

The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW Buys Truman's Birthplace, Gives House to People of Missouri

HARRY TRUMAN'S birthplace at Lamar, Missouri, was purchased last month by UAW and turned over to the state of Missouri to be made into a shrine to the former President.

"This is a great thing for the state," Missouri's Governor, James T. Blair, Jr., said at the State Capitol in Jefferson City in accepting the deed to the small cottage.

The transfer involving the five-room house took place less than a week before Mr. Truman's seventy-third birthday. The nation's thirty-third President was born May 8, 1884, in a tiny seven-by-nine-foot bedroom in the house.

"Besides being the only American President born in Missouri, Mr. Truman is a most outstanding and courageous fighter for peace, freedom, justice and brotherhood," UAW Region 5 Director Russell Letner said in announcing the purchase.

The \$6,000 UAW paid for the house, which stands between two tall pine trees on a pleasant street in Lamar, about 114 miles south of Kansas City, was donated by the UAW Local Union Officers' Councils in St. Louis and Kansas City and by the International Union.

The property was purchased from Mrs. Marie Earp, widow of a nephew of the famed U. S. Marshal Wyatt Earp who had been serving as Lamar's first constable about the time Mr. Truman's father, John A. Truman, bought the house in 1882.

The Truman family moved out of the house to another Missouri city when the President-to-be was a child.

The house now will be restored as closely as possible to its original appearance, officials of the Missouri State Park Board said.

It will be maintained as a museum, with no charge for visits by the public. The Park Board is the state agency which will maintain and operate the building.

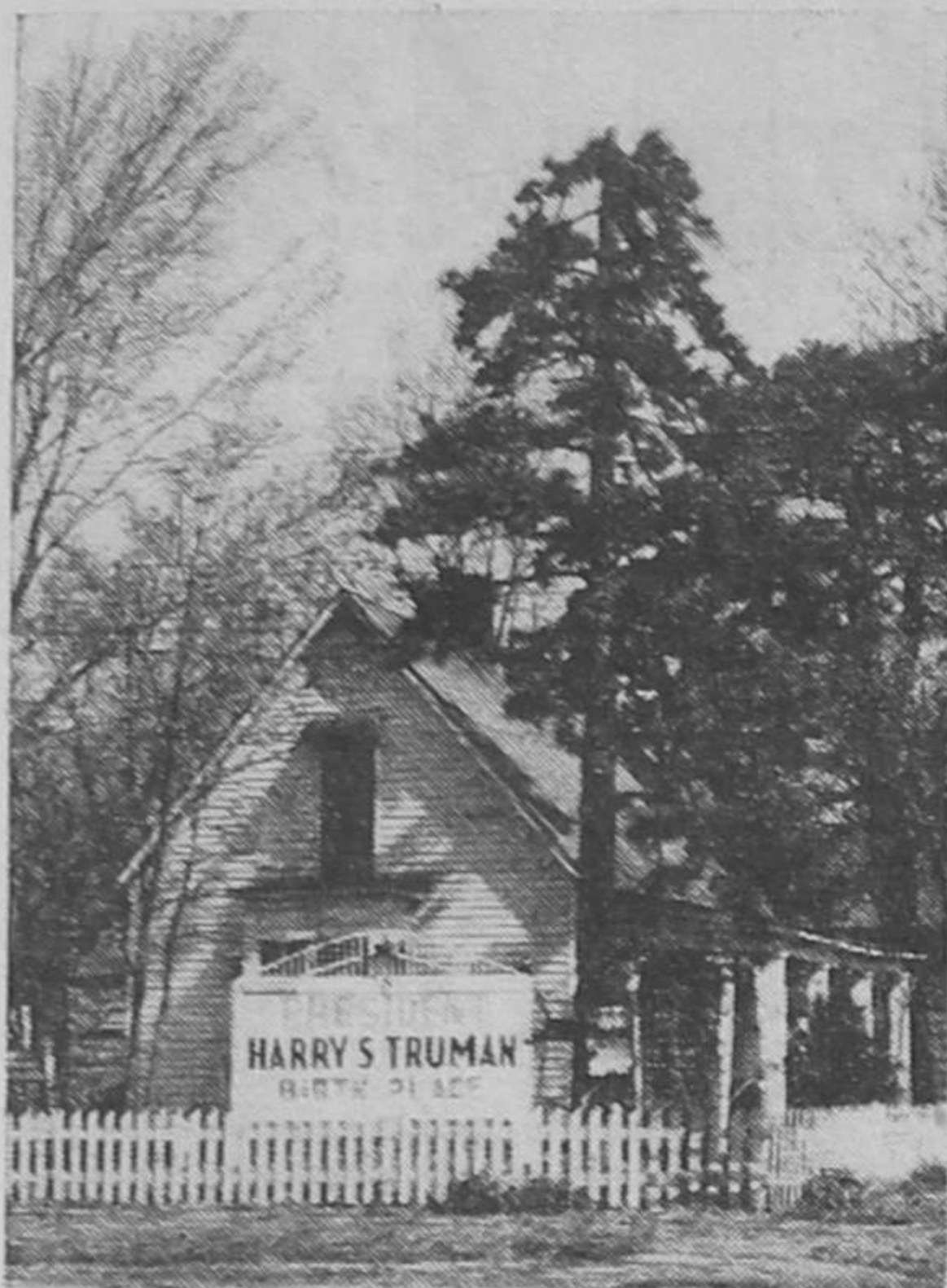
John E. Rinkenbaugh, Kansas City, UAW International Union representative who had been designated by Letner to sign the contract for purchase of the house, told the Park Board that the Union had gone into the transaction "not as representatives of labor but as representatives of the people of Missouri." UAW wanted it maintained for all the people of the state and of the nation, he added.

He said some of the original furniture still was owned by the Truman family and that the former President's brother, Vivian Truman, had indicated it would be given for display in the home.

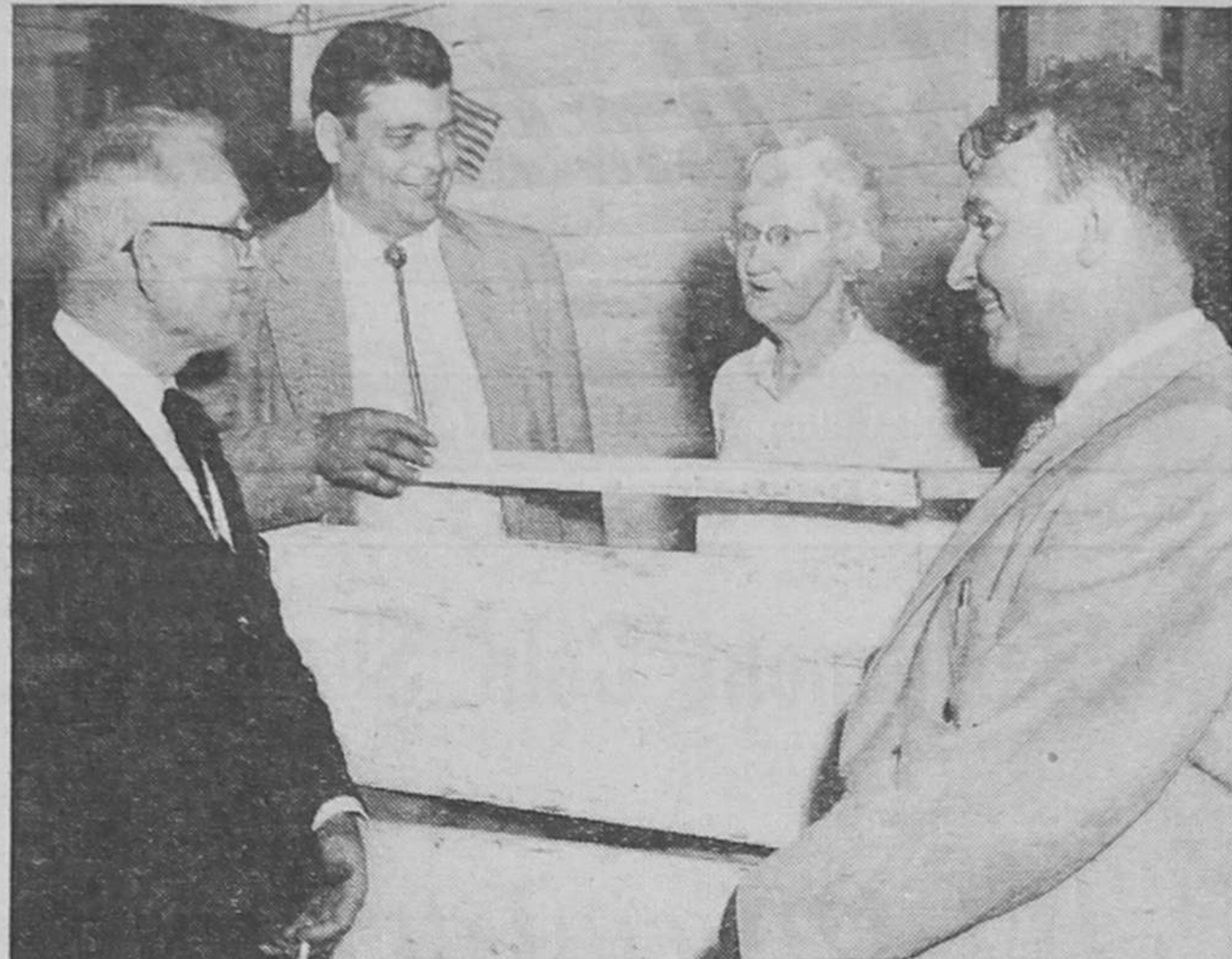
The UAW's action received wide attention at Lamar, a city of 4,500 in southwest Missouri in which the Union represents workers at the Lawnboy Lawn Mower plant.

The area is normally Republican. However, the Lamar newspaper had this to say in its story of the purchase:

"Regardless of their political affiliation, Lamar folks have agreed among themselves that the birthplace of Harry Truman should be restored and preserved as a public monument



HARRY TRUMAN WAS BORN in a room only nine feet long and seven feet wide in this tiny white frame cottage at Lamar, Mo. UAW has bought the house from the widow of a nephew of famed Western Marshal Wyatt Earp, and presented it to the state of Missouri.



A SPRY LITTLE WOMAN makes spry conversation as Mrs. Marie Earp tells UAW men something of the history of the Truman birthplace. Left to right: John E. Rinkenbaugh of Kansas City, UAW International representative who signed the contract purchasing the house; Leland G. Cox, president of Local 710, Kansas City; Mrs. Earp, and Herb Bingaman, president of Local 719, St. Louis, Mo.

UAW, Chrysler Agree on Transfer Rights; Notice of Moves Assured; Suit Is Dropped

An accumulation of unresolved grievances, a series of disputes over the transfer of work from Detroit to Twinsburg, Ohio, and Newark, Delaware, a number of sporadic unauthorized work stoppages, the disciplinary discharge or suspension of 15 workers, a strike vote by Local 212 and a \$5 million damage suit filed by the Chrysler Corporation against Local 212 came to a head in a top level meeting in Detroit last month between UAW and Corporation representatives where a memorandum of understanding was formulated and subscribed to by both parties.

The results, both Union and Company representatives agreed, were:

• since the time he became President of the United States.

"A bill introduced into the legislature for the purchase in 1950 received no attention either from the legislators or other loyal Missourians. They frowned, and rightly so, upon an appropriation of \$30,000 for the small frame cottage.

"No further action was taken until the Union began to manifest interest some months ago. Lamar owes the Union, and especially the Lawnboy membership, an unforgettable debt in providing a memorial of such national importance and an assurance that it will be preserved for all time."

The city itself worked with the UAW representatives in their efforts to acquire the property and turn it over to the state before private promoters could grab it for exploitation.

• The settlement of some of the issues in dispute relating to the transfer of work;

• A commitment by the Corporation to offer transfer rights to all workers affected by the transfer of jobs;

• A broadening of the area-wide preferential hiring agreement between the Union and the Corporation to include Automotive Body Division workers (formerly Briggs);

• A commitment by the Corporation to give the Union advance notice of plans involving movement of work between existing plants or to new plants, such information to include identity of jobs or operations scheduled to be transferred, the dates operations will move and number of workers affected;

• A clarification of misunderstandings which lay at the root of some of the issues in controversy;

• Reinstatement of the discharged and suspended workers;

• Withdrawal of the Corporation's suit against the Local Union.

TOP LEADERS MEET

Representing the Union at the meeting were President Walter P. Reuther, Vice President Norman R. Matthews, director of the Union's Chrysler Department; Emil Mazy, UAW secretary-treasurer; Ken Morris, regional co-director for Detroit's East Side; Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Vice President Matthews; Harold Julian, assistant director of the Chrysler Department, and Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to President Reuther.

The Corporation was represented by Chrysler President L. L. Colbert, Vice President in charge of personnel Robert Conder, Industrial Relations Director John Leary and various other aides.

The memorandum of understanding elaborated on an earlier agreement to make it clear that all employees affected by the transfer of some operations to the new Chrysler plant at Twinsburg will be offered jobs in the new plant, as they are available, in order of seniority and with full seniority rights. They will have the right, if they so desire, to take jobs outside of their regular classification if

they are qualified to perform the work. Displaced Chrysler workers will be given the same rights in the Newark, Delaware, plant where a contract already exists, as in Twinsburg, as soon as present seniority employees there have been rehired.

In each case a canvass of employees will be made in every classification that is or will be affected as soon as it is known that they will be affected.

Prior to this recent memorandum, the Chrysler preferential hiring agreement of laid-off workers did not apply to ABD (former Briggs) workers. This right of preferential hiring in any plant

of the Corporation is now extended to them.

CLEARED AIR

Union and Corporation representatives agreed that the meeting and resultant memorandum of understanding cleared the air of much confusion and laid the foundation on which a more constructive collective bargaining relationship can be built.

The issues on which the Local 212 strike vote was taken and still left unresolved by the May 11 meeting were the subject of negotiations initiated the following week and continuing as this issue of *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

Slow Business Continues

The uneasy lull in the American economy may continue for the next six months unless consumer spending and home building show a sharp upturn, it is reported by Economic Trends, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, and other sources.

Economic Trends says that unemployment "will probably rise slowly," if the current lull continues.

"There is no expectation of significant expansion in the coming three to six months," the report declares, due primarily to the fact that the usual spring upturn in economic activity has failed to materialize.

Unemployment in the U. S. was at 2,700,000 as of mid-April; while unemployment in Michigan reached a total of 179,000 or 6.1 per cent of the work force, and unemployment in Detroit was at 6.3 per cent of the work force—a total of 97,000.

According to trade magazines, there is strong evidence of consumer resistance to the present high prices in the auto industry, as shown by the falling market for medium priced cars. Price discounting is also beginning to become prevalent again among the auto dealers.

Current economic doldrums have occurred, Economic Trends says, from a drop in home building, a slowing down of business expenditures for new plants and equipment, curtailing of the accumulation of business stocks on hand, and continuing poor markets for autos, TV sets and other hard goods, and textiles.

Raises Won in First Contract at Missile Plant

Wage increases ranging from 10 to 31 cents an hour were won in an initial contract for UAW Local 243, representing workers at the Douglas Aircraft missile plant in Charlotte, North Carolina, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the National Aircraft Department, has announced.

The contract settlement, which

also includes the basic fringe benefits such as pensions, insurance, holidays, and vacations, is one of the best in labor union history in Charlotte. It was negotiated by representatives of the National Aircraft Department and Region 8.

An organizing drive has been started among office and technical workers and is continuing.

Advisory Council Acts

Ohio Okay of SUB Backed

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Before Ohio Governor C. William O'Neill is a recommendation from the Ohio Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation approving the payment of supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB).

The seven-member council is charged by law to recommend to the governor "needed changes" in the state's unemployment compensation law.

Ohio is one of the few states which has forbidden integration of SUB and unemployment benefits.

The Council—made up of three public, two industry and two labor members—voted five to one in favor of integration. One industry member declined to vote.

The Shorter Work Week

Big Three Turn Down Joint Study With UAW

A far-sighted, socially constructive UAW proposal for a joint union-management study committee "to explore the many phases of the problems related to the reduction of the work week and the expansion of purchasing power" prior to the beginning of 1958 negotiations fell on management's deaf ears last month.

Although the Union had specifically stated that participation in such a study would commit no management to contract changes to be negotiated next year, General Motors excused its refusal on the basis that participation would amount to collective bargaining in advance of contract negotiations.

American Motors said the study would be a step toward industry-wide collective bargaining. The UAW has opposed and still does oppose, as a matter of policy, industry-wide negotiations.

Ford verbally turned down the proposal but did not send a written response. Chrysler followed in line with the other two of the so-called "Big Three."

The Union's proposal, contained in a letter mailed to the presidents of six automotive manufacturing companies from President Walter P. Reuther, was in accordance with resolutions adopted unanimously by the approximately 3,000 delegates to the Union's recent 16th Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City.

"We of labor and management have an obligation to the whole community for jointly finding solutions to the problems presented by the new technology," Reuther said in his letter. "We must find ways to assure realization of its full potential for a better life while avoiding the hardships and dislocations for families and communities that our new production tools could create if we fail to plan wisely and responsibly for their use."

"The auto industry, by its commendable pioneering in the introduction of automation and other recent technological innovations, has incurred a particularly large share of the total responsibility that rests upon all of us finding sound and constructive solutions to the problems arising out of accelerated technological change."

NOT BARGAINING

President Reuther explained in his letter that the purpose of such a committee would not be collective bargaining in advance of the regular negotiations on the renewal of contracts which expire next year, but a "joint consideration of the facts of the practical problems involved" in order to "contribute toward constructive, equitable and enlightened negotiations."

"To the extent that we succeed, prior to negotiations," he said, "in establishing the facts and in identifying the problems to be solved, we will have narrowed the area of controversy to be settled over the bargaining table. Our mutual recognition, well in advance of negotiations, of the mutual problems faced by your company on the one hand and our members on the other, will greatly facilitate and expedite our efforts to find workable and acceptable solutions once negotiations begin."

"As you know, we have always believed that collective bargaining should be based on economic and technological facts rather than upon economic force."

LOOKING AHEAD

The UAW president pointed out that "it is well known that the automobile industry carefully plans not only its new models but its new plants and equipment years in advance." The industry, he said, is compelled to look far ahead into the future in matters relating to technology and marketing. He asserted that "planning and forecasting are just as essential to sound policy and action in the economic sphere."

"In addition to the key question of the rate at which we can look forward in reducing working time while raising living standards, there are a host of practical problems to be solved as we advance toward that dual objective," Reuther wrote.

"There is the question, for example, of the form the reduction in the work week should take. Should we plan for fewer hours per day or fewer days per week? How should operating schedules be adjusted to the shorter work week? In particular, how do we go about reconciling efficient utilization of productive capacity with the reasonable desires of the workers concerning their personal schedules of work and leisure? These are but a few of the matters to which we should jointly give our consideration."

AFL-CIO Ousts Dave Beck

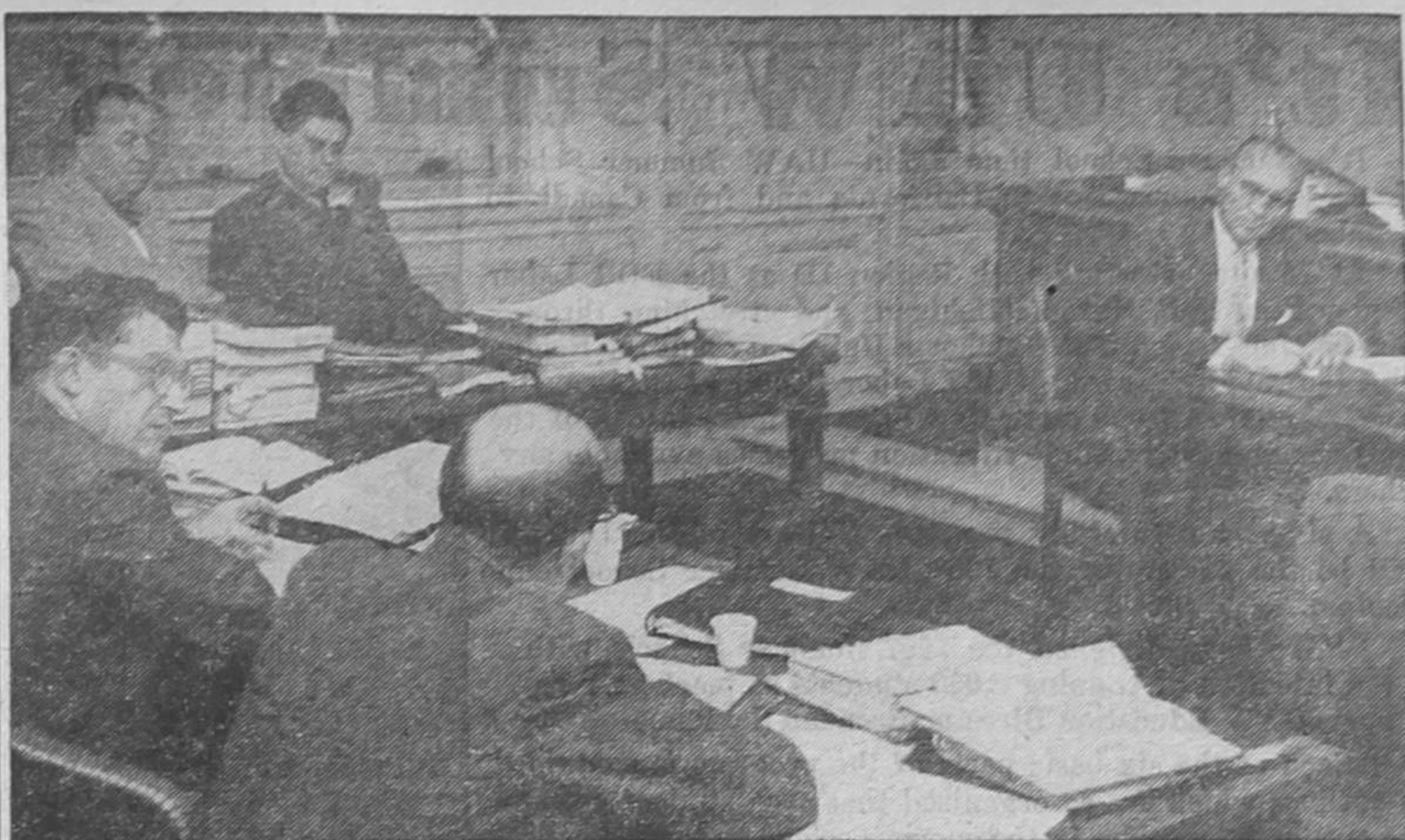
WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO Executive Council removed Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters Union, as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a member of the Council as The United Automobile Worker went to press.

President George Meany announced the Council's action to the press at the conclusion of the first morning meeting of the Council's regular week-long session.

The Council, by unanimous vote, had found the Teamsters' president "guilty of gross misuse of Union funds entrusted to his care," Meany said, reading the resolution adopted by the Council.

Whether Beck was guilty of violations of federal, state or local law was not for the Council to determine, the resolution said. He was, however, guilty of violating the basic union law involving the sacred trust of handling union funds.

Beck had been suspended from AFL-CIO office by the Council in March. He was given an opportunity for a hearing during the May Council meeting, but he appeared only long enough to hear a summation of the charges against him, a copy of which he had been provided with earlier, and to read a brief statement of his own, refusing to respond to the charges.



THIS WAS THE SCENE at AEC hearings as unions began calling witnesses. At witness table on right is Kenneth E. Fields, AEC general manager; foreground, left, UAW staff member Leo Goodman and IUE attorney Ben Sigal; at left, H. L. Price, head of AEC's Division of Civilian Application who took the stand after Fields, and an AEC attorney.

AEC Official Admits Rules Lacking For Qualifying Reactor Applicants

WASHINGTON—A high official of the Atomic Energy Commission has finally admitted that the Commission has no specific regulations or policies to determine the financial or technical qualifications of firms applying for a license to build an atomic power plant.

The revelation was made by Kenneth E. Fields, general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission in hearings before a trial examiner of the AEC. The hearings had been requested by three unions, the UAW, the IUE and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, following the refusal by the AEC's own Safeguards Committee to clear as non-hazardous to the public, Detroit Edison's proposed atomic reactor near Monroe, Michigan.

Fields' admission that the AEC weighed each case on its own merits was in direct contradiction to statements made in recent years by AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss and others in the top echelon of the AEC that regulations and rules did exist that applied to all firms.

Detroit Edison is the key member in the Power Reactor Development Corporation, a syndicate of more than a dozen large firms which received a conditional building permit for a fast breeder reactor from the AEC.

While PRDC has claimed sufficient financial resources to build and operate the plant, it was revealed in April that the AEC had promised huge subsidies, totalling more than 50 million dollars, to PRDC for the project.

Rep. Clarence Cannon, chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, citing the promised subsidies, called the contract between AEC and PRDC invalid.

Fields also admitted under questioning by Ben Sigal, counsel for the Unions, that there were no rules or codes governing precautions to be taken against potential safety hazards from reactors. Yet as early as October of 1955, Fields had said there were "proposed regulations" in this field. The "proposed regulations" were obviously never put into effect, however.

Fields' testimony came as the three Unions began a presentation of their case. The three organizations contend that the reactor should not be built until absolute assurance can be given that it will pose no health or safety problems for the millions of citizens living in the immediate area.

The Unions planned to call, in addition to Fields and H. L. Price, head of the AEC's Division of Civilian Application, C. Rogers McCullough, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, which had refused to clear the Monroe plant because sufficient evidence as to its safety had not been presented.

Bill of Atomic Rights

The Ohio CIO Council quotes in its newsletter the following poem received by Ohio Congressman William Minshall in answer to a questionnaire on government affairs:

"Atomic war
Has a simple sequel:
All men will be
Cremated equal."

GM's Harlow Curtice Utilizes Tax Issue for Political Blackmail

Harlow H. Curtice, king of General Motors, tried a little political blackmail the other day.

He got up one morning and told Michigan's Democratic Governor G. Mennen Williams—through the medium of the state's almost exclusively Republican press, of course—that he had better forget about that proposed corporation profits tax to take care of the people's needs, because if he didn't, GM would pick up its plants, lock, stock and executives' golf bags, and move to a state where taxes weren't so high and where the governor was friendlier to the country club set.

Curtice cited tax "statistics" and mentioned the opening of two new GM plants in Ohio and Indiana.

Since these plants were located outside of Michigan for reasons that have nothing to do with taxes (see below) and since he didn't bother to check the authenticity of the rest of his "evidence," one can only conclude that Curtice was playing Republican scare politics.

Item: Figures provided by the Michigan Economic Development Commission, realty groups and other sources show that three firms move INTO the state for each one that leaves.

Item: Dan Gerber, Republican businessman and head of the above-mentioned Commission, said charges that taxes are driving industry out of Michigan are "pure nonsense."

Item: Impartial studies show that

taxes are way down on the list of reasons, if they are cited as a reason at all, for firms leaving one locale for another.

Item: GM opened two new stamping plants in Ohio and Indiana because of proximity to steel supplies and not because of tax considerations.

Item: GM Vice President Roger Kyes says, according to the *Detroit Times*, "I think we made a serious tactical error" when GM indicated it might move plants out of Michigan.

Item: A "tax table" published in the *Detroit Free Press*, purporting to show that Detroit is a "high-tax" town, and seeking to sustain Curtice's phony argument, was drawn up by unnamed "experts" using unnamed "sources" and is so vague, general and hypothetical as to be useless as persuasive evidence.

Item: The *New York Times* reported that "General Motors has declined to make public the comparative tax figures on which Mr. Curtice based his criticism."

Item: Michigan's consumers already pay a whopping 68 per cent of all state taxes. Compare this to industrial New York,

where consumers pay only 30 per cent of the state's revenues.

Item: Thirty-two states already levy a corporation profits tax.

Washington Pilgrimage

Thousands Pray For Civil Rights

WASHINGTON—The UAW was one of many unions which joined with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and church and other groups in the recent Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington in an effort to arouse the conscience of the nation to the need for passage of civil rights legislation, now pending in Congress.

Pilgrimage officials estimated that more than 27,000 came from all parts of the nation to participate in the three-hour service at the Lincoln Memorial, which was held on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision making segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, headed the UAW delegation.

A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice

(Continued on Page 8)

It's UAW Summer School Time

It's Summer School time again—UAW Summer School time—from Connecticut to California and from Canada to Oklahoma.

At 15 sites, starting with Region 1D at the FDR Labor Center near Port Huron, Michigan, and stretching through October for Region 5 at Oklahoma University and for Region 4 at the rapidly growing UAW Labor Center at Ottowa, Illinois, more than 3,000 students will participate in one of the most comprehensive adult education programs available anywhere.

A six-part core study program, "Heart of the Union," will be the feature of the 1957 UAW Summer School curriculum.

"We have designed the 1957 Summer Schools with the intention of training 3,000 students as teachers," reports UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton.

"Each of the six basic parts of the program is contained in outlines which are so organized that each student can use the outline he receives in the summer school to teach the program in his own local union."

"By training 3,000 teachers who can carry the information gleaned this summer back to each local union, we will be making the benefits of our education program available to most of the one and one-half million members of the UAW."

Part one of the core study program is organized around the film, "Sitdown," and deals with the history of trade unionism and the organization of the UAW.

"Industrial Unions Adapt to the Age of Automation," is the title of Part Two. Students here will examine the methods already adopted by the 16th Constitutional Convention which the UAW intends to utilize to cope with the problems of the future. The study program is built around the film, "United Action."

The film, "Who Pays for Elections?," sets the pace for Part Three which takes up financing political action. Four basic issues—education, the right to belong to a union, the hours of work, and civil rights and civil liberties—will make up the study program of Part Four.

Part Five deals with ethics, racketeering and trade union morality and features the UAW film, "Labor's Witness." Full discussion of the UAW's 1958 collective bargaining demands and strategy highlights Part Six which includes the film, "The UAW is 20 Years Old," as a visual aid.

In addition, the usual workshops on time study, bargaining, radio, television, union administration, journalism and economics will be included at each of the summer school sessions.

Sexton also announced that the UAW's "Eye Opener" program, nationwide 42-station early-morning radio show featuring Guy Nunn, will be broadcast live from the FDR Camp, Port Huron, Michigan, June 17 through June 21, during the Region 1D Summer School.

(See next page for complete schedule of UAW Summer Schools.)

Hayes Aircraft Workers' Pay Boosted in New Pact

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Some 6,000 Hayes Aircraft workers—members of UAW Local 1155—will find their pay envelopes swelling over the next two years.

The third contract between UAW and Hayes—just ratified by Local 1155's membership—calls for a wide range of pay increases, the first Company-paid pension plan, other economic gains along with 39 major contract changes.

Hayes Aircraft is Alabama's second largest single employer.

The new agreement puts Hayes' workers back abreast with the rest of the nation's aircraft industry, making up for previous years. Now, Hayes' workers have

even moved ahead in some respects.

Heading up the UAW's bargaining team were Region 8 Director E. T. Michael, representatives of the UAW's Aircraft Department and Region 8 staff members.

Said Michael: "Local 1155's leadership and membership are to be congratulated for their display of solidarity throughout. The Local has hit the highest point in its history."

The Hayes plant does aircraft modification work for the federal government.

The new pact calls for wage increases ranging from 5 to 13 cents hourly, improved hospital benefits, a Company-paid pension plan with a \$2 level benefit, pay for jury duty up to 21 days.

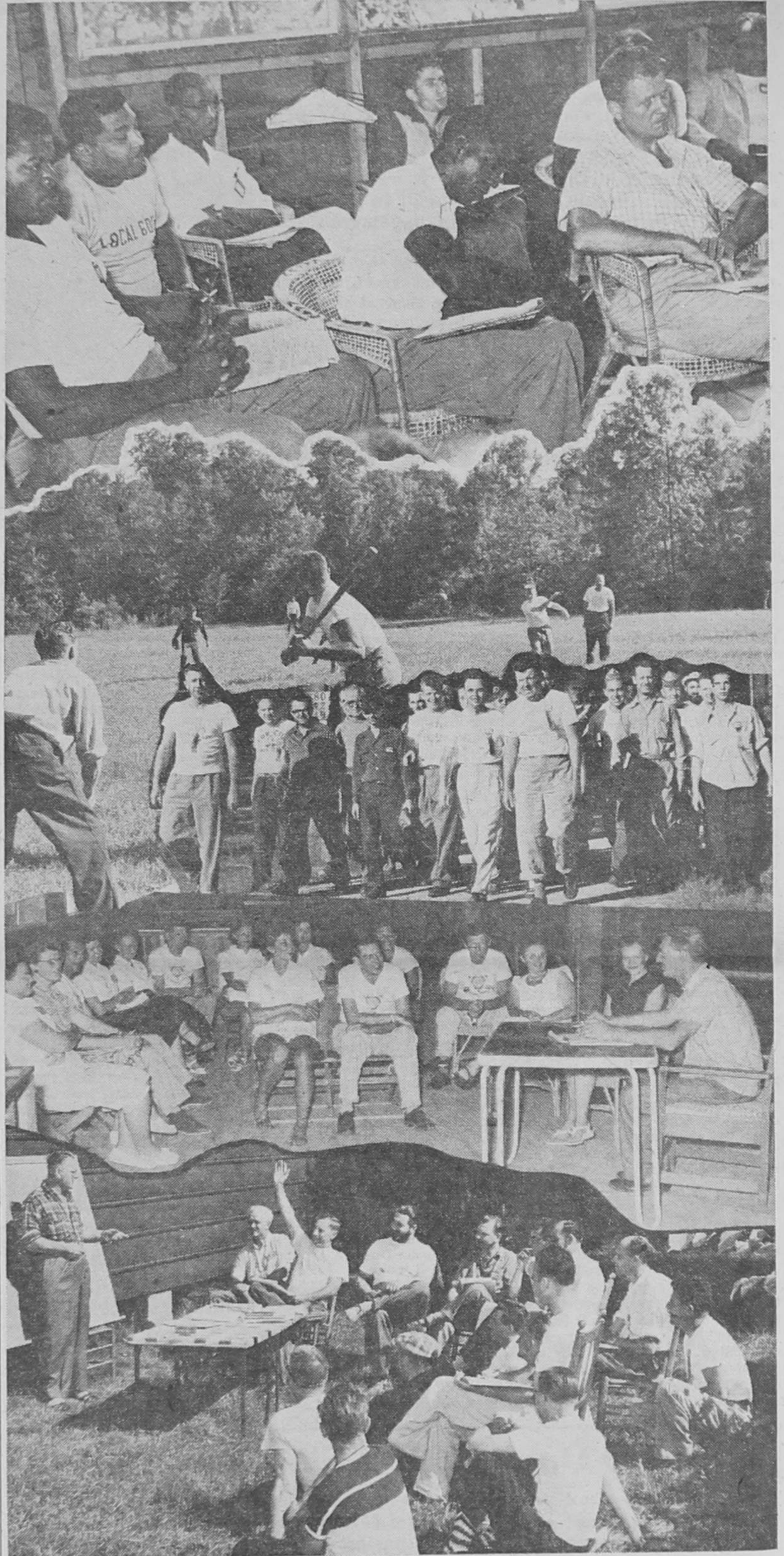
Cost-of-living formula was revised to provide for a one-cent increase for every .5 index point rising and a one-cent decrease for every .6 decreasing.

Four cents of the present escalator clause was solidified into the base rate, pay in certain job classifications was increased and a further seven-cent wage increase is payable beginning next May.

End of Society?

Soundly trounced at Marion, Indiana, in April, the IATC, a wing of the Society of Skilled Trades, was rejected in favor of the UAW by workers at another new Fisher Body Stamping plant in Mansfield, Ohio, last month.

Tool room workers in Mansfield picked the UAW, 207-180, and production workers voted 555 UAW and 4 no union. At Marion, a sister plant, tool room workers picked the UAW 463-122. The vote was 543 UAW to 7 no union in the production unit. (See related story on page 10.)



SCENES like these shown above, snapped by photographers at previous UAW Summer Schools, will be common again as 3,000 students participate in the full-blown adult education program scheduled for 1957 by the UAW. Students attending the 1957 sessions starting this month and continuing through October will receive special training to enable them to conduct similar classes in their own local unions when they return home.

UAW Local 174 Continues Strike at Vulcan Forge

Members of the Vulcan Forging Company Unit of the UAW's West Side Local 174, Detroit, on strike since January 21, 1957, are still out as the Vulcan management continues to rebuff all efforts of state and federal mediators to get the Union and the Company together.

The Union has offered to meet with mediators at any time.

Major issue is the refusal of the Company to agree to a contract provision which would spell out minimum work weeks. Plagued by short-pay, three-day weeks most of 1956, the 80 workers want a guarantee of four days and 28 hours for production workers and four days and 32 hours for non-production in any week they are called in to work.

Organized in 1953, Vulcan has been a tough employer to negotiate with ever since. During 1956 wage negotiations, Vulcan agreed to a contract settlement before federal mediators on February 2. Then the Company backed out and it wasn't until June 6 that the economic supplement finally was signed.

1957 UAW Summer School Schedule

WEEK BEGINNING

JUNE	REGION	LOCATION
16	ID	FDR Labor Center, Port Huron, Michigan
23	IA	FDR Labor Center, Port Huron, Michigan
23	10	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
30*	7	UAW Education Center, Port Elgin, Ont.
JULY		
7*	7	UAW Education Center, Port Elgin, Ont.

*Region 7 dates are tentative due to erection of added housing and land clearing

WEEK BEGINNING

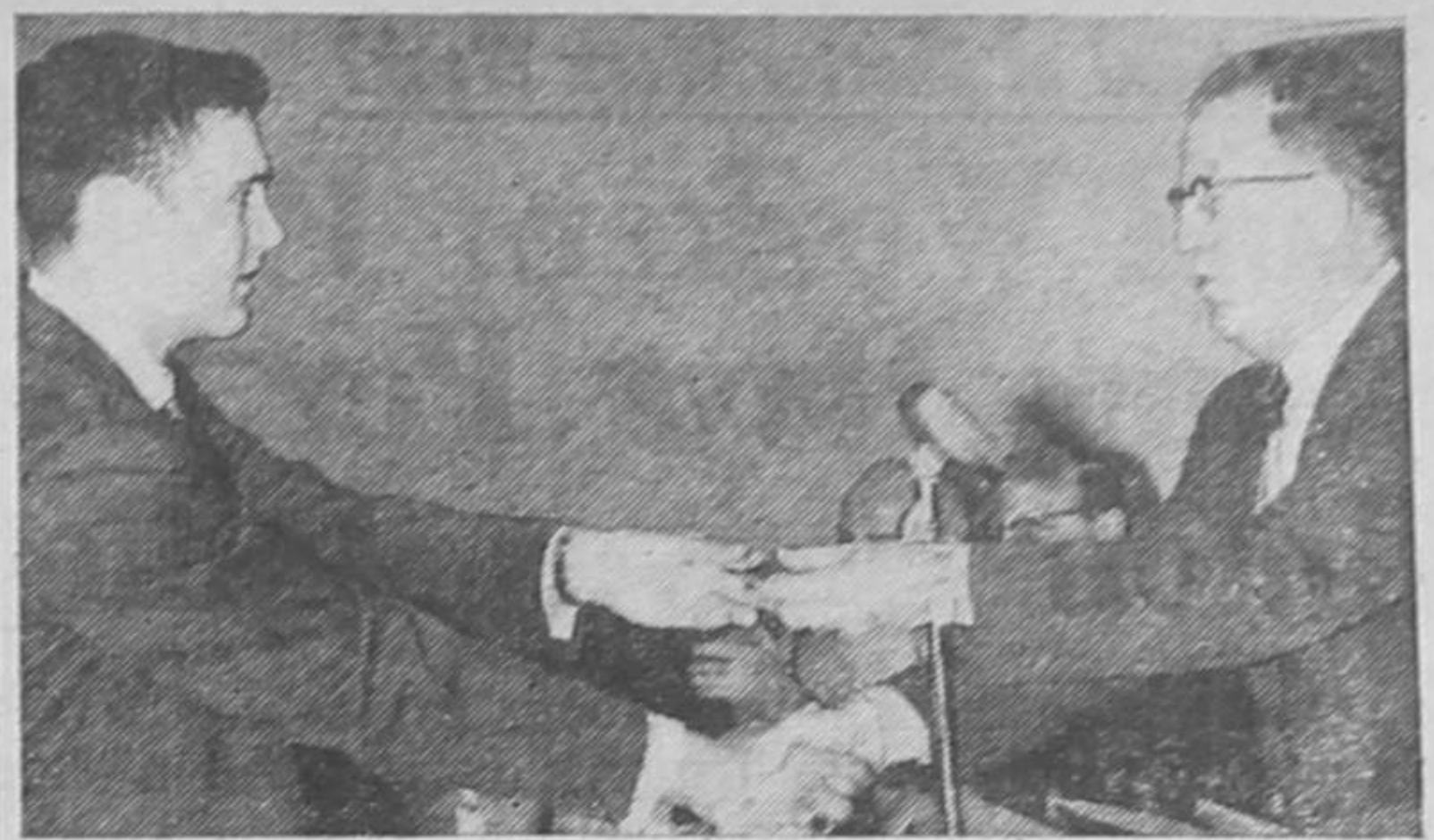
AUGUST	REGION	LOCATION
4	9 (east)	Pottstown Community Camp, Pottstown, Penna.
11	9 (west)	Fredonia State Teachers' College, Fredonia, N. Y.
11	1	FDR Labor Center, Port Huron, Michigan
11	2	Kent University, Kent, Ohio
11	2A	Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
11	3	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
18	3	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
18	1C	FDR Labor Center, Port Huron, Michigan
18	9A	University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
25	1B	FDR Labor Center, Port Huron, Michigan

22 Weeks UAW Leadership Training

WEEK BEGINNING

SEPTEMBER	REGION	LOCATION
8	6	California Hot Springs, California
15	6	California Hot Springs, California
15	8	Lake Junaluska Assembly, Junaluska, N. C.
20-22	2B	UAW Local 211, Defiance, Ohio
OCTOBER		
6	5	Oklahoma University, Norman, Oklahoma
6	4 (2 weeks)	UAW Labor Center, Ottawa, Illinois**

(**) Dates of Region 4 are not definite due to extensive rebuilding program at the Labor Center



PURDUE UNIVERSITY STUDENT Phil Satterfield (left) of Marion, Indiana, receives token key, representing annual UAW Raymond H. Berndt Leadership and Achievement Award, from International Representative John Bartee—standing in for UAW Region 3 Director Raymond Berndt.

Allis-Chalmers Refuses To Recognize New Local

In defiance of a National Labor Relations Board ruling, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company is persisting in its refusal to bargain with a newly organized unit of draftsmen in its Pittsburgh Works as this edition of *The United Automobile Worker* goes to press.

"This Company talks a fine labor relations policy but its deeds often differ from its words," UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse and Region 2A Director Ray Ross charged.

In October, 1956, draftsmen at the Pittsburgh Works voted in an NLRB election for UAW affiliation. The Company appealed to the NLRB, asking that the election be set aside because of the Union's allegedly "unfair" campaign tactics.

The NLRB regional director rejected the appeal but the Company carried it to the full board. When the full NLRB rebuffed the Company and certified the UAW and the workers were chartered as UAW Local 107, the Company refused to agree to a bargaining meeting.

FIRST BREAKTHROUGH

"The decision of these workers to affiliate with the UAW marks the first major breakthrough in the organization of office and technical workers in the Allis-Chalmers chain by the UAW," Greathouse, director of the Union's Agricultural Implement Department, and Ross pointed out.

"Obviously, the Company's refusal to accept not only the democratic decision of these workers but even the ruling of the NLRB is a blatant attempt to thwart efforts to organize its white collar employees. In persisting in its refusal to bargain,

the Company is making it clear that it plans to try to deny these employees their right to organize.

"We have served notice on the Company," they continued, "that if the Allis-Chalmers management continues to refuse to bargain with Local 107 such tactics will serve to undermine the relations between the UAW and the Company. This is an all-out attack on the right of all workers to organize and cannot go unchallenged."

COMPANY ADMITS GUILT

Allis-Chalmers, in a notice to its management personnel, admitted last month that it is pursuing this course in defiance of the government in order to force another test of the ruling in court.

In spite of the decision of the employees involved and in spite of the NLRB ruling, the Company insists "a review is most desirable."

Messages Hit Reds

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Messages from AFL-CIO President George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler and UAW President Walter P. Reuther marked the May Day program of the Voice of America. All three assailed Communist totalitarianism and called upon workers everywhere to fight for the freedom of their unions.

Thanks to Escalator

Million-Plus UAW Members' Pay Upped

Unless some government economist pushes the wrong button on his adding machine, the government's Consumer Price Index due for release just after *The United Automobile Worker* deadline will show prices continued to rise across the nation during April.

(Index reports are for the preceding month.)

The late-May index announcement will decide how much more per hour is due for more than one million UAW members who are protected by cost-of-living escalator clauses. Each one-cent hourly gain pumps some \$20 mil-

lion into the pay envelope of UAW members.

If the April index is the same as the March index (118.9), a million-plus UAW members receive one cent an hour June 1. If it climbs to 119.2, the cost-of-living raise will be two cents an hour in catch-up money.

SINCE IKE

Tracing living costs back to January, 1953, beginning of the Eisenhower Administration—UAW economists cited government figures to point out:

1. Major contributing factor to today's all-time high cost of living centers around housing and home-maintenance: up 7.3 per-

cent. Housing costs constitute one-third of the family's yearly expenses.

2. The rise in the cost of services (medical care and personal care) has been tremendous: up 14.2 per cent in the case of medical care, up 9.3 for personal care.

3. Food costs today are no more than they were four years ago. Today's food prices, up 3.9 per cent in one year, represent a "recovery" from the level to which they fell two years ago.

4. Clothing costs are up 2.1 per cent; transportation is up 4.5 per cent; reading and recreational costs are up 2.5 per cent. Rise in all other items is 7.2 per cent.

— COST OF LIVING —

What's Happened in One Short Year

(1947-49: 100.0)

	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical Care	Personal Care	Reading, Recreation	Other Items
March, 1956	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.2	121.2
March, 1957	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
Year's Increase	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%	1.9%	6.6%	3.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%

(Source: Consumer Price Index, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

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What Kind of Shorter Work Week?

Most Workers Prefer Fewer Days Per Week, Union Survey Indicates

One of the most talked-about topics in UAW-organized shops and plants is our Union's demand for a shorter work week with increased take-home pay.

At meetings, in lunch rooms, at the gate, members are talking about the 16th Constitutional Convention's reaffirmation of that demand as the major bargaining goal for 1958. But they're not talking about the desirability of the shorter week as such—you can hardly find a UAW member who is not in favor of it; instead, the only differences of opinion, if they exist at all, are over the kind of shorter work week best suited for UAW members and the industries in which they are employed.

It's an argument that won't be decided overnight. It will be discussed and discussed and discussed . . . at all levels: at general membership meetings of local unions, at UAW summer schools, at local, state and national conferences, by the councils and subcommittees, by the rank-and-file and the local leadership, by stewards and committeemen and by the top officers; in fact, wherever UAW members meet, this will be a major item.

At the April Convention, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the press that discussions he has had with rank-and-file members across the country have led him to conclude that the average UAW member seems to lean toward the shorter week rather than the shorter work day, but that such specifics would not be decided on until next year, after the whole membership has had an opportunity to express its views.

FIRST SURVEY

So far as can be determined, only one group has made any attempt to find out worker attitudes on this question. A few months ago, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union ran a front-page story in its official publication, Union News, which bore this headline:

"When Work Hours Are Cut—How Would You Like to Take Your Additional Time Off?"

Under the story, the paper ran a box, which readers were urged to clip out, use as a ballot and return to the paper.

While this is an admittedly unscientific way of making a survey, the results are interesting just the same, especially since it's all we have to go on at this time.

About a month after the straw vote first began, Union News published its findings. This is what editor Ray Davidson said:

STRAW VOTE

"If and when the number of working hours are reduced, OCAW members strongly prefer that this come about in the form of fewer work days per week.

"This was revealed by an informal, unofficial straw vote conducted by Union News by means of a ballot printed in the last two issues of the paper.

"The straw votes cast were as follows:

For shorter daily hours	50 1/2
For fewer days per week	226
For an occasional three-day weekend	53
For longer vacations	107 1/2
Miscellaneous choices	31

Total ballots counted 446

"In every case in which a member marked two choices, a half vote was credited to each choice. . . .

"The idea of longer vacations was second most popular. Interestingly, a large number of people voted for the combination of fewer days per week and longer vacations."

The paper went on to say that many of the "miscellaneous" votes called for lowering the retirement age, and one worker went so far as to suggest a 30-hour week made up of three ten-hour days.

"Many indicated that their desire for shorter hours was based on providing jobs for more people" rather than on purely personal wishes for more leisure time, Union News indicated.

Those are the opinions of the members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. If you have an opinion on this subject, be sure to speak up at your next union meeting at which this topic comes up. That's the only way the UAW can develop its shorter work week program—through the expressions of the rank-and-file membership.

Dear Guy: a shorter work week would rich attainment for humanity. I believe this release and increase of human nature got a break. surely benefit health. Yes! of living, be a step create a rough most of the chi To be more

Dear Guy, Yes, I'll be happy to at home an extra hour for seven

November 20, 1956

The Shorter Work Week c/o WIBG Radio Station Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs: I'm all for the shorter work week. A wife likes having her husband home if she knows ahead that he's going to be there, so she can plan around him. The four-day week (or better three-day week) is the answer.

Shorter Work Week, Radio Station C.A.W., Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen: - Yes, most emphatically and I'm favor of the shorter work week! So paraphrase

Dear Eye: enough husband home. are a But can

Gentlemen: YES, I am in 1st: More time to 2nd: It would be in that even holiday and end, thus el the highways over week-end

DEAR SIR -

HERE ARE JUST A FEW of the hundreds of letters and cards which flooded our department last fall after the Union's commentator, Guy Nunn, asked for views on

Three Days With Hubby?

After UAW delegates at the Atlantic City Convention had reaffirmed the shorter work week as the major 1958 bargaining goal, a cynical newspaper reporter remarked that, while UAW members might be for it, "you'll have trouble with the housewives. They don't want their husbands hanging around the house any more than they are already."

Just in case there are others who share that quaint view, the UAW has news for them: "Tain't so!

As early as the fall of 1956, steps were taken to find out just what the average housewife in a working family thought about the shorter work week. UAW Radio-TV Director Guy Nunn announced over the Union's 42-station, coast-to-coast "Eye Opener" radio program that the UAW was sponsoring a letter-writing contest on the subject, "Why I am for (or against) the shorter work week."

Nunn was flooded with hundreds of replies, many of them from women. Final results showed the letter writers were in favor of the shorter week by better than two to one.

Here are a few excerpts from some of the letters: "I'm old-fashioned enough to enjoy my husband and children at home. Summer vacations are a joy, not a burden. . . ." —Mrs. George Nicholas, Rivera, California.

"What is good for General Motors executives is surely equally good for the workers of America. And what GM executive is content with a two-day weekend of hunting, fishing, and/or golfing? . . .

"Both my husband and I enjoyed a very close, warm relationship . . . in our childhood with our respective fathers . . .

because they had to be business. For us now, we feel that more success is much to reduce pressure.

"And equally my friendship. . . . I enjoy it, I cannot understand it weekly (and) . . . haven't —Mrs. George M. . .

"I believe in the working man got a worth, Kansas.

"I'll be happy to . . . The hours for . . . enough. . . . He can hardly speak, yet so much union workers appreciate that exchanan, Michigan.

"I'm all for the her husband home there, so she can Franklinville, New

"Some men spend work because they need the rest to be liam Landmann, M

Pop Tries to Cut Budget

There's still a chilly air 'round the house — a full 48 hours after Pop— from out of nowhere, muttered this halfway through dinner:

"Right after supper, we've got to figure out how to cut down on expenses 'round here."

(Pop still calls it "supper." Dinner, you have at noon, he says. And if you think there's another meal comin' up after THIS, you're crazy, Pop says.)

Mom took Pop's announcement in stride, didn't jerk a bit as she continued pourin' cream into her coffee.

We youngsters kept right on churnin' into our food, thinkin' of the ball game soon to start down the block.

And then it dawned on me that Pop was speakin' almost like Mr. Hobson, the economics teacher at school.

Expenses . . . cost of living . . . Pop's income . . . and so on.

For the first time I got interested in Pop's venture into economics.

Actually, Pop doesn't know too much about economics, as it's taught from the textbook. But, like everybody else, he has theories about money and inflation and taxes and trade with other countries — and that, says Mr. Hobson, is economics.

Takin' Mr. Hobson's definition, Pop is a workin' economist. Mention taxes to him and he's off. He'll talk on just about any subject, especially when it affects our bread and butter.

But, from experience, he seldom gets around to demandin' a showdown on expenses around the home. So Pop must have been givin' a lot of hard

nearby by the time Pop put the pen down and said: There!

Pop pointed to the notebook: Right there, he said, is \$92. That's what I earn when I work 40 hours a week. But that's not what I bring home, 'cause I have deductions. What I really bring home, most of the time, that is, is this: \$86.

In six years workin' in the plant, Pop said, we have managed to break even.

Pop had nothing in the bank six years ago. He still has nothing in the bank.

We've lived on what I've earned, Pop said—an' that's all.

Pop said it was about time a little money started goin' into the bank. And the only way that could be accomplished was to cut expenses 'round the house.

Mom had gone through this routine before. She asked, simply: Where do we start?

HOW AND WHERE?

That was unfair, I thought, 'cause it threw the onus back onto Pop.

Mom said she couldn't get by with less than the \$35 a week she now received for food at the supermarket, to pay the milk bill and to pay for the occasional dry-cleanin' bill.

Unless you want to have country sausage three times a week, Mom said to Pop.

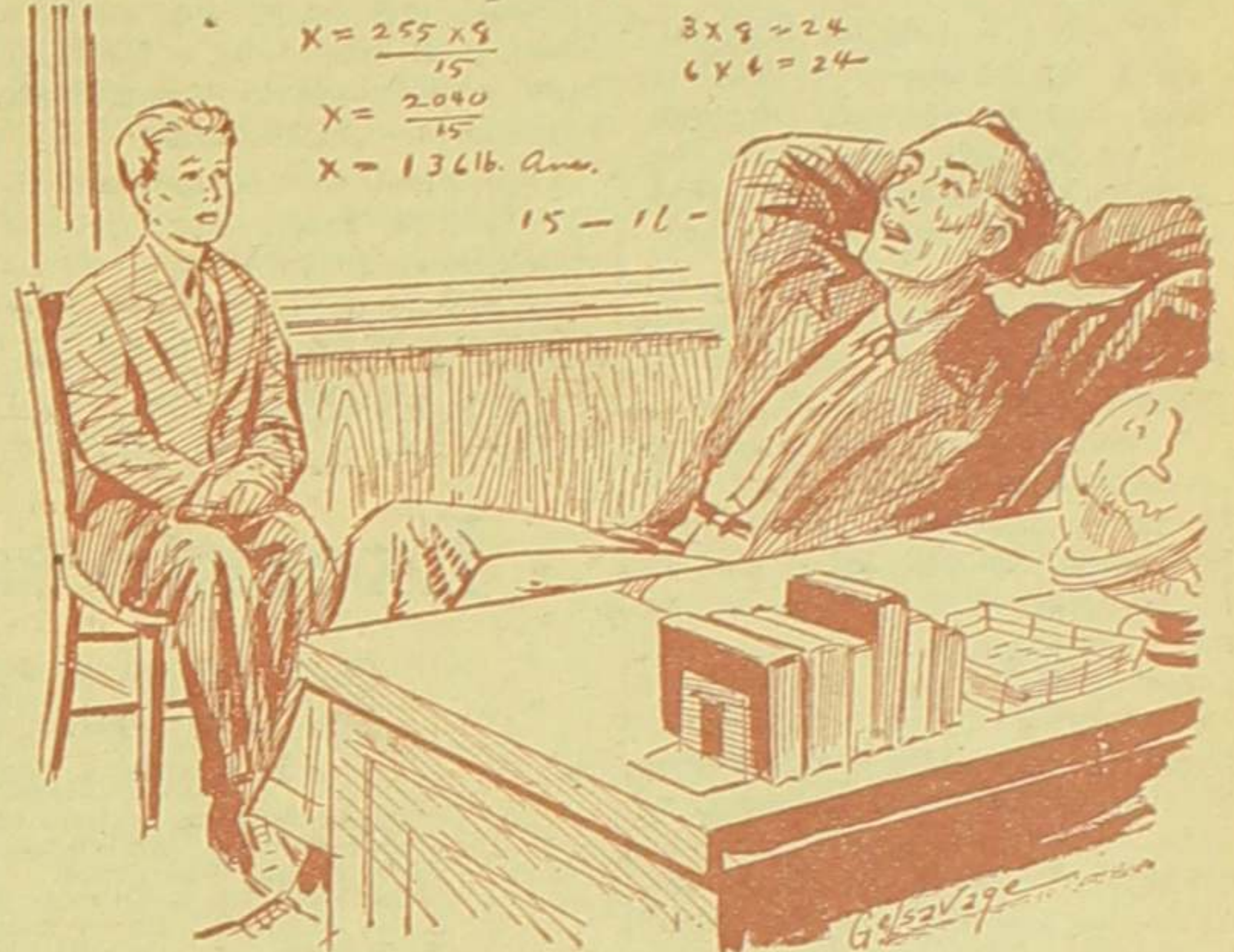
Pop said he'd take over the Saturday shoppin' at the supermarket—and, boy, did Mom hit the ceilin'. She figured Pop was insinuatin' that she wasn't shrewd enough an' it took five minutes to cool Mom down.

Finally, Mom said to Pop: All right! Go ahead! From now on, Saturday afternoon means YOU do the shoppin'. No alibis! I don't care if the Tigers are playin' a doubleheader against the Yankees and you have free passes to get in. . . .

I guess Pop realized what he'd let himself in for, but he didn't flinch. He'd do it, if only to take some of the work off Mom, he said.

Pop went down his list. He couldn't drop his insurance payments. He couldn't get by on less gas for the '51 Dodge. Mortgage payments had to be made. Food bills couldn't be cut unless we lived on cold cuts and potato salad more often.

A deep silence came over the kitchen as we closed in tighter on Pop's columns, figurin' to ourselves.



Next day I took all Pop's figures to Mr. Hobson. Maybe he could come up with somethin'.

Mr. Hobson decided to get over an entire course in economics 'cause he started mentionin' how President Eisenhower figures the government has to spend about \$72 billion this year and no matter where anybody wants to cut spendin', it's like cuttin' out Pop's vacation or reducin' the mortgage.

Mr. Hobson said the government could cut money for the farmers—but the farmers would be hurt.

Money for schools an' highways could be cut—but parents and motorists wouldn't like it.

Money for housing could be cut—but builders and people who need homes would be hurt.

Money for the army an' navy an' air force could be cut—an' most people would say the country's takin' too big a gamble.

When President Truman was in Washington, Mr. Hobson said, businessmen complained and said what this country needs is a government run by businessmen.

Well, said Mr. Hobson, we now have a government run by businessmen. Who's secretary of defense? Why Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Motors. A businessman if there ever was one.

Who's secretary of the treasury? George M. Humphrey, a businessman from way back.

Who's secretary of state? John Foster Dulles, a corporation lawyer almost all his life.

Who's in charge of the army an' navy an' air force? The President, who was a five-star general.

Yet nobody in Washington can seem to cut federal expenses.

So Pop shouldn't feel too bad, I guess.

An' Mom shouldn't get so hot just 'cause Pop wants to take over the Saturday shoppin' at the supermarket.

If we only had a chauffeur, we could fire him. That would help the household budget.



thought to the subject to order an investigation of household expenses—right in the middle of his country sausage and boiled potatoes.

LIKE WASHINGTON

When my brother and sisters took off after "supper," I decided to stick 'round, 'cause, thanks to Mr. Hobson, I had a couple of views of my own that could be tested.

Just that day our class had been discussin' President Eisenhower's budget. And when Pop called for less spendin', it was like some of the Senators up there in Washington callin' for less spending.

Pop borrowed my notebook and my ballpoint pen and proceeded to cover the kitchen table as soon as Mom cleared away the dishes.

Pop wrote furiously. I sat alongside with my chin in my hand. Mom finished the dishes and was standin'

France Pushes Milk and Soft Drinks

PARIS, France (PAI)—Milk and soft drinks are now being distributed free in French factories and workshops.

Actually, it's all part of a government-sponsored campaign to cut down on wine consumption. It seems that some workers drink at least two quarts a day of red wine. Hence, the milk and soft drinks on the house.

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
To four day-week
Hard working man
business man
all the money
Nov 26, 1956
416 W Front St
Buchanan, Mich
my husband
been married
four little ones
3. There is
and the hours
er quite long
Oct 23, 56
I'm old fashioned
enjoy my
children at
mer vacations
at a burden
to more
practical
NOV 20 AM
shorter work week.
with the family.
safety hazard elimination
would be a kind of
ould travel on each week-
the "grand parade" on
PROGRAM 15

Great Idea!

took time to develop that close-
measured experience, but we both
-and-child friendships would do
juvenile delinquency. . . .
more time for husband-and-wife
husband's companionship; conse-
do objections to the shorter work
around-another-day' reasons. . . .
ighland Park, Michigan.
y week. It's about time the hard-
—Mrs. Helen Wilber, Leaven-
y husband at home an extra day.
ot together are never quite long
ee from the shop so exhausted he
tends so many meetings and does
ame, all on his own time. He will
—Mrs. Edwin Irvin, Bu-
work week. A wife likes having
nows ahead that he's going to be
with him. . . .—Hope Sawyer,
much time traveling to and from
ore so far from their homes, they
eed for work again. (And they'd
with the family. . . .—Mrs. Wil-
Wisconsin.

Shed a Tear for GM's President

Curtice's Pay 'Slashed' to \$696,000

A rugged future faces the nation's auto corporation executives.

In the name of sacrifice (or something) they have plunged into collective belt-tightening.

General Motors President Harlow H. Curtice, leading the mass hari-kari ceremony, had to live out 1956 on just \$696,000 instead of the \$776,400 he pulled in during 1955.

The list is long of high-salaried, high-bonused executives who had to struggle through '56 on incomes reduced to the point where, in some cases, that second yacht just wasn't possible.

It all came about because the auto industry didn't sell as many cars in '56 as in '55.

In recent proxy statements to shareholders in GM, Ford and Chrysler, executives participated in a giant confessional, ended up by accepting less in cash and/or stock bonuses.

Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company, for example, received just \$185,500 in base pay and another \$185,000 in "supplementary grants." (See separate story elsewhere on this page for "surprise" bonus.)

And over at Chrysler Corporation, "incentive compensation" was suspended (temporarily) so that Chrysler President L. L. Colbert plunged into 1957 with just his 1956 salary behind him (\$250,900). No bonus of \$249,800, over and above salary, as in good old 1955.

MORE SHORT-CHANGED

Despite the income cuts, there seems to be no great rush of subscriptions for Sidney Margolius' "Tips to Shoppers" column which services readers of the labor press.

To further document the great sacrifices paid by Big Three officials for flunking in '56, herewith are more sad details:

General Motors Board Chairman Albert Bradley received just \$341,300; GM Executive Vice President Frederick G. Donner got by on just \$577,625 while fellow GM Executive Vice President Louis C. Goad (obviously on a non-premium job) received just \$531,100.

Eight other GM vice presidents' income was mowed down to no lower than \$335,975 (to George Russell) and to no higher than Thomas H. Keating's \$503,600. Most took home in the friendly neighborhood of \$450,000.

Ford President Henry Ford II, like Breech, found his income scaled down to \$370,000.

Ford Executive Vice President Delmar S. Harder: \$150,000 salary plus \$165,000 bonus; Ford EVP Lewis D. Crusoe received

\$150,000 salary and \$150,000 bonus; Vice President John Bugas drew \$115,000 salary and \$120,000 bonus. And so on down the Ford hierarchy.

Chrysler paydays found K. T. Keller pulling down just \$103,708 in salary—and he retired last May!

Chrysler's John P. Mansfield's salary hit \$100,450; F. W. Misch, \$86,583; W. C. Newberg, \$100,450; E. C. Quinn, \$100,450; E. C. Row (since June), \$52,783; Carl J. Snyder and C. B. Thomas (both of whom died last June) drew \$57,750 and \$46,242 respectively; A. Vanderzee, \$36,817 for five months; L. I. Woolson, \$85,300; and James C. Zeder, \$135,400.

The next raffle in the plant, watch it! It might be for a benevolent fund for executives whose bonuses fell short.

Executives of GM Draw Less Pay

Curtice Drops to \$696,000; New Stock Option Plan Slated

By KENNETH A. THOMPSON

Fourteen General Motors Corp. executives who serve also as directors drew \$13,879,579 in salaries and bonuses in 1956, a proxy statement disclosed Friday.

This compared to \$13,946,196 for 10 executive-directors in 1955. In both years President Harlow H. Curtice headed the list, although his compensation dropped \$80,300 in 1956.

Curtice drew \$776,400 in 1955 and \$696,100 in 1956. This, as with the 12 other top executives, included salary and fees, cash bonuses and stock awards.

Of his total, \$201,100 was salary and \$495,000 was bonus.

Four top executives, in contrast to eight in 1955, earned more than \$500,000 each in 1956. Four others exceeded \$400,000, while five others got more than \$300,000.

OTHER TOP compensations went to John F. Gordon, vice president, \$456,100; Sherrod E. Skinner, vice president, \$456,200; Thomas H. Keating, vice president, \$503,600; Cyrus R. Osborn, vice president, \$408,100; Ivan L. Wiles, vice president, \$466,544; Carl H. Kindl and Roger M. Kyes, vice presidents, \$368,000.

George Russell, vice president, \$335,975; Charles G. Stradella, president of General Motors Acceptance Corp., \$338,900, and Charles F. Ketterling, consultant, \$36,100.

Albert Bradley, board chairman, received \$341,300, compared

1956 Chrysler Earnings Eliminated \$1,700,000 Awards to Officials

Reduced earnings of Chrysler Corp. in 1956, which eliminated "incentive compensation," cut payments to directors and officers as a group more than \$1,700,000 from 1955, the company's proxy statement to stockholders revealed today.

L. L. Colbert, president, last year was paid \$250,900 in salaries and fees, the same as in 1955 when he also was awarded \$249,800 under the incentive plan. K. T. Keller, who retired as board chairman last May, was

paid \$103,708 last year. Under terms of a contract with the company, Keller will be paid \$75,000 a year for life, and will give advisory and consulting services.

INCOMES REPORTED Salaries and fees of other directors, who are also vice presidents, were: R. S. Bright, who became a director in August, \$39,733. C. L. Jacobson \$119,300.

John P. Mansfield \$100,450. F. W. Misch, also on the finance committee, \$86,583. W. C. Newberg \$100,450. E. C. Quinn \$100,450. E. C. Row, who became vice president and director in June, \$52,783. Carl J. Snyder and C. B. Thomas, both of whom died last June, drew \$57,750 and \$46,242 respectively. A. Vanderzee, whose term as director and vice president expired in May, \$36,817. L. I. Woolson \$85,300. James C. Zeder \$135,400.

Ford's John Bugas Makes An Extra \$1 Million in 1956

You too can make more than \$1 million a year—provided you're an officer of Ford Motor Company. Take John Bugas, for example.

A Ford proxy statement recently showed Bugas had taken advantage of the Company's 1953 stock option and purchased 30,000 shares of Ford stock during 1956 and earlier this year.

He, and all other Ford executives, were given the right to purchase stock at the fixed rate of \$21 per share.

The day the daily newspapers reported on Ford's report to its shareholders, Ford stock closed on the New York Exchange at \$57.60.

As of that day, each share purchased by Bugas had netted him \$36.50 (and don't forget the dividends—they come to a "few" thousand dollars!)

That \$36.60 per share gain mean a cool \$1,098,000 profit for

the Ford executive who, about that time, came out lecturing against higher wages for auto workers. Higher wages would only add to inflation, said Bugas. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

Throughout 1956 and the first quarter of 1957, Ford executives took full advantage of Ford's stock offer.

The Ford proxy statement showed these executives purchased 434,250 shares at the pegged \$21 per share price.

Heaviest buyer-investor was Chairman of the Board Ernest R. Breech. He purchased 45,000 shares for a profit of \$1,647,000.

Total gain on the 434,250 shares, split by a handful of Ford executives: \$15,893,550.

Thousands Pray . . .

(Continued from page 3)

president, presided at the event. A NAACP official said a third of the throng were members of 100 AFL-CIO local unions throughout the country. More than 3,000 union members came from New York City alone. A dozen AFL-CIO International Unions cooperated in swelling the crowd, according to Pilgrimage leaders.

Prior to the service, some 200 Pilgrimage speakers and leaders were welcomed by James B. Carey, an AFL-CIO vice president, at the Philip Murray Building, headquarters of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE) of which he is the president.

"Philip Murray, were he alive today," Carey said, "would be profoundly gratified to observe that never before in American history have there been such close ties, such fraternal relations . . . between the labor movement on the one hand and civil rights groups and inter-racial organizations on the other."

Ford Cuts Bonuses; Salaries Up

By James Boynton

Detroit Times Financial Editor

Ford Motor Co.'s top command was awarded \$2,524,000 in incentive bonuses last year, a 44 per cent dip from the \$4,540,500 granted in 1955.

Henry Ford II, president, and Ernest R. Breech, chairman, took the largest individual cuts. Each received \$185,000 in base pay in both years but their supplemental grants were reduced last year to \$185,000 apiece from \$380,000 in 1955.

Officers and directors as a group drew slightly more in salaries and fees — \$2,555,297 compared to \$2,438,883 in 1955.

Bugas vs. Wilson:

Wage-Price Spiral or Price-Wage Spiral?

UAW Convention delegates had hardly settled down to routine living when Ford Vice President John S. Bugas, head of the Company's Industrial Relations Department, came out hacking at the foundation of the Union's 1958 bargaining goals.

The UAW's goals had just been propped tentatively into place by Convention delegates, to be cemented firmly at a Special Convention next January in Detroit, when Bugas appeared at a college forum.

Bugas said labor's "excessive demands" are boosting the nation's cost of living. Wages and fringe benefits, he contended, have risen over five per cent a year in key industries since 1954.

Said Bugas: "Increases of this magnitude could not be absorbed through greater productivity."

Labor costs, he added, have outstripped productivity, profits and prices.

WHAT ABOUT PROBE?

"It is noteworthy," commented UAW President Walter P. Reuther, "that Mr. Bugas, like his friends in big business who make the same unfounded claim, has carefully avoided supporting the UAW's request for an objective, thorough-going and searching Congressional investigation of wage-price-profit relationships so that the real responsibility for rising living costs might be ascertained beyond doubt."

Reuther said Bugas "knows full well what such an investigation would reveal."

It would, said Reuther, focus "well-deserved public attention

on Ford's two price increases on its 1957 models. On September 29, 1956, the Ford Motor Company issued a press release announcing an average 2.9 per cent increase over 1956 models in the price of its new 1957 Ford cars. . . .

"Shortly thereafter, General Motors raised the prices of Chevrolets by a reported average of six per cent. Ford thereupon 'adjusted' its prices by increasing them on 13 models, mostly by substantial amounts, and reducing them on five models, mostly by negligible amounts.

DID THEY FORGET?

"This was done despite the earlier announcement that the original (last September 29) price boosts had covered added costs and despite the fact that, even before that price increase, profits had been more than ample to permit absorption of added costs without raising prices."

Reuther charged Ford with "engaging in the strange new practice of big business which" consists of raising prices to the competitor's higher level, rather than cutting them to take away the competitor's customers."

"That," added Reuther, "is a striking example of the 'administered prices' and 'price leadership' of big business which is the real source of our current inflation and which, we are happy to see, Senator Kefauver proposes to investigate."

Reuther said today's inflation clearly is not the result of the law of supply and demand in operation, nor of excessive purchasing power in the public's hands

pressing against the limits of productive capacity.

"In industry after industry," said Reuther, "prices have been raised despite declining sales and in the face of widespread unemployment of the industry's workers.

STEEL THREATENS BOOST

"This was true of auto price boosts when 1957 models were introduced in the fall of last year. The steel industry, with its output falling steadily and already below 90 per cent of capacity, threatens substantial further price increases this summer."

"Today's inflation is rigged," charged Reuther. It is based on prices arbitrarily set by "a handful of executives of the major corporations who fix prices to maximize their profits rather than production and employment."

"It is this kind of pricing policy that enabled the Ford Motor Company, during the first three months of this year, to make profits equal on an annual basis to 43.7 per cent on investment, before taxes, and 23.4 per cent after taxes," he asserted.

Reuther said C. E. Wilson, former president of General Motors Corporation and now Eisenhower's secretary of defense, answered Bugas in advance when he wrote for Reader's Digest (September 1952):

"I contend we should not say 'the wage-price spiral.' We should say the 'price-wage spiral.' For it is not primarily wages that push up prices. It is primarily prices that pull up wages."

All About Promises

A promise is a promise—

In the last issue of "The United Automobile Worker," we said we would have the names of the winners of the Atlantic City "Eye Opener Contest" in the next issue.

So here we are, about to go to press, and no names.

"How come?" we asked Guy Nunn, UAW radio-TV director. "After all, a promise is a promise."

"To tell you the truth," replied Guy, "the judges are having a much tougher time selecting the winners than anyone had anticipated. The entries are all so good.

"But I promise to have the names in the next issue.

Anyway, the winners will be notified individually as soon as we have the names. In the meantime, we'll continue to play the tapes every morning over 'Eye Opener,' so everybody tune in, d'ye hear?"

Well, there you have it. He promised.



BEDFORD, Indiana—Members of UAW Local 440 are proud of their recently dedicated new hall shown above. UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock and Region 3 Director Ray Berndt were among the guests for the dedication ceremony, Local 440 President Joe Bowie reports. Local 440 represents workers at the Allison Bedford Foundry.



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST STOVE, famous Detroit landmark outside the former Detroit-Michigan Stove Company plant (now the Welbilt Corporation), will become meaningless after June 30 when the plant shuts down, with the loss of 185 jobs. Here, UAW Local 1166 President Frank Licari (second from the right) discusses problems during lunch-hour break with members of his Local.

185 Jobs Lost

Detroit Stove Plant Shuts Down; Racket-Ridden Past to Blame

A Company's shady past has caught up with it, and as a result, about 185 UAW members will lose their jobs at the end of this month when the successor management closes the plant.

The Detroit Division plant of the Welbilt Corporation will be shut permanently June 30, and production of its Jewel stoves will be continued at the Company's Maspeth, New York, plant.

The Detroit plant on East Jefferson Avenue, just a few blocks from the UAW's Solidarity House, is over 100 years old and is better known by its old name, Detroit-Michigan Stove Company, a name long associated with gangsterism and anti-union terrorism.

In April, 1955, the old racket-linked management bowed out of the picture, and the firm was merged with the Welbilt Stove Company of Long Island, New York, to form the present Welbilt Corporation.

CAN'T BE MODERNIZED

The new management made an attempt to continue to operate the dilapidated plant, but found it impossible to do so in the ancient building, which is about ready for razing and which could not be adapted for modern machinery.

Reports that wage rates at the Long Island plant, which is organized by another union, are substantially below the \$1.75 base rate paid in Detroit could not be verified, though some claim that this gave the firm an added incentive to close up shop in the Motor City. Actually, regardless of other possible factors, the hopeless condition of the Detroit plant made it just a matter of time before it had to be shut.

The blame for this can be put squarely on the shoulders of the previous management, which spent plenty of money hiring gangsters to keep the unions out and paid its executives fat salaries, but failed to modernize machinery and keep the building in shape.

This is the same management which was called before the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee to explain its link with such notorious Detroit hoodlums and professional strikebreakers as Santos Perrone, who performed the same services for Detroit-Michigan Stove's President John Frye that he performed for Briggs.

USE TERROR

Repeated early attempts by the UAW to organize this plant failed because Perrone's gangsters terrorized union members through beatings and other acts of violence. Even after the UAW final-

ly won an election in 1951, it took a strike threat to get a contract.

When Welbilt took over, the workers, members of UAW Local 1166, agreed to take a pay cut to keep the plant operating. Productivity also increased noticeably, but all the workers gained was another 18 months, because neither wage rates nor worker productivity were important factors. Welbilt simply could not compete in a highly competitive appliance market with products made in new and modern plants.

As usual, it's the workers who will suffer the most. According to Local President Frank Licari, 200 were laid off even before management decided to close up.

"Of these, 47 have reached retirement age; the others were drawing unemployment compensation, which has probably run out by now," he said.

Of those still working, over half are 55 years old or over, with high seniority, too young to retire but too old to find other jobs in a metropolitan area where more than 100,000 are currently unemployed.

Although it is not in the present contract, the Local, with the assistance of UAW Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli and International Representative Pete Petrucci, is trying to negotiate a severance pay plan for the membership.

Senate Labor Committee Considering UAW-Supported Minimum Wage Bill

WASHINGTON — A UAW-backed bill to extend the \$1-an-hour minimum wage to more than six million additional workers has been reported out by a Senate Labor subcommittee. The bill is sponsored by Democratic Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Pat McNamara of Michigan.

The subcommittee rejected an Eisenhower administration bill which would have covered only

2½ million workers. The Kennedy-McNamara bill is now being considered by the full Labor Committee.

Earlier, UAW President Walter P. Reuther had filed a brief with both the Senate and House subcommittees on Labor in support of extended minimum wage coverage, in which he called for an end to the "economic piracy of substandard wages and long hours of work that will prevail in large sections of American industry, trade and commerce."

Acting in his capacity as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, Reuther declared that about two-and-a-half million of the workers not now covered were presently earning less than one dollar an hour.

"Against the background of the facts, the inadequacy of the proposals for extension of coverage that have been made by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, speaking for the Eisenhower Administration, and the absurdity of the employers' pleas of hardship and inability to pay, are obvious for all to see. The former clearly will not do the job that needs to be done. To harken to the latter would be a mockery of the promise of the full and satisfying life that America's resources and know-how should guarantee to each one of our people," Reuther declared.

"But beside the question of their inadequacy, Secretary Mitchell's proposals contain two propositions that are unsound in principle and threaten great danger to the continued effectiveness of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The first of these is that the overtime provisions should not be extended to any additional employees; the new coverage would be limited to wage proposals. The second proposal is that the new coverage would apply only in enterprises employing at least 100 workers.

"It is just as important to extend the protection of the maximum hours provision to newly covered workers as the minimum wage provision. These workers need and are entitled to such protection. The employers of these workers will encounter no special hardship in

adjusting to the 40-hour work week and thereby providing labor conditions in their establishments in accord with generally accepted fair labor standards.

"It would be most unfortunate to adopt a test of coverage based upon the number of employees. . . . Clearly, a plant with a few employees can be quite as substantially engaged in commerce or can have just as much an effect on commerce as a plant with many employees. . . .

"The minimum wage and maximum hours protection provided workers by the Fair Labor Standards Act is of benefit not only to the workers themselves, but to the fair employer and the economy of the nation as a whole. Without this protection many workers are the victims of ruthless chiseling and exploitation. There is no need or justification for this kind of economic piracy today," he concluded.

Prepaid Vision Care

OAKLAND, California (PAI)—A fully prepaid "vision care" program for 5,000 unionists in Northern California was announced at the recent State CIO convention. It provides a yearly vision examination and suitable glasses, if needed, with replacement of lenses as often as once a year, if needed.

Guy Nunn's Broadcast Helps Negro Regain Bombed Home

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — A broadcast by UAW radio commentator Guy Nunn has been credited with helping a Louisville Negro regain and repair his home, which had been dynamited by racial bigots in 1954.

Andrew E. Wade IV last month regained clear title to his partially-wrecked house after a three-year struggle which made headlines all over the world. The house was bombed by unknown persons shortly after Wade took possession of it from Carl Braden, white newspaperman who had bought the home for Wade in a so-called "white" neighborhood.

After the bombing, instead of seeking those responsible for it, the local authorities arrested Braden and five other white supporters of Wade and charged them with "sedition" and a variety of other criminal acts.

Braden was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. Last summer, a higher court reversed his conviction and he was released after having served eight months behind bars. Two of the others spent up to six months in jail before all charges were dropped without trial last November. However, all those involved were fired from their jobs.

At the same time, the builder of the house and the bank hold-

ing the mortgage sued on a technicality to foreclose the mortgage after the transfer of the property from Braden to Wade. The suit held up repair of the home, though an insurance company paid \$5,800 to restore the property. A local court ruled that the money could not be used until the foreclosure suits had been adjudicated.

At this point, Guy Nunn and UAW's nationwide "Eye Opener" early-morning radio show entered the picture. Nunn aired an interview with Wade and Braden, which was heard by a Chicagoan, David Simonson, who was so outraged by the injustices of this case that he loaned Wade more than \$12,000 to pay off the old mortgages, accumulated interest and court costs.

The house is now being repaired and readied for re-occupancy by Wade and his wife.

In a letter to Nunn in which he expressed his appreciation, Wade said:

"You no doubt have had many similar successes as a result of good deeds on your part. I am proud to have made your acquaintance and am appreciative of the assistance . . . (I received from) you and "Eye Opener."

No Settlement On 6-Month-Old Canadian Strike

MIDLAND, Ontario—Strike of UAW Local 1265 members at Canadian Name Plate Company, here passed the six-month mark on May 22nd with no end in sight.

About 125 of the 175 workers "hit the snowbank" at 2 a.m., November 22nd in this tourist town of 8,000 people, 90 miles north of Toronto, following a 97 per cent strike vote. The issues are union security and wages.

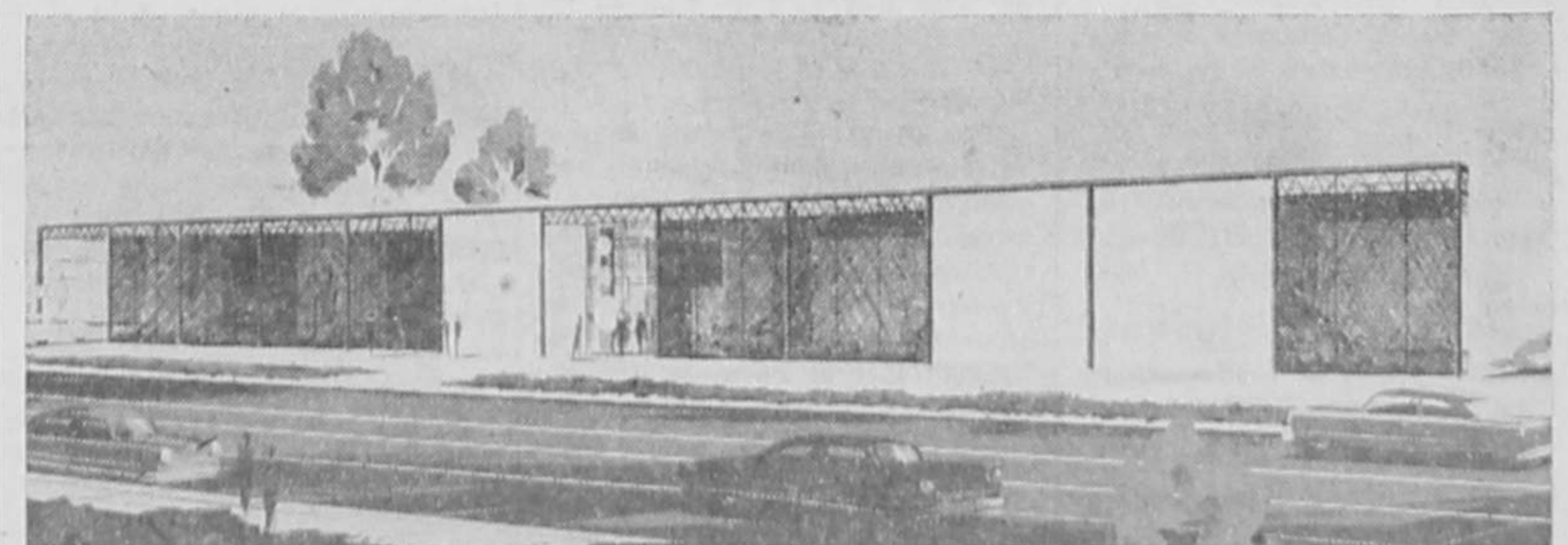
By means of scabs and strikebreakers from farming communities and tourist camps in the region, the Company managed to keep operating. It admitted a loss of \$145,000 in sales in the first seven weeks but has given out no more such figures.

By mid-March the total number of people in the plant—including owners, foremen, and office workers—had levelled off at 123. Workers were quitting every week and being replaced by younger strikebreakers from further away.

Busiest man in town was the scrap-dealer who calls at Name Plate.

The Union asked for irrevocable dues checkoff before the strike, union shop and a 10-cent boost to the 55-cent to \$1.15 wages Name Plate was paying.

The real issue is whether strong unionism can get a foothold in an area which is fast becoming a haven for small runaway shops from the Toronto area. Name Plate, biggest in Midland, arrived here two years ago, dumping its former union in the process.



FUTURE HOME OF UAW LOCAL 887—This is an artist's conception of what the new Union Service Center of Local 887 will look like when it's completed in the near future. Modern in every respect, the \$200,000 Center will service the 15,000 members of the Local who work at the North American Aviation plant in Los Angeles.

HOW TO BUY

Mortgage Gray Market Gyps Home Buyers, Sellers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Families who want to sell their houses as well as home buyers and builders now pay tribute to a widespread gray market in mortgages which charges extra fees above the established FHA and VA interest rates.

The mortgage gray market operates by exacting a premium for loans called a "discount." This is not the kind of discount you get when you shop at a cut-rate store. It's quite the reverse. In this case, the family that wants a mortgage, say for \$10,000, agrees to pay a discount of 10 per cent. It gets the \$10,000, but signs a mortgage contract for \$11,000. It pays this extra \$1,000 premium in addition to the usual interest rate of 4½ or 5½ per cent or whatever the agreed-upon rate is.

HOW GRAY MARKET WORKS

Here is one of the many examples of how the mortgage gray market works, as reported by Reader T. L. B., of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. B. reports: "I have been trying to sell my 3½-year-old ranch house, appraised by the Veterans Administration at \$11,800, for the last three months. I have two buyers, veterans, who were ready to sign a sales contract if I could get them a GI loan."

Mr. B. found a mortgage broker who would put up the money, but he wanted 10 to 11 per cent discount. "Assuming a \$500 down payment on the house, and a principal balance of \$11,300, I would have to forfeit \$1,100 to \$1,200 and thus receive \$10,600 or \$10,700 for an \$11,800 house," Mr. B. reports. He wouldn't do it. "The two veterans are still without their homes and I am still without a buyer."

The gray market exacts an especially high tribute on VA loans. But even the higher-rate FHA mortgages, which cost 5½ per cent compared to the 4½ VA rate, often command a premium. Mr. B. finds the "going discount rate for FHA loans is 5½ per cent." Understand, this is 5½ per cent of the amount of the mortgage in addition to the 5½ per cent annual interest. Thus Mr. B. will still have to pay a bonus of about \$600 to the gray marketeers.

Struck Out

UTICA, Michigan—A victory for Packard Local 190 came at mid-May with a certification vote at the Utica-Bend Corporation plant here, a subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright.

Utica-Bend skilled workers, in an NLRB election, voted overwhelmingly in favor of UAW as their bargaining agent, defeating the International Society of Machinists and Maintenance Workers, an affiliate of the Society of Skilled Trades.

This is the third defeat for the Society by the UAW in recent weeks, according to Ken Morris, UAW Region 1 Co-Director.

Seniority, pensions and other benefits these workers had at Packard were vital election issues.

In another earlier election at the same plant, production workers voted 330 for UAW to 10 for no union. UAW also represents the plant's engineers. (See related story on page 4.)

Often it is the home buyer himself or builders, who must pay the "discount." If the builders pay it, the cost must be passed on to you when you buy a house. Discounts are being exacted not only by brokers, but by reputable banks and savings and loan associations. The premiums demanded are especially high on the West Coast where a great deal of home building has been taking place and demands for mortgage money are heavy.

In Detroit, a group of builders recently said in newspaper ads that they would no longer sell houses with GI mortgages because they now have to pay \$1,350 to get a \$15,000 GI mortgage. The mortgage gray market also is booming in Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and other active home-building areas. It's relatively quiet in the East where building has fallen off considerably and FHA mortgages currently are getting

easier to find there, although GI mortgages are still rare.

Even Uncle Sam himself is getting a cut from the gray market. A home buyer pays a total interest charge of 5½ per cent on an FHA mortgage. The 5 per cent goes to the lender, and the one-half of 1 per cent goes to FHA as a mortgage insurance premium, to insure the lender (not you) against any loss. Thus when a loan of \$10,000 is raised to \$10,500 or \$11,000 through the device of the discount, FHA, too, collects an additional one-half of 1 per cent on the bonus.

HOME BUYERS CONFUSED

Many home buyers don't realize until they get their monthly bills from the bank that they have to pay this additional fee. Even then they are still confused. Some even believe, reader letters indicate, that the FHA mortgage insurance is like the mortgage insurance that pays off the breadwinner dies. It sure isn't.

Ads for new houses often quote the mortgage rate of 5 per cent and neglect to mention that the buyer will have to pay this additional one-half of 1 per cent. During the first year of a \$12,000 mortgage, this mortgage premium costs you \$60. Actually, in one way you're better off getting a conventional non-FHA mortgage at 5½ per cent plus one-half of 1 per cent.

Unknown to many home buyers, the FHA premium is not deductible on your income tax return as is straight mortgage interest. Moreover, the FHA insurance premium is calculated on an annual declining basis, not on a monthly basis as the mortgage interest itself, so you actually pay a little more than 5½ per cent. Eventually, after you pay off your mortgage many years from now, you may get a refund from FHA if it doesn't have too many losses in your area.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius.)



"I don't understand it. Why, just last week we were breaking production records!"

Nashville Ford Plant Votes UAW-379 to 1

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The UAW won an election here last month by landslide proportions. In a vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, workers at the new Ford Glass Plant chose the UAW by 379 votes to 1 vote for No Union.

Six others eligible to vote did not. Of these, two were promoted to supervision, two terminated their employment and one was absent on medical leave.

In announcing the election, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW National Ford Department, declared, "This smashing victory in the southern part of the country is convincing evidence that workers in this territory want representation through our Union. It should prove helpful in other organizational drives already underway and those in the future."

"Workers in the new plant voted overwhelmingly to join the 150,000 other Ford workers across the United States who are members of the UAW. By virtue of their choice, these workers will receive the first UAW local union charter in the city of Nashville, and they will come under the terms of the UAW-Ford National Agreement."

"Our success was through the united efforts of Region 8 Director E. T. "Mike" Michael, the Competitive Shop Department and the National Ford Department. A great deal of hard work was necessary, but the results justify all of the effort expended."

GOP Kills Jobless Bill

MADISON, Wisconsin (PAI)—A bill to extend unemployment compensation to an additional 20,000 persons in Wisconsin has been killed in the Republican-controlled State Senate.

Bigger Boycott

"While the Kohler Company continues to refuse to settle the strike, its president, Herbert V. Kohler, is running around the country telling other companies, they, too, can use Kohler methods to break unions in their plants," UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey declared.

"America's working men and women can have only one answer to this NAM-supported, anti-labor campaign—a more intense and more vigorous boycott of all Kohler products," he continued. "The struggle against Kohler is all labor's struggle."

Kohler Company makes plumbingware and fixtures, portable electric light plants and air-cooled engines.

Hall, executive director of the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.; and Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, director of the Commission on Social Action of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.



KOHLER COMPANY STILL SAYS NO to collective bargaining—that's the report of the UAW negotiators and clergymen mediators pictured above after the latest attempt to settle the 38-months-old strike failed. Left to right, seated: Dr. Cameron Hall and Rev. John Cronin, two of three clergymen who tried to mediate; UAW negotiators Art Bauer, Local 833 vice president; E. H. Kohlhausen, Local recording secretary; Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther; Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and Don Rand, administrative assistant to UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Standing, Local 833 President Allan Graskamp and International Representative Ray Majerus of the regional staff.

Kohler Again Refuses Settlement; UAW Vows Intensified Boycott Drive

SHEBOYBAN, Wisconsin—Some people are very slow to learn, but the all-time record is surely being held by the "negotiators" of the Kohler Company who, after more than three long years, have still not learned how to bargain in good faith.

They showed their inability to understand the obligations the nation's labor laws put on management by again coming to the bargaining table a few weeks ago with hands and heads empty of everything but their own prejudices and nineteenth century notions about the treatment working people should get.

To the UAW's latest proposals, Kohler Company had but one answer: No.

The gallant Kohler strikers, members of UAW Local 833, who have been on the picket lines since April 5, 1954, were not surprised by the Company's continued refusal to bargain. They're used to it by now, having lived with "Kohlerism" for 38 months.

A BIGGER BOYCOTT

What does Kohler Company gain by this attitude? Nothing, according to UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

"Herbert V. Kohler and his closed corporation will now face an intensified boycott campaign

of his scab-made products," Mazey declared. "In addition, the Company continues to face the many unfair labor practice charges brought by the UAW and now being considered by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner."

A hearing into these charges took 112 days.

Efforts by the Union to resume negotiations, long dormant, were made earlier this year and were aided by the offer from three nationally prominent clergymen to help mediate the dispute. Talks were held over a nine-week period, which ended late in April when management refused to budge from its previous position.

This position, as UAW President Walter P. Reuther pointed out at the recent UAW Convention, amounted to a Company "offer" to sign a contract with the UAW to cover the scabs in the plant and to keep the strikers out in the street for keeps.

"We shall never do that," Reuther told the delegates.

In a statement issued after talks were again broken off, UAW negotiators declared, in part:

"Despite the earnest efforts of the three clergymen and every possible attempt on the part of the Union, Kohler Company has failed to come to the bargaining table with any kind of a will to settle the long-standing strike at their plant.

"We regret to report to the members of our Union and the community that Kohler negotiators have rebuffed the overtures of the Union and have proved recalcitrant and obstinate in the face of the Union's proposal for a settlement of the strike. . . ."

"Our Union has always made every possible effort to resolve this dispute. When Kohler Company joins the ranks of American industry and negotiates as it should in order to comply with the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act, this strike can be settled.

"Until then we pursue fully the unfair labor charges against the Company and our legal, primary boycott. . . ."

One of the UAW negotiators, Jack Conway, administrative assistant to Reuther, declared:

NO NEW THOUGHTS

"One of the chief obstacles in reaching a settlement is that the chief negotiator for Kohler, Lyman Conger, has not had an original thought since he broke the AFL strike at Kohler in 1934."

Union negotiators were led by Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman.

Acting as mediators and representing the three major religious faiths were the Rev. Fr. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Rev. Dr. Cameron F.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNER WILLIAM FAUNCE (left) receives \$500 check from Local 351 President Paul Silver as Vice President Ed Perkola, Square D Unit chairman, looks on. Funds for the scholarship at Wayne State University in Detroit are donated by members of the Unit.

UAW Local 351 Announces First Scholarship Winner

A 29-year-old graduate student at Wayne State University in Detroit is the first recipient of the Charles Kelly Labor Research Scholarship recently set up by the Square D Unit of UAW Amalgamated Local 351, Detroit.

He is William A. Faunce of Detroit, who is working for his doctor of philosophy degree in industrial sociology. His Ph.D. thesis is tentatively entitled, "Automation in the Auto Industry and its Social Implications."

The scholarship fund, established in memory of a late Unit officer, consists of \$2,500 donated by workers in the Square D plant in Detroit to "aid and encourage promising students

... to undertake research into social problems affecting working people."

The fund provides research grants of \$500 a year to properly qualified students "in reasonable need of financial aid," according to Local 351 President Paul Silver. Additional funds will be added each year to maintain a continuous fund.

Recipients are selected by the trustees of the fund, consisting of Silver, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Education Director Brendan Sexton and Wayne State University Professor Harold Shepherd.

Faunce, who is married and has one child, is a graduate of

CHA Directorship Goes To Dr. Frederick Mott

The Community Health Association of Detroit has appointed one of the nation's leading medical administrators as its full-time executive director.

He is Dr. Frederick D. Mott, presently medical administrator of the Miners Memorial Hospital Association and senior medical consultant of the United Mine Workers' welfare and retirement fund. He will begin his duties in Detroit with CHA in September.

The CHA, which is headed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, is a community-wide group which wants to establish as comprehensive a medical-hospital plan as possible, at reasonable rates.

Dr. Mott, a graduate of Princeton and McGill Universities, held several important U. S. Government positions. Later, he moved to Saskatchewan for five years—until 1951—where he was named deputy minister of that province's department of public health, an unusual appointment for an American citizen.

Saskatchewan has North America's most complete public health service. All residents are covered by the province's hospital plan.

The weekly newsletter, "Washington Report on the Medical Sciences" described Dr. Mott's appointment as "new evidence that (the) new Community Health Association in Detroit is an ambitious venture."

Michigan State University, where he earned his bachelor's degree in psychology.

A native of Petoskey, Michigan, and an ex-GI, Faunce has spent most of his summer college vacations working in various Michigan plants on production line jobs. He has also worked in the construction trade, and still carries cards in the Hodcarriers Union and the American Federation of Musicians.

Ever since his New Deal days in Farm Security Administration two decades ago, Dr. Mott has been a trail blazer in prepaid group care.

"His decision to give up the directorship of the Miners Memorial Hospital Association and shift to the Michigan organization founded and headed by Reuther is assurance that CHA will be a dynamic undertaking."



DR. FREDERICK D. MOTT
CHA Executive Director

UAW Appeal Upheld

Complaint Ordered Against Piasecki

NEW CASTLE, Delaware—Frank Piasecki, who wants to battle unions more than he wants his plant to operate, was caught with his press releases showing last month.

Thomas J. Ryan, assistant NLRB general counsel, acting for the general counsel, informed UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael that the general

counsel had upheld a UAW appeal and ordered the Philadelphia NLRB regional director to issue an unfair labor practices complaint against Piasecki.

When the regional office of the NLRB first failed to issue a complaint early this year, Piasecki, in press releases and letters to locked out members of UAW Local 840, announced that the Union was dead and Piasecki was vindicated.

WANTED FADE OUT

He maintained that the failure of the NLRB to act justified his locking out Local 840 members last Thanksgiving after he purchased the former Bellanca plant here. He said Local 840 should fade away and urged its members to "come in and talk on an individual basis" about their old jobs.

UAW attorney Lowell Goerlich, however, citing the clear commitment in the Local 840 contract which binds Piasecki as a successor management to bargain with the Union, appealed to the NLRB general counsel.

Following the order to process a complaint by the NLRB, Local 840 members awaited a new press release from Piasecki. So far they're still waiting.

PICKETING CONTINUES

Meanwhile, as pickets still advertise the lockout, Piasecki's attorneys moved for "indefinite postponement" of a Piasecki \$100,000 damage suit against the Local Union members. A suit brought by the Local for breach of contract went to court as this edition of *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

Most of the scabs in the plant here have been laid off and Piasecki also has laid off 50 of 70 employees in his Philadelphia plant. In the latter case, Piasecki showed his true attitude towards workers by laying off out of seniority and without notice in spite of "guarantees" in a unilateral "contract."

Bert Bothe, assistant director of Region 8, heralded the general counsel's order, pointing out that this is the first time a charge has stuck against Piasecki. The latter delayed organization at what is now the UAW-organized Vertol plant in Philadelphia for 10 years, often playing fast and loose with the law.

UAW Negotiates Improved SUB Plan; Includes Short Work Week Benefits

Members of Locals 453, 350 and 1210, after lengthy negotiations, scored precedent-setting gains in a new Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan contract with National Malleable and Steel Castings Company last month.

National Malleable is the largest of the independent foundries under UAW jurisdiction, with plants at Melrose Park, Illinois, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cleveland employing 4,200 workers.

Announcement of main features of the SUB Plan, of particular significance in view of the up-hill battle to win basic principles for the employment security of workers in the foundry industry, was made by Pat Greathouse, UAW vice president and director of the Union's Foundry Department, and Regional Directors Bob Johnston, Ray Berndt and Pat O'Malley, following membership ratification.

Breaking from traditional division by division bargaining, the agreement was reached in joint negotiations and establishes a Corporation-wide program. The agreement will be renegotiable at the termination of present divisional labor contracts in January, 1959.

The employer's five cents per hour obligation for the duration of the agreement is split between three cents payable into a pooled Corporation-wide Trust Fund and two cents accumulated by each division locally. Maximum incentives to stabilize employment and avoid or minimize layoffs and short work weeks are provided by the Plan requirement that all benefits are charged as a local plant obligation to be paid from the division's two cent per hour accumulation unless exhausted. In

such case, benefit payments become automatically payable from the Corporation-wide Trust Fund.

At National Malleable, as in other foundries, workers have been plagued by short work weeks, sometimes including 16, 12 or even fewer scheduled hours. To meet this problem, the agreement establishes for the first time in a SUB plan a special short work week benefit, apart from SUB provisions, guaranteeing not less than 24 hours' pay at the worker's full rate including incentive and shift premium if scheduled hours made available by the Company fall below this number.

Regular SUB payments under the Plan provide lay-off income, including state unemployment compensation of from 60 per cent to 68 per cent of after-tax normal pay, depending on family status. The 68 per cent will apply to workers with three or more children. Workers with two children receive 66 per cent. The average is expected to be about 65 per cent.

Laid-off workers who secure partial employment with earnings sufficient to disqualify them for state benefits will nevertheless draw Plan benefits as long as their income is below the Plan guarantee.

Other notable features representing gains over initial SUB plan patterns include:

1. All workers can earn credit units for benefit purposes at the maximum rate of one-half unit per work week from the effective date of the Plan.

2. Provisions with respect to cancellation of credit units for benefits and with respect to funding are established so as to permit all workers with one or more year's seniority to draw benefits at the rate of one weekly benefit for each credit unit, at the starting date for benefit payments April 1 of next year. In order to protect the equity of high-seniority workers, provision is made, as in other plans, for a higher rate of cancellation later on if heavy layoffs should cause sizable withdrawals from the Fund.

3. All details with respect to application procedure and establishment and verification of eligibility are reserved for joint union-management determination. This provision replaces the unilateral, Company-determined procedures in many Plans, under which workers are subjected to inflexible reporting requirements and exhibiting of state unemployment checks as a rigid condition for SUB qualification.

4. Full flexibility is also reserved for meeting the problems imposed by present restrictive legislation in Indiana and Ohio with respect to SUB plans under a provision in the agreement providing for joint negotiation of whatever modifications of the Plan the parties determine to be necessary and workable in either of these states.

6-Month-Old Texas Strike Solid Despite Scabs, Anti-Labor Laws

TYLER, Texas — Flanked by rigid anti-labor laws, 227 members of UAW Local 888 have gone into the seventh month of their bread and butter strike against the Bryant Heater Company plant here.

The Company, a division of the giant Carrier Corporation, has turned down every Union proposal including arbitration to settle the dispute.

Instead, it has manned its plant with strike-breakers, some recruited from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and as far away as the state of Washington. However, only 27 of the original 254 members have crossed the picket line to go back into the plant.

The strike started November 17 after the Union twice had extended the contract in an effort to achieve a settlement without a walkout.

Local 888 was seeking wage increases of nine cents per hour, the amount living costs had gone up since the previous agreement. It also asked for improved safety standards to off-set the plant's high accident rate; better medical insurance provisions and other contract changes.

The Company offered only a nickel an hour. It later signed a contract with another union covering workers at its Indianapolis, Indiana, factory; this called for a total of 12 per cent annual improvement wage increases over a three-year period; an immediate five per cent wage increase for all employees; insurance improvement; fully paid funded pensions, and an additional paid holiday.

"The Company has made it plain it is taking advantage of Texas' rigid anti-labor laws to offer us an inferior contract and then to try to break our Union," James Burt, Local 888 President, said. Among other laws is a so-called right-to-work act.

"Management meets but it doesn't bargain," Burt said, "It also has used these laws to fill our jobs with strike breakers."

"Now the Company say it won't settle the strike unless the Union agrees the strike breakers will be kept on in our jobs, and the Union members will be called back only as the Company sees fit."

"In other words, under these laws the only way we can settle is by caving in. We will never do that."

UAW-Ford Pact Opens Door

Older Production Workers Can Learn Trade



UAW-NEGOTIATED plan to permit older workers to undergo apprenticeship in skilled trades is explained to Ford Rouge worker Charles H. Dunger by John Shouligan, secretary of the UAW-Ford Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

CHARLES H. DUNGER, age 40 and with 22 years' seniority as a production worker at Ford, is looking forward to new security in his job.

This Navy veteran and father of four will be one of the first Ford workers to take advantage of a new amendment to the Apprenticeship Standards Agreement negotiated recently by the UAW's National Ford Department with the Ford Motor Company.

The amendment eliminates the upper-age limit for entrance into apprenticeship programs, thus giving opportunity to up-in-years production workers whose age previously barred them.

"I always hoped to better myself," says Charley, a member of UAW Local 600, "but things just kept happening. The war and so on. When I heard that the age limit (26) for apprenticeship training was to be lifted, I said, 'That's for me!'"

Dunger applied for permission to take the Company-sponsored

course. He wants to become a journeyman electrician. He passed his preliminary examinations and last month was placed on the waiting list, meanwhile continuing in his old classification, crank shaft grinder.

Soon he'll start his course. He'll receive on-the-job training and he'll combine that training with courses to be taken at Company expense at the Henry Ford Community College at Dearborn, Michigan.

Under the new agreement, production workers who make the move are evaluated as to seniority, education, previous job experience, and so on. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee will use a point system to decide just where each qualified applicant fits on the credit hours ladder which leads to journeyman status.

For example, suppose Charley, because of experience and seniority, is awarded 500 hours' credit. That means he has 7,500 hours left to serve, generally speaking, over a four-year period.

What with management playing checkers with their plants, the heavy swing to electronics and automation, enough production workers have been trimmed from the working force to send shivers up and down the backs of production workers still on the job.

The UAW plan at Ford is part of the program endorsed by the UAW Convention in April. Other employers across the nation, where the UAW has built a skilled trades program, will be asked to follow the Ford lead.

Over the pounding of machinery in the Ford Dearborn Engine plant where Charley works, you could almost hear him whistling as he waited to start a new UAW-negotiated life.

Commented Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's National Ford Department:

"This agreement . . . and what it means to so many of our older workers . . . is a milestone in the UAW's progress."

Four-Day Week Sure to Come

By SYLVIA PORTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The anguished cries which were heard from some areas when the UAW's 16th Constitutional Convention reendorsed the shorter work week as a major collective bargaining demand for 1958 are not fully representative. Sylvia Porter, a highly-respected economist and newspaper columnist for the Hall Syndicate, who has been praised for her ability to write on economics in easy-to-understand language, told her readers, "Of course, the four-day week will come in our land." By special permission of the Hall Syndicate, The United Automobile Worker here reprints her column on the subject.)

Of course, the four-day week will come in our land.

Of course, the trend will develop gradually, selectively, and the four-day week will be the result of union-industry bargaining, not of legislation or violent depression.

Of course, as the shorter work week spreads, individual industrialists and spokesmen for organized business will condemn it as a "dangerous step toward socialism and national paralysis," an invitation to "maladjustments in the economy which could lead to disaster." (Precisely these remarks have been made by nationally-known businessmen in the past couple of months.)

The question is not "whether" any of these things will take place; they will.

The question is only "when" they will occur.

And now that Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers, has publicly served notice that a shorter work week will be a key part of that "costliest wage package ever" he'll ask from the auto industry in 1958, it's time to put some plain predictions on paper. If trends simply continue NATURALLY—meaning they go on as they have been going on for the past 100 years—the four-day week of eight or nine hours a day will be standard in industry in another two decades.

If the trend is given the push powerful unions undoubtedly will give it, the four-day week will be standard for millions of workers in a wide variety of fields long before this—say in the early '60's.

Considering the history of the work week in our country since the middle of the 19th century, what's astounding about businessmen's reaction to talk of the four-day week is that they are astounded.

For the record shows that since 1850, the work week has grown shorter and shorter. From an average of 69.8 hours in 1850 to

64 hours in 1880 to 60.2 hours in 1900 to 49.7 hours in 1920 to 44 hours in 1940 to 40.2 hours in 1955.

What's more, a study of the trend shows that the reduction in work hours has been steady, has averaged around three hours a decade.

The five-day week, which we accept as so natural today, has been in vogue only about a decade.

The six-day week didn't last very long, began to disappear around World War I.

The five-and-one-half-day week started to go out of fashion in the '20s, really became the exception by the end of World War II.

And history also tells us that:

A significant stimulus to shorter work weeks in the past has been economic depression. Yet, while

hard times have spurred the cut in hours—to share what work was available—the shorter week has remained the rule when good times returned.

As worker productivity has risen through the years (each worker has been able to turn out more per hour), workers have taken the biggest chunk of the reward in cash income, but they also have persistently taken a healthy share in increased leisure time.

Each time a major move has been made toward a shorter week, businessmen have cried that there were "impossible" obstacles—crippling expenses, the difficulties of applying it in such fields as retailing, utilities, etc. But the barriers always have been surmounted, and industry after industry has followed the leadership to the shorter week.

And each time the shortening of the work week has given a tremendous boost to all manufacturers catering to the leisure-time market and to the housing, automobile, do-it-yourself industries too.

Actually, a government survey in 1955-56 revealed that 17 per cent of all workers in 17 major labor areas already are working on a schedule of fewer than 40 hours. The standards are changing right now.

This is the way it has been. This is the way it is and will be. Reuther is not being revolutionary at all; he is just dramatizing a natural trend.

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Eastern Regions Get Fair Practices Field Representative

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has announced the appointment of Andrew Dabbakian of Clifton, New Jersey, as field representative of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.

Dabbakian will service Regions 9 and 9A—taking in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Eastern Pennsylvania.

He helped organize UAW Local 153 which represents workers at the Hasbrouck, New Jersey Bendix Aviation Corporation plant. He has been very active in the field of civil rights.

Dabbakian was appointed to the New Jersey State CIO Human Rights Committee, a post he held for several years. Meanwhile he continued to serve on Local 153's FEP-PAC, a joint committee.

Until his latest appointment, Dabbakian was president of the Bergen County CIO Industrial Union Council and chairman of its Civil Rights Committee.

Biggest Bargain

One of the delegates to the UAW Convention, Henry Hall, Local 1095, South Bend, Indiana, in the debate on the dues increase, looked at it this way:

"I can say for the brothers' from our Local that the \$3 dues is the biggest bargain since the white man bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for a string of beads and a sack of marbles."

Ultimatum Fails

Firm Wants Union Contract But Non-Union Conditions

PORT HURON, Michigan—The UAW cannot be pressured into agreeing to contract conditions which would sell the membership short. That's the lesson a California industrialist learned here last month when he tried to reopen a closed plant by disclaiming obligations to the laid-off workers.

The case involves the Pressed

Metals of America plant at nearby Marysville, a small auto parts firm which has been closed since last March. About 300 members of UAW Local 689 lost their jobs at that time.

Recently, New York financier Frederick W. Richmond, Pressed Metals board chairman, sent George Morton, president of the Ferro-Cast Corporation of Santa Monica, California, to Port Huron "to reopen the plant."

(According to reports in the business world, the two firms are to be merged, allowing Ferro-Cast to get Pressed Metals' tax credits. This is a common and profitable maneuver.)

Morton, in a meeting with UAW Region 1D Director Ken Robinson and the Local Union, indicated the "new" management had no obligations as far as the Pressed Metals workers were concerned.

He wanted to operate "like a new company," and with all the advantages of an unorganized plant. His conditions for reopening the plant included: Substantial wage cuts; elimination of annual improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator clauses, supplemental unemployment benefits and rest periods; a pension plan calling for a maximum benefit of \$17 a month after 30 years' service and nothing for less than 20 years, and other changes.

Morton offered this as a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal and insisted on an immediate answer. He refused to even consider or bargain on the Union's counter-proposal, which would have called for the same contract terms given to his competitors in the auto

parts industry, and which would have put his plant in a good competitive position.

Morton, in effect, issued an ultimatum telling the UAW to put its union label on a contract calling for "open-shop," non-union conditions. He was turned down, but was told the Union would be willing to continue to negotiate with him for more equitable terms. Morton, however, then declared the plant would not be reopened.

He later changed his mind and agreed to another meeting. Before it could take place, however, he again changed his mind and called a press conference at which he accused the UAW of not allowing him to reopen.

"It's very unfortunate," Robinson told the press, "that Morton decided not to keep his promise to meet with us again." He pointed out that Pressed Metals management had been "highly unstable" for years, had constantly demanded concessions from the Union and had gotten some.

"But Local 689 members can't be expected to cut their living standards in half or keep making concessions indefinitely," Robinson declared. "We have a much greater interest in reopening the plant than this absentee management, which is seeking tax credits primarily, and we'll bargain with anyone to open it up, and we'll consider the special problems involved."

"But we won't capitulate to ultimatums to make our members work under scab conditions and for scab wages."