need added powers to protect the public against quackery.

Medicine Men Get FTC Dose

WASHINGTON—Two Michigan medicine-men have been handed another kind of dose by the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC told the O-Jib-Wa Medicine Co. and the Continental Products Co. of Flint to stop "misrepresenting the benefits" of their drugs, "O-Jib-Wa bitters" and "Oscoda bitters." Despite the firm's advertising claims, "neither preparation is an effective treatment" for arthritis, rheumatism, etc, the FTC declared.



BROTHERHOOD was the theme of the week-long jamboree of 53,000 Boy Scouts from all over the country at Valley Forge, Pa. Four years of hard work by the UAW and other unions with scout leaders paid off as there was no recurrence of the racial bias that marred the 1953 jamboree in Los Angeles. The principal sermon, by Dr. Louis H. Evans of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, was based in part on the "South Pacific" song, "You've Got to Be Taught to Hate." Harry Ross of the fair practices and anti-discrimination department was on hand.

Gal Winner:

Union Vital, Like Church

One of three women prize-winners in the UAW's Eye-Opener contest is Frances Parks, for nine years president of Local 1233, Grand Rapids, Mich. (In case you wondered, 65% of the members are men.) Her husband, John, is a supervisor in the same plant, Grand Rapids Brass Co.; why this hasn't caused trouble is clear from the story below. Frances has a son, Lynn, 16, a second-base man on his high school team, and a daughter, Mary, 14, city champion diver and swimmer in her age group. Frances herself loves the Tigers and bates the Yankees, and averages 155 in bowling. She's a full-time president, serves as secretary of the pension board and administers the insurance program even to the payment of claims.

By FRANCES PARKS

TO me there are two things a human being needs to make life worth-while. One is his church, the other his union. Just as the church fills our spiritual need, the union fills the need for human dignity.

My union is a living part of my life. Whether I am at work, home, or at play, accomplishments of my union are felt.

At work my union takes care of my working conditions, rates of pay, seniority protection and in general looks out for my welfare.

At home, my union makes itself felt through promoting and providing better living standards for my family. It has made it possible for us to enjoy more fully the precious moments a family spends together. At home my union has helped encourage more participation in community affairs and in learning about other peoples of the world.

The effect of the union in the political field has made politics a living and breathing thing with my family. Imagine combining the views of a husband, wife and two teen-age children, who, incidentally, always think they are authorities on any subject. Living in a predominantly reactionary neighborhood, it makes my heart proud to see that because of our discussions at home, our children dare defy the popular viewpoint of the high school children and openly wear the buttons of our organization.

At play, my union figures very strongly. It is because of my union that I now enjoy three weeks' paid vacation, seven paid holidays and every weekend. Besides providing for my time off, my union has gone even further. Now my union sponsors bowling tournaments, golf clinics and tournaments, handicraft classes, dancing lessons for children and most important of all, provides education classes for us adults in order to widen our ever-present need for knowledge.

Yes, as I said in the beginning, there are two organizations a person needs. One, his church—the second, his union.



LANDSCAPES like this are Joe Payton's favorite subject.

Piasecki Strike Vet Finds Solace in Painter's Easel

NEW CASTLE, Del. — When things are most discouraging in Local 840's nine-month struggle against a lockout by Piasecki Aircraft Corp., Joe Payton has a refuge — his easel.

Joe has been painting in oils for more than 45 years, since he was 14. That's even longer than the 29 years he spent in the plant here.

"I started out when I was in school," he says. "Then, until 1916, I took lessons from a couple of retired artists we had here in town.

This Beauty Is No Dope

TORRINGTON, Conn. — That old gag about "beautiful but dumb" doesn't apply to Anna Kicin, winner of the top \$1,000 scholarship award from the \$7,500 scholarship program of the former Connecticut State Industrial Union Council. It took brains to win the award, and the accompanying picture speaks for itself.

Anna is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kicin. Her mother is a member of UAW Local 1645, being employed by the Torrington Co.

In order to win the \$1,000 award, Anna had to pass two tests—first, a written examination on the history of organized labor, its functions and achievements, and outstanding labor personalities of the past and present; and second, an oral test by an impartial committee of educators. She plans to attend the school of education of Boston College.

In addition to providing the top award of \$1,000 and 15 basic scholarships for high school grads, the program will continue financial aid next year for more than 36 upperclassmen at the University of Connecticut and the teachers colleges, plus assistance to four upperclassmen not helped previously.



Anna Kicin

"But then I went down to the Mexican border with the Army, and after that I went overseas, so I was interrupted for a while."

Joe resumed his hobby after the war. He doesn't know exactly how many canvases he has turned out, but he has "25 or 30" around the house besides the many he has given away. He has never sold a picture, "but I was offered \$500 for one once, when I was a youngster." He turned it down.

The cost of materials has slowed Joe down somewhat, especially these days. But he's quick to acknowledge that until the lockout the UAW did a great deal to ease his financial burdens. Since he has raised seven children, they've been considerable.

Joe was a leader in the UAW's organizing drive in 1941 and was Local 840's first president. He has also served on the negotiating committee.

That Gas Bill Is Back; It Could Triple Your Cost

Your monthly household gas bill will be tripled if the Harris Natural Gas bill, now before Congress, is passed. That's the opinion of one of the country's leading experts on utility problems.

James Lee, a member of the Michigan Public Service Commission, declared that a householder who cooks and heats with gas and who now pays \$25 a month will pay \$75 a

Promote Two In Education

Promotion of two veteran UAW educators to be assistant education directors was announced by Brendan Sexton, head of the union's education department.

They are Malcolm Evans of Detroit and Carroll M. Hutton of Chesterfield, Ind.

Evans, 46, was a pioneer member of Local 212 in 1937 and later became president of Local 49. He has been education representative in Region 1A. He is active in the Community Council's institute of labor industrial relations at Wayne University and the University of Michigan.

Hutton, a former president of Local 662, has been education representative in Region 3 since 1949.

In announcing the promotions, Sexton noted that the union's education program has been stepped up to its highest pitch in order to help meet the new problems of the age of automation.

A \$25 Bargain: 100 Happy Kids

After one of their softball games at Mehares park, Detroit, members of Chrysler Local 7 heard about a problem. Neighborhood youngsters, the park director said, couldn't enter the city's novice tournament because they couldn't afford the 25c entry fee.

A few days later, Doug Caravaggio and Felton Light of the local's recreation committee came back with the answer—a \$25 check, voted by the members. The result, 100 happy kids.

month for gas if the Harris bill becomes law. Lee made the statement in an interview over "Eye-Opener," the UAW's nationwide radio program.

The Harris bill, according to Lee, would prevent the Federal Power Commission from setting a price on natural gas bought or owned by the pipeline companies which would be fair to the consumer. Instead of considering actual costs, the FPC would have to set rates on a formula of "fair field value." This formula does not take actual costs into consideration.

Profits High

The bill was designed to overturn a 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision which held that the commission has the power and duty—in fixing rates—to consider whether or not those rates are fair in relation to pipeline company costs.

Pushing technicalities aside, the Harris bill would simply rob the average gas consumer to further enrich the pipeline companies who are making "very handsome profits" even now, the commissioner declared.

"I am not so concerned with the industrial and commercial customers of gas, who can simply pass higher gas rates on in the form of higher prices for their products, as I am with the householder, who can't pass the extra cost on to anybody and who is in effect a 'captive customer' of a local monopoly," Lee pointed out. "You either get your gas from the one local distributor or you go without it. There is no choice and no competition. That's why we have regulatory commissions in the utility field to set rates. But the Harris bill would subvert that."

The AFL-CIO recently called on all affiliated unions to mobilize their membership in opposition to the Harris bill.

Odell to Head Retiree Setup

Charles E. Odell has been appointed coordinator for UAW retired workers' activities, President Walter P. Reuther announced.

Odell, a resident of Ashton, Md., has resigned as special assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor to accept the newly-created post.

He will assist in the development of the union's new and enlarged program for its more than 75,000 retired members, as directed by the UAW convention.

Odell has had wide experience in the field of older workers' problems and a distinguished career in the U. S. Employment Service and the Department of Labor.

Pioneered In Field

Since September 1955 he has been special assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor to coordinate the department's program for older workers. He served as chief of employment counselling, selective placement and testing of the U. S. Employment Service from 1947 to 1955, spent the war years as a classification officer in the U.S. Navy and was acting manpower director for the employment service in Newark, N.J., in 1943. He held various positions with the latter agency from 1937 on.

In 1940 Odell developed the first comprehensive nationwide employment counselling manual for the U. S. Employment Service. He also pioneered in studies of the employment problems of older workers, conducted by the service in five states in 1950 and 1951.

Odell is a former president of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, a member of the National Committee on Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly and a representative of the Department of Labor on the Federal Council on Aging.

An alumnus of Syracuse University, Odell took graduate work at American University, Washington, in personnel administration, psychology, social insurance and guidance. He is 41, married and father of two children. He was born in New York city but spent his early years in Passaic, N.J.

UAW Pair Head Connecticut SLC

HARTFORD, Conn.—The president and executive secretary of the newly-merged Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, are UAW members. They are Mitchell Sviridoff and John J. Driscoll.

Sviridoff, assistant to Region 9A Director Charles H. Kerrigan, hails from Local 877, Bridgeport. Driscoll, a sub-regional director, is from Local 1251, Waterbury. They were president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the former state CIO.

The other two officers of the Connecticut council are Timothy M. Collins, executive vice president, and Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer.

Women's Session Set

The official call has been sent out for the women's conference to be conducted Sept. 20-21 by Regions 1 and 1A, the women's department and the women's committee. More than 200 delegates, representing 40,000 women members, are expected at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit.

1,300 LABOR CLASSES IN SINGLE CITY

That's One Mark Of Danish Unions

Europeans are wrong when they look upon Americans as dollar-chasers with no interest in social or cultural progress — and Americans are wrong when they think of Europeans as "backward" in living-standards or the comforts of home.

This is the view of Borge Jensen, secretary of the Workers Educational Association of Copenhagen, Denmark, who in the course of an eight-week visit to the United States spent several days studying the UAW's operations in Detroit.

Jensen's account made it clear that in at least two areas — workers' education and a national health program — Denmark and other Scandinavian nations are well ahead of this country.

Bad Movies Pay

In Copenhagen, a city of about a million population, Jensen's association sponsors 1,300 evening classes, covering subjects from foreign language and foreign policy to hobbies and labor problems. The range of subjects is broader than here, he explained, because "we think it is better that we hold classes inside the labor movement than outside."

Most of the money for the classes comes from the government, which does not attempt to interfere with what is taught, but checks up to make sure that classes are actually being held, Jensen said. Among the other



SERIOUS SUBJECT of workers' education engrosses Vice President Norman Matthews, Charles E. Odell, newly-appointed coordinator for retired workers' activities, and Borge Jensen, Danish labor education leader. Matthews presided at a UAW luncheon at which Jensen both learned and taught.

sources of school funds is a union-owned movie house.

"We show very bad American pictures, but people like them," he smiled.

Lifetime free medical care is assured to every Dane, the visitor continued. This system began with insurance funds set up by early unions, but has since become universal and is supplemented by state money, he said. The doctors don't object to it—and there is no doctor shortage.

You Can Pay, But . . .

"Actually, you can go to a private doctor and pay for it if

you want to," Jensen went on. "But people do this only because it makes them feel a little bit superior. There is no difference in the quality of the treatment or the care."

On the other hand, Jensen said, Europeans have much to learn from this country about productivity, and especially how to make sure the workers share in its benefits. This is one reason he is here, under the auspices of the international educational exchange service of the Department of State.

For the Old Folks ...



A record turnout of 13,000 retired members and their families attended the annual picnic conducted by the UAW at Belle Isle Park, in the Detroit river midway between the motor metropolis and Windsor, Ont. More than six tons of fried chicken were consumed. There were speeches, games and prizes, too. These photos show typical scenes:

ALL GOD'S CHILDREN
 ...should have an equal right to a good job, good housing.
 Help end discrimination on the basis of race or national origin.
MICHIGAN CIO COUNCIL



...and the Young Folks

Just as important for the present and even more important for the future is the upcoming generation, the UAW believes. More than 900 youngsters in six groups attended the FDR-CIO Labor Center during July and August. It's the 10th year the camp has been operated under the joint sponsorship of the UAW recreation department and the Michigan CIO Council. Located at Port Huron, Mich., the camp provides facilities for all sorts of sports, games, crafts and hobbies. Olga Madar, UAW recreation director, is in charge of the operation. The photos at left and below indicate what the kids think of it.





HARD AT WORK is this group of delegates to the UAW's first national conference of technical workers. One-day session was held in Chicago.

VanAtta Added To Safety Staff

The former director of research for the National Safety Council, Floyd VanAtta, has been named UAW consultant on industrial hygiene and radiology. Announcement of his appointment to the newly-created post was made by Lloyd Utter, director of the UAW industrial health and safety division. VanAtta will work with Utter full-time to assist local union safety committees on plant safety, health and radiation problems and programs.

A native of Vancouver, Wash., VanAtta has devoted his entire career to industrial safety, having served with the Armour Institute and the state of Illinois before joining the National Safety Council in 1943.

The growing use of radioactive materials in industry will come under VanAtta's study as will the continuing campaign against centuries-old hazards, such as lead poisoning.

Spurn Raiseless Pact

PAINESVILLE, O. (PAI)—The 1,800 members of Local 482 of the Textile Workers Union of America have gone on strike at Industrial Rayon here after refusing to ratify a new pact. Lack of wage boosts in the new agreement was the chief reason for the ratification failure.

1st Technical Session a Hit

CHICAGO—Organization of technical workers is perhaps the outstanding task facing the UAW today, and as for office workers, "General Motors and Ford are no different than Chrysler," Vice President Norman Matthews told the UAW's first national technical workers' conference here.

(Chrysler office workers are in the UAW while most of those in other Big Three plants are unorganized.)

In a welcoming address, Region 4 Director Robert Johnston discussed the growing responsibilities of the labor movement brought on by technological and social changes in the nation.

Matthews outlined the UAW's collective bargaining goals for 1958 and urged full discussion in local unions to insure a "unified force" behind them.

The 50 delegates broke into three groups for their business sessions. Reporting back to the full meeting were Hubert Emerick of Local 212 and George Klux and Frank Pompa of Local 412.

The delegates unanimously agreed the conference should be an annual affair.

Insurance Gains Cover Layoffs

FENTON, Mich.—Management now picks up the full tab for hospitalization and life insurance for the 150 members of UAW Local 633, representing workers at Industrial Machine Tool here.

Not only that, but management stands half the cost of the insurance for laid-off members of the local, up to two years.

Local 633 recently ratified those contract changes. Hans Larson of the Region 1C staff assisted the shop committee in the negotiations.

Farmers Join Reactor Foes

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Strong support of labor objections to construction of a "risky" atomic power plant at Monroe, Mich., has been given by the National Farmers Union, which sees in it a threat to agriculture as well as the Detroit-Toledo industrial community.

The NFU's official publication charged that "serious danger to agriculture is posed by the proposed Monroe plant. This newsletter has learned that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has formally requested Michigan State College of East Lansing, Mich., to make an analysis of the impact upon farming that an accidental atomic plant explosion might cause."

Pointing out the huge number of persons that might be killed or injured in a reactor explosion, the paper adds that "a major form of danger from such an explosion would be contamination of agriculture land with radioactive poisons."

troit Edison Co. and other private utilities. Their report brushed aside the safety issue and ignored the UAW's repeated declarations that this would be an unsound and risky development no matter who built it.

Reuther Backs New Atomic Bill—Minus Monroe Reactor

There are "three important reasons" why Congress should pass HR 8996, the authorization bill reported by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, UAW President Walter P. Reuther has told more than 100 members of the House of Representatives.

First, he said, the bill fills gaps in our nuclear science program, vital because leadership in the development of atoms for peace is essential to "U.S. prestige in winning the hearts and minds of men throughout the world."

Second, the committee bill turns thumbs down on the fast-breeder reactor under construction by the Power Reactor Development Corp., he said. This Monroe, Mich., project is opposed by the UAW and other unions because even the Atomic Energy Commission's own safeguards committee refuses to certify it as safe.

GOP Sees Spooks

Third, Reuther added, the committee declined to accept the AEC plan to finance this so-called "private" development by hidden subsidies from the pockets of American taxpayers.

Republican members of the joint committee, in a minority report on the bill, charged that opposition to the Monroe reactor was based solely on its sponsorship by the De-

Did Financial Fiddling Shut Pressed Metals?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Michigan's two U.S. Senators have promised to check whether federal regulations were violated by the manipulations involved in the sale and merger of the now-closed Pressed Metals plant in Marysville, it was revealed by UAW Region 1D Director Ken Robinson.

Sens. Pat McNamara and Charles Potter had been asked for help in a letter sent by the executive board of Local 689, Port Huron, which represents several hundred laid-off Pressed Metals workers.

The local called for an investigation of stock ownership transactions by a syndicate of financial speculators headed by Frederick W. Richmond of New York. It wants to find out specifically whether Securities and Exchange Commission regulations have been violated.

If There's Not a Law . . .

"On behalf of the Pressed Metals workers who have lost their jobs, and on behalf of the Marysville-Port Huron area, the local has asked for a probe of

what we regard as an exploitation of a going concern," Robinson said.

"If there has been no violation of SEC regulations, then

Inflation Remedy 'Little Depression'

WASHINGTON—One of the ways the Eisenhower administration plans to fight inflation is by hoping for a "little depression."

Both former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey and Under-Secretary W. Randolph Burgess think it would be a good thing. Way they see it, a "readjustment" or "leveling off" is a "healthy" way to stop inflation.

In other words, when you're "readjusted" out of a job, with your paycheck "leveled off" to nothing, you won't have to worry about inflation — just about eating.

Worth Less in Iowa?

Caterpillar Policy Scored by Council

MOLINE, Ill.—The Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s effort to create unjustified wage differentials in its branch plants is solely responsible for a 5½-month-old strike at its Riverdale, Ia. plant, the UAW Caterpillar Council charged here.

In an angrily-worded resolution, the council denounced as "unfair and unjust" the management's "adamant refusal" to pay its 150 Riverdale workers the same rates established in its main plant in Peoria, Ill.

More Skill, Less Dough

Workers at the Englehart Manufacturing Co. in Riverdale chose the UAW as bargaining agent in October 1956, shortly after that firm had been bought by Caterpillar. Negotiations for a first contract began in December, with the union seeking the same contract provisions and wage rates in effect in the Peoria plant, which is organized by UAW Local 974.

The union considered its proposals were modest, since the Englehart plant is a jobbing machine shop requiring much more skill than repetitive operations at Peoria. Negotiators also pointed out that rates in competitive plants in the Quad-City area — of which Riverdale is a part — were higher than Peoria rates, citing Deere, Harvester and J. I. Case plants as examples.

Caterpillar management refused to budge, so the Englehart workers, now member of UAW 215, finally went on strike March 8.

10-17c Spread

At a two-day negotiating session in June, the company accepted the union's proposal on disputed job descriptions and dropped demands that the workers forfeit their right to strike over production standards for one year. It still refused to pay Peoria rates, however.

This refusal resulted in a unanimous vote by the workers to continue the strike. Company-proposed rates are 10-17c an hour below Peoria wages.

In its resolution, the council said it would inform Caterpillar customers of the company's "unfair and unjust position with regard to the Englehart strike" and would take "whatever actions may be deemed necessary to bring the Englehart strike to a successful and victorious conclusion."

The council said the strike is being supported by the entire labor movement in the Quad-City area.

The Caterpillar Council is made up of delegates from five locals: 974, Peoria; 786, York, Pa.; 751, Decatur, Ill.; 710, Kansas City, Mo., and 215, Riverdale.

Pearson Named Caterpillar Aide

Harvey Pearson, formerly a UAW representative, has been appointed assistant director of the union's Caterpillar department by Vice President Pat Greathouse. The appointment was approved at the last meeting of the international board.

Pearson has been on the Region 4 staff since 1943 and is a former president of Local 992, North Chicago. For the last several months he has been servicing Caterpillar Local 974, Peoria, Ill.

Pearson will make his headquarters at the UAW's agricultural implement department office in Chicago.



Everett M. Kassalow

Kassalow to Aid Special Projects

Everett M. Kassalow, an economist with more than 15 years' experience in government and trade union service, has accepted a post with the UAW's special projects department.

Kassalow will serve under Nat Weinberg, who heads up the new operation.

A native of New York city and an alumnus of City College, Kassalow worked until 1945 with the Departments of Commerce and Labor and the National Archives. He joined CIO as a research assistant in that year. In 1947 he became research director of the United Rubber Workers. Two years later he returned to CIO as secretary of its economic policy committee.

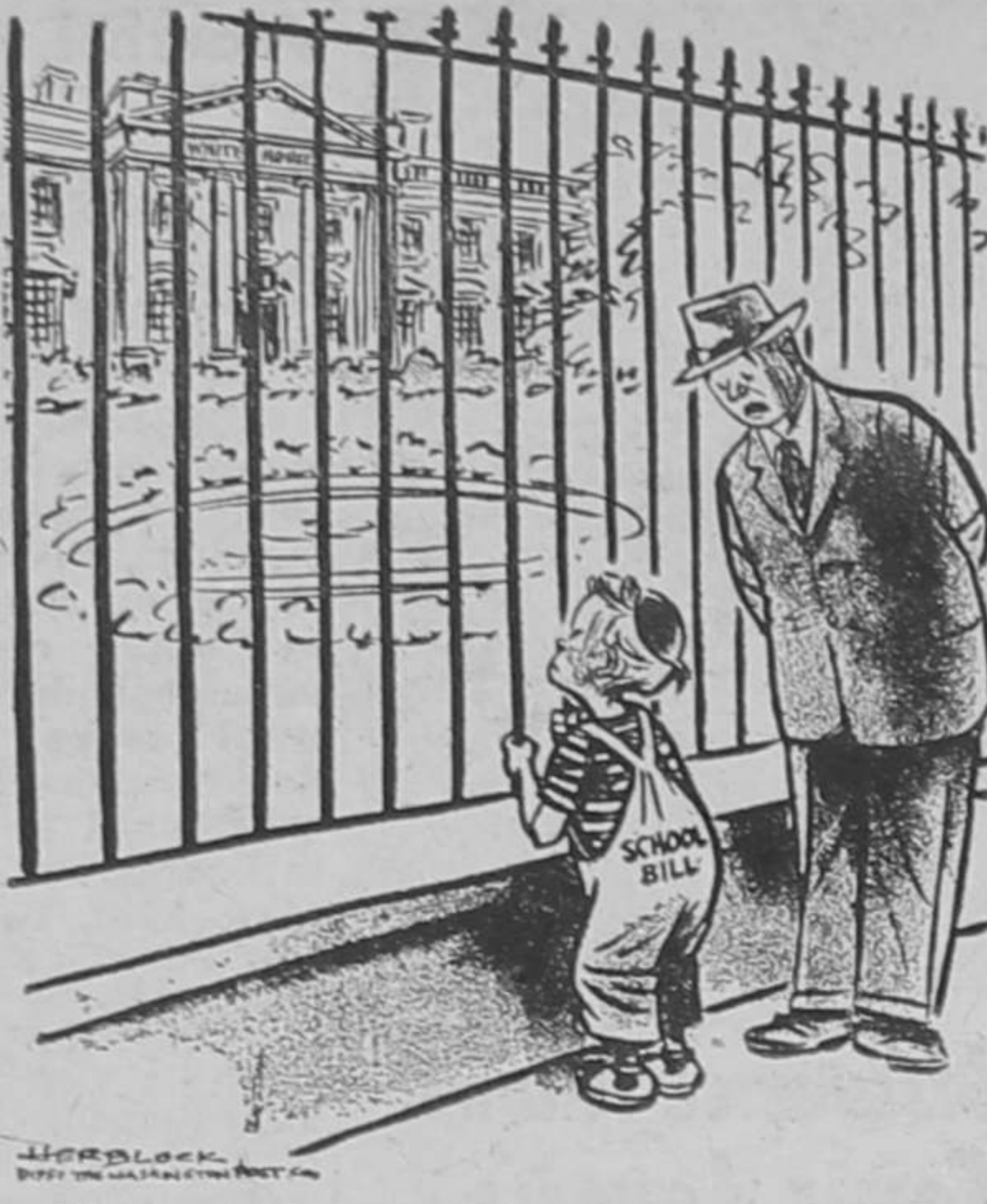
Held ICA Post

During the Korean war Kassalow served as special assistant to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. He resumed his CIO post until 1953, when he was named deputy director of the office of labor affairs in the International Cooperation Administration (present name of the old Marshall plan.) Later he went to Paris as labor advisor to the U.S. embassy. He left this post to come to the UAW.

Kassalow is married and has four children. He will make his home in Detroit.

Strike at Eaton

CLEVELAND (PAI)—Local 21 of the AFL-CIO Mechanics Education Society is on strike at the Eaton Manufacturing Company's axle division plant here because of the discharge of two members of a five-man plant bargaining committee.



'Now let's see you bring him in.'

'Too bad, kid, you ain't a power company.'

Aircraft Jobs Fly Away, Union Asks Five-Point Action

The threat of unemployment hangs over thousands of UAW members in the aircraft industry, and top officers of the union are moving swiftly to do what they can to prevent layoffs and to help those already out of work.

Steps taken so far include a meeting with U.S. Defense Department officials, demands for federal aid and action by the UAW community services department to assist hard-pressed members.

Unemployment, a recurring problem in the auto and farm implement industries, is now a factor in aircraft, which up to now has been the nation's biggest employer of manufacturing workers. Reason for this decline from a peak of 900,000 jobs include recent cutbacks in the defense budget as well as the change of emphasis from conventional jet planes to guided missiles and rockets, with resulting industry dislocation during the change-over.

North American Story

There is talk in Air Force circles of closing up "old" plants altogether and building new ones "in remote areas," according to an article in a recent issue of *U.S. News & World Report*, which also said that industry floor space would shrink from a current 40 million square feet to 15 million by 1961.

The most drastic layoff so far has been at North American in the Los Angeles area, where some 12,000 are being dropped as a result of cancellation of the Navaho guided missile project.

Last month UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the aircraft department, led a delegation which met with William H. Francis, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, personnel and reserve, at the Pentagon. Others at the meeting included Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti, Jack Hurst, president of Local 887, and several other local and international union staff members. Representatives from the armed forces and U.S. Employment Service also attended.

Five Requests

The UAW delegation asked the Pentagon officials for the following:

- 1) An assurance that no new plants will be built where existing plants can be used.
- 2) More advanced notice to both management and workers of impending cancellation of orders, to lessen the shock of sudden layoffs and to give workers more time to get other jobs.
- 3) Acceptance of the principle

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of severance and relocation pay for laid-off workers to be figured as a contract cost.

4) Establishment of emergency job placement services to direct laid-off workers to other aircraft industry defense jobs where their skills can be put to use.

5) The channeling of new orders into plants particularly hard-hit by cancellations.

Federal Responsibility

Ever since the Navaho cancellation was announced, representatives of the UAW community services department have been in the Los Angeles area to aid jobless NAA workers by providing counseling services on credit, housing and job placement, in cooperation with the state employment service, local community agencies and the Los Angeles CIO community services.

At the Pentagon meeting, Woodcock told the assembled armed services representatives that the federal government bears a heavy responsibility towards the thousands of workers, and to communities in which they live, who may be affected by cutbacks.

"Workers affected by the coming layoffs look to their government to act as vigorously in assisting them in their hardship

Here's a Clue To Air Jobs

Here is the employment situation of some of the major aviation firms where UAW members are employed, as reported by *Aviation Week* magazine:

North American Aviation: Expects a total job reduction of 12,000 by the end of the year, mostly in its Los Angeles area facilities. This is a revision of earlier estimates which mentioned a reduction of 15,600.

Douglas Aircraft: Will reduce employment by 8,000 during the next six months, but gives no plant-by-plant breakdown.

Temco Aircraft: No job losses anticipated.

Bell Aircraft: 1,500 jobs lost here since the first of the year, but no further job losses in sight.

Martin: No job losses anticipated.

Curtiss-Wright: No further layoffs expected.

Sikorsky Aircraft: No reductions expected.

Vertol Aircraft: Employment has already declined by 600 since the first of the year, and further reductions are expected. Part of this decline, the firm says, will come through attrition rather than layoffs.

Pratt & Whitney Division, United Aircraft: No layoffs; some hiring being done.

Westinghouse Gas Turbine: No job reductions.

General Electric Aircraft Gas Turbine Division: No predictions available.

Bell Helicopter: 500 jobs already lost, further reductions to come.

as it does in making the decisions which cancel out their jobs and their livelihood," the UAW vice president declared.

Budgets vs. People

"Under present defense policies, all factors are considered except the lives of the workers most directly affected," he continued. "The government might at least give them as much consideration as it does the politics of budget cutting.

"The income of workers in the aircraft industry depends largely on government decisions. Such decisions, which may create disaster for thousands of people should not be made callously and with no thought of the human suffering that results."

Just how serious the threat of unemployment may become is illustrated by an industry-wide survey published in a recent issue of *Aviation Week*, a trade magazine. The magazine says that "job reductions among 22 major aviation firms will exceed 40,000 by the end of the year, according to current planning."

Most of the workers affected are members of either the UAW or the IAM.

An even more pessimistic forecast was published by *U.S. News & World Report*. That publication cites "industry estimates" that employment is likely to decline by 50,000 to 100,000 jobs.

It also quotes other estimates — not attributed to any source — that 300,000 to 400,000 workers now engaged in aircraft plants will be out of their jobs when the coming shakeout is over."

School Bill Story: Ike Never Left the Dugout to Bat for It

WASHINGTON — The school construction bill is dead for another session of Congress because President Eisenhower didn't lift a finger to help it.

This is the view of the UAW Washington office and other on-the-scene backers of the measure.

Actually, they say, the President hurt the bill's chances by criticizing its formula for distributing federal aid. Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R., Pa.), senior GOP member of the House labor and education committee, agrees.

How They Did It

Supporters of the measure were ready with an amendment that would have made it conform exactly to Eisenhower's 1956 position. But before it could be introduced, the

House adopted a motion by Rep. Howard M. Smith (D., Va.) killing the legislation.

Once again an anti-segregation amendment was used as a pretext to block school aid. The amendment was passed by northern Republicans while their allies, the southern Democrats, carefully stayed off the floor. Then these same Republicans, now joined by the southern Democrats, voted against the bill as amended.

Most responsible Negro leaders had dropped the fight for an anti-segregation amendment on the grounds that the Supreme Court decisions made it unnecessary. The amendment was offered by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N. Y.) who openly admitted he was against the bill itself.

UAW Team Nips Blue Cross Grab

NEW YORK — UAW Regional Directors Martin Gerber and Charles Kerrigan played key roles in saving some 6.5 million New Yorkers from an attempted grab by the Associated Hospital Service (Blue Cross) of \$11 to \$33 million in hopped-up premium charges.

Associated Hospital Service withdrew its application for the increase rather than face an open hearing and some critical questioning regarding its management and operations.

Kerrigan and Gerber were joined by David Dubinsky, ILGWU president; Jacob Potofsky, ACWA head; Michael Quill, TWU leader and officers of more than 200 unions in demanding a public hearing from the state superintendent of insurance. They based their request on an analysis of Blue Cross' financial status prepared by a firm of actuarial consultants, Harold Faggen Associates.

Annual Pattern?

Blue Cross sought higher premiums for hospital coverage on a claim that its operating losses in 1956 were \$4.6 million. It made a similar demand last year — which it also withdrew rather than face a hearing. The conclusion by both labor and management, therefore, is that Blue Cross does not want its operations scrutinized.

Faggen, in a special memo prepared for the welfare reports of Blue Cross with the one it must submit by law to the state insurance department. Faggen pointed out that Blue Cross actually showed a net gain of over \$2 million in 1956 and not the reported loss of \$4.6 million. Claims paid to hospitals, he noted, actually totaled \$103 million instead of \$123 million in the "public" report.

"Blue Cross, as a tax-exempt organization," Faggen declared, "should be forced to operate in a goldfish bowl."

He questioned the justification for expenditures of \$2,497,722 for soliciting new business, advertising costs of \$465,549 and administrative costs of 8.4%.

"How can Blue Cross ask for higher premiums when it has \$99,161,426 in assets and \$67,591,347 in reserves?" Faggen asked. "Why doesn't Blue Cross use its fantastic wealth for additional benefits to the subscribers and the good of the hospitals?"

Kempton's View

In a column last month in the *New York Post*, Murray Kempton had this to say:

"Blue Cross is not a profit-making enterprise; it is run for the public good. It is a painful but inescapable reflection of our social customs that an organization devoted to the public welfare with \$99 million in reserves will assert the right to raise the cost of a gall bladder operation to a charvman. Our social workers act like our businessmen, and file one set of figures with the public, and another, supposedly private, with the government.

"The effects of this kind of operation are precisely what they would be if Blue Cross' managers were ill-motivated private profiteers. The costs they charge off to the public are the costs which taxable private businesses charge off to the public.

"They listed the salary of their president at \$58,769.15 along with four vice presidents who make more than members of President Eisenhower's cabinet. Salaries of officers, directors, etc., amounted to \$5,961,566.27. In sum, \$9 million of the \$112 million collected in premiums went for operating expenses."

30,000 More C-of-L Air Hikes

Thirty thousand aircraft workers represented by the UAW received cost-of-living wage increases of 3c an hour Aug. 1, as a result of the June consumer price index figure. (A month earlier 39,000 others were raised on the basis of the May index.)

Affected by the latest change were 25,000 employees at Douglas Aircraft plants in Tulsa, Okla., Long Beach, Calif., and Charlotte, N. C., and 5,000 Hayes Aircraft workers in Birmingham, Ala.

Cost-of-living pay boosts are a mandatory under escalator clauses negotiated by the UAW to protect workers from destruction of their purchasing power through higher prices.

June was the 10th straight month the cost of living went up.

Alpha All Greek To Dubious FTC

WASHINGTON—Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet, but even the ancient Greeks wouldn't have believed the claims made for Alpha tablets. The Federal Trade Commission doesn't either.

An FTC examiner will hear charges brought by the commission that Wolverine Laboratories of Detroit are misrepresenting the effectiveness of Alpha tablets. The tablets are supposed to help sufferers of arthritis, rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia.

The FTC says the drug is not an adequate or effective treatment for these ailments, nor is it a "new drug," as claimed in the firm's advertising. The commission says the tablets will give only "temporary relief from minor pains."

Employment in the Detroit area has fallen to 1,282,000, a drop of 9,000 from a month earlier. It was the sixth consecutive monthly decline. Jobless numbered 110,000, up 6,000.