

The United Automobile Worker

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NLRB Report

Flays Kohler,

Upholds Union

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One More Step Toward a Decision

Skilled Trades: A Dream Comes True at GM

Nov. 28 will be Thanksgiving Day for most people, but a lot of General Motors skilled tradesmen will feel like celebrating it a little earlier this month—on Nov. 11, 12 and 13 to be exact, and in Veterans' Memorial hall in Detroit.

Then and there, they will for the first time — as a group with their own identity in UAW's national GM council—cut the ties for their own demands to be served on GM at next year's contract negotiations.

The confusion, the lack of focus, the dissatisfaction of these workers in 1955's preparations for negotiations will have disappeared.

Behind this historic event lie more than two years of hoping, thinking and planning—climaxed last April 11 by a heated debate and a vote taken on the floor of UAW's 16th constitutional convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

The debate was over three proposed amendments to UAW's constitution—changes in articles 19, 45 and 50 dealing with contracts and negotiations, shop stewards and shop committeemen and strikes.

Union on Trial

The importance of the issues could be heard in the tones of Vice President Leonard Woodcock, GM department director, when he said in arguing for the proposals:

"... and it is our very fervent opinion that the future of this union as an effective instrument is on trial in these minutes through which this convention is now passing."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther echoed this sentiment when he said, just before the vote was taken:

"It is a mistake to talk about the skilled trades workers getting a little more than the production workers, or the production workers getting a little less. The answer is both have to get more, a hell of a lot more in 1958."

Three New Rights

With the delegates' almost unanimous acceptance of the amendments, skilled tradesmen at GM had found at last the voice and lever they had been seeking.

The constitution of UAW now gave them (1) the right to vote separately on contractual matters involving them, (2) the right to select their own stewards and committeemen and (3) the right to ratify their own contract changes and take their own strike votes.

Earlier this year, in January, the GM national council had adopted new by-laws, tearing down old geographical boundaries and setting up 11 new sub-councils "on the basis of common interest."

The eighth of these new sub-councils was for skilled tradesmen working in design, engineering and model pattern shops. The ninth was for those employed in tool and die shops and as maintenance men.

In July, the sub-councils met again and elected their spokesmen.

Sub-council 8 chose three from

Detroit Local 160, at GM's Tech Center: Ralph Drumm as their member of the national negotiating committee; Jake Shaheen, chairman, and Walter Wojciechowski, secretary-treasurer.

Step by Step

Sub-council 9's choices were Leo Haley, Local 651, Flint A.C. Spark Plug, negotiating committee member; Michael Loverich, Local 735, Detroit Transmission, chairman and Jack Turner, Local 659, Flint Chevrolet, secretary-treasurer.

In January they had gotten identity. At the convention they had been handed authority. Now they had chosen their voices.

The test—and the proof—of the wisdom of creating the sub-councils and the convention's foresight in amending the constitution was not long in arriving.

It came in September at Mansfield O. and Marion, Ind.

These were two new Fisher Body fabricating plants GM had set up. The UAW had won a National Labor

Relations Board election at them in the spring.

Independent Delay

The vote had been 207-180 for UAW at Mansfield. At Marion the margin was even larger, 463 to 122. The opponent had been the International Association of Tool Craftsmen, a division of the Society of Skilled Trades, an independent union with few members and little ability to do anything besides stir up dissension.

By attempting to carve out certain tool and die classifications at Mansfield and Marion, IATC had delayed the election—keeping the UAW from obtaining a consent election, causing NLRB hearings, holding up the poll while the NLRB pondered in Washington.

When the election eventually was won and UAW had been certified, committeemen were elected under the new constitutional provisions. Proposals were drafted. Separate meetings gave their approval.

After months of negotiations, a strike vote was taken. Bargaining

continued, however, and only after every attempt to reach an honorable settlement had been exhausted was the strike called.

Almost Unanimous

After a week of picketing a settlement was reached.

Time for ratification came.

At Marion, the skilled workers met in a group. There were over 580 present. Only seven voted against the settlement.

At Mansfield, where the election had been close with UAW winning by only 27 ballots, over 420 skilled workers attended their meeting. Only four turned down the contract.

Why the unity? Why the overwhelming acceptance?

The wage rates were comparable to any paid by GM—with increases ranging up to 63c an hour and averaging better than 10c.

The seniority agreements for both plants were the most comprehensive of any in GM establishments.

The shift preference provision was comparable with any now in existence.

Improper skilled trades classifications had been eliminated. Sharper lines of demarcation between certain trades were set up. Improvements had been won dealing with such contract issues as equalization of hours, vending machines, gloves and safety apparel.

Lesson for '58

GM had built these new plants for old jobs—assignments in Mansfield and Marion were the same as those done before under UAW contract elsewhere.

The only difference was—here the job rates and working conditions set up had been inferior to those in the old plants under UAW protection.

But now, united in UAW, skilled tradesmen had written out in their contract an object lesson for GM to read—and remember—when 1958 rolls around.



For jobs like these . . .
. . . a new bargaining plan.

MANSFIELD NEWS-JOURNAL

PHONE LA 23311 MANSFIELD, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

Agreement Reached At Fisher Body

Vote Today To End GM Strike See Employes Back Saturday

The week-old strike at the Mansfield General Motors plant appeared about over today.

The company and union officials agreed on a settlement at 2 a. m. today. Union members now must ratify the agreement to end the strike.

Fisher Body employes, members of Local 549, United Auto Workers, are to meet in two separate sessions late today to hear terms of the settlement. Ratification of the agreement could mean a return-to-work at the strike-bound plant Saturday.

The meetings will be held in Local 711, IUE-CIO Hall on East Fifth St., with the first scheduled for 5 p. m. for all skilled trades employes in tool, die and maintenance departments. At 8 p. m. all production and material employes will meet to hear terms of the new agreement.

NEWS STORY is historic because it reports first strike settlement ratified separately by skilled trades group.

Apprentices Train At 21 GM Units

A new skilled tradesmen apprentice program has been set up in 21 General Motors local unions in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

And set up with a bang, at that, judging from the ratification telegrams sent to Vice President Leonard Woodcock's office.

The messages kept repeating the same phrases: "... apprentice agreement ratified unanimously . . . 100% . . . without a dissenting vote. . ."

Strike Helped

In large part the agreement was due, Woodcock said, to the struggle put up by newly-established Mansfield (O.) Local 549 and Marion (Ind.) Local 977 (see above).

"Their willingness to fight for the sound local agreements and, in addition, to support the apprentice demands, has made this apprentice agreement—the first in GM—possible," Woodcock acknowledged in a letter to all locals.

In outlining highlights of the program, Woodcock stressed that for time spent in taking related training, the apprentice would be paid at his straight time hourly rate.

This could amount, he said, to as much as 672 hours' pay.

Up with Skill

The wage formula in the new program provides a starting rate for all apprentices of \$1.93, an increase of 10c an hour.

Besides that, greater equity has been established for those training for higher rated jobs. This amounts, for instance, to 11c more for tool-makers, 17c more for diemakers and 51c more for model makers. All told, rate increases ranged up to 74c an hour.

And now, under the new agreement, a production worker who wants to enter the apprentice program has a contractual right to preference over new hires.

Chevy Transmission Wins 9-Day Strike

MUNCIE, Ind.—A strike by UAW Local 499's 970 members brought a contract settlement here that General Motors' Chevrolet transmission division could have had nine days earlier if it had been willing to negotiate.

The new contract met the local's demands, particularly in dealing with seniority, shift preference and a speed-up problem the company has stubbornly refused to recognize.

Only one dissenting vote was voiced at a large membership meeting called to ratify the new agreement. The local committee was assisted in negotiations by representatives from Region 3 and the General Motors department.



INFLATION SLOGAN is posted at foundry conference (see page 4) by Whitfield Taylor, Local 817; H. T. Hendrickson, also Local 817, and Oscar Whitfield, Local 550. Signs made a big hit.

Public Likes \$100 Car Cut Despite Big Three and GOP

While the Big Three auto companies flooded the mails with attacks on the UAW's anti-inflation proposal for a \$100 cut in the factory price of 1958 cars, favorable reaction from public figures and just plain citizens flowed into Solidarity House during the last month.

From Adlai E. Stevenson ("This is the kind of leadership we must have") to Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Anderson ("Your statement . . . is certainly well founded") a wide array of national leaders praised the UAW position.

Even the newspapers held up remarkably well in view of the hostility of the big companies and their big advertising budgets. The Washington Star, for example, after listening to the companies' replies, repeated its earlier call for management statesmanship.

"While the Big Three have now formed a united front in rejecting the Reuther plan," said the Star, "we still believe it is worthy of more serious exploration before, or while, the principals are sitting around the bargaining table."

tion before, or while, the principals are sitting around the bargaining table."

He's Converted

Scores of educators, scientists, etc., wrote to UAW President Walter P. Reuther reporting they had received copies of one or more company rejections, and asking for the full union case. This would indicate that the Big Three firms have gone to great length to discredit the UAW proposal.

In at least one case this technique backfired. Samuel D. Marble, president of Wilmington (O.) College, received the Ford letter, and replied that he was "in agreement with a great deal of it." He sent a copy of this response to Reuther; whereupon the UAW president's office sent him the full UAW statement.

Marble then replied: "I am satisfied that Mr. Reuther's proposal represents a high level of statesmanship . . . The fact that manufacturers have taken such effort to refute Mr. Reuther's proposal is at least partial evidence that they fear the effectiveness of his arguments. I hope . . . you will press the point."

Bolstering the UAW position was a 12th consecutive rise (to a 12th consecutive all-time high) in the consumer price index. The union took the occasion to note that not only the auto companies but the federal government brushed off its anti-inflation efforts.

Board Examiner Upholds Our Case Against Kohler

The 3½-year struggle of UAW strikers against the Kohler Co. took a long step toward ultimate decision when a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner upheld virtually all the union's charges against the bitterly anti-labor firm.

The trial examiner, George A. Downing, ruled that all but a handful of the strikers were entitled to reinstatement upon application, or when the strike ends, because the company prolonged the strike by a series of unfair labor practices.

The decision was hailed by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey as "100% confirmation" of the UAW's position. It should "lay at rest the irresponsible and wild charges of people in high places that the union has engaged in or been responsible for violence in the strike," he added.

Mazey said the UAW would appeal the section of the decision denying reinstatement to some strikers.

Cites Illegal Acts

The hearings before Downing began in February 1955 and continued for two years. Final summations were made some six weeks ago. Testimony covered 22,000 pages.

The trial examiner found that the long strike began as an economic one but that the company converted it into an unfair labor practice strike in June 1954 by actions violating the Taft-Hartley act. These illegal actions included granting two wage increases without bargaining about them with the union; discharging 53 strikers in one department on July 1, 1954, and illegally refusing to bargain with the union about this discharge, the discharge of 90 strikers on March 1, 1955, and other matters of employment.

He further found that the company had violated the act by forcing eight strikers to move from a company-owned hotel and by refusing to renew the leases of two strikers on company-owned homes. He recommended that the company be required to reimburse these employees for the losses they may have suffered as a result of the moving and rental of other quarters.

Wage Data, Too

Downing also recommended the company be required to bargain in good faith with the union and supply it with certain



George A. Downing

wage information it requested.

Local 833 was chosen bargaining agent for the Kohler workers in an NLRB representation election in June 1952. The company and the union thereafter entered into a contract which terminated March 1, 1954. At that time the company had 3,300 employees. Negotiations for a new contract began Feb. 2, 1954, and the strike began April 5. The following October the NLRB general counsel issued a complaint against the company on the basis of unfair labor practice charges filed by the union. This was the origin of Downing's hearings.

Merger in Fort Worth

FORT WORTH (PAI)—The latest big-city merger in Texas took place here when the old Fort Worth Trades Assembly and the Tarrant County Industrial Union Council became the Tarrant County Central Labor Council. President of the merged organization is Delbert Adams, former IUC head. E. C. Huddle, former AFL secretary, fills the same post in the CLC.

Bid to Kohler: We'll Take It

The UAW has offered to terminate the Kohler strike if the company will accept the findings of George A. Downing, the NLRB trial examiner.

"While the UAW does not feel that the trial examiner's recommendations provide full equity for the Kohler workers, we are nevertheless willing to accept his recommendations as a basis for settlement," President Walter P. Reuther wired Herbert V. Kohler, company head.

If the company will accept Downing's findings, Reuther said the union "is prepared to bring about a prompt termination of both the strike and the legal primary boycott which it has been conducting."

Ready to Meet

"I believe the time has long since passed for recrimination and that both you and I have a responsibility to sit at the conference table and resolve these matters," Reuther went on.

In any event, he said, the duly-established UAW representatives of the Kohler workers are ready to meet as early as possible with the company to effect a settlement.

Nary a Vote For Nobody

FOREST, O.—UAW representatives here weren't surprised at winning an NLRB election at United Aircraft Products; what surprised them was that these rural workers, whose average age is only 22, had not cast a single no-union vote.

Charles Ballard, Region 2B director, said the tally was UAW, 111, Steelworkers, 16, and Allied Industrial Workers, 8, despite a vigorous company campaign against the UAW which has the firm's Dayton, O. plant under contract.

"You often hear," Ballard said, "that young rural workers who've never known 'hard times' aren't interested in unionism."

"For that reason alone, this victory is a small but wonderful sign that if we can show youth the way to good, honest unionism, the future of our movement is secure."

UAW's successful campaign was conducted by a staff assigned by Vice President Richard Gosser, competitive shop department director, and Ballard.

Riverside Won After 20 Years

PHILADELPHIA—Another independent union folded here when the UAW won an NLRB election at Riverside Metals, a division of H. K. Porter Co.

On the ballot with the UAW was the Riverside Metals Employees Independent Union, which had been exercising bargaining rights at the plant for 20 years.

The results were UAW 225, independent 160, two void and two for no union, out of an eligibility list of 405 workers.

Year-Long Effort

Riverside Metals makes parts for the automotive industry. The organizing campaign, which had been going on for more than a year, was conducted from the competitive shop department office here, with the help of Martin Gerber's Region 9 staff.

Senate Agents Are Kohler Stooges, Mazey Tells Wisconsin Convention

LA CROSSE, Wis.—The McClellan committee's agents who are "investigating" the Kohler strike are not doing an objective job. They are acting more like stooges for the Kohler Co. than like impartial investigators.

This charge was made by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey in a speech before the Wisconsin State CIO convention here.

"We have four investigators in the city of Sheboygan," Mazey told the delegates. "They are questioning local officers, and rank-and-file members about the conduct of the Kohler strike and boycott . . ."

Sees GOP Plot

"These investigators . . . cannot do an impartial job because they happen to represent the reactionary Minority Republicans on the McClellan committee. The chief investigator, a man by the name of MacGovern, is the chief hatchet man for Senator Goldwater," Mazey charged.

He said Sen. John McClellan (D., Ark.) and his staff had not even considered investigating the UAW until Republican members of the committee put on the pressure. Unable to investigate corruption in the UAW—since none exists—the GOP members seized on the Kohler strike and boycott as an excuse to send investigators to check on the UAW.

The purpose of their investi-

gation in Sheboygan is "to drive a wedge between the leadership of our union and the rank and file of the Kohler workers," Mazey declared. "The manner in which they state their questions indicates their bias and demonstrates the fact that they cannot make an objective investigation."

Selective Interest

"For example, there are four people in the room when questioning takes place. MacGovern and an investigator by the name of Johnson ask the questions and two (other) investigators take notes.

"Any time anything derogatory is said about the Kohler Co., they either drop their pencils or stop writing," he asserted.

On the other hand, when they ask a question which might result in an answer which in some way might be used against the union, "they write feverishly," he said.

"That has been the experience of every one of the witnesses who has appeared before these investigators to date.

Ready to Appeal

"I hope, in the near future, to be able to reveal some other misconduct on the part of these investigators, which will show that they are biased and really acting as stooges for the Kohler Co."

"Walter Reuther and I are

prepared to appear before the McClellan committee any day of the week to answer questions concerning the Kohler strike," he said, but they would insist that Kohler Co.'s Herbert Kohler and Lyman Conger also be called. They are the firm's president and spokesman, respectively.

Mazey said that during Kohler's appearance at a National Labor Relations Board hearing, he answered 133 questions by saying, "I can't recall," "I couldn't say" or "I don't remember."

The UAW officer gave "credit" for the presence of committee investigators in Sheboygan to GOP Sens. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Karl Mundt (N.D.) and Carl Curtis (Neb.), minority members on the McClellan committee "who ought to disqualify themselves" when and if the UAW appears before that committee, Mazey declared.

He based his demand on the close association between these senators and the Kohler Co.

Detroit Unity Talks

Progress was reported in efforts to effect a merger between Detroit AFL and CIO units following an all-day meeting at the Detroit-Leland Hotel. A subcommittee of three from each group was named to work out points for discussion.

UAW Convention Is Now Official

The call for UAW's special constitutional convention has been sounded by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Mazey said the convention, which will be held in the Masonic Temple, Detroit, Jan. 22-24 will take up two key issues: Establishing collective bargaining policies and amending constitutional provisions dealing with dues and strike funds.

The special convention was authorized by delegates to the UAW's 16th constitutional convention last April in Atlantic City, N. J., who will also serve as delegates to this conference.



PRETTIEST candidate for Toledo city council is Mari-gene Valiquette, a member of Doehler-Jarvis Local 1053 and assistant on the Voice of Labor program. She made the finals by placing 14th in the primaries. Howard Rediger, member of UAW Local 12 and executive secretary of the Toledo Industrial Union Council, finished 20th—just out of the money.

UAW Foundry Workers See Jobs Shrink as Output Soars

By RUSS SMITH

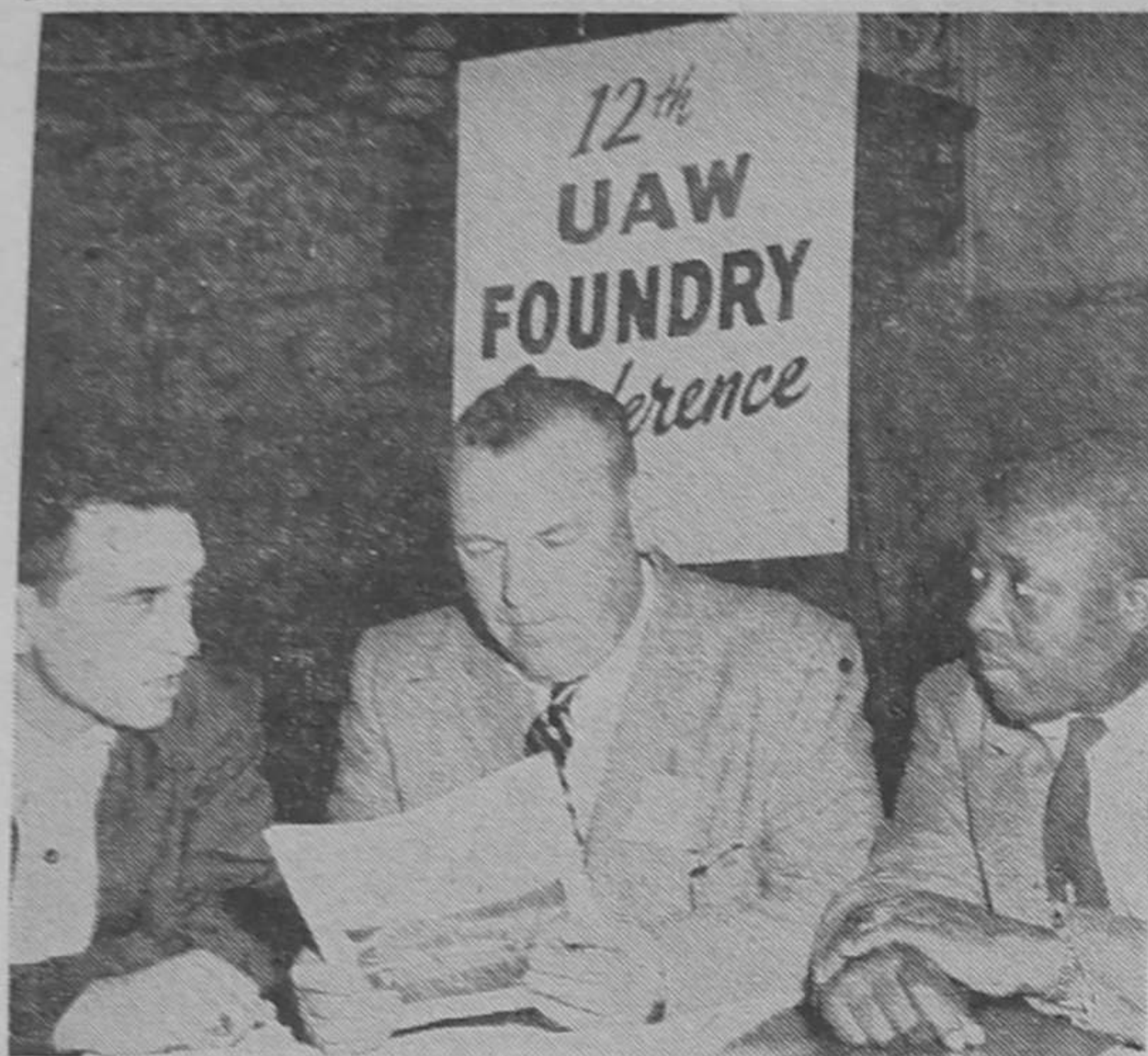
So you think automation, improved technology, semi-automation and mechanization are just so many empty words tossed around by engineers and guys looking into the future with a crystal ball?

You think you are safe from these "future" horrors on your particular job. Sure, your plant has installed new equipment, but it's not going to affect you. Maybe the guys in the next department or building, but you have seniority and know-how. Somehow, you're safe. Or so you think.

Don't be so sure. Your turn may be just around the corner. The foundry workers can tell you.

Your union — the UAW — is not opposed to automation and the other so-called improvements. Progress can't be halted or held back. But it can be regulated for the benefit of workers just as well as for increased productivity and profits. And that's your concern — the concern of all UAW members.

Read about these typical members working in foundries, how their jobs are being affected, and what they think ought to be done.



NEW OFFICERS of foundry council are, from left, Tony Cucinella, Local 600, secretary-treasurer; James Ryan, Local 12, president, and James Alexander, Local 306, vice president.

HCL, Automation Top Foundry Topics

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The fight against inflation and the struggle to bring workers and consumers a fair share of the benefits of automation are the two greatest issues confronting the UAW and the country, Vice President Pat Greathouse told the union's 12th annual national foundry conference here.

Two hundred and twenty-five delegates representing 75,000 foundry workers attended the three-day session.

Greathouse, who is director of the foundry department, stressed that "our union has spoken out and will continue to speak out" on inflation.

"We are under attack for this," he continued. "We are being singled out now because we are getting ready for our 1958 bargaining sessions."

Regarding the economic scene, he said, "... As employment continues to go up, the percentage of people employed in manufacturing goes down every month. Less and less people are producing the foodstuffs and less and less people are producing the goods we manufacture. When we talk about prosperity, we also have substantial unemployment."

Automation Hits All

"When we speak of automation and mechanization, we usually think of this applying to General Motors and the big companies," he went on. "However, it also applies to smaller companies and in all fields. For example: the report which we are submitting to this conference outlines case histories of situations in National Malleable, the Ford Cleveland foundry, and even in the manufacture of bathtubs by Local 344 in Baltimore.

"We need to recognize the technological changes for what they are; and we must insist that the benefits from these changes be passed on to the consumer, in the form of increases in wages or through taxation, to be used for the building of schools, hospitals,

etc. What has happened up until now is just the opposite."

He cited several examples of corporations raising prices, although profits were at an all-time high, and blaming it on "the increase they were giving to their workers under their contracts." However, the only increases were those for the annual improvement factor and the cost of living.

Hits McClellan Committee

Taking a swing at the McClellan committee, Greathouse said it "started out to investigate corruption, but some members of the committee would like to destroy unions as such. These people have worked consistently away from corruption in labor and industry into investigating the UAW and other unions that are doing an effective job."

He discussed the UAW proposal to cut car prices on 1958 models by \$100 at the wholesale level, and said, "We think it would boost automobile production by a million cars. If we sold a million more cars our people would be working, earning money to buy other things. And even at the present rate of profits, if they produced a million more cars they would still make more money than they are now making."

The council elected James Ryan, Local 12, as president. He defeated Maurice Treadwell, Local 173, by 140-31. James Alexander, Local 306, was unopposed for vice president. Tony Cucinella, Local 600, defeated Hurley Goodall, Local 532, for secretary-treasurer, 101-60.

Delegates were treated to a tour of the Tonawanda Foundry of General Motors, and had an opportunity to compare some of the new GM techniques with their own operations.

Other speakers included Region 9 Director Martin Gerber; Paul Russo, assistant director of the foundry department, and William Humphreys, staff representative; Lloyd Utter and F. A. Van Atta, health and safety department; William Oliver, co-director, fair practices department; Robert Kanter, director, engineering department; Joseph Mattson, assistant director, competitive shop department, and George Campbell, assistant director, skilled trades department.

Region 1 Director Ken Morris and Region ID Director Ken Robinson were also in attendance, as was Ralph Robinson, assistant director, Region 4.

Chicago was selected as the conference city for 1958, while Milwaukee was picked as alternate spot.

Other actions by the conference included a civil rights resolution calling for action in the fields of education, hiring at the plant gate, apprenticeship, housing and public accommodations.

LEONARD GRAVES, INDIANAPOLIS, National Malleable Local 1210: "At our plant, the company has rearranged its production line and replaced squeezer-type machines with jolt machines. This has reduced manpower and increased production.

"Formerly, 120 molders produced 320 tons of castings daily. Production has been increased more than 200% and manpower has been cut over 40%. This means that a worker who used to produce a little more than eight-tenths of a ton of castings every eight hours is now getting out more than four and one-third tons—a productivity increase of 425%.

"Also, we are using the CO-2 process of hardening cores extensively in this plant, and this has cut drying time drastically. It used to take 257 minutes to dry cores in conventional ovens. Now it takes between 15 to 20 seconds to prepare cores for use.

"I think these changes have made it important that we get a shorter work week and keep up the wages. There should be committees set up with labor-management-government representatives to investigate and make recommendation."

JIM ALEXANDER, DETROIT, Budd Local 306: "As chief steward in my plant and vice president of the national foundry council I see and hear plenty about the effects of automation in the foundry industry, also about improved equipment and new technology being utilized by these plants for increased productivity and increased profits without any consideration for the displaced foundry workers.

"This has brought about a need to group foundries together with in certain areas so that pensions, seniority, rates and other fringe benefits of foundry workers will be fully protected. Then when fellows are laid off in smaller foundries, in particular, they can secure jobs in other foundries within their area and protect their seniority, pensions, rates, etc."

MARC STEPP, DETROIT, Chrysler Local 490: "Newly improved technology cuts down considerably on manpower. Why, only last week automation in general caused a layoff in our plant. This was partially the effect of one machine. This points up the necessity for retraining workers who have been replaced by machinery, so they can acquire the new know-how to handle new equipment.

"Cost of such retraining should be borne by the company and the government.

"Automation can kill the community unless it is controlled.

There is a definite need for committees made up of government-public, labor and management representatives to look into the problems of automation, increased productivity and decreased manpower requirements, etc. Also, to look into outmoded plants being closed and seriously hurting the community. The Chrysler-Evansville situation points this up."

JOE JANDA, CLEVELAND, Amalgamated Local 1260: "I work at the Fulton Foundry. It's one of eight foundries in the local of which I am president. I'm also the chairman of Foundry Sub-Council 3, so I hear plenty about automation and improved technology which ups production and cuts down on manpower.

"In 1946, Fulton had approximately 355 workers on production. Last year, this production force had been cut to 220 because the company spent \$500,000 for new equipment. This included modern equipment such as overhead sand system, sand slingers, jolt and strip molding machines. Despite the cut in manpower, production increased 150%.

"There's no doubt in my mind that we need a shorter work week and more take-home pay. When we get it, we'll have more leisure time to enjoy the good things of life. We will have to educate our members to a better utilization of this time, and we'll need more state and city parks and recreation facilities."

MCKINLEY ADAMS, CLEVELAND, National Malleable Local 350: "The plant where I work is an old plant with fairly new GE electric furnaces. This eliminated some 25 men while it upped production about 130% for a reduction in manpower of approximately 50%.

"The installation was put in as a 'package' with material and equipment such as cranes engineered right into the overall set-up. Floor space requirements were reduced greatly and flexibility increased. Two men on each of the three shifts now can annual 30,000 tons per year— unheard of production with the old style equipment."

TONY CUCINELLA, DETROIT, Ford Local 600: "I started at Ford's when I was 18—about 14 years ago, and I've worked as a stock handler, crankshaft inspector, grinder and chipper. The boys elected me vice chairman of the Dearborn Iron Foundry unit— handling health, safety, medical and seniority problems, and I was just elected secretary-treasurer of the national foundry council.

"There's no doubt that im-

proved technology and automation have increased production and have cut down on manpower required for the additional production. That's the number one reason why we need a shorter work week in our 1958 contract demands. We've got to keep our purchasing power, too, with more money in the pay envelope.

"There's another thing I'd like to bring home to UAW members. They need to know more about health and safety, and what their rights are. Many times, workers pay medical bills for various ailments and diseases when these bills ought to be paid by the company or the insurance outfit."

JEFF NASH, CLEVELAND, Ford Local 1250: "I think we must have a shorter work week—possibly a four-day week. The workers must also get a part of the profit melon in the form of more pay to keep up with rising living costs.

"In the near future, my job (flask repairman) will be eliminated—at least partially—through the shell molding process. Although this process hasn't been perfected on blocks yet, just on smaller parts, it won't be long. When my job is eliminated, I'll have to be retained for another job. Who's going to pay for my retraining and for my wages while I'm being trained?"

"Ford has also employed the shell molding process in producing crankshafts. The new process eliminates the use of core ovens, dip tanks and assemblers. Manpower has been reduced by 50%, while production in the core room has increased considerably. This is the pattern throughout the foundry industry."

CECIL "RED" FORRESTER, CLEVELAND, Ford Local 1250: "When our engine plant opened in 1952, the foundry was advertised as the most modern in the world. Since then, improvements such as the shell core process, nodular iron production and changes from semi-automatic machinery have kept it modern.

"Blower core operations originally produced eight cores a minute with green sand. This required two machine operators, three even tenders, three core handlers, two core dippers, and two core finners, for a total of 12 operators. Now, with the shell core process, the same job is produced at the rate of 12 cores a minute with only two operators. This means productivity is now nine times as much as before.

"I know we can't fight automation and improved technology. One way we can take up the slack is through a shorter work week with more take-home pay. Workers need their share of the pie, and we've got to come up with some new ideas to keep our constantly increasing work force employed."



ONLY WOMAN delegate to the foundry conference was Anna Oglesby of Local 1308, Chicago. As photo shows, she certainly had something to say.

Editorials

Sabotage by Rumor?

SHORTLY after the Russian satellite hit both outer space and the headlines, an Associated Press reporter of long experience and excellent reputation did a long and thoughtful feature-story on the U.S. missile program.

Among his most interesting discoveries was a widely-accepted rumor, in scientific circles, that some people in the present federal administration simply didn't want the missile or satellite programs to be successful. Why? Because they are being run by the government rather than by private enterprise.

The reporter, Ben Price, didn't say this rumor was true. He simply reported that it existed and was believed.

It is hardly possible that any responsible official of the federal government would deliberately discourage the scientific progress of the nation for such a reason. Yet the very existence of the rumor indicates what a disservice a wholly "business-minded" government can do to America.

There is a vast difference between renouncing socialism as an appropriate economic system for the United States and renouncing ALL government projects as bad in themselves. If scientists believe—no matter how mistakingly—that this administration holds the latter view, it is small wonder that Sputnik was the first to rise.

The Bedside Companion

FOR natural-born loafers, of whom there are so many of us, we offer Bogdan Baynert's version of life in the fully-automated age, in the cartoon on this page.

Most of us have mornings when we'd much rather do our job along with breakfast in bed. Trouble is, who knows a company that would pay us for it?

Management Morality

AT A hush-hush Chamber of Commerce conference last month a speaker proposed a new scheme for combatting boycotts of scab-produced goods. If you're approached by a union to join in a boycott, he said, accept. This will make the union liable to prosecution under the anti-trust laws. The government will go to court; you (the employer) can accept a consent decree; and the union can then be prosecuted for penalties.

Does this make the double-cross a symbol of the Chamber of Commerce way of life?

The Men Who Made Faubus

President Eisenhower's decision to send troops to Little Rock was his inescapable duty under the circumstances. But the circumstances were created by his own failures.

Even in his nation-wide broadcast announcing his decision the President spoke only of the law. After three years he has yet to speak out for the basic morality and simple justice of the Supreme Court decision; he has yet to appeal to the south to accept the inevitable with grace.

Thus it is superficial to blame the use of troops on Governor Faubus. Faubus could not have done what he did if Eisenhower had done what he should.

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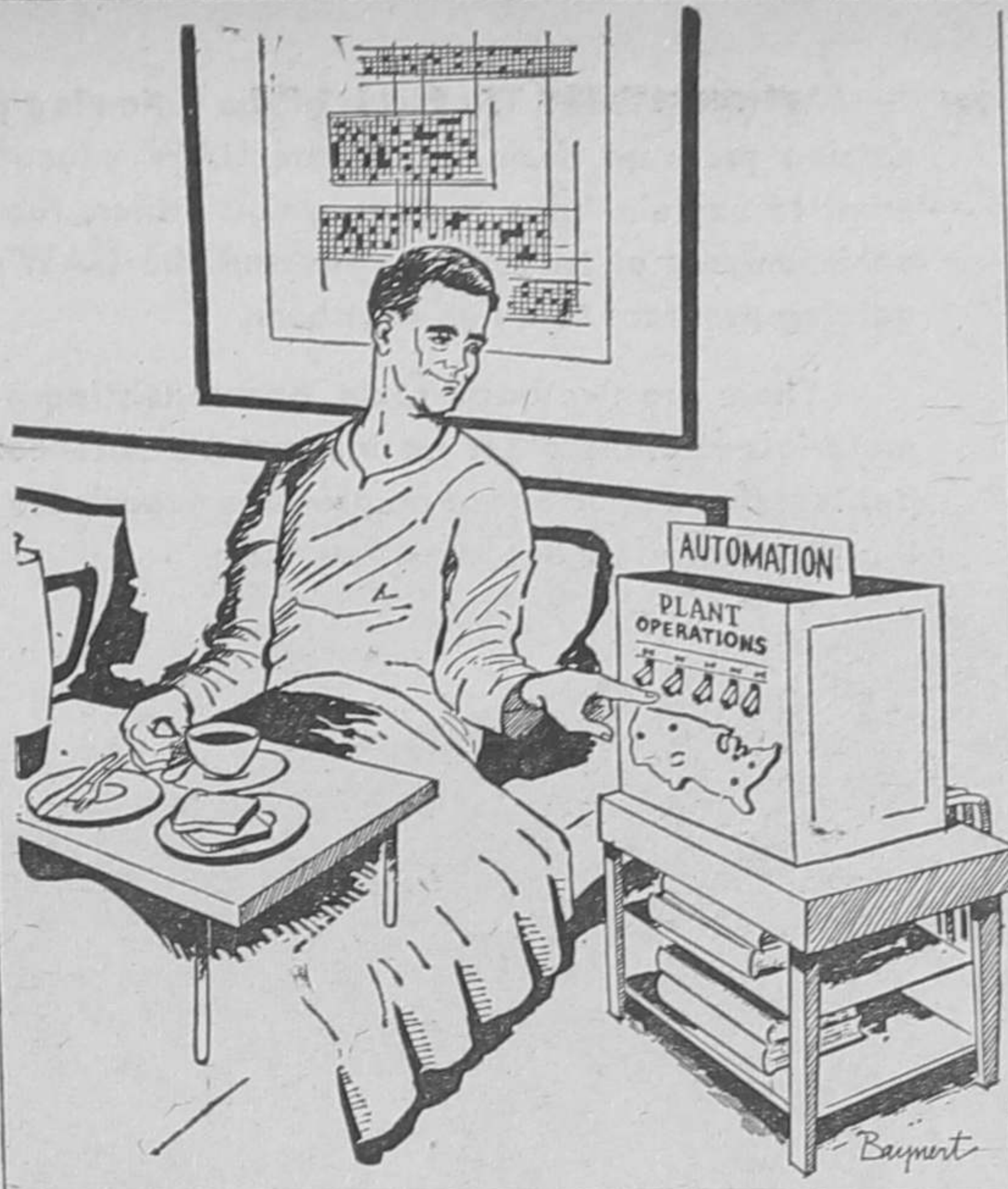
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The South's Learning UAW Growth Spells Progress

By RAY MARTIN

The south is getting to know the UAW.

You don't have to look hard for signs of UAW progress against southern holdouts opposing economic prosperity and social understanding, two achievements that result from UAW organization.

An "outstanding" contract has been won for UAW members at Martin Aircraft's Orlando, Fla., plant — a plant that recently voted overwhelmingly for the UAW and which soon will employ nearly 6,000.

In Atlanta and Memphis, office workers and technicians now in the UAW are showing more enthusiasm than ever in organizational work among area salaried workers whose history has been non-union.

Only One 'No'

Douglas Aircraft office workers and technicians at Charlotte, N.C., are leaning heavily toward the UAW in advance of an up-coming NLRB vote.

At the Ford glass plant in Nashville, Tenn., only one vote was cast against the UAW in an NLRB election. That plant will soon employ upwards of 6,000 also.

A late-spring UAW Local 1155 settlement at Hayes Aircraft, Birmingham, Ala., pushed wages and working conditions up to the point where "it was like an alarm clock to thousands in non-union plants," as Region 8 Director E. T. Michael put it.

Another road sign along the way: the pending NLRB vote at Ford's Lister Hill, Ala., plant. A resounding UAW victory there, said Michael, "will jolt the anti-labor southern industrialists right down to their cotton socks."

As UAW membership strength spreads in the south, Michael said the union is:

1. Adding to the security of workers outside the south — making it less profitable for runaway plants to desert their responsibilities.

2. Building a broader economic base for southern workers' families so that their increased purchasing power can attract more industry.

3. Strengthening democratic trade unionism to the point where it can influence social thinking.

Social, Economic Aim

Michael was elected Region 8 director at last April's UAW convention. He believes firmly that workers' faith in their union and its principles doesn't stop at new and higher wage rates.

"As the UAW lifts the south economically, it musters the

grass roots support necessary to lift it socially so that both economic and social justice is possible," said Michael.

The 35-year-old Michael's office is in Baltimore. He's seldom found there, though, because of widespread UAW activity.

He pointed to a large map on his office wall. His finger moved from Mississippi to Alabama, from Georgia to South Carolina, from Tennessee to North Carolina, from Virginia to Delaware and Maryland, then down quickly to Florida.

"Our success in Florida has the south talking," he said. "Workers in the depressed south now can look both north and south and see significant, almost unbelievable economic standards among workers, made possible by collective bargaining."

"It's no longer a matter of high northern living standards gradually moving south. From the far south, from Florida, we hope to move northward."

Runaway plants from the north do a double injustice to workers, said Michael.

They dump their veteran workers in the north, creating unemployment, and seek to consolidate themselves in the south "to perpetuate social and economic injustice."

Long Way to Go

Economically, said Michael, the south is no better off if its industrial growth is based on irresponsible management. And he has the figures to back up his statements.

For example, after years of luring runaway plants, Mississippi workers earn just \$55.20 for a 40-hour week as against \$99.04 in Michigan and \$93.51 in California. The Mississippi figure is not the best nor the worst for the south.

Average income per person in Mississippi is still only \$815 a year — as against \$1,831 in Michigan and \$1,899 in California.

"It's a long, long jump from the Mississippi-Georgia level to the Michigan-California level," said Michael, "but until that gap is narrowed, millions of families in the south will remain economic victims of industry. And their low economic status will hold down the level of prosperity for all Americans."

The states that lie within Region 8 are the most challenging faced by the UAW or any other union.

"The UAW has accepted that challenge," said Michael, "because there can never be real security or prosperity for workers anywhere until the strongholds of reaction have been led into the 20th century."

Again: Depends Who's Crooked

AUSTIN, Tex.—UAW Local 390's bulletin says Texas newspapers which, like papers everywhere, are playing up instances of corruption in some unions, buried a story about Texas employers who fleeced workers out of millions of dollars in wages last year.

Hidden among the ads was a report from the U.S. Department of Labor that 3,245 plants in Texas alone had violated provisions of the wage-hour law which cost their workers \$2.5 million in pay.

Public Praises PRB Booklet

A newly published 40-page booklet describing the structure and workings of the UAW's public review board has received favorable comment from government and civic leaders.

Compiled by the UAW publications department, the booklet, "A More Perfect Union," is now being made available to all members through their local unions or through the international union.

Among those to comment thus far on the booklet is Minnesota Gov. Orville L. Freeman. In a letter to UAW President Walter P. Reuther he said:

"Again, the UAW is 'way out in front, and I surely want to compliment you on the creation and selection of the public review board. This will do a great deal to dissuade many people who otherwise might be misled."

'Excellent' Document

Rep. Abraham Multer (D., N.Y.) termed the document "excellent and I trust it will have much good effect."

Rep. Alton Lennon (D., N.C.) hailed the booklet, as did Rep. LeRoy Anderson (D., Mont.) who found it "informative and interesting."

Detroit Circuit Judge Horace W. Gilmore noted:

"The board is certainly made up of well-qualified and able citizens, and I am sure it will do much to maintain the high ethical and democratic standards for which the UAW is so well known."

Gov. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa wrote: "In my opinion, the appointment of this board represents a most significant step in the direction of responsible unionism."

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 232) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE United Automobile Worker, published Monthly at Indianapolis, Indiana for October 1, 1957.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.; Editor, Kenneth Fiester, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.; Managing editor, None; Business manager, None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

KENNETH FIESTER
Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1957.
(Seal) VICTORIA A. CAFFERTY
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan
(My commission expires May 23, 1960)

WHAT IT IS: The Heart of the Union is a film and discussion program designed by the UAW education department to explain labor history, union ethics, the theory and achievements of trade unionism and the UAW's 1958 bargaining program to union members.

There are two basic texts, one consisting of discussion materials and the other an instructor's notebook. They are put together so persons of no previous experience can present the program after one run-through.

There are six basic discussion units and six instructional films. The units are titled (1) The UAW and the Union (film: "Sitdown"); (2) Adapting to Change (film: "United Action"); (3) The UAW and the Government (film: "Who Pays for Politics?"); (4) The UAW and the Future (film: "Four Years of Four Basic Issues"); (5) Political Action (film: "Labor's Witness"); (6) The UAW's 1958 Bargaining Program for 1958 (film: "UAW Is 200 Years Old").

Films and texts are available from the UAW education department.



150,000 UAW Heart-Beats

The up-beat you hear in the UAW from Maine to California these days is the Heart of the Union program pumping excitement and understanding through its arteries.

Within six months from the day the Heart of the Union first beat, Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, revealed, more than 15,000 members have taken part in its work.

The most important feature of the program, he said, is that already 100 UAW members, without any previous training, have stepped up from students to discussion leaders and instructors.

Within a year, he added, the goal is to present the program to 150,000 UAW members and to train 1,000 discussion leaders.

Approximately 4,000 UAW members at the union's summer schools saw the films and took part in the discussions which are the substance of the Heart of the Union plan. Even before the UAW education department had set up plans for the winter season, more than 100 local unions, spurred by returning summer school students, had started programs on their own initiative.

In most locals the Heart was set to beating in two stages—first, a demonstration to the local stewards, and second, a presentation to the entire membership. Plans are now under way in cities as far apart as Flint, Mich. and Orlando, Fla. to carry the program to city-wide audiences.

An outstanding example of how the program is moving is Local 330's record in Grand Rapids, Mich. On returning from the Region 1D summer school, three officers of the local—Robert Sloop, president; Larry Duram, education committee chairman, and Billie Bok—joined with Ed Lynn, chief steward, and set to work.

First, they stimulated interest by posting big, colorful hearts on every available display space in the plant.

Next, on the basis of their experience at the summer school, they trained additional discussion leaders.

In mid-October, in the main meeting hall of the Grand Rapids CIO building, with local union discussion leaders in complete charge, they kicked

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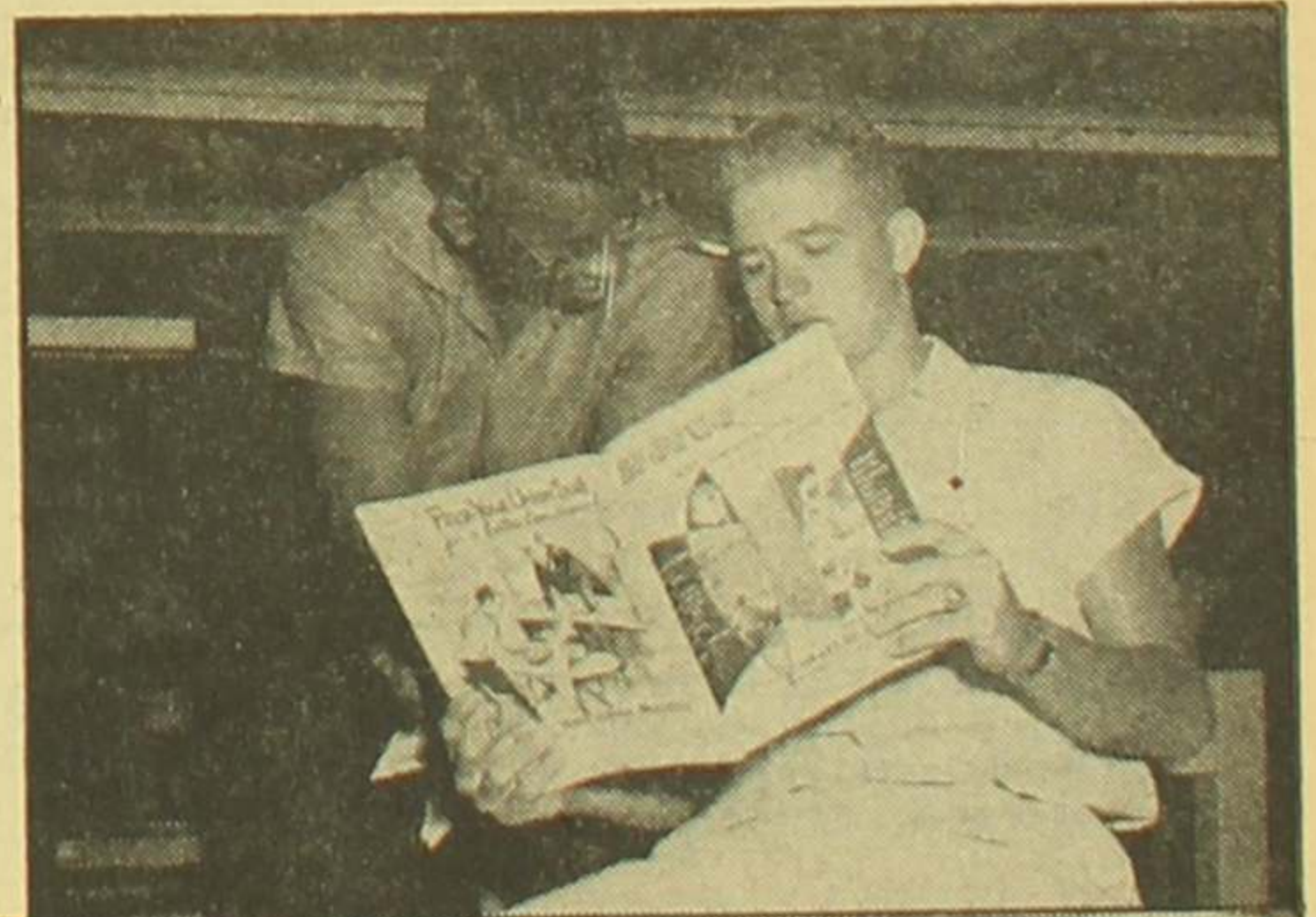
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Heart of the Union



...program to an audience which included un-
 ...bers, wives, children, representatives from
 ...girl high schools, students and teachers from
 ... College and observers from all other UAW
 ... the community. After the meeting refresh-
 ... were served. Five similar programs are to fol-
 ... successive Fridays.

...norton attributes the swift response to the pro-
 ... these factors:

... The fact that so many local union leaders
 ... took part in its planning.

... The five films used give the program a drama-
 ... tivity no every-day discussion could achieve.

... The two basic texts provide data, interpreta-
 ... tions, historical introductions and documents so that
 ... and instructors are never at loss for ma-

... The discussion techniques built into the pro-
 ... ensure that each person who takes part learns
 ... the history and theory of the labor movement and how
 ... to lead discussions, even while participating in the
 ... themselves.



Region I, 1A Women Hear Mazey, Thresh Out Issues

UAW women in Regions 1 and 1A were reminded again of the key role they play not only in the union but in the community and the nation.

Over 100 women from 31 local unions attended a two-day conference held by the women's department in Detroit. Lectures and workshop discussions ranged over the subjects of women's activities, job security, political action and inter-racial relations.

"We are the cornerstone of democratic hope," Roy Reuther, political action department coordinator, told the opening session.

"Yet if we deny the rights of some of our citizens how can we lead a world where the majority is not white?"

The conference wound up with a banquet at which the principal speaker was UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

CONFERENCE display draws comment from (left to right) George Merrelli, Region 1 co-director; Agnes Lovell, vice president, and Jennie Doman, president of Regions 1 and 1A women's committee, and McCusker.



BANQUET speaker, Region 1A Emil Mazey. On dais (from left) were Joe McCusker, Region 1A co-director; Gwen Thompson and Caroline Davis of women's department.



Demand Short Week For Older Workers

What's wrong with veteran workers in industry going on a special short work week of their own rather than plunge directly from full employment into full retirement?

UAW President Walter P. Reuther asked that question here in mid-October in a special talk to UAW regional representatives from all over the U. S., gathered to hear about the UAW's retired workers program as it stands near the eve of 1958 collective bargaining.

The UAW has always opposed the compulsory aspects of retirement programs.

The Reuther question indicated the special work week for older workers may be a 1958 demand in negotiations.

New Leaflet on Liquor

The AFL-CIO has published a new leaflet on the problems of alcoholism. The publication, entitled "What Every Worker Should Know About Alcoholism," is available to local unions, according to Brendan Sexton, UAW education director. It may be ordered through the National Council on Alcoholism, 2 East 103rd St., New York 29, N.Y. The price is two for 5c, with discounts for orders of 100 or more.

Certainly during those negotiations, said Reuther, will be demands for:

1. Improved pension benefits.
2. A cost of living clause inserted into the pension program.
3. A pre-retirement program whose cost is built into the overall pension cost.

Reuther said a hospital-medical care program must also be worked out.

UAW regional representatives met here for a two-day conference to study UAW resolutions and constitutional changes pertaining to the retired workers program at the union's Atlantic City, N. J. convention last April.

"Now," said Reuther, "we must breathe life into that broad, flexible program."

The delegates are charged with the task of returning to their home ground and making even more effective the UAW's already highly-praised retired workers' program.

Future of Program

Charles E. Odell, director of retired workers' activities, led discussions covering the types of programs that should be set up, the UAW constitutional provisions relating to retired workers and the future of the program. Workshop sessions were held on each major point.

Matthews Cites White Collar Job

TORONTO — The UAW has made some progress in organizing new white collar groups, but much work remains to be done in this field, UAW Vice President Norman Matthews told delegates to the union's international office workers conference here. Matthews is director of the UAW's office and technical workers department.

"In the past, office workers depended heavily on the organized plant workers," Matthews said. "They are now making collective bargaining headway of their own."

The white collar worker's problems can be solved only if he takes his rightful place in the organized labor movement, Matthews declared.

10 Regions

Matthews was introduced by George Burt, director of the Canadian region.

The weekend session, held at the King Edward Hotel and attended by 79 delegates representing 37 local unions from 10 regions, featured panel discussions on job evaluation, automation, automatic progression, transfer of operations, arbitration, local union administration and job opportunities.

In his talk, Matthews also discussed the importance of training for local union leadership and the effect of automation on the white collar worker.

Hey, Buyer! Why 'Bayer'?

Prices of 'Brand Name' Aspirins Are a Headache in Themselves

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Call an aspirin tablet by any other name and you'll pay more for it.

You doubt that? Well, tell a drug store clerk you want "Bayer's" and it'll cost you 62c for a bottle of 100. Ask for "Squibb's" and you'll have to fork over 79c for 200.

But buy it as plain aspirin U.S.P. from a reliable druggist, department store, medical cooperative or union-sponsored pharmacy, and you'll pay as little as 12 to 39c for 100.

And that's only the beginning.

Suppose instead of just plain aspirin you want the new buffered aspirin which has an antacid added to help the relatively few people whose stomachs are upset by ordinary aspirin.

Ask for "Bufferin" and you'll have to cough up \$1.23 for 100. On the other hand, demand just buffered aspirin and the price'll likely be 89c for 100 at a private-brand retailer such as Sears.

But if you really needed buffered aspirin you can pick it up for as little as 39 to 69c from some union health centers and various group plans.

To carry the thing a little farther, suppose your doctor has suggested you try a combination of aspirin with phenacetin and caffeine—what the trade calls APC pills.

Step up to the counter and ask for them under the brand name "Empirin" and the clerk'll charge you \$1.35 for 100 of them. Or point to the rack containing "Anacin" and you'll find the price is 98c.

Your druggist, however, will sell you plain APC pills for from 70 to 89c, and group plans'll sell 'em for 59 to 65c and even sometimes for as little as 39c.

Odd thing is, most people buy the costlier aspirin even when the lower-priced brands are available. Chalk at least a part of the blame for it up to TV.

One of the biggest sellers in recent years has been "Bufferin." They've been hitting the public over the head with TV commercials showing diagrams of our interior plumbing. As I reported, the price is \$1.23 — the highest you can pay for any aspirin. Yet, pharmacists report it's the big seller — despite the fact that most people don't get upset stomachs from ordinary aspirin and, as a consequence, don't need the antacid ingredients that are added.

There's one aspect of all this that'd be funny, if your pocketbook weren't involved. It's the righteous indignation of "Bayer"—which used to have the dubious but profitable distinction of charging the most for what's basically just aspirin.

Since "Bufferin" sales have zoomed, "Bayer" has been running ads piously asking the public:

"Are you paying twice the price of Bayer aspirin for pain relievers that are nothing more than aspirin in disguise? Such pain relievers, which attempt to belittle straight aspirin, give you an assortment of added ingredients for your extra money—ingredients which do not relieve pain, like aluminum compounds, magnesium carbonate and baking soda."

If ever there was a case of the pot calling the kettle black, this is it. "Bayer" itself has been charging the public two and even three times the price others have been asking for aspirin. And the reason it was able to do so is it used the same method "Bufferin" has found so profitable: constant, high-powered advertising that has made you think of "Bayer" whenever you think of aspirin.

Same thing applies to "Anacin." You, of course, remember the TV commercials which quickly tell you that your doctor recommends the ingredients in "Anacin." True enough, but some people sometimes get the impression "your doctor" recommends "Anacin." What doctors are really recommending, if they do mention this combination of ingredients, is APC tablets.

You don't think this ding-dong, hit 'em-again-and-again advertising pays for these companies?

Well, Harry Winocur, manager of District 65's pharmacy in New York reports that union members buy more "Bayer" aspirin from the union pharmacy than the pharmacy's own brand—which sells for only 15c for 100, or one-fourth the price of "Bayer."

Yet, the 15c aspirin meets the U.S.P. regulations, is made by a competent manufacturer with quality-controlled methods and is checked by the union's representative.

Even "Squibb," one of the oldest and best-known pharmaceutical manufacturers, can't win the public away from "Bayer"—although its price is lower.

Why worry? Well, the public spends over \$50 million a year for aspirin. How much are you chipping in?

Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius

UAW SINGERS: HOW'S YOUR HIGH C?

How's your high C?

If you're interested in singing and you live in the Detroit-Windsor area, the UAW's new choral group is the place for you.

The choral group is now being set up under the direction of Henri Nosco, director of the Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra, the South Oakland County Symphony and the Grosse Pointe Symphony, and former concertmaster and staff director at NBC.

Non-Members, Too

In announcing the new project, UAW President Walter P. Reuther stressed that it is a community rather than a strictly-union venture. Non-members of UAW are equally welcome.

The choral group, Reuther said, is typical of the broader cultural and spiritual program the UAW intends to promote as technological progress and

CHORAL GROUP, UAW
8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan

Full Name

Address

Phone Type of Voice

Solo or Choral Experience

State in Detail Days and Time Available for Rehearsal

shorter hours give workers both the time and the means for such activities.

Establishment of the group was greatly aided by the National Artists Foundation and

its president, Jean Goldkette, Reuther said.

Interested singers may fill in the accompanying coupon or a facsimile. Auditions are already under way.

Our MD Aim: A Fair Shake

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—“We are not looking for bargain basement medicine,” UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the Michigan State Medical Society convention here while outlining the union's policy on medical prepayment plans.

“The arrangements to provide and pay for care must not conflict with the objective of high quality care,” said Reuther, who was the society's 1957 Biddle lecturer.

“But we cannot accept the contention that quality is automatically lowered by any change at all in the currently prevailing pattern for practicing medicine or paying for it,” said Reuther in a lecture which was read by Vice President Leonard Woodcock in the absence of the UAW president, who was ill.

Still a Need

“No one would knowingly advocate impersonal, assembly-line medicine,” Reuther said, in discussing the doctor-patient relationship. “But it is very difficult for me to show how this is in any way impaired by adoption of a modern plan for transferring money from the patient's pocket to that of the doctor.”

“I cannot conscientiously quarrel with union members when they want prepayment to cover a bigger segment of health care for a longer period of time.

“Present insurance plans, at best, cover only one-third of the average family's health service bill, and we are trying to get benefits extended to cover another third of health needs.”

Reuther reminded the society that “doctors have made great gains out of the fact that the workers have earmarked a portion of their wages as social wages” in the form of fringe benefits.

“The trouble is that this has led some doctors to assume that the insurance has increased the worker's ability to pay, and they charge more for their services,” he charged.

Mead, Kanter, Beckham Shift

Kermit Mead, an administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, has been promoted to director of the engineering and time study division of the union's research and engineering department.

He replaces Robert Kanter, who is transferred to the actuarial division of the UAW social security department. Mead, in turn, will be replaced by William J. Beckham, a UAW representative in southern Ohio.

Mead, a member of Local 400, studied industrial engineering at the University of Michigan while still employed in the plant. He had previously earned a bachelor's degree from Wilberforce University. He served in the UAW engineering department before becoming an administrative assistant.

Sitdown Veteran

Kanter, a member of Local 22, is a veteran of the GM sitdown strike and the “battle of the overpass” at Ford. He was first called to the staff of Local 174 and later was called to service with the international union. He was graduated from Detroit Institute of Technology, will soon receive his master's degree from Wayne State University and will continue his studies at the University of Michigan.

Beckham, a member of Local 674, transferred during the war to the Wright plant outside Cincinnati, and chaired its bargaining committee during World War II when it had 22,000 members. Much of his UAW experience has been in aircraft negotiations. He attended Chase Law College in Cincinnati.



LUNCH AT WEST POINT was part of the first conference of the President's Council on Youth Fitness and its citizens' advisory committee. Olga Madar, left, UAW recreation director and an advisory committee member, is shown with Dr. Mabel Locke of the University of Idaho and Cadet John F. Reilly.



REMINISCING about bad old days are L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers; Carl Baker, president of URW Local 2, and UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, just before latter dedicated Local 2 hall (see below).

Mazey to URW: Unions Key to Security

By GEORGE SCRIVEN
Editor, United Rubber Worker

AKRON, O.—The trade union movement is primarily responsible for bringing about our present-day industrial democracy, which insures dignity and security for the worker and his family.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey stressed that point as he gave the principal dedication address in the newly-remodeled headquarters of United Rubber Workers Local 2 here.

“We are dedicating this building to the cause of humanity and shall use it to help complete our mission in organizing and education for the good of all,” Mazey said.

Symbol of Stability

“This new Local 2 home stands as a symbol of strength, stability and progress for the entire community,” he continued. “Just 21 years ago, it was a question of whether you were going to have a union. This building should convince all that you are here to stay and are a part of the community.”

Mazey's talk climaxed a day-long open house at the three-story headquarters of the 14,000-member local, which boasts a history of militant unionism going back to the sitdown strikes of the Thirties.

More than 10,000 union members, business and civic leaders toured the building.

Mazey called on union veterans to pass along to the younger workers the story of the struggle to establish unions.

“Remember, many of the younger workers have never worked in a plant where there is no union, so you must explain that the conditions they now have didn't come easy, that they came only through the union's efforts,” he said.

Turning to the present Senate probe, the UAW leader declared that “labor leaders, as a whole, have higher ethical standards than any other segment of our society. The few bad apples will be driven out of the movement.”

“The American people should remember, too, that the Senate investigators are spending all their time on unions and none on management, where there are also some bad apples.

“It's not fair to try and de-

Eye-Opener Experts:

Two Get Series Tix, Eight Take The Cash

DETROIT — Eight UAW Eye-Opener listeners have fatter wallets—and two more are the envy of their friends—thanks to the Eye-Opener's baseball contest.

Maybe it's a sign of the times, but only two of the 10 winners chose to travel to Milwaukee or New York City to watch two World Series games from choice box seats. The remaining eight decided to take the alternative \$130 cash award—and hope for the best via television and radio.

Labor Day Date

All summer long, Eye-Opener listeners poured in their predictions as to how the American and National League teams would stand as of Labor Day. Entries were received from all parts of the U. S. and Canada, indicating the broadness of Eye-Opener's listening audience.

UAW Radio Director Guy Nunn announced the following winners:

Adele Davidson of Los Angeles; Edmund J. Wiancki of Downey, Calif.; Marvin Herb and Max Koralewski of Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schneider and L. S. Norwicke of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Detroit winners were Mrs. Joseph L. Cubba, Esther Beaudoin and William Brooks.

Koralewski accepted \$100 expense money and four box-seat tickets for two World Series games at Milwaukee.

Brooks headed for New York with \$100 expense money and his four ducats.

Escort Changes

Arriving in Anderson, Indiana, where he was to be the featured speaker at the opening of the new Local 662 hall, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey was escorted into town by the county sheriff. Noted Mazey: “Twenty years ago I would have been escorted out—not in.”

Going to Series Too Big a Thrill

Mrs. Esther Beaudoin, a Detroit school teacher, wrote Guy Nunn that she is “walking on air” since becoming a winner in the Eye-Opener baseball contest. Her fifth grade class is proud of her, she said, and her husband—a baseball fan—is surprised.

Mrs. Beaudoin had a special reason for taking the money instead of the tickets:

“I would have loved going to the World Series, but my blood pressure is high and I'm afraid the old heart couldn't take it.”

What's the Diff? Reporter Learns

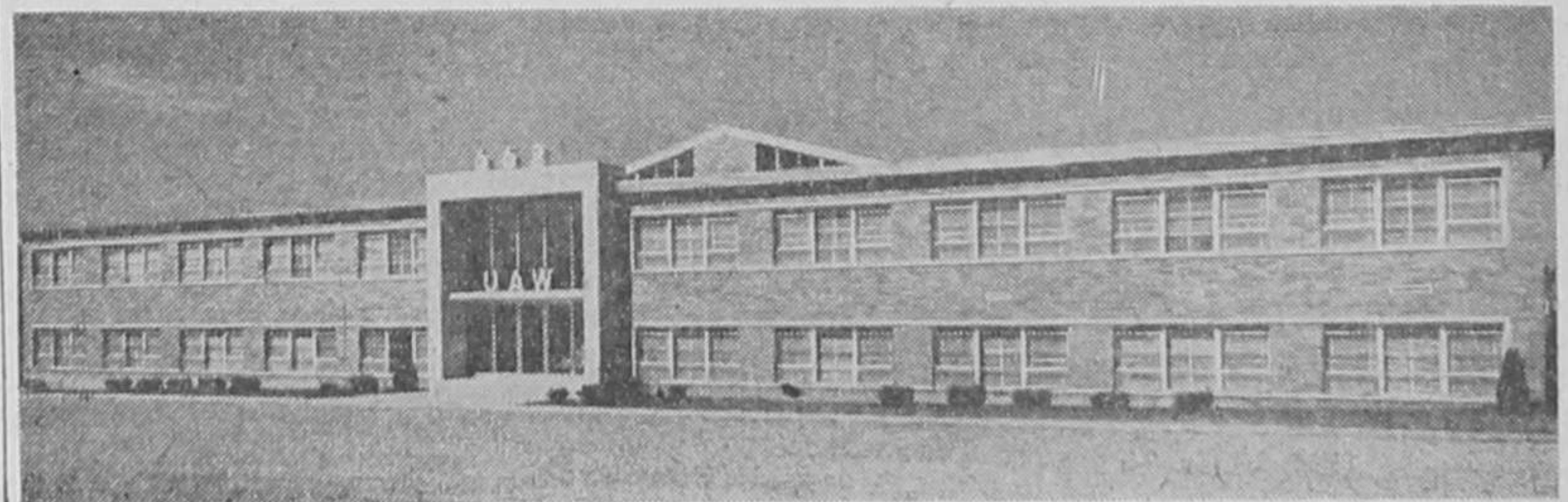
FAIRFIELD, O.—“What's so important about a local union dedicating a new building?” a newspaper reporter asked as UAW Local 233 formally opened its pleasant new headquarters.

By day's end he had the answer. It isn't that the building is new, modern and cost \$125,000, he heard speakers agree. Rather, they said, the structure is a symbol of the community's acceptance of the 3,000-member local union and of the combined progress of UAW, the area and the nation.

Much of the progress, however, has come because unions have tackled problems in the belief that what is good for the community and the nation is good for labor, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, featured speaker, said.

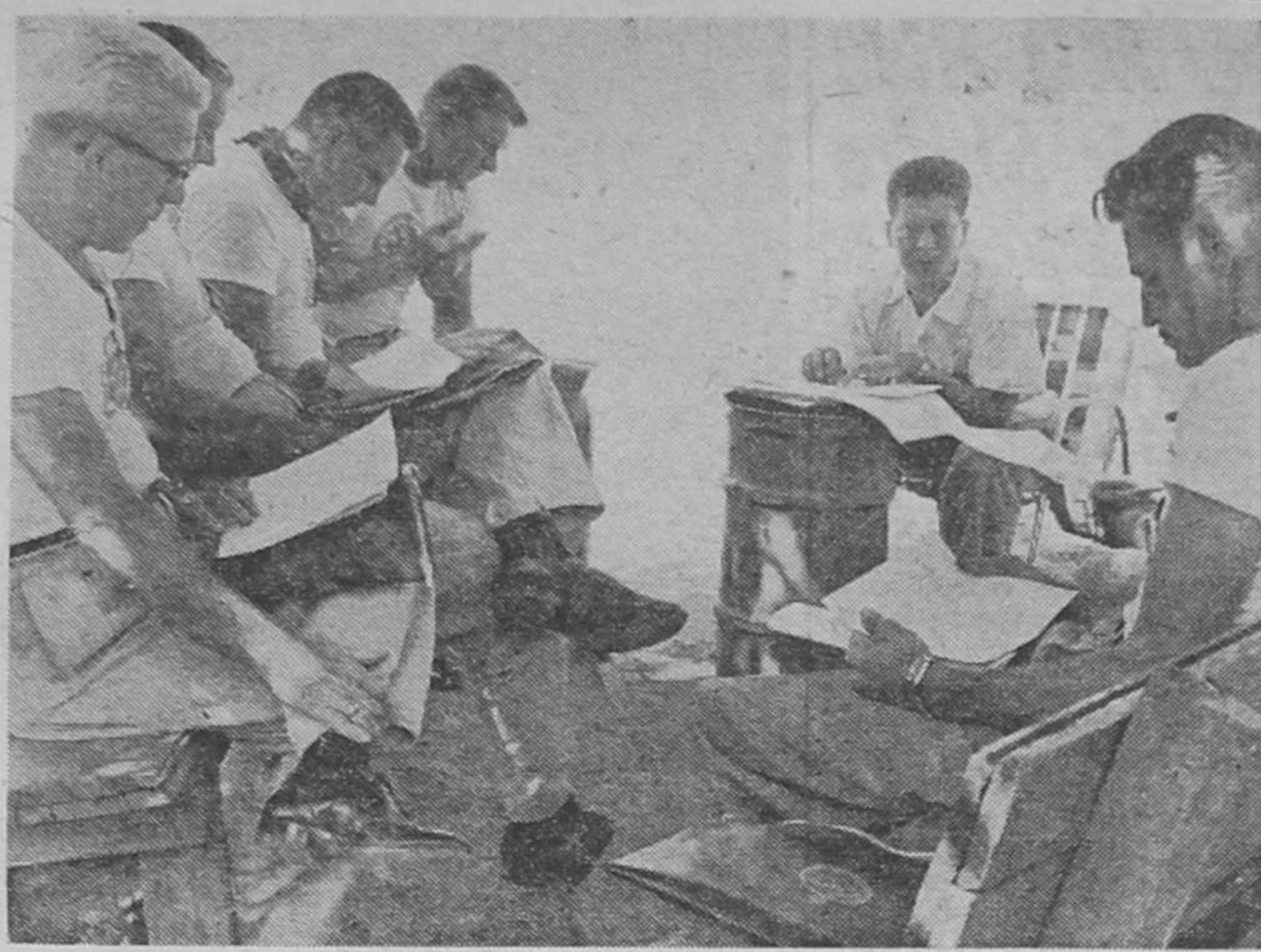
Besides Woodcock, speakers included Region 2A Director Ray Ross; Adrian Jones, local president; Mayor Robert F. Wessell and John Rooney, Ohio CIO Council secretary-treasurer.

Ross told the meeting that Local 233's new building “indicates the progress and stability UAW has brought not only to its members but to the communities and the nation as a whole.”



NEW LOCAL 662 Union Center in Anderson, Ind. (above) was formally dedicated by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who said the building must be dedicated “not only to the memory of the many old-timers who took part in building this local union, but also to the community for its education so that we can carry out our aims and objectives.” Hostesses (right) for open house nights at the \$600,000 center added attraction.





There's Always Something Different Out in California

There's always something different in California and UAW summer schools are no exception, as these three scenes from the Region 6 institute reveal.

At top left, the "best-behaved student" gets a special diploma from Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti as Vice President Pat Greathouse holds him, a bit gingerly. The "student" is Ronnie Trujillo, whose parents are looking on. Joe Kowalski is doing the kitchy-koo.

At top right, the outdoor class provides a plug for the autumn climate at California Hot Springs.

Directly to the right, Dennis the Menace is visited by George Parsons, Local 811; Hazel L. Blakey, Local 887 and Herman McQueen, Local 179. The artist is Al Wiseman, who draws Dennis for his originator, Hank Ketcham. Dennis is saying, "How come you guys go to school in the summertime?"



Protect Packard Vets At Utica Bend Plant

UTICA, Mich. — An agreement covering 1,000 members of Local 190 at the Utica Bend plant of Curtiss-Wright Corp., most of them former Packard workers, has virtually completed this year's negotiations with the aircraft chain, Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, head of the aircraft department, announced.

Only the Hollywood, Calif., agreement remains unsigned, he said. The UAW represents 20,000 Curtiss-Wright workers.

The Utica Bend pact was reached after 3½ months of negotiations headed by Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris. It covers one of the oldest work forces in the Detroit metropolitan area, with an average age of 53. The plant was acquired by Curtiss-Wright in a stock deal with Studebaker-Packard.

Pension Rights

Wage increases of 12-56c an hour are provided in the agreement. Other features include full seniority for Studebaker-Packard workers em-

ployed in Utica Bend; preferential hiring for Studebaker-Packard workers through Feb. 1, 1959; eight paid holidays; improved vacations, shift premiums and insurance.

Also, Studebaker-Packard workers get pension credits at Utica Bend without the customary 10-year minimum requirement. Thus a Studebaker-Packard worker employed at Utica Bend for (say) five years would collect from both the Studebaker-Packard and Curtiss-Wright pension funds when he became eligible for retirement.

The agreements are the first since the formation of the Curtiss-Wright council, also headed by Woodcock.

Gerber in Fund Drive

NEW YORK — Martin Gerber, UAW Region 9 director, has been named to the labor committee of the 1957 United Negro College Fund Drive.

Wage-Price Film Can Be Rented

"Do Higher Wages Cause Higher Prices?" is the title of a new film produced by the AFL-CIO and available for showing at local union meetings. Local union officers interested in renting this movie should contact the AFL-CIO education department, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The rental fee is \$2. The film may also be obtained through the UAW film department at Solidarity House.

5-30c Gain In Office Pact

ECORSE, Mich.—Wage increases ranging from five to 30c an hour for clerical and technical workers at the Dana Corp.'s Ecorse division here have been won by UAW Local 889, which covers industrial office and professional workers in the greater Detroit area.

Wallace Webber, local president, termed the agreement one of the best in the country for office workers.

The contract calls for 5c across the board, inequity adjustments up to 30c hourly, union shop and checkoff provisions, supplemental unemployment benefits and 20 paid sick days a year accumulative over two years.

Pensions, Too

The local also won coverage under the UAW pension plan, together with continued equity in a company retirement income plan, and full automatic progression in all grades and classifications.

The negotiating committee was headed by Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris.

Don Montgomery Dies Soon After Wife; Union Mourns

WASHINGTON — Donald E. Montgomery, for 14 years a UAW Washington staff member and since 1947 director of the union's Washington office, died Oct. 11, at his home here.

"All of us who knew, admired and loved Don are stricken with grief," President Walter P. Reuther said.

Don's death occurred slightly less than two months after his wife, Mary Taylor Montgomery, died of a brain tumor. They were a devoted couple who shared the same ideals. The work of each of them supplemented that of the other in the fight for justice, tolerance and the growth and extension of democracy and freedom.

During his wife's illness, Don took a leave of absence from his UAW post in order to devote full time to her care.

"We know," Reuther said, "that his death was the result of the tragic illness and the also untimely death recently of his equally devoted wife. The emotional upset brought on by his bereavement and the physical exhaustion brought on by his months of constant and sleepless nursing of his wife up until the moment of her death were seemingly a burden too heavy for Don to carry despite the efforts of his many friends to share his burden."

Early on the morning of his death, Don called police, gave his name and address, told them that the door was open and that all the personal effects of himself and his wife were arranged so that they could be properly disposed of, and then he said he was going to shoot himself.

When the police arrived he was dead.

They found a book of poems opened to "Adonais," Shelley's elegy on the death of Keats. Don had marked these lines:

"Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my heart? Thy hopes are gone before; from all things here they have departed. Thou shouldst now depart."

Reuther described Don's life as one of "devotion and dedication to the service of his fellow men."

"First in government, then in the UAW, Donald Montgomery had always worked vigorously and effectively to protect and extend the rights of all citizens and to improve their economic and social well-being," he said.

Mary Taylor Montgomery was herself a distinguished trade unionist, writer and government worker. Since 1945 she had been director of the division of reports of the U. S. Children's Bureau. In the Department of Agriculture in 1933 she created and edited "Consumers Guide," a pamphlet of nearly 200,000 circulation.

In 1937 she developed a radio program called "Consumer Time" which was broadcast for five years by the National Broadcasting Company.

Don Montgomery was born in Asbury Park, N. J., educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Wisconsin. He served in the Navy in World War I. He began his professional career administering anti-trust and unfair competition laws in the Wisconsin attorney general's office. Before joining the UAW staff he worked successively for the Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission and Department of Agriculture.



DOTTED LINE is where this UAW negotiating team is signing the new Utica Bend pact. From left, Walter Oshinski, Local 190 committeeman; Eddie Dwornik, financial secretary; Harry Kujawski, plant chairman; Wise Stone, UAW aircraft representative; John K. McDaniel, Region 1 representative, and Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris.

Why You Just Can't Trust the Boss

LINDEN, N. J.—It was only a little plant, hardly visible among the giants in this grim but bustling factory town on the southern edge of northern New Jersey's vast industrial center.

At first glance there would seem to be no story in the fact that the plant closed its doors for good, after 16 years. Except in wartime it never provided more than 200 steady jobs—compared to 3,800 at the nearby GM assembly plant.

But the history of labor-management relations in this tiny unit, and the manner of its closing, present in miniature the basic reasons why the average worker and his union believe—with good cause—that you just can't trust the boss.

The plant was the eastern branch of Mather Spring Co., whose headquarters is in Toledo, O. Mather Spring supplies the auto industry, primarily Ford and GM. It opened the unit here in 1941 to be closer to the growing array of auto assembly plants along the eastern seaboard.

Asks 'Cooperation'

The workers promptly joined the UAW and became Local 194. (The bigger Toledo plant had long been organized; the workers are part of Amalgamated Local 12.) A standard UAW contract was signed, and until three years ago there was little to distinguish the operation from thousands of others in the industry.

But along about that time, a new president, young Henry (Hank) Mather, inherited the top job from his father. He came here to lay down the law. Costs were high, he told the Local 194 officers; the "cooperation" of the union was needed.

The union, with Region 9 Director Martin Gerber and Paul Phillippe of the UAW staff helping the local committee,

pointed out some of management's own errors. It was agreed there should be regular consultation between the company and the union to insure complete understanding. A committee was set up for the purpose. In this period the local even voted to pass up a wage-opening date in the contract.

"The trouble was, by the next September—just two years ago—the old plant superintendent had been fired," recalled Jack Coyle, chairman of the Local 194 shop committee. "The committee never functioned after that."

'Bigger and Better'

Because of Mather's statements there was a certain amount of uneasiness among the local officers about the future of the plant. This was heightened when a firm of consulting engineers was engaged to survey the operations.

"But then Mr. (William) Barney, the works manager for both plants, talked to us," said Coyle. "He told us this operation was going to be bigger and better than ever."

The switch by Chrysler to torsion-bar suspension also seemed to be no cause for concern.

"This company was one of the first to develop a torsion-bar," said Henry Wojtkowski, a local committeeman. "They're making them in Toledo and they could have made them here, too."

With the company's rosy predictions before them, many of the workers felt it safe to take on long-term obligations. Some of them contracted for homes or summer cottages; others acquired new cars.

Early this year, though, the old fears revived. The plant was going at full tilt, even building a substantial inventory of finished springs.

Boss Hides Out

"They'd always told us they couldn't do that because the auto companies were apt to cancel orders," said George

Saylor, Local 194 recording secretary. "Naturally we wondered about it."

At the UAW convention this year the Local 194 delegates—Paul Hlavaty, secretary-treasurer, and Raymond Cook, a committeeman, along with Phillippe—met with the Toledo delegation. They learned that in Toledo it was taken for granted that the Jersey plant would shut down.

"As soon as we got back we met with the local management but we could never get hold of Mr. Barney," Coyle said. "He even skipped the arbitration cases, and that never happened before."

However, the plant continued to hum. A full two shifts worked the week-end before July 4. Although it had been planned to shut down over the holiday, management asked 20 men to work Friday, July 5, and Saturday as well.

Late on Saturday afternoon, unknown even to the men who were working, telegrams were sent to the whole force announcing an "indefinite layoff."

Planned That Way

Monday morning the Local 194 executive board reported at the plant. Besides Coyle, Saylor, Hlavaty, Wojtkowski and Cook, there was Eugene Pryor, local president, Ed Wotjowicz, vice president, and Harold Pilson.

"At first the company people claimed they had only known about it for a few days, but later on we found out they had known about it for two months," said Pilson bitterly.

"It wasn't as though we could have laid down on the job if we had known," added Coyle. "All the jobs are on incentive and we would just have been cutting our own throats."

The works manager, Barney, met with the union this time. He said the plant was being closed because the cost of gas, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, steel and transportation were all too high in New Jersey.

Eventually Mather himself came in to meet with Gerber, Phillippe and the committee. Would he offer severance pay? He would not.

Severance? Nonsense!

"We paid our employees good wages," Mather told the group. "They should have saved their money. We don't owe any man one penny."

Something under 20 men remained at work, dismantling machinery, until Sept. 13—Friday the 13th. That was when the old contract expired. Gerber made a routine call to agree on an extension until the work was completed. "Nothing doing," said the company; as of that day, the remaining men were fired, too.

Jobs Are Scarce

"It may sound funny at a time when everybody is supposed to be working, and in a section like this where there are so many plants, but the guys are finding it hard to get jobs," Coyle said. "Only about 40 of them have gone to work."

The average age of the 200 members was 36, Phillippe reported.

"But you have to remember that they're not toolmakers or anything like that," he went on. "Despite all the talk about prosperity, there isn't much room for semi-skilled factory workers."

One aid to the workers is that their supplementary unemployment benefit fund is being liquidated in four payments. Workers with top seniority will get \$35 a week for three weeks; the fourth payment will be held up until final administrative costs are calculated.

On the other hand, the local's credit union is in temporary trouble. There was \$28,000 in outstanding loans when the plant folded; as a result, the depositors can't get their money right away.

But, of course, the credit union and the SUB are only temporary relief at best. They can't change the basic facts—or the feeling of 200 men that they have been betrayed.



SIGNING BY SOAPY makes possible a \$115,000 re-training program for handicapped workers formerly employed at the Kaiser-Frazer plant. From left, Ralf A. Peckham, director of vocational rehabilitation, Department of Public Instruction; Governor Williams and Ed Cote, co-director of UAW Region 1A.

Handicapped K-F Workers To Get \$115,000 Training

Handicapped workers formerly employed at the Kaiser-Frazer plant will benefit from an agreement signed by Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams providing for a \$115,000 re-training program.

The agreement between the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the board of trustees of the Kaiser-Frazer UAW social security fund opens the way for a \$50,000 grant from the fund to the vocational rehabilitation office. This in turn will be used to obtain an additional \$65,000 in federal money on a matching basis.

Signing the agreement were Region 1A Director Ed Cote; David LaMoreaux, supervisor of the Kaiser-Frazer UAW social security fund; Ralf A. Peckham, director of the office of vocational rehabilitation; and Governor Williams. Robert Jespersen, vice president of Kaiser In-

dustries Corp., was grounded by bad weather and could not attend.

Joint Standards

The agreement is a joint project between the state agency and the UAW social security fund on behalf of former Kaiser-Frazer workers who are vocationally handicapped.

It provides that individual applicants will be selected on the basis of medical information supplied the trust fund, and standards of eligibility governing the state rehabilitation program.

The state agency will furnish guidance and counseling, medical treatment (including prosthetic appliances), vocational training, occupational tools and equipment, maintenance job placement and follow-up. The trust fund will provide such other needs as cannot be supplied by the state agency. The cost will be shared by the two.

Mazey Blasts Him:

NAM Head Urges Strike To Block Shorter Week

In the best "let's you and him fight" tradition, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers came to Detroit and urged the auto industry to force a strike on the UAW next year rather than grant a shorter work-week.

In a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit, NAM head Ernest G. Swigert declared that "it will do no good to write treatises proving the economic unwisdom of a shorter work week at this period if you don't have the courage to face a strike."

He also repeated the old NAM line that labor is to blame for today's high prices.

Swigert was answered immediately by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey in a 30-minute talk over a Detroit radio station.

Warns of 'Class War'

Comparing Swigert to "a bloodthirsty boxing fan—the kind that isn't happy until one boxer is half-dead on the canvas," Mazey said the NAM boss was "obviously itching for a fight—a fight to be waged by others than himself."

Swigert is urging the auto industry to "wage war on its workers, their union and their aims," Mazey continued, "an action that would send this city spinning dizzily into class warfare."

"Our union is not a strike-happy union," he continued. "We prefer to work out our collective bargaining problems at the conference table and not on the picket line."

Answering Swigert's assertion that the demand for a shorter week "is simply a device to secure more overtime," Mazey said:

Week Down, Goods Up

"The UAW favors a shorter work-week not to create more overtime opportunities, but to create more jobs... (It) is one of the practical steps our nation can take in meeting the challenge of automation without re-



'This country isn't ready for a shorter work week. The people wouldn't know what to do with the leisure.'

ducing the living standards of our people, without the suffering of heavy unemployment."

Swigert's claim that a shortened week would actually reduce living standards is "asinine and ridiculous," the UAW officer charged.

America's industrial history clearly shows, Mazey continued, "that when the work-week was reduced from 72 to 60 to 40 hours, a greater abundance of goods and services was created, the living standards of all of the people were raised, while, at the same time, a greater opportunity for leisure and cultural attainment was made possible."

He pointed out that the NAM "used almost the same arguments against pensions, guaranteed annual wages and other major social gains won by our union at the bargaining table as they are currently using against the shorter work-week."

Reciting the NAM's opposition to social security, to the Wagner Act, to unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation, to the Pure Food and Drug Act and many other social

reforms, Mazey asked:

"Where would America be... today if the NAM had had its way?"

Going into Swigert's charge that labor's wage demands are the reasons for present-day inflation, Mazey pointed to the UAW's proposal for a \$100 reduction in the prices of cars and the union's pledge to take any possible loss in profits into consideration next year.

Profit Picture

"We offered... a legitimate, constructive and practical plan to stem the tide of rising prices," he declared, but all the UAW got was "a fast brushoff from the Big Three and from the President."

Citing Swigert's claim that "corporation profits in 1956 were lower than they were in 1938," Mazey observed that "the facts show how wrong, how deceitful, Mr. Swigert and the NAM can be. In 1938, U.S. corporation profits after taxes totalled \$2.3 billion. For the year 1956 they were running nearly 10 times higher—\$21 billion."

Oliver Units Form Council

CHICAGO—The UAW and two other AFL-CIO unions representing Oliver Corp. workers met here to discuss mutual problems—and before the day was out, formed the Joint Oliver Unions Coordinating Council, reports UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, who had been instrumental in getting the unions together.

The three unions represent all workers in the Oliver chain.

The new council will coordinate preparations for the 1958 negotiations, and will provide mutual assistance for council-affiliated local unions. It will also facilitate exchange of contract information, grievance problems and other collective bargaining information.

The council includes the UAW, the International Association of Machinists and the Allied Industrial Workers. It is patterned after similar "coordinating committees" set up earlier this year by unions representing Allis-Chambers and Borg-Warner workers, but has a more formal set-up.

Greathouse, director of the union's Oliver department, chaired the meeting. Among those who attended were Carl Burtner of York, Pa., business representative of IAM district 98; Virley E. O'Neal of Cleveland, business representative for IAM district 54; John Morgando, IAM grand lodge representative for the Illinois area; and Robert D. Brenner of Battle Creek, Mich., AIW district representative.

UAW representatives at the meeting also included Region 2A Director Ray Ross; V. L. Burgoyne, international representative substituting for Region 3 Director Ray Berndt; Don Harris, international representative representing Region 4 Director Bob Johnston; Erich Zeeb, a Region 2A representative, and Herschel Davis, administrative assistant to Greathouse.

Local union officers from the IAM, the AIW and the following UAW local, also attended: 296, 1095 and 1096, South Bend, Ind.; 884, Springfield, O.; and 1315, Charles City, Ia. The five locals make up the UAW's Oliver intra-corporation council. The AIW was represented by two locals from Battle Creek and the IAM by locals from York, Cleveland and Shelbyville, Ill.

After the delegates decided to form the coordinating council, they elected the following council officers: Ralph E. Davidson, UAW Local 296, president; Richard Evans, AIW Local 444, vice president; Doug Shoaff Jr., IAM Local 1633, secretary.

UAW Demands Aid In Evansville Closing

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—UAW is all ready with a rescue plan for the 7,000 workers of Locals 265 and 705 left abandoned by the Chrysler Corp.'s decision to shut down its two Plymouth plants here.

Vice President Norman Matthews, Chrysler department director, and Raymond Berndt, Region 3 director, have announced a program of transfers or severance the union will "insist" upon in order to make the company live up to its "social responsibility."

They said the union will fight for transfer to any new location chosen by the company with the workers' full seniority rights intact.

Daily Allowance

These rights, they said, will include pension, vacation and SUB credits, insurance coverage and any other equities tied in with their length of service.

In addition, they said, the union will ask for compensation to cover the cost or relocation of workers' families along with an allowance to



UAW CANDIDATES for city offices in Fostoria, O., include the quartet above. From left they are Kenneth Reinhard of Local 1246 and Alvin Zoller, financial secretary of Local 446, both running for posts as councilman-at-large; William Steyer of Local 775, seeking re-election as fourth ward councilman and George Peeler, who hopes to retain his post as city council president.

World GM-Ford Plan Of Unions in Offing

LUGANO, Switzerland—Closer cooperation among the unions representing workers employed by the world-wide General Motors and Ford automotive empires has resulted from a meeting of the GM-Ford World Committee of free trade unions, which followed a conference of the International Metalworkers Federation here.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who headed the UAW delegation to both meetings, said a tentative understanding was reached at the world committee session "to

have exchanges of trade unionists active in GM and Ford, with the initial visit to be made by European union members to the United States, coincident with the UAW's preparation for 1958 bargaining with GM and Ford."

Woodcock said the delegates from the European trade unions representing GM and Ford workers "welcomed this proposal as a step towards taking wage and standards competition out of the international automotive trade."

They Want 40

The UAW officer, who heads the union's GM department, also pointed out that America's Ford and GM workers will not be the only ones to demand a shorter work-week from these companies. A similar demand will be made by unions in Europe and Australia.

The only difference is, he said, that U.S., Canadian and Australian Ford and GM workers now have a 40-hour week which they want to shorten, while most European GM and Ford workers work anywhere from 42 to 48 hours. Their goal is a 40-hour week.

How their goal can be reached and how American and Australian unions can help their European brothers in reaching it came in for considerable discussion, Woodcock said.

Five-Man Team

Workers at the GM-owned Vauxhall plant in Great Britain work a 44-hour week; at the GM-owned Opel plant in West Germany, 45 to 48 hours; at the GM plant in Belgium, 42 hours. Ford workers in West Germany work 45 hours, in Great Britain 42½ hours, in Belgium 42 hours, and in the Netherlands 40 hours. All others work 48 hours a week.

Woodcock, UAW regional directors Ray Berndt, Pat O'Malley and Harvey Kitzman, and Victor Reuther, director of the union's international affairs department, also attended the triennial convention of the IMF which preceded the world committee meeting. The IMF is a section of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and represents eight million organized metal workers of the free world.

The combined U.S.-Canadian delegation was made up of members from the UAW, the International Association of Machinists and the Steelworkers. Other nations represented at the convention included Great Britain, France, the Benelux countries, the Scandinavian countries, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, India, South Africa and Australia. Japan sent observers.

The convention endorsed a three-year program of assistance to the free world trade union movement and elected new officers.

It Hasn't Hurt Ike's

CHICAGO — Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, declined to run for President in 1912, the Chicago Tribune reported, because he believed the office would interfere with his golf game.

But GM Is Out:

Transmission Strike Is Won at Chrysler

INDIANAPOLIS — A two-week authorized strike by 2,600 UAW members at the Chrysler transmission plant here was brought to a successful conclusion with what UAW Vice President Norman Matthews termed "an excellent settlement which does credit to the leadership and the membership of Local 1226." (At almost the same time, workers at the General Motors transmission plant in Willow Run were forced out.)

The strike had been called over a dispute concerning production standards and working conditions, including 52 complaints concerning health and safety, 35 complaints about general plant conditions, seniority disputes related to promotions, transfers and equalization of overtime, and the disciplining of workers to intimidate them to meet higher production standards.

Four-Point Pact

Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler department, said a settlement was reached after:

- Production standards were negotiated for all operations in the plant. These standards will be continued for the duration of the model unless the work content is changed through technological advances, engineering or method changes.

- The application of seniority rules was broadened to give greater promotional or transfer advantages to older service workers, and overtime was equalized for both production and skilled workers.

- Management agreed to correct all of the 87 complaints concerning health, safety and general conditions in the plant.

- Management agreed to clear workers' records of foremen's reports issued during the period of dispute over production standards, as well as those issued since June 28, and agreed to modification of disciplinary measures with back pay adjustments.

Local Praised

The settlement was ratified by unanimous vote of the Local 1226 membership, Matthews reported.

"I want to congratulate Brother Lohman and his fellow local union officers, as well as the members of the bargaining committee, for reaching such an excellent settlement, which does credit to the leadership and the membership of Local 1226,"

Willow Run Out Over Schedules

An authorized strike over production standards and speedup, relief problems, local seniority and wage rates on a new classification, has closed the Detroit Transmission plant of General Motors at Willow Run.

The 6,200 members of Local 735 walked out after weeks of fruitless negotiations.

Vice President Leonard Woodcock, head of the GM department, said the union had exerted every effort to avoid striking the plant, which supplies transmissions to Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Cadillac and General Motors Truck and Coach plants.

Matthews said in a statement in Detroit.

(Matthews was referring to M. E. Lohman, president of the local.)

"I also want to compliment the local for the manner in which the strike was conducted."

He pointed out that the local's request for strike authorization was granted without delay by the international executive board since the local had followed all constitutional and contractual procedures in making the request.

Members of the national Chrysler department and Region 3 staffs assisted the local union during the negotiations, Matthews said.

Two Aid Bias Probe

Two UAW staff members have been named to a committee of religious, labor, business and civic leaders which will investigate the extent of racial discrimination in Detroit restaurants, hotels and theaters.

They are Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, the union's community relations director.

Automated Ford Unit Learns Human Angle

CLEVELAND — Ford's heavy accent on automation at its highly publicized plant here almost got it into trouble this month.

Workers at Ford's Cleveland engine and foundry division, members of UAW Local 1250, were too aroused about production speedups, widespread health and safety hazards to be silenced by the plant's publicity clip-books.

By secret ballot they voted 95% in favor of strike action.

UAW insistence at staying at the bargaining table for three weeks (one session lasted 28 hours) averted a paralyzing tie-up of much of the Ford chain at a time when the big auto makers were crouching for their 1958 production sprint.

Vote Was Proof

After the strike vote, UAW Ford Director Ken Bannon and staff acted quickly along with representatives of Region 2 Director Patrick J. O'Malley to reinforce Local 1250's bargaining team headed by Dave Sparks, local president.

Said Bannon: "The 95% strike vote proved the depth of the discontent and unrest

among Ford's Cleveland workers."

The UAW leader said that production demands had reached such a peak that, together with health and safety hazards, serious problems faced nearly every Ford Cleveland worker.

UAW began making headway at the bargaining table after the strike vote.

Five Points

Ford officials agreed to meet Local 1250's demands for:

1. Sweeping health protection measures, particularly in the foundry. (One example: A 400% increase in fresh air intake.)

2. Increased fatigue allowances.

3. Reduction in production standards.

4. Broad adoption of safety measures in numerous areas throughout the foundry and both engine plants.

5. Company recognition of new job classifications with new pay rates. (These new rates and the company's recognition of the new job classifications meant hourly pay increases of 5-15c for many in the foundry.)

The company also agreed to provide coveralls for upward of 3,000 workers.