

1936


The United Automobile Worker

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
UNION WINS SELF-RULE
 Dillon Out; New Officers Elected



1937
The Flint Auto Worker
UNION ESTABLISHED
 Big Gains Recorded As Shop Committees Settle To Business

1940
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
ELECTIONS NEARER



1939
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
LABOR BOARD PROBES COMPANY UNION DEAL



1943
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
CIO DEMANDS PAY KEEP PAGE WITH PRICES

UAW-CIO MEMBERSHIP REACHES 757,244

Guaranteed Pay Proposal Pressed In Washington

Thomas Pledges Labor Fight For the Returning Soldier

1942
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
Dollar a Day Wage Raise, Union Shop Are GM Demands

Plants to Employ 185,000 by Jan. 1

Thomas Urges FDR Act on Housing Need

1944
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
UAW-CIO WINS ATLANTA, OMAHA AIRCRAFT POLLS

Program Drafted at Aircraft Conference

86 Per Cent of Women in War Plants Desire to Work After the War

UAW Women Demand For Their Soldier

FIGHT TO PRICE CONTROL

1947
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
GM and Chrysler Locals Okay New Wage Pacts

Prices Must Come Down!

Canadian Locals Ask Increase

1946
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
INFLATION

White to Fight

Union Unity Forged by UAW

1948
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER
BOARD MEETS TO SHAPE 1948 WAGE BOOST DEMANDS

Brotherhood of Man

Local 877 Wages Fight

1955
The United Automobile Worker
UAW in High Gear for Drive To Make Your Future Secure



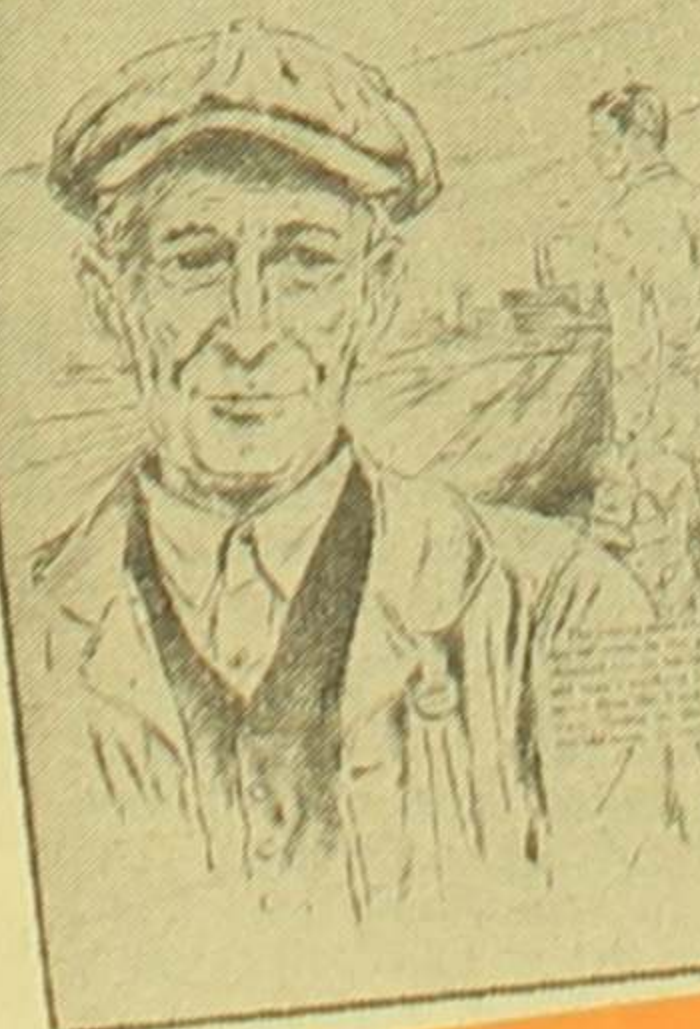
1950
The United Automobile Worker
Chrysler Strike Workers Rally

Anti-Labor Laws!

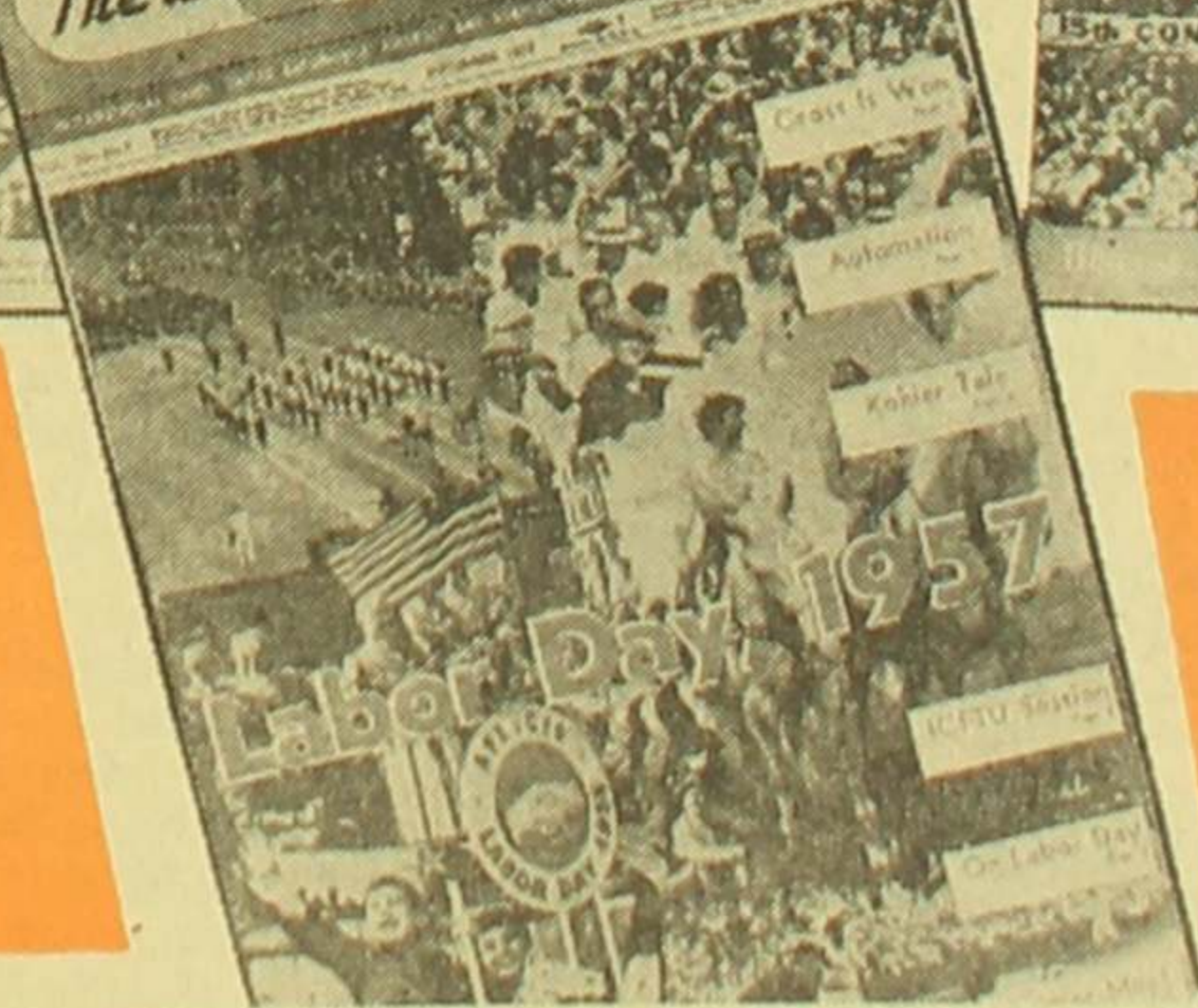
1951
The United Automobile Worker
Convention Points Way to Greater Gains; Maps Militant, Progressive Program; Increases Dues to Put Program Into Action

THE CONVENTION

1956
The United Automobile Worker
20th Anniversary Edition



1957
The United Automobile Worker
LABOR DAY 1957



Last Auto Worker Page 2 \$100 Probe Page 2 UAW Acquitted Page 3 Holly Learns Page 6

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

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Senate Will Probe Car Prices, \$100

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has accepted an invitation from Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) to tell a Senate committee about the pricing practices of the auto industry.

Similar invitations were sent to the heads of the automotive Big Three, but at press time no acceptances had yet been announced by Ford, Chrysler or General Motors.

Pro-Labor Candidates Sweep Detroit, Jersey, New York

Labor-supported candidates in key areas were elected to office by wide margins in an off-year election which many experts feel was a forecast of the coming Congressional and Presidential contests.

In New Jersey, labor-supported Gov. Robert B. Meyner turned back the bid of Republican Malcolm Forbes by a sizeable margin. Also in New Jersey, Democrats for the first time in 20 years won a majority of the seats in the state assembly.

In New York, Mayor Robert Wagner won by a 900,000 vote margin, the largest of any Democrat in the history of the city.

In Buffalo, another key industrial area, labor-backed candidates won 11 out of 15 seats on the council, including the reelection of King Peterson, a UAW staff member. Liberal-minded candidates also won in Buffalo's suburban cities and towns.



DETROIT WINNERS Ed Carey and William T. Patrick, Jr., are clearly enjoying the paper.

Detroit Victory

Detroit's labor-endorsed candidates won six seats on the city council. One of the winners is Ed Carey, UAW international representative and former minority leader in the state legislature. Carey is former president of Chrysler Local 7 and has spent the last 12 years in the legislature where he was Gov. G. Mennen Williams' "staunch right hand." Also given labor support and elected in Detroit as the first Negro councilman in the city's history is William T. Patrick Jr.

Both Patrick and Carey are expected to give a new vitality to the Detroit council, which is faced with critical issues affecting the city's economic future. A strong program of industrial rehabilitation is needed and the guidance for such a program is expected to come in the reconstituted council.

The easy sweep of local and state offices by Democrats around the nation was seen as a severe blow to the Republican administration in Washington. In New Jersey, Vice President Richard Nixon had stumped the state and President Eisenhower had called for a New Jersey Re-

publican victory as a national "shot in the arm" to the GOP.

The victory of Meyner is seen as giving a strong boost to his aspirations to the Democratic Presidential nomination in '60.

Reasons for Swing

Wednesday - morning quarter-backs across the nation were dredging up reasons for the Republican set-back which ranged from sputniks to segregation. Most of the newspaper political experts chose to ignore as a contributing factor the rising number of jobless and the uneasiness of all Americans as prices zoomed upward for the 14th straight month.

One segment of the election which observers had been watching closely was the Negro vote for its reaction to the civil rights policies of the Republican administration. In New York, voting figures reveal that the Democrats gained 10% over the last election with 75% of the Negroes voting for the Democrats this time as compared with 65% two years ago.

The UAW has long called for an impartial Congressional probe of the relationship between wages, prices and profits in the auto and other industries.

Cites Purpose

Kefauver, chairman of the Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee, said his group will hold a hearing on automobile prices Dec. 16. The hearing date, originally scheduled Nov. 25, was changed because the Tennessee Democrat is also a member of the Senate's preparedness subcommittee which scheduled hearings during the week of Nov. 25 on the U.S. missile and satellite programs.

In announcing the hearings, Kefauver — whose committee recently investigated increases in the price of steel—said he hoped they would develop "a better understanding of the problems involved in a formula for holding the wage and price line in the automobile industry."

Committee members will undoubtedly question Reuther concerning the UAW proposal, first announced last August, that the Big Three cut prices on their 1958 models by at least \$100, as an anti-inflationary move, and that, in return, the union would consider the effects of such a price cut in framing its 1958 contract demands. The proposal was rejected by all three companies.

Because of the "inflationary impact that further increases in auto prices will have on our economy," Kefauver brought this rejection to the attention of his subcommittee.

Radio Step-Up, Too:

'Auto Worker' Era at End; Weekly 'Solidarity' Due Next

With this issue the United Automobile Worker completes its 21st and last year of publication.

In accordance with the mandate of this year's UAW convention, a new publication, *Solidarity*, will make its appearance in early December. For the first year at least, the international executive board has decided, *Solidarity* will be an eight-page weekly. This is what it will be like:

Roving 'Eye' Views News

The UAW has a roving "Eye". A mobile broadcasting unit started last month to bring on-the-spot news coverage to the 43-station "Eye-Opener" radio network. The unit will move around the country where news is being made.

"We hope to give our listeners as 'live' a coverage of important events as possible," explained Guy Nunn, UAW radio-TV director. "The only way to do it is to be there when the news breaks."

The first trial of the mobile unit took place at five plants in New Jersey, just prior to the state election. The programs were heard throughout that state. However, Nunn said, this was only a beginning.

"When the technical bugs are ironed out, we'll be able to reach our listeners in all parts of the country from the mobile unit," he said.

These listeners are not just UAW members, judging from mail received. They include farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, small merchants, housewives and workers in other industries, all over the country.

Shishkin Elected

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO civil rights committee, has been elected a vice chairman of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

Shorter Week, More Organizing: Ag. Imp.

MILWAUKEE — A resolution calling for shorter work-week to correct problems brought on by automation and resulting layoffs was passed by the UAW's agricultural implement workers council here.

The two-day meeting, attended by delegates representing more than 150,000 UAW members in the industry, also called on the international union to use all its resources to discourage the relocation of plants and to unionize plants

that do relocate. The latter step, the council said, is essential to maintain established wages and working conditions.

Another resolution urged the international union to call on the federal government to speed up the national road-building program.

Much of the discussion involved demands to be made on the agricultural implement industry next year when major contracts expire.

Like the demands on the auto industry, they will be finalized at the special convention to be held in Detroit next month.

Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, addressing the conference, called for a more active participation on the part of each local union and each member in the current preparations for the 1958 negotiations.

Herschel Davis, administrative assistant, appearing in UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse's absence, traced the preparations made so far for the upcoming negotiations. Greathouse is director of the union's agricultural implement department.

Caterpillar Tractor raised prices 7% last July, and Deere and Oliver followed with a 6% price hike in September, he said. In October, International Harvester raised the prices of tractors and implements 6½%, and followed two weeks later with a boost of \$77 to \$720 in the price of trucks, Davis pointed out.

"These companies will, of course, try to blame these price increases on wage costs," Davis told the delegates, "and you can expect to see plenty of management propaganda which will try to fool the public into believing their charges."

Business Week Admits It: SUB Works Just as Union Predicted

TWO and a half years after the UAW's supplementary unemployment benefit plan was first negotiated, an outstanding spokesman for the business world has admitted it is working just as the union predicted.

A long article in *Business Week* magazine, the leading publication of its kind, concedes that SUB has forced the auto industry to level out production schedules. Even though unemployment is heavy in Michigan and in the auto industry, the magazine says, this year's model change-over period passed "with scarcely a murmur."

Also, despite deep cuts in auto employment since 1955, the SUB funds are ample, the article continues. Almost \$8 million has been paid in benefits, yet the SUB trust funds of the Big Three stand at more than \$137 million.

Closings Not SUB Fault

"But that is due to the fact that the companies carefully avoided liability before it ever arose," says *Business Week*. "The auto industry cut its employment more than 100,000 between January and June, 1956 . . .

No worker laid off before May 1, 1956 was eligible for SUB."

The magazine flatly denies an oft-repeated charge by management—that SUB has caused the closing of plants that formerly supplied parts to the auto industry.

"The SUB plan, important as it may have been in stabilizing auto employment, has had no bearing at all on the course of general manufacturing employment in Detroit," *Business Week* declares.

"... One of the persistent criticisms (of SUB) was that it would force end-product manufacturers to pull back into their own plants work generally done by suppliers . . . and supply firms would die. Actually, the core of Michigan's permanent unemployment are former workers of supply firms—many of whose customers took the work into their own plants—but SUB had nothing to do with it."

The article bolstered this point by citing the real reasons why such plants as Murray Body, Motor Products and the smaller auto companies folded. In no case was SUB a factor.

Here's an Outline

• The center four pages will be a mobile section (among other things) household and consumer tips, news features, editorials and cartoons.

• The outside four pages will cover the week's news about the UAW and the affairs in which UAW members are most interested. These pages will vary according to geographical area. At present, six different geographical editions are planned.

• The paper won't try to be a substitute for the daily press. Instead it will supplement the commercial papers by interpretive stories from the UAW angle.

The new paper will also replace *Ammunition*, the monthly magazine formerly published by the UAW education department.

Began in 1936

The United Automobile Worker was launched — and named — when the UAW was hardly more than an organizing committee, hopefully eyeing the auto industry. Volume 1, Number 1, dated May 1936, hailed the tiny union's release from an AFL-imposed administrator. Among the executive board members then elected was a 28-year-old Ford worker named Walter P. Reuther. The union had 30,000 members and 16 written contracts.

In those days, and for a long time, the United Automobile Worker was at once a handbill and a report on organizing. The sixth issue told of the AFL-CIO split; but for the most part, sometimes once a month and sometimes twice, the paper was full of the struggles to gain a foothold at GM, Ford, Chrysler and the rest.

On its first anniversary the paper could report a membership of 375,000.

Better Communications

In recent years, of course, the UAW has embraced two other great industries — aircraft and agricultural implement. The paper's old name no longer represented the realities.

In addition, the union's leadership was increasingly conscious of the need for better and more frequent communication with the membership. The convention discussions made it clear that the membership felt the same.

Solidarity will be edited by Ken Fiester, who for nearly 11 years was editor of *Textile Labor*, the publication of the Textile Workers Union of America. Fiester came to the UAW in June and has been editing the *United Automobile Worker* pending the change.

Now IUE Has An 'Eye-Opener'

WASHINGTON—The International Union of Electrical Workers has inaugurated a nation-wide early-morning radio program patterned after the UAW's "Eye-Opener" show conducted by Guy Nunn.

The new IUE program is being heard in 19 cities where the union's membership is concentrated heavily. Like "Eye-Opener," the 30-minute show is broadcast on a five-day-a-week basis when IUE members are en route to their jobs. It will consist of news, views and music.

The program is conducted by Jim Toughill, veteran member of the IUE publicity staff.

Jury Acquits UAW; TV Programs Upheld as Union Educational Effort



STANDING ROOM ONLY was the rule at the national Ford council sessions. Even Ken Bannon, department director (center, dark suit) had his troubles, as photo shows.

Facing Rough Road, Ford Council Hears

There is a "terrifying parallel" between the Eisenhower and Hoover administrations as far as the American economy is concerned, and only the safeguards written into law in the Roosevelt and Truman years have averted a disaster, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the national Ford council's Detroit meeting.

The council was convened by Ken Bannon, national Ford director, to discuss non-economic proposals for 1958. The union's economic program will be determined by a special convention Jan. 22-24.

Reuther warned the delegates that 1958 bargaining may be "about the roughest" in UAW history. There is a concerted effort by industry, he said, to place the blame for inflation on organized labor and stir up public hysteria against higher wages.

Meanwhile the UAW president continued, industry as a whole is raising prices while operating far below capacity. By normal economic rules the circumstances would call for lower prices and much higher buying-power; but big industry has rejected this approach in favor of assured high profits on lower production.

Who Paid?

Reuther hammered away at the point that industrial expansion, like Ford's, had been fi-

Ford, UAW Play Home-'n'-Home

Ford Motor Co. and the UAW will play a "home-and-home" series in next year's negotiations, it was revealed at the national Ford council session.

Talks will open at the company's new administration building. Then they will shift to Solidarity House, UAW's headquarters. The final two weeks will be "played" on neutral ground.

nanced almost entirely from earnings.

"And who paid for this expansion?" he asked. "It was paid for by the workers who were denied their full share of the fruits of technology, and it was financed by the consumers who were forced to pay prices dictated by the company without regard to all the economic laws."

Bannon reported that more than \$1.2 million had been paid to Ford workers thus far this year in supplementary unemployment benefits.

Also, he said, the preferential hiring agreement won by UAW has resulted in more than 20,000 Ford workers affected by plant curtailments or removals being employed in new locations.

Yntema:

Bannon Bares Million-Plus Profits of 'Low-Wage' Man

CHICAGO—Ford Vice President Theodore O. Yntema opened his mouth here just long enough for UAW Ford Director Ken Bannon to ram in a sensational account of Yntema's financial doings.

Yntema was here to address the American Life Underwriters Association and denounce higher wages as the major factor in driving up prices.

"He's double-talking," said Bannon to National Ford Council delegates and went on to prove his point:

Ford has a stock option plan which was set up in 1953 for the benefit of 107 officers, directors and "key" employees. In that year, the 107 were granted options to purchase a total of 2,160,000 shares of Ford stock at \$21 a share.

How to Make \$

Most of those who bought stock in '55 had to wait until early '56 before they could cash

A federal court jury has ruled that the UAW's membership education program cannot be red-lighted to a stop at politics.

The jury, sitting in Detroit, took just one hour and 55 minutes to free the UAW of government charges that the union violated the Taft-Hartley Act's corrupt practices section pertaining to political expenditures by unions, banks and corporations.

Pitzele Exposed As Beck's Boy

WASHINGTON—Merlyn S. Pitzele, labor editor of Business Week magazine, has admitted to the McClellan committee that he was in the pay of union-buster Nathan Shefferman from 1953 to 1955 at \$5,000 a year.

His assignment from Shefferman, Pitzele said, was to serve as a consultant to Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters union.

Pitzele was also a labor advisor to President Eisenhower and to former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

During the period he was in Shefferman's employ, the Business Week editor was also chairman of the New York State Labor Mediation Board, to which he had been appointed by Dewey.

He told the committee that neither Dewey nor Business Week knew of his association with Shefferman.

Three days later, Business Week announced the acceptance of his resignation. He had not been associated with the mediation board since 1955.

In its statement on his resignation, Business Week said "we do not believe that Mr. Pitzele at any time allowed his reporting of labor news for Business Week to be colored by the fact that he was receiving a retainer from the Teamsters Union." This is open to question.

Labor officials and technicians who regularly read Business Week would give the magazine credit for offering dispassionate and objective coverage of the news most of the time and on most subjects, even though it is self-acknowledged to be pro-business. Most students would rank it above the more popular weekly "news" magazines in this respect.

An exception, however, has

Continued on Page 11

Legal eyes across the country—those of corporations, radio and TV networks, newspapers and banks as well as other trade unions—were focused on the courtroom of Federal Judge Frank A. Picard during the week-long trial.

Charge and Defense

The government's case against the UAW was simple and brief: It produced recorded transcriptions of nine UAW-sponsored television shows (shown locally) in the nine weeks immediately before the November 1954 elections.

The UAW's defense was basic: Radio and television shows are integral, modern-day parts of the union's overall approach to improve its membership educational program. They are an extension of local union classes of summer school sessions, of biennial nation-wide conferences, of international and local union newspapers, of UAW-produced films and leaflets.

The fact that non-UAW members may listen in and be influenced by the radio and TV shows is "incidental" to the union's real purpose—effectively reaching UAW members in their homes.

The Muzzlers

Still another UAW contention—not argued because of the acquittal—was that any law that attempts to muzzle an individual or an organization is in violation of the Constitutional right of freedom of speech.

Attempting to muzzle the UAW, said UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, were "the Republican bosses of Michigan and self-seeking Republicans in Washington, particularly Senators Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt."

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter wanted a lower court decision on the following four questions:

1. Were the challenged programs "paid for out of general dues of the union or may the funds fairly be said to have been obtained on a voluntary basis?"
2. Did the broadcasts reach "the public at large or only those affiliated with the union?"
3. Did the broadcasts "constitute active electioneering or simply state the record of particular candidates on economic issues?"
4. Were the broadcasts sponsored by the UAW "with an intent to affect the results of the election?"

According to UAW attorney Joseph Rauh, the same four questions could be asked seriously of most radio and TV news programs, "certainly of newspapers' handling of news" and of corporations which sponsor panel shows and newscasters.

Democracy Upheld

An important sidelight victory was the jury's obvious belief in the extent of constitutional democracy in the UAW.

The jury's verdict was seen as a blow to Senator Goldwater and accomplices who long have denounced most union dues as compulsory—particularly as the jury pondered Justice Frankfurter's direct question regarding voluntary dues-paying.

UAW witnesses had described the union's broad educational program in minute detail in an effort to show the jury that radio and television were natural tools of communication with UAW members.

They Can? They Do, Legal or Not

"Now corporations can do the same thing," was a frequent (and inaccurate) comment by disgruntled Republicans in Michigan and elsewhere after a jury found that the UAW's television shows were within the law. But the comment was made without enthusiasm; GOP leaders are well aware that one way or another, corporations have been politicking to the limit for years.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther took the jury back to the UAW's formation conference in 1935. Into the record went a rare copy of the minutes of that historic conference.

Reuther Cites History

Said Reuther: The founders of the UAW were great believers in membership education as a continuing, expanding force for the betterment of the union, the economy and the members themselves.

Succeeding conventions, with democratically-elected delegates from local unions across the country, repeatedly had reaffirmed education as an essential activity, he said. Expenditures for education—including radio and television—had been approved unanimously at conventions. Reports of such expenditures were given to members back home.

Reuther added: UAW leadership must come from the members who are in the shops today. Obviously the rank-and-file must be trained. This educational program, carried on throughout the UAW's history, "resulted in the kind of leadership that was able to rid the union of communist leadership and prevent corrupt influences taking hold."

Racketeering in the UAW "is not possible," Reuther said, "because in the UAW, the members are paramount and it just isn't possible for corrupt leadership to take over."

Rauh's Summation

Judge Picard in his charge to the jury said: "The union had a right to show education is no Johnny-come-lately phase of activity!"

In his summation, Rauh made the following points:

- Breakup of the UAW's educational program, by erasing the union's right to discuss political issues and candidates, would weaken the entire broad program.
- The challenged programs were for membership consumption primarily, and were part of a year-round program that dealt with issues affecting workers.

• Can the Taft-Hartley Act make "second class citizens" of the UAW, robbing it of a voice on political issues as they affect millions of Americans?

• The emphasis on education in the UAW is written right into its constitution.

• There'd be no racketeering or corruption in unions if all had educational programs modeled along UAW lines.

• No union can work only at the bargaining table and ignore the legislative table when political issues arise which bear directly on collective bargaining.

Strike, Near-Strike Produce Gains at Transmission, Buick

A 35-day strike at the Willow Run GM transmission plant and an 11th-hour agreement at Buick's main plant in Flint, have resulted in victory for 27,000 GM workers. Both agreements were ratified at membership meetings Nov. 10.

The two agreements have been hailed as major victories in settling long-standing grievances over job standards and speedups while at the same time establishing revised seniority provisions.

Wages were not an issue in either agreement.

At the GM transmission plant, 6,200 members of Local 735 hit the bricks Oct. 7 after voting to strike over "working conditions, speedups and seniority violations."

In the agreement reached at the transmission plant, UAW negotiators won plantwide seniority rights, the settlement of

all production standards grievances and a new wage rate in a disputed classification.

Walkout Averted

At Buick, 21,000 UAW members were poised for a walk-out when agreement was reached after a marathon bargaining session. Settled were scores of speedup and job production disputes. Also agreed upon was a new seniority agreement which protects the men throughout the plant.

Announcing the agreements was Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and director of the GM department, who participated in the Buick settlement with representatives of the GM department. Also in on the Buick talks were Region 1C Director Robert Carter and his staff and Jim Bishop, president of Buick Local 599.

At GM transmission, talks were conducted by representatives of the GM department and Region 1A office along with Local 735's bargaining team.

At Buick, two separate ratification meetings were held, one for the skilled trades and the second for the remainder of the local's membership. Both groups ratified the agreement by overwhelming votes.

Seniority Dispute

Events leading up to the near-strike at Buick began July 31 when the shop committee was directed to serve a 60-day notice of cancellation of the seniority pact. It had been found that many of the high seniority workers were on layoff while short seniority personnel were still on the job. The shop committee then held a series of plant meetings to determine the defects in the seniority pact.

New seniority proposals were submitted to Buick along with other disputed matters. After several fruitless meetings, the local membership voted by 7-1 to strike. When the settlement came the picket signs were being distributed and the strike kitchen had already begun distributing hot coffee and doughnuts.

At the GM transmission plant the strike halted the production of automatic transmissions for Cadillacs, Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs, GM Truck and Coach and Chevrolet trucks.

Wiping Out Piece-Work Ends Walker Walkout

RACINE, Wis. — UAW Local 85's month-old strike at the Walker Manufacturing Co. plant here has been settled, UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman reports. The strike began over a production standards dispute and was settled by a complete elimination of the piece-work system instead of a change in rates or standards. All 450 workers in the plant are now on an hourly-rated basis, Kitzman said. The firm makes auto parts.



PICKETS ON HORSEBACK at Young Radiator Co. (above) and Blaw-Knox plants in Mattoon, Ill., are a practical development, according to the members of Locals 1262 and 916. Large distances to cover around the big plant make the horse "a picket's best friend." The workers struck for wage increases and contractual improvements. Elvis E. Swan of Region 4 staff is servicing the 360 strikers.

Still Bad Name For Name Plate

MIDLAND, Ont. — Seventy-seven auto workers here continued to picket Canadian Name Plate Co. as the strike neared its first birthday.

UAW members struck last Nov. 22 for their first contract after a great majority voted for the UAW in an Ontario Labor Relations Board certification election.

Canadian Name Plate—a runout from unionized conditions in Toronto, some 150 miles south—refused to bargain.

After Year, Piasecki Strikers Still Certain

NEW CASTLE, Del.—The UAW picket line in front of the Piasecki Aircraft Corp. plant here passed the one-year mark last month, with members of Local 840 convinced more than ever of final victory in their unfair labor practice strike.

They base this belief on two reasons: The plant, which operated with scabs after locking out the regular workers, is now shut down and the scabs laid off; and the union's unfair labor practice charges against the company are

awaiting a decision from National Labor Relations Board trial examiner Robert E. Mullin.

The former Bellanca Aircraft plant was purchased by Frank Piasecki in 1956, and Local 840, which had had bargaining rights at the plant for many years, immediately became the target for Piasecki's union-busting techniques. Despite a clause in the Bellanca agreement binding successor companies to observe contractual obligations, Piasecki refused to bargain with the UAW.

Moreover, he discriminated against Local 840 members by refusing them employment—in effect, locking them out—and hiring scabs to replace them. The local's 140 members have been on strike ever since.

Ex-'Banana' Man

At one time as many as 240 imported scabs were working in the plant. As the strike became more and more effective, the strikebreakers started getting the pink slips, and on Nov. 1, the last 60 scabs were sent packing and the place was shut down.

128-Day Fight Won by 996

ELYRIA, O.—Members of UAW Amalgamated Local 996 are back at work at the Brown Flintube Co. here after settling a 128-day strike.

Their new 26-month contract includes wage increases, a pension-severance plan and other benefits, according to Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley.

The firm, which makes car heaters and other products, has been organized since 1950.

The agreement, which covers about 140 workers, calls for an immediate 5c across-the-board wage increase, an additional 3% pay boost in November, and another 3% wage hike in November 1958.

The company also agreed to set up a pension and severance fund, to be financed by a 7½c an hour contribution, and to fully fund all past service. Pension benefits will consist of \$2.25 a month for each year of service. Disability benefits will be paid at the rate of \$4.50 a month per year of service with no service or age limit and with a guaranteed minimum monthly payment of \$90.

Severance payments will be computed at the rate of \$100 a year.

7-10c Raise, Fringes Up in Fairchild Pact

A new contract with sizeable gains across the board in all areas of wages and fringe benefits for Fairchild aircraft workers in Hagerstown, Md. has been announced by the UAW national aircraft department.

Signing of the agreement follows on the heels of the successful wrap-up of aircraft contracts at six Curtiss-Wright installations across the country.

The Fairchild agreement marks the successful joint efforts of several UAW teams led by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, head of the UAW aircraft department. Involved in the negotiations were the national aircraft department, Region 8 Director E. T. Michael and his staff, the office and

technical workers department, the social security department and Local 842, headed by George Smith.

Won for the 7,000 Fairchild workers, who ratified the agreement unanimously, is a 7-10c increase in pay plus the inclusion of a 13c cost-of-living increase into the base rates. Other gains are:

- Increase in surgical and hospital benefits as well as improvement in the surgical schedule.
- Increase in shift premium of 3c.
- Boost for leadmen from 10 to 15c.
- Substantial improvement in contract language, particularly in seniority.
- Increase in vacation time to three weeks after 12 years.

Hollywood Contract

On the Curtiss-Wright front, members of Local 611 at the newly-organized North Hollywood plant, ratified their first UAW contract, the last of six negotiated at Curtiss-Wright installations across the nation. Earlier, agreements had been signed by Local 1223, Caldwell, N. J., Locals 669 and 300 in Paterson, N. J., Local 190, Utica, Mich. and Local 580 in Quehanna, Pa.

In all, 20,000 Curtiss-Wright workers were involved.

At North Hollywood, the contract calls for a general wage increase of 13 to 17c, eight holidays, 10c shift premium and a union shop. Eliminated were various inequities, some resulting in wage gains up to 46c per hour. Also included are standard aircraft contract provisions covering vacations, hospital-surgical benefits and pensions.

One Ford Is In, Another Is Out

Ford workers settled one strike and began another in two widely separated areas early last month, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's national Ford department, reported.

At Metuchen, N.J., 1,400 members of UAW Local 980 ratified an agreement settling 41 grievances over health and safety conditions, rates of pay and production standards and establishing a principle important to all Ford workers.

In Louisville, Ky., 4,200 members of Local 862 walked out in a production standards dispute at the plant's body-welding booth.

Body Mix Better

In settling the production standards dispute at the Mercury plant in Metuchen, the local established a principle "of particular importance to all Ford workers in assembly plants," Bannon declared. It concerns line operations where different type bodies are run on the same line, he said.

The steps which the company will take to "improve the body mix in the trim department" at this plant were detailed in a letter Bannon sent to all Ford locals.

"Once again solidarity among the membership and teamwork by the leadership has proved the best approach to resolve the issues successfully," Bannon said in his letter.

The walkout at the year-old Louisville plant, which assembles Ford cars and trucks, began Nov. 5 and was still in progress at press-time.

"In an effort to avoid this strike, we negotiated on the issues involved for two months, and had several around-the-clock sessions, but it was to no avail," Bannon said.

INSIST ON

UNION MADE

PLUMBING FIXTURES

INSTALLED by AFL-CIO CRAFTSMAN

BY UAW-AFL-CIO

KOHLER BOYCOTT is being promoted with billboards such as this one at LaGrange, Ill. The company rejected the UAW's offer to settle the 3½-year-old strike on the basis of an NLRB trial examiner's report (United Automobile Worker, November) so the strike and boycott continue. The case is now before the full NLRB.

Editorials

We Are the Real Target

IT'S natural that the McClellan probe of labor corruption should have caused management publications to resume their baying against unions. The relative handful of wrongdoers offered an opportunity that no employer mouthpiece could miss.

What's not so natural, on the surface, is the choice of target. One after another, such management organs as *Business Week*, *Forbes Magazine*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Journal of Commerce* have taken off—not against the Becks or the Hoffas or the Klenerts—but against Walter P. Reuther and the UAW.

Why? Why this management assault on a union that is the symbol of integrity and high principal? Simply because the UAW is such a symbol.

To big business, the real enemy is not the corrupt union leader but the honest one. And because the UAW's prestige is all the greater in contrast to those exposed by McClellan's probe, big business is taking the offensive.

It would never do for management simply to admit the UAW's honesty. Any such admission, if made at all, must be coupled with the charge that the UAW is a menace. Like Senator Goldwater, big business greatly prefers the Hoffas and the Becks.

Is Only Mink Immoral?

BACK in 1948 (and again in 1952) we heard a lot about mink coats, deep-freeze cabinets and such accepted by certain underlings in the Truman administration. A well-known general made quite a fuss about "morality" in his campaign for President in the latter year.

It's now revealed that the Secretary of State and more than a score of his staff in this "moral" administration received gifts from King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia. Top prize was a new Oldsmobile; nothing came from the 5 & 10.

Since the U. S. was negotiating with Ibn Saud at the time, wasn't this "conflict of interest?" Yet the harshest editorial comment from the Republican press has been a feeble "tut-tut."

We commend to Secretary Dulles a study of the ethical practices codes now in force throughout the AFL-CIO.

Catlin's Personal PAC

ONCE upon a time a Wisconsin state legislator attracted wide attention by successfully sponsoring a bill aimed at preventing all political activity by unions. The Catlin act is looked upon as a model by reactionaries everywhere.

A couple of weeks back the Wisconsin Supreme Court suspended the author of this measure, Mark Catlin Jr., from the practice of law for six months. Catlin was found guilty of using his influence as speaker of the state assembly while serving as attorney for state prison inmates seeking pardons . . . a sort of personal PAC for a fee. This, said the court, was unethical.

Seems to us Catlin's legislative offense was a lot worse.

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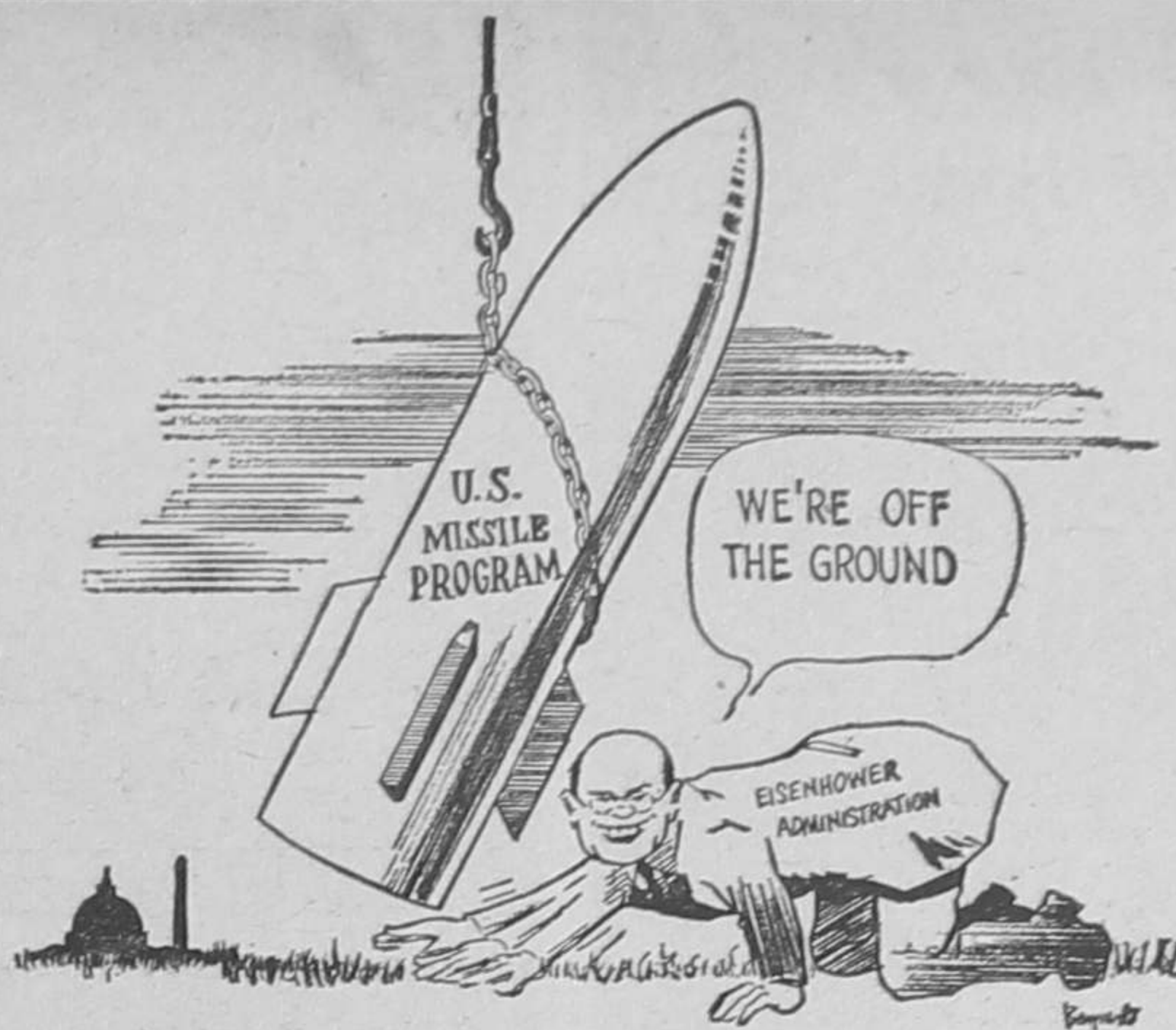
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Recession? Well, It's 'Healthful,' They Say

It's not a secret any more; we're in another of those recessions.

Jobs simply aren't keeping up with the increase in population.

Higher prices are cutting down on the amount of goods consumers can afford to buy.

Technological improvements and the spread of automation are reducing the number of workers required to turn out the same amount of goods.

The UAW, of course, has been warning of these things for a long time. Now the union has company.

Poor Little Profits

At the end of October, for instance, the president of the Investment Bankers Association of America came right out and admitted that things could be better. Of course, he took a slightly different approach.

The trouble is, he said, that there has been a squeeze on profit margins because industry wasn't able to pass on such increased costs as higher wages. He said this in Detroit, too. Obviously he hasn't looked at the UAW's statistics.

On the other hand, he went on, these "weak spots" in the economy aren't so bad. "Some readjustment" will be healthful, he said. (In other words, there's nothing like a little unemployment.)

One of the other difficulties is overcapacity "in practically every industry," he declared. (It was the Herbert Hoover crowd who said, in 1930 or thereabouts, that our trouble was over-production.)

Publishers Moan

A clearer picture in some ways was provided by the newspapers' trade magazine, *Editor & Publisher*. A long article pointed out the painful problem (financial, that is) being created by the loss in "help wanted" advertising.

In the first nine months of this year, for instance, the *Los Angeles Examiner* lost about 990,000 lines of such ads. The *Milwaukee Journal* lost 1.3 million. The *New York Times* lost almost 900,000.

To publishers this means loss of revenue. To workers it means fewer jobs are around.

The Eisenhower administration, on the other hand, remains cheery. To be sure,

the business advisory council to Secretary of Commerce Weeks — made up of more than 100 heads of the country's largest corporations — predicts there will be a further dip in business early next year, which should cut the rise in prices but may also increase unemployment by "several hundred thousand." However, Weeks isn't worried about that.

It will be "a pause for breath, a healthy thing for the economy," he feels.

What concerns him much more is that Congress will insist on stepping up U.S. scientific activities, such as the satellite program. That means "the prospects for tax reduction are not what they might have been a few months ago."

AFL-CIO Alarmed

The labor movement isn't as concerned about taxes but a lot more concerned about jobs. The AFL-CIO executive council said it was "both puzzled and alarmed" at the Eisenhower administration's attitude.

"There is still no sign that the administration has recognized the possibility of a general downturn in the economy," noted the council. "In fact, recent cutbacks in military procurement have not only reduced America's defense posture but have also aggravated the downward drift in the economy."

The federation's industrial union department said more of the same (see Page 12).

But in the face of all this, the auto industry in the last few weeks has announced price increases on almost all models. The Eisenhower administration has stood firmly by its "tight money" policy. And the President's solution to everything is "buy less."

Maybe by next year we won't have any other choice.

Heading For Heroism



Comics? Nah; Funny Papers

MAYBE we just don't understand Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), the rich department store-owner who takes such a dim view of the UAW. According to Ruth Montgomery, a Washington columnist, good old Barry is up near the top in "kissability" among capital society chicks.

We'd guess he's closer to being the kiss of death.

A month or so back the papers ran scare-stories about "poisonous paint" on Japanese toys. Full of deadly lead, the stories said. Turns out it was all the work of the Toy Guidance Council, run by a group of U.S. toymakers. Turns out, too, the story was a fake. Our state department has apologized to Japan. Not much in the papers, though; did you notice?

Someone in the management of the Washington Post and Times-Herald had a bright idea, a while back, for making a quick buck — a special section on Spain.

Franco's boys naturally leaped at the chance to look good in a respectable "liberal" newspaper. The result was a Sunday supplement called "Spain Speaks", with the usual blurbs for the advertiser (i.e., Franco) who picked up the tab.

Among the blurbs was a plug for the "syndicates" that substitute for unions in Spain. All this made Victor G. Reuther, who heads the UAW Washington office and who has had his share of overseas experience, very unhappy. The Post, having pocketed the Spanish dollars, printed his letter of protest; but of course the damage was done.

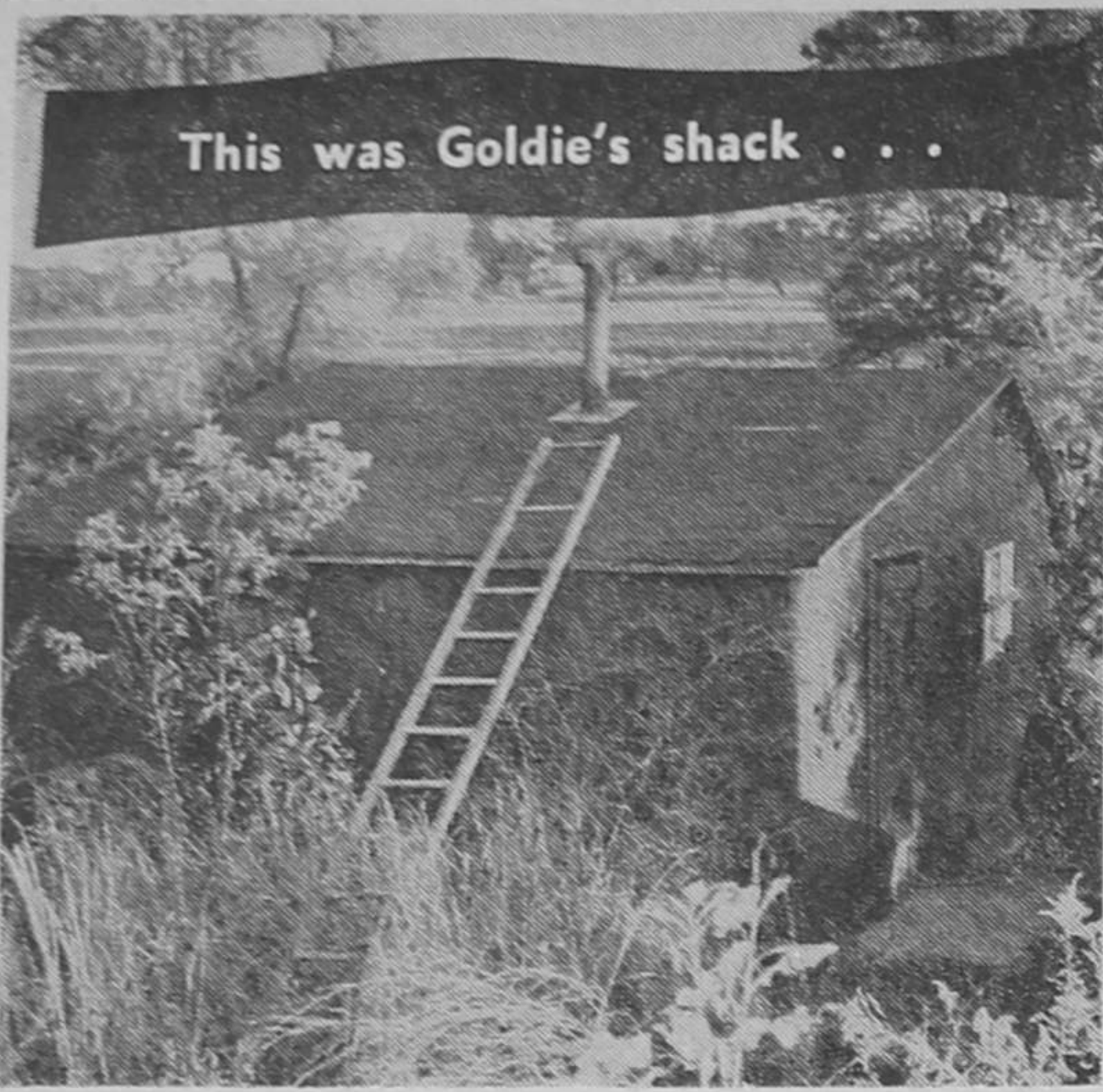
As the saying goes, "heaven protect me from my friends."

Quite apart from the difference in newspaper, radio and TV coverage, why aren't more folks upset about the McClellan committee's disclosure of management corruption, and the Fifth Amendment boys on the bosses' payroll? One columnist offered this explanation:

"People just don't expect business to have ethical standards."

Once upon a time the American Red Cross refused to accept blood donations from non-whites. Then it accepted them but segregated the blood. Next, under a barrage of public outrage, backed by scientific evidence, it finally treated all blood alike. During all this time the Red Cross had a firm rule against sending American blood donations outside the country except to the U.S. armed forces. Now this rule has been relaxed for the benefit of one country — the Republic of Haiti. Times do change — thank goodness!

The Sunday before election the political pundit of the Newark (N.J.) News, Bill Clark, allowed that Gov. Robert B. Meyner's advisers wished they could wipe out his last week of campaigning, in which he favored unemployment compensation for strikers. A dreadful blunder, Clark reported, since it put Meyner in the "CIO camp." The result: Dreadful blunder; dreadful plurality for Meyner; dreadful Democratic state assembly.



A House for Goldie:

Holly Finds Out That 'Union' Means Helping from the Heart

By HERB HOOVER

HOLLY, MICH. — This central Michigan city (population 3,000) had the usual small-town reservations about unions, even though UAW Amalgamated Local 524 has represented workers here for years.

But then Aili Gold, a grinder at American Spring with 16 years' seniority, had her right leg amputated. And Holly found what a union is all about.

The story started on June 7, 1956, when Goldie, as her fellow workers call her, wound up in a hospital with an infected appendix. Complications included blood clots, which endangered both legs.

Nellie Gets Busy

On July 24, Goldie's doctors decided to amputate the right leg and try to restore some circulation in the left. For awhile it looked like she might not pull through. On Aug. 17 the doctors operated again on the left leg and saved it. Goldie began to bounce back.

And that's when a fellow-worker, Nellie Williams, served up an idea that had been cooking in her head since the operation. Nellie tells it like this:

"Ever since Goldie's husband died 20 years ago, she had been living in the little two-room shack on their acre of ground six miles south of town. It was 100 feet from the road and you had to scramble down a bank to get to the door. It had only an outside toilet, and all in all, it was no place for anyone with two legs to live, much less one. I just made up my mind Goldie had to have a new house when she got out of the hospital."

Nellie went to Frank Hubble, Local 524 president. After he drove out to look at Goldie's shack he agreed. And soon most of the 120 American Spring Workers were also convinced.

Cash and Commodities

Nellie Williams took charge, with everyone's blessing. She sent out scouts to lumber yards and other business places. Soon she had promises of discounts on all the material needed. She had donations of a hot water heater, a heating oil tank and a paid-up insurance policy on Goldie's house. A lumber mill operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church near town got in on the deal.

From others, Nellie squeezed cash. Much of it came from fellow union members. Most of it came from the downtown folks, though, after Joe McCall, publisher of the Holly Herald, printed the story. Nellie soon had \$1,500 in the bank.

Meanwhile, Hubble had been putting some old skills to use. He had once been in the lumber business. Out on Goldie's acre was an old foundation, laid by her husband just before he died in 1937. Hubble measured it up and drew a set of plans to fit it.

Even Some PAC

And then someone discovered that the old foundation wouldn't allow the number of square feet of floor space required by the township building code, unless Hubble plan-

ned a two-story house. And just what would a woman who had lost a leg do with that second story?

It was time for some political action. Nellie Williams bearded the township board at its monthly meeting, and got a waiver on the floor-space regulation.

Then things began to roll. On the weekend of October 8, a crew of American Spring workers, with a sprinkling of foremen, descended on Goldie's acre. Women members of Local 524 and wives of the work crew cooked up ham, roast beef, scalloped potatoes, beans, pie and coffee. Much of the food came from Holly merchants.

Company Helps

Early in the game, Howard Smith, general manager of American Spring, had told Hubble he could have trucks and anything else he needed to do the job for Goldie. "We always had good labor relations," says Hubble. "They're better now."

With company trucks, Local 524 members had used company time to round up the lumber and materials for that first weekend. Later, they worked some on the interior with the plant manager's approval.

By the end of the second week end, Goldie's house was enclosed. By the time she left the hospital on Jan. 8, 1957, it was almost ready.

Goldie knew something was up, but she didn't know what. "I figured they were patching up the old shack," she says.

Goldie had made arrangements with a neighbor to convalesce at her place. "I wheeled my chair over to the window to look at my place," Goldie tells it. "And there was a brand new green house with white trim, standing up flush with the road just as pretty as you please." Goldie shakes her head at this point. "I busted out bawling," she said. On April 28, she moved in.

Timed It Right

Now she lives comfortably by herself. Neighbors, like the Lee Caswells who threw a card party at Nellie Williams' suggestion and raised \$117 for the house, drop by all the time. And the crowd from the plant visit regularly. She does all her own housework, scooting about in her wheel chair. "I sit on the floor to mop under the bed," she explains.

And how about income? "I timed this just right," says Goldie. "I get my disability pension from the plant (\$50) and my social security (\$96.10). The law and our contract were changed so anyone over 50 could qualify for disability pension. I'm 52."

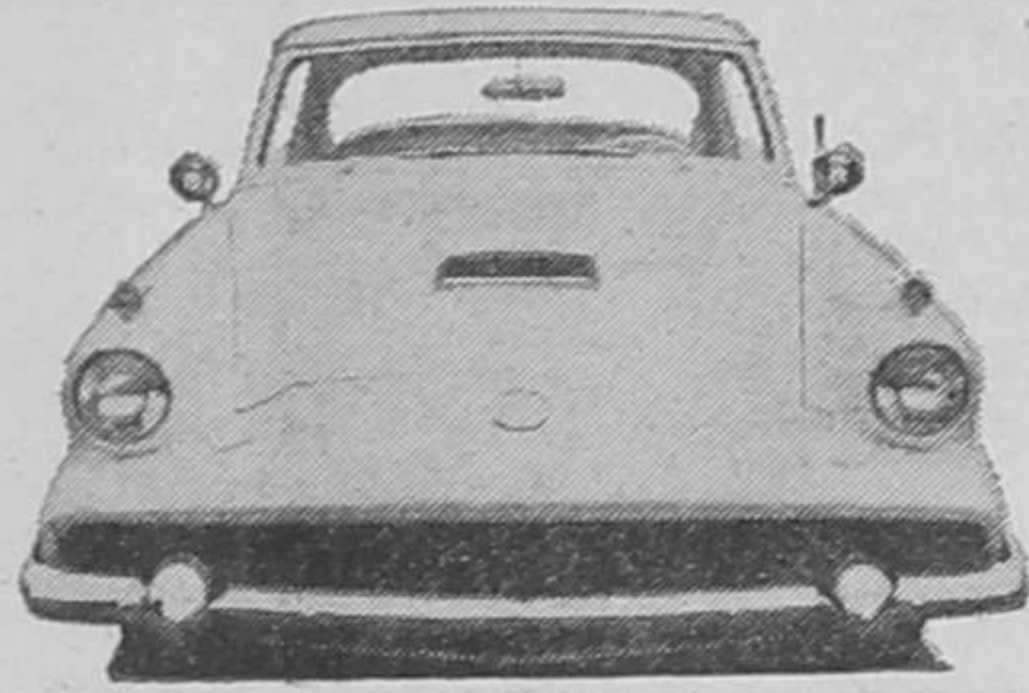
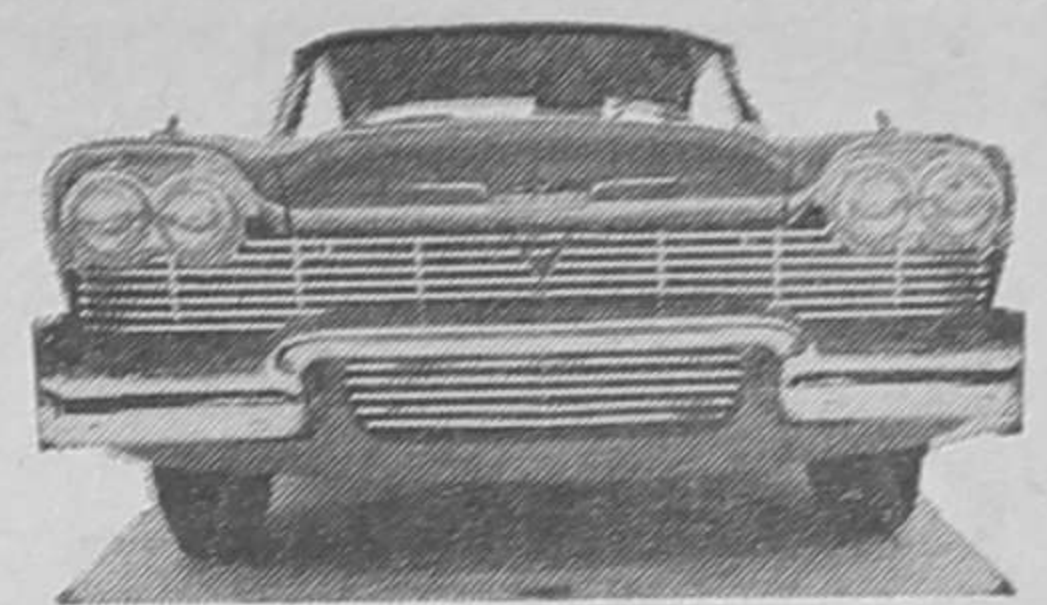
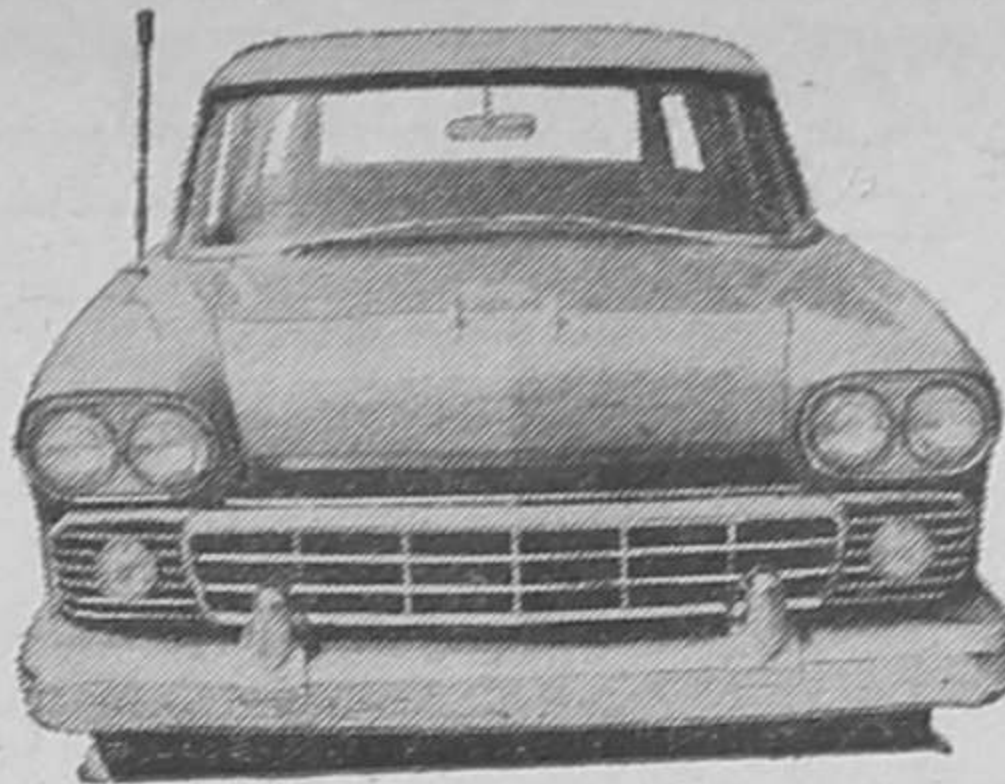
There's just one more job to do before Local 524 leaves Aili Gold to herself. "She has an old heap she used to drive to work in," says President Hubble. "She was going to sell it for a couple of hundred dollars. We told her not to. We're getting it fixed up so Goldie can drive it."



Chemical Union in Detroit



VISITING DETROIT to hold a convention was the International Chemical Workers Union, so the UAW helped play host. Here President Walter P. Reuther, a convention speaker, greets Walter L. Mitchell, chemical workers' leader. The UAW also entertained the 450 delegates at a buffet supper in Solidarity House. In his address to the convention, Reuther assailed the price and production policies of big industry, and called for higher wages and lower prices to meet the growing economic recession. His speech followed one by K. C. Towe, board chairman of American Cyanamid Co., who took an opposite tack. Towe argued that higher wages inevitably result in higher prices and therefore reduce purchasing power. The convention agreed with Reuther.



What It Will Look Like To Be Run Over in '58

When you jaywalk across that busy intersection next year, your mortal remains will probably bear one of the imprints shown on this page.

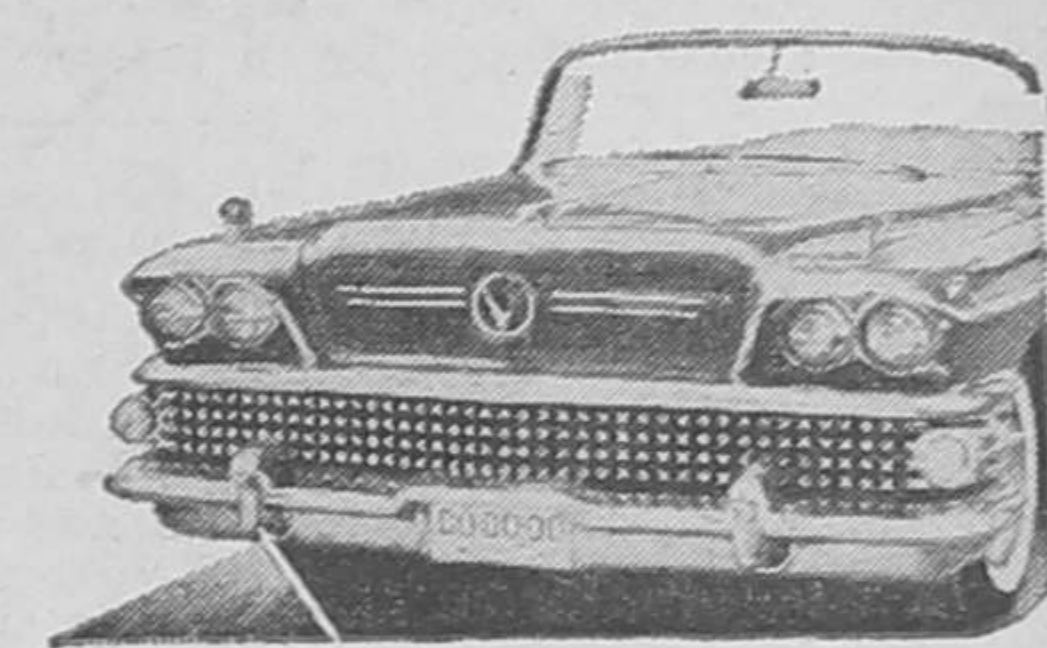
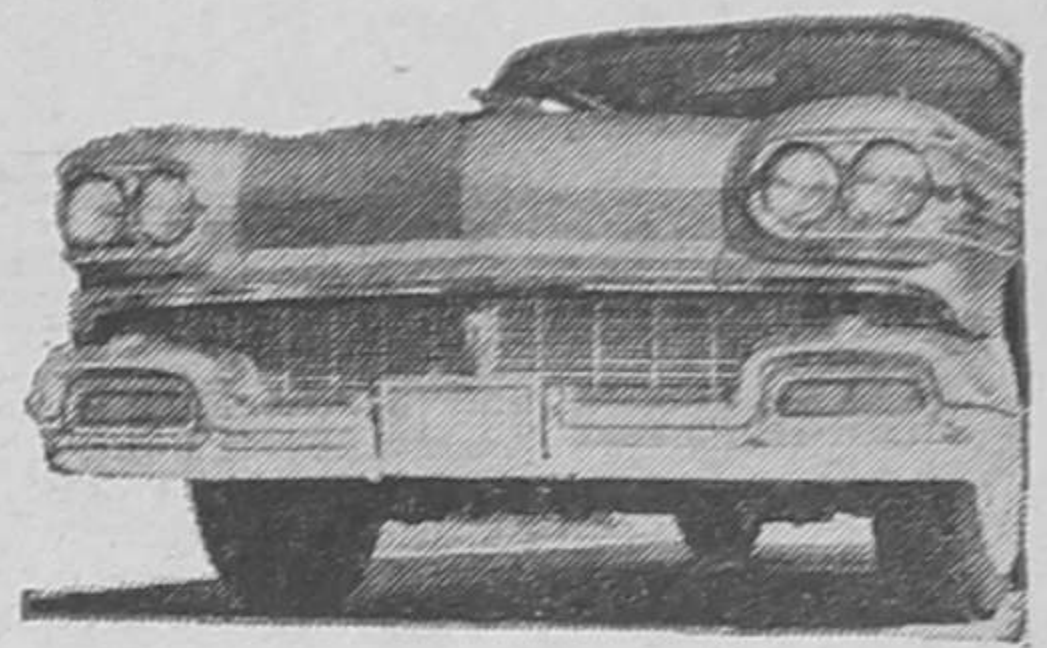
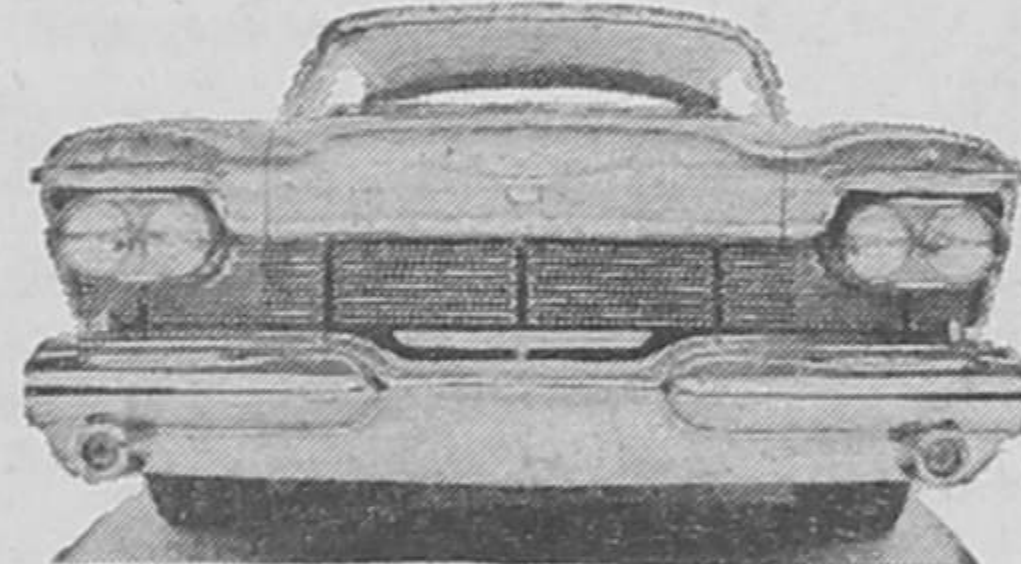
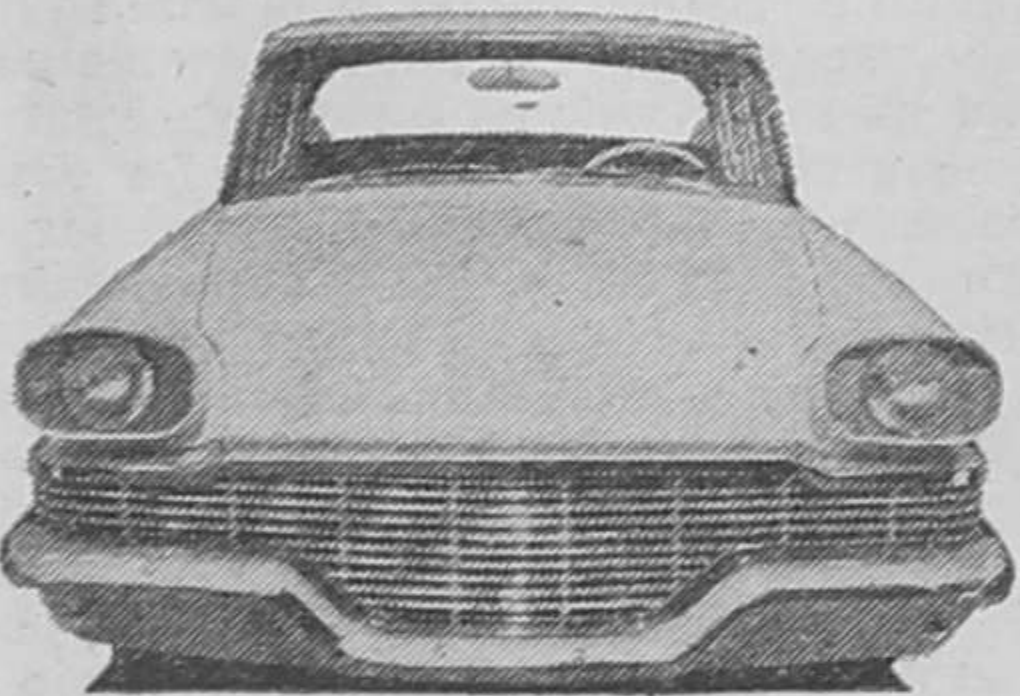
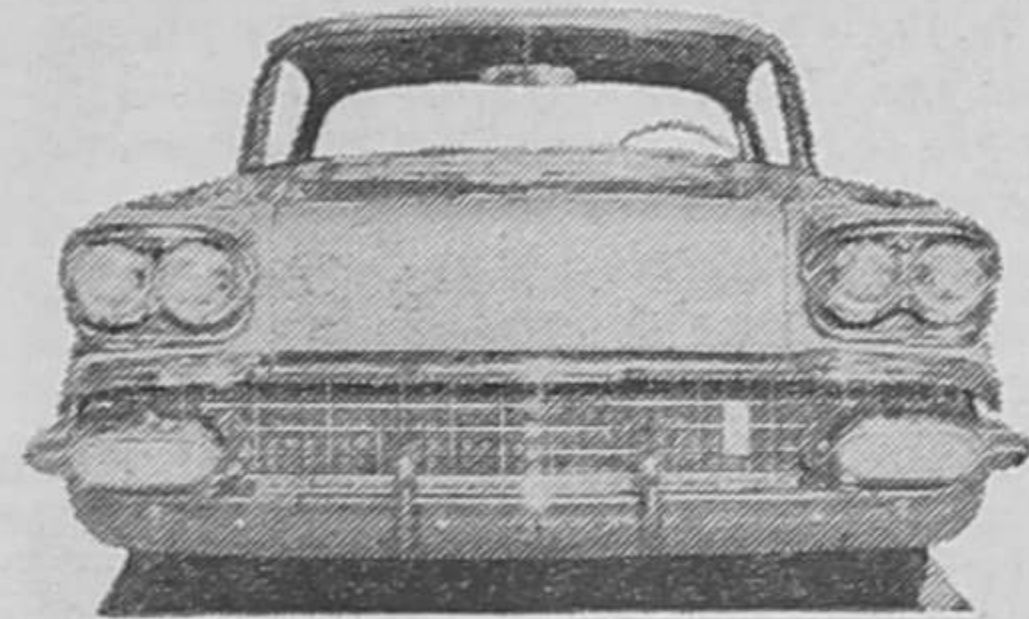
These are front-end shots of most of the 1958 models. We've had to be a bit selective for reasons of space, but every manufacturer is represented at least once.

We put this together for two reasons. First, no one else that we know of has presented the whole array of U. S. cars at the same time from the same angle.

Second, we wonder how many of you — who make the monsters — can tell them apart?

We've had our art department paint out the names and sure-fire symbols. If you think you can identify these front ends, starting at the upper right-hand corner and proceeding clockwise around the square, write us a note. No prizes — just honorable mentions in the first issue of the UAW's new weekly, *Solidarity*.

Any takers?



Automation: Lonely, Nerve-Racking Jobs

By JERRY DALE

EAST LANSING, Mich. — "On my old job, I controlled the machine. On my present job, the machine controls me."

This was one of the opinions expressed in a survey on worker attitudes toward automation conducted by a member of the Michigan State University department of sociology and anthropology.

William A. Faunce, a graduate student and recipient of a scholarship set up by the Square D unit of UAW Amalgamated Local 351, Detroit, interviewed 125 workers in four large machining departments of one of the most highly automated auto plants in Detroit.

Gripes Listed

Their main complaint, according to Faunce, is that automation makes them lonely on the job and isolates them from fellow-workers.

"Machine noise, increased distances between work stations and the need for closer attention to work is decreasing the social exchanges between workers," Faunce explained.

Other complaints include increased tension because of faster production; too much supervision from foremen; the closer and more constant attention required by complicated machinery; frequent breakdowns and costliness of mistakes; lack of identification with the work; and a decline in conversation.

To the question, "Are you able to talk very often to the men around you while you are working?", only 45% of those doing automated work answered yes, compared to 80% who answered in the affirmative concerning their conversational habits while on previous non-automated work.

Friendships Harder

Only 18% said they had some form of contact every few minutes while on automated work, compared to almost 40% who reported some form of "social interaction" on their old job.

Only 13% reported making more friends on their new (automated) job, while 47% said they had made more friends on their old (non-automated) job. While 40% said there was no difference, these were either working with the same people on both jobs or were the type who

have "no difficulty making friends any place."

"Almost 2½ times as many workers reported that they used to get together socially off the job more often with friends from their old job than they do now with friends from their present job, but approximately half reported no difference, with most of these indicating that they didn't get together socially with friends from either job," Faunce's survey reports.

As an example of worker dissatisfaction because of "lack of opportunity for social interaction on automated jobs," Faunce quotes one of the workers interviewed as saying:

"There are not so many workers around . . . that's why it is more boring and lonesome."

Supervision in the automated department is closer and the worker's relationship to the foreman has worsened, the survey discloses. Faunce quotes one worker as saying:

Most Prefer It, But . . .

The Associated Press story reporting on William Faunce's study of worker attitudes toward automation, as published in the *Detroit News*, is a classic example of telling only half the truth.

The first paragraph says: "Most workers prefer automated to non-automated jobs." (The paper headlined this "Automation Wins Poll of Workers").

The statement is true as far as it goes, based on the survey's finding that 72% of the workers interviewed preferred their present automated jobs. What the story neglects to report is Faunce's comment "that the proportion of workers preferring automated to non-automated jobs may not be as high as is indicated by this study."

He based this comment on two factors:

1. All those interviewed were working on an automated line by their own request.
2. Those workers most dissatisfied with automation may have quit or transferred to another department and were thus not interviewed, or may have been laid off.

"It was better on the old job — nobody breathing down your neck . . . Over here it's altogether different, just push, push all the time. They never say hello . . . treat you like a machine. They used to be friendly. Now they seem to be under a strain. The foremen at the new plant have too much to do and too much responsibility and they get tired and cranky. They'll die of a heart attack yet."

The same worker said his department used to have 134 men with one foreman and one assistant foreman. Now they have 100 men with five foremen.

Speaking of lack of identification, Faunce says in his survey:

"The worker on the automated line is alienated in the sense that he no longer has control over the machine and work pace, machining skills previously acquired are no longer needed, and it becomes increasingly difficult to identify what the transfer machine does as his work."

Hard on Nerves

Concerning the nervous tension workers experience on automated machines, Faunce cites this quote:

"I pushed a wrong button and stuff flew all over. I was lucky (not getting hurt) but it cost the company \$13,000 to fix the machine."

Those workers who said they preferred working on automated machines cited the smaller physical effort required and the decreased need for handling materials. Some regarded the job as involving more responsibility, and said it was more interesting and more challenging.

Calls for Research

Their previous work included handling cylinder blocks, crankshafts and other heavy engine parts. This is one aspect most disliked in non-automated work.

Faunce was the first recipient of the Charles Kelly labor research scholarship, endowed by Local 351's Square D unit. (United Automobile Worker, June 1957). The scholarship fund provides for yearly grants of \$500 to qualified students selected by a group of trustees made up of UAW and university officials. It is named in memory of a late unit officer.



HARMONY'S THE KEYNOTE as a part of UAW Choral Group rehearses under guidance of Italo Taranta, assistant director. You'll get to hear—and see—the results of their practice on "Telescope" Dec. 9 over CKLW-TV, Detroit. Other concerts are being scheduled, too.

Mom's Outside Job May Be Helping Her Become Better Adjusted Wife and Mother Around Home

By CAROLINE DAVIS
UAW Women's
Department Director

Research into family life has finally helped explode at least a couple of moss-covered prejudices toward women who work.

One was that a working mother generally contributes to juvenile delinquency. The other was that her job necessarily keeps her from maintaining a well-regulated home.

I spent a week attending a forum at Arden House on Columbia University's Harriman, N.Y. campus where several reports by social workers buried these old ideas.

The conference was held by the National Manpower Council. Theme of the meetings was "Work in the Lives of Married Women." Others attending came from management, government, schools, social agencies, publications and religious organizations.

One report, by Dr. Frances L. Feldman of the University of Southern California, declared that contrary to popular misconception, some working women are better mothers because of their jobs.

"Such a woman may find gratification in her roles of wife and mother, but needs more for complete satisfaction. Many obtain it in paid work from which they return to the family stimu-

Boycott Gotham Hosiery

PHILADELPHIA—The Hosiery Workers are conducting a boycott against the products of Chadbourne Gotham, Inc., whose most familiar brands of hosiery are Gotham Gold Stripe, Gotham, Gold Stripe, and Larkwood. The union is asking ladies not to buy these brands.

It has been on strike at the firm's Shenandoah (Va.) Knitting Mills since April 22. A representation election held in July resulted in a vote of 156 for the union and 44 against, with 46 votes challenged. Still, management refused to negotiate.

The firm also shut down and offered for sale the Shannon Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga., after the same union had petitioned for an election.

lated and eager to be with husband and children," this social scientist declared.

"Such mothers may have as much to give the child as though they did not work. Many such mothers are better mothers because they do work."

The effects on the children, she warned, however, "will be on the positive side only if she derives some satisfaction out of working and if her relationships with the children have consistency, affection, warmth and understanding."

"These positive consequences assume that adequate supervision is available for children when needed, that the husband is at least tolerant of his wife's employment and that her reasons for working are not neurotic but realistic—that is, help enrich the family's standard of living.

Another report, by Eleanor E. Maccoby of Harvard University, showed that the working mother was not quite the guilty party in juvenile delinquency that so many readily believe.

She referred to a study on juvenile delinquency made in the late 1940's. In it, a group of 500 delinquent boys was compared with a group of non-delinquents similar in intelligence, national, racial and religious

background, age and living standards.

"There was no difference between the groups of boys in the proportion of their mothers who worked regularly outside the home," she said.

"If the mother remains at home but does not keep track of where her child is and what he is doing," she said, "he is far more likely to become a delinquent than if he is closely watched.

"Furthermore, if a mother who works does arrange adequate care for the child in her absence, he is no more likely to be delinquent (indeed, possibly less so!) than the adequately supervised child of a mother who does not work."

So Women Have Rights!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A hands-down victory for attached rights has been won for the 500 women of Local 1155 employed at Hayes Aircraft.

In the first case of its kind under a UAW aircraft contract, the right of equal seniority to all workers, regardless of sex, was put to test when a group of women were laid off without being given the right to bump into jobs held by persons with less seniority.

Grievances were immediately filed by the local in behalf of 33 women with seniority and qualifications to handle the jobs they sought. When the grievances were one step short of arbitration, the company capitulated and agreed to abide by the contract. As a result, the women were hired into the jobs they sought and awarded a total of \$1,825 in back pay.

Handling the grievances was the local union committee headed by C. A. Hollingsworth, local president, and Dan Glass, chairman of the unit. Assisting was the UAW national aircraft department and regional representatives.

Buffalo Gals Get Together

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—More than 50 women attended the first UAW women's conference for the Buffalo area held here for two days and devoted to workshop discussions.

Women from local unions in Jamestown, Rochester, Niagara Falls and Poughkeepsie as well as Buffalo and Lockport registered at the sessions held in Local 686's headquarters.

Workshop discussions were devoted to automation, national economy, legislation affecting women workers and the work of women's committees. A general session wrapped up UAW policy and practices protecting women workers.



WHO'S HAPPIER? Liberace or these UAW office workers? The gals got to meet the pianist-singer after he was interviewed for "Eye-Opener" and "Shift Break" at Solidarity House's radio studio. Left to right, they are: Janice Ferrazza, Winnie Reynolds, Geneva Roberts and Mary Piazzon.

Dear Mr. Expert:

How About Those Skin Lotions? We've Got Other Questions, Too

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Like Perry Como, we get letters, lots of letters. We can't sing out the replies, but here are the best answers we could scrape up by asking the people who know.

"My skin is very dry and for the past few years I have found Lanolin Plus Liquid very beneficial, not only at night but in the daytime as a make-up base and in the sun."

SKIN LOTIONS

On opening a new bottle the other day I detected a strong odor of olive oil. I spread Lanolin Plus on one side of my face and olive oil on the other. There didn't seem to be any difference. It looked and felt the same and took about the same time to be absorbed. Since then I have been using the oil and like it, especially the price. Eight ounces of olive oil is 39c. The same size Lanolin Plus Liquid is \$3 plus 40c tax. Is there olive oil in Lanolin Plus Liquid? What are the other ingredients? It has a faint delightful fragrance, one of the few I can use, as I am allergic to almost all perfumes."

—Mrs. J. M., Cleveland, Ohio.

Like most advertised brand-name toiletries, Lanolin Plus Liquid does not state on its label the ingredients other than that it contains lanolin and various esters (vegetable and animal oils and fats) and cholesterol. Whether or not this product does contain an ester of olive oil, it is true that olive oil has been widely used as an ingredient in creams and lotions, although not so much now as formerly. Pharmaceutical experts say olive oil is a good emollient for dry skins. But they also point out that you can buy ordinary Toilet Lanolin U.S.P. for about \$1.40 or \$1.50 a pound in drug stores. This quantity would last you a long time.

For women who want a prepared lotion for dry skins and general winter use, but are allergic to perfume, dermatologists sometimes recommend Lubriderm, an unscented lotion with lanolin, for dry skins and general winter use. It costs \$2.35 a pint. Least-expensive prepared lanolin-type lotion we've encountered is Co-op Lana-Rose, which consumer cooperatives sell for about 60c for eight ounces. In contrast with the advertised brands, it states on its label all its ingredients: lanolin, mineral oil, glycol and the others.

"About five years ago my mother-in-law had her 2 1/2-story house, wood shingle on top and clapboard below, sprayed with a mixture of asphalt and paint ingredients. Little by little, the hardened mixture is peeling off. I have tried to scrape off some of it to the clapboard and paint it with outside white house paint but now it's getting worse."

HOUSE RESURFACING

—J. W. R., Irvington, N. J.

Many people have gotten into trouble with these sprayed-on asphalt mixtures. These include both home owners and contractors who were persuaded by manufacturers of these compounds to sell them. They no longer are being used by reliable contractors.

Surfacing experts advise that there is no simple solution. The cracking or crazing is due to the asphalt in the compound. There is no guarantee further crazing won't continue to occur until the compound has been on long enough for the asphalt to become inactive. Then—depending on the type of asphalt that was used—it may be possible to prepare the surface and paint over it.

"I have been shopping for mattresses and box springs and find the prices vary as far as their quality is concerned. Would you please discuss some of the things I should look for in a good mattress and box springs? What kind of fabric covering is best? What should it be filled with? How many coils should there be in a good mattress?"

BED SPRINGS

—Mrs. E. K., Milwaukee, Wis.

Prices of mattresses vary considerably for the same quality. Nor are brand names a reliable guide to value. Above all, don't rely on price tags attached to mattresses by manufacturers. Some of them label mattresses with exaggerated prices so retailers can offer what seems to be a big reduction, but is actually none at all. In shopping for innerspring mattresses, compare values by comparing the quality of ticking, filling and construction.

The ticking should be closely and firmly woven twill or damask of so-called eight-ounce quality. Cheap mattresses are sometimes made with the lighter weight six-ounce tick.

It doesn't matter significantly if mattresses are tufted, tuftless or quilted, as long as the filling is secure, and the sidewalls firm. Moderate price mattresses are made with a roll edge. Better mattresses have a pre-built border. This is a strip of quilted ticking sewn around the edge to hold the ticking to the bottom. This helps the mattress hold its shape. If you do buy a roll-edge type, make sure it at least has rows of vertical stitching on the side walls to reinforce the filling.

Also look at the label on the mattress or ask the store to find out how many coils the innerspring unit has. Moderate-quality innerspring mattresses may have only 180 coils. Better mattresses have 220, 252 and even more.

Moderate-quality box springs have a few as 63 coils. Better ones have 72 or more, and the coils are all coiled. The coils should be wire-laced to provide a level platform top.



\$100 THANK-YOU NOTE is presented by John Skibski (second from left) to Walter Murphy, treasurer of UAW Local 12 summer camp, as Frank Szewczykowski and Frank Golembiewski, Spicer unit officers, look on. Skibski made the donation in appreciation of help to his late father.



DOESN'T HURT a bit, says Al Epstein, Local 887 trustee, after Salk shot. Local sponsored free shots for members in Los Angeles area; some 10,000 North American workers and their families took advantage of them. Dr. Homer O. Stilsen of White Memorial Hospital was in charge.

Grateful Son Donates \$100 To Camp; Union Aided Dad

TOLEDO, O. — The average local union officer doesn't expect any special expression of gratitude for a job well done by the local union, so the officers of the Spicer unit of Amalgamated Local 12 here were astonished as well as pleased to see John Skibski.

Skibski said he wanted to express his thanks, in a concrete way, for the help the local had given his father, Leo Skibski, who died last June. It was suggested that a donation to the Local 12 summer camp would be appropriate. It would send deserving children to the country for a week of summer fun.

Skibski, who is not connected with the UAW, promptly presented a check for \$100 to Walter Murphy, camp treasurer.

"The union did more for my father than anybody could ever repay," Skibski told the UAW local officers. "The friendship of the people in the shop and the encouragement he got from the union leaders were the only things that kept him going the last few months of his life."

Preserved Insurance

The elder Skibski was on sick leave from the shop where he had worked since 1941. He had been placed on an inactive preferential hiring list at his own request.

Then, according to Frank Szewczykowski, unit secretary, his insurance was cancelled by the company without notification to the union, as required by the contract.

After Skibski's death, Frank Golembiewski, unit chairman, discovered the cancellation and a grievance was immediately filed. The union eventually won the case.

"We're glad we could be of some help to this member's family," said Golembiewski. "It makes a union officer's job a lot easier to find that his efforts are appreciated."

Pamphlet to Aid Puerto Ricans

NEW YORK—UAW locals with recent Puerto Rican immigrants among their members will be interested in a new Spanish-language pamphlet, "Manual del Delegado." The pamphlet, issued here by the migration division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, helps Puerto Rican workers who know little or no English to understand their union and its functions, and makes them better union members.

Locals may obtain free copies of this publication by writing to the migration division at 88 Columbus avenue, New York 23, N.Y.

"Puerto Ricans are good, loyal union members, although language difficulties bring about some of the adjustment problems faced by many of our immigrant ancestors," according to Clarence Senior, division chief.

The booklet is a translation of a publication originally issued by the Textile Workers under the title "20 Questions and Answers for TWUA Stewards."



THEY ALSO SERVE who only stand and watch as workman installs cornerstone of Local 291's new \$40,000 home in Oshkosh, Wis. From left, C. E. Bergquist, local financial secretary-treasurer; Wesley Doermer, building committee member; Ralph Koenig, Region 10 education and PAC director; Alfred Hoffmann, guide of the local; Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, and James L. Reiff, local president.

Cash Quarrel Aids Hospital

The membership of a Michigan UAW local have enriched their community hospital fund by \$1,344.84 and at the same time ended a long-standing court fight over the money, which had been tied up since they joined the union.

Members of Local 753 at the Ferro Stamping plant in Mt. Pleasant gave the money to the hospital as a means of disposing of funds which remained after Ferro workers disaffiliated from District 50 of the United Mine Workers. The workers voted for the UAW by an overwhelming margin in an NLRB election held at that time.

Making the contribution in behalf of the workers was Ray Smith, Local 753 president.

The funds will go toward building of a new wing on the Central Michigan Community Hospital.

Ben Crowley Dies; Ex-Rep.

WINDSOR, Ont.—Ben Crowley, 38-year-old former UAW international representative, died here suddenly of complications worsened by influenza.

Crowley, whose home local had been Local 240 Office-workers, became an office-worker organizer on the staff of Canadian Director George Burt four years ago.

While a staff member, Crowley ran on a labor-endorsed slate for city council and became the first labor-backed candidate to carry the city's west ward. He was the council's most energetic member until his fatal illness.



21-POUND WILD TURKEY was downed by Fred Ferrigini (right) in Couldersport, Pa. It was the first wild turkey he'd ever seen. Helping show the prize is John Miller. Both are members of Local 55, Buffalo, N.Y. The UAW hunting-party of five, led by Jim Shuetz, skilled trades representative, also bagged two eight-pound birds.

UAW, IAM Both Get Big Bundle at Brass

PORT HURON, Mich.—A 23½c package settlement has ended the 2½-week strike of 1,800 UAW members at the Mueller Brass Co. plant here. The workers, members of Local 44, ratified the settlement by a near-unanimous vote, Region 1D Director Ken Robinson reported. The firm makes plumbing fixtures.

Although the strike was comparatively short, Local 44 members were actually out of work for 11 weeks because they refused to cross the picket lines of Lodge 218 of the International Association of Machinists, who had been on strike at the same plant since Aug. 16. The IAM local represents maintenance and skilled workers. The UAW local represents production workers.

Local 44 joined the IAM picket lines when its contract expired Oct. 15. Both locals ratified the settlement the same day.

The new two-year agreement calls for a 12c-an-hour wage increase across the board for non-bonus workers this year and an additional 6c next year, plus cost-of-living increases based on the UAW-pioneered escalator clause. Bonus workers get 8c added to their base rate this year plus an increase in their bonus computation from 85% to 100%. This equals a 5c across-the-board increase. They will

also get the additional 6c next year, besides escalator boosts.

New fringe benefits include improvements in pensions, disability pay, sickness and accident benefits, overtime, call-in-pay, Blue Cross payments, seniority provisions and union security clauses.

The old pension plan of monthly payments of \$125 maximum, which included social security, has been superseded by the standard UAW pension plan of \$2.25 a month for each year of service, with a 30-year maximum and 10-year full vesting after age 40.

Disability pay is pegged at a flat \$90 a month until social security eligibility is reached, when payments drop to \$45 monthly. Fifteen years of service qualify a worker for disability pay.

Weekends Better

Sickness and accident benefits were raised from \$30 to \$40 a week, call-in pay from three to four hours, and the company agreed to pay the entire cost of the recent increases in Blue Cross rates.

Time and a half will be paid for Saturday work as such and double time for Sunday as such. Management also agreed to several other minor improvements in the contract.

The total cost of the package settlement is the same as that obtained by the IAM, but the latter's differs in details.

'TOLEDO PLAN' IN PORT HURON

PORT HURON, Mich.—A civic committee here will study the possibility of adopting a labor-management-citizen system of settling local labor disputes similar to a plan which has been in effect in Toledo, O., for several years.

The Port Huron city committee, prompted by the 11-week Mueller Brass strike (see above), authorized Mayor Robert E. Schultheiss to appoint the study group.

The Labor-Management-Citizens Committee (LMC) of Toledo was formed about 12 years ago by a group which included UAW Vice President Richard Gosser, then director of Region 2B; Michael DiSalle, then mayor of Toledo, and Paul Block Jr., publisher of the Toledo Blade. LMC members make themselves available to arbitrate labor disputes.



NEW MOTEL is pride and joy of Wally Myers, Region 4 camp director. The structure will be dedicated by President Walter P. Reuther, but was actually put to its first use at the region's "summer" school, delayed until October because the Ottawa, Ill., center wasn't completed until then. At left, Myers and Region 4 Director Robert W. Johnston flank Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) as he collects his dinner. Douglas was a speaker at the school, which drew a record turnout of 150 students. Sixteen Mexican unionists and two from France gave the courses an international flavor.

First Citizenship Conference In Region 3; Others Coming

KOKOMO, Ind. — Inflation, "right-to-work" laws and international relations were among the topics discussed at the UAW's first regional citizenship activities conference here, Region 3 Director Ray Berndt reports.

More than 80 delegates representing locals in Indiana and Kentucky heard UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock lay the blame for present inflationary conditions on the irresponsible pricing policies of the Big Three auto manufacturers and other big business enterprises.

He also characterized Indiana as the "battleground" on which union workers will have to fight to undo the harm done by the state's so-called "right-to-work"

law. Indiana was the first highly-industrialized state to enact such legislation.

First of Many

Speaking of the present administration in Washington, Woodcock cited Sputnik as an example of the failures of Republican policies.

Roy Reuther, coordinator of the UAW's citizenship activities department, told delegates the Kokomo conference would establish a pattern for many similar regional conferences throughout the country.

Referring to the UAW's formative years in the mid-Thirties, Reuther declared that "we must once again translate our dreams into reality, as we were once able to do." He reminded his audience that such things as pensions, vacations and holiday pay were once considered "visionary goals" which existed only in the pipe dreams of union leaders. Similarly, many of today's union goals are being disparaged as visionary, he pointed out.

Berndt, who introduced Woodcock, said it was the duty of every trade unionist to participate actively in the political life of his community.

Motive Study In Region 9

LIBERTY, N.Y. — Human motivation and its application to union work was the theme of a three-day staff training institute here, Region 9 Director Martin Gerber reports.

The institute was set up jointly by UAW and the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Speakers included Sam Jacobs of the UAW Washington office, who also teaches at the Washington Institute of Psychiatry; Prof. Alpheus Smith, director of Cornell's labor-management extension program; Alice Cook, F. F. Foltman, Lois Gray and Wally Wolting of the Cornell staff.

"We believe that a study of recent discoveries in the science of human relations should enable us to work more effectively," Gerber said. "The fact that the staff agreed that this subject should be pursued in future meetings illustrates the wide interest the conference aroused."

KC Buses Seized

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (PAI)—Gov. James T. Blair seized the Kansas City Public Service Co. in a move to prevent a strike by the Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach employees who are fighting for a better contract.

Right-to-Work Bastion Won

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — A breakthrough of major significance in one of the country's low-wage "right-to-wreck" law bastions has been achieved with a UAW election victory at Electronic Communications, Inc., UAW national aircraft department director Leonard Woodcock announced.

The victory climaxed a six-month drive by the UAW in an area where there is not a single industrial plant under union agreement.

The breakthrough is considered significant because the area is Florida's newest mushrooming industrial center where some of the largest aircraft and electrical companies are setting up shop in anticipation of paying low wages and hiring "co-operative" workers.

Propaganda Drive

The workers at Electronic Communications chose the UAW despite being subjected to an intense high-powered campaign of company propaganda and personal visits by an army of company foremen attempting to break down the will of the men.

The UAW's efforts were coordinated by Jess Nichols, aircraft department representative, working with Region 9A and competitive shop representatives. Assisting in closing out the drive was Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

With the election victory at Electronic Communications the workers in other nearby plants are expected to show strong support to the UAW organizational efforts.

'Nazi' Acts Laid To Canadian VW

PORT ELGIN, Ont.—"Nazi-like tactics" are being used against workers in the Canadian branch of the German Volkswagen auto firm, the UAW Canadian Council charged at a meeting here.

Council delegates declared that the management at the Volkswagen service plant in Scarborough, Ont. has been fighting the union by various unfair methods including intimidation and threats of deportation. Many of the workers are immigrants from West Germany.

Sexton Knits Farm-Labor Tie



UAW EDUCATOR Brendan Sexton (right) joins leaders of Muncie, Ind., at annual farm-labor banquet for the traditional picture-taking. Sexton was the principal speaker. From left: John Raber, state president of the National Farmers Union; Fred Bowen, county Grange; Marion Clawson, NFU county president; John Wells, UAW Local 287, public relations director for the county CIO council; Muncie's Mayor H. Arthur Tuhey; Leon J. Parkinson, managing editor of the Muncie Evening Press, and Sexton.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Neither farmers nor workers can survive without each other, Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, told the second annual farmer-labor banquet here.

Admitting there had been a rift between the farmer and the unionized city worker in recent years, Sexton praised the National Farmers Union for doing much to bridge the gap.

Sexton noted that throughout U.S. history, farmers and workers joined together to win such reforms as the Homestead Act and the Land Grant College Act which established "the most democratic educational system the world has ever known."

He was pessimistic about the future of the family farm, and pointed to the "bad trend" in American agriculture, with

farms getting progressively bigger and farmers progressively fewer.

'Terrible Thought'

"It's a terrible thought, but it's one we may have to face," Sexton told the more than 500 farm and labor leaders at the banquet. "Although we have not had to subsidize the family farmer yet, if the time comes when we have to do so to preserve the American way of community life, we in the labor movement will have to be in the forefront of the fight."

"Think what this community would be like if the family farmer is removed from his home and the land around Muncie is left to a few tenants working for a big corporation farmer."

Discussing the UAW's fight on inflation, Sexton rejected the idea that prices are the result of supply and demand. He pointed out that the auto industry was operating at only 75% of capacity and that car production had decreased 19%, yet car prices are still going up when they should be going down.

The same situation exists in agriculture, he said, asking, "How can the price of food rise and not the price of farm products?"

The banquet was held under the joint sponsorship of the Delaware County Farmers Union and the Delaware County Industrial Union Council, according to John M. Wells of UAW Local 287, who is in charge of public relations for the county council and the banquet.

Happy Endings:

White, M-H-F Crafts Learn

CLEVELAND—The electricians are back in UAW Local 32 at the White Motor Company here after an absence of five years. They spent the interval in Local 38, IBEW.

Five years ago, when the electrical group numbered 27, they were raided by the IBEW, who led them to believe they would get "outside contractor" rates. This bait was all the more alluring because workers from Local 38, IBEW, were getting outside rates for doing contract work in the plant.

So, by a vote of 25 to 2, they left the UAW, joined Local 38, IBEW, and waited for the jackpot to pay off. While they waited, they gave up their UAW pensions and took cash; gave up their UAW fringes and accepted cash. But the outside contract rate never materialized.

Members of their own new Local 38 continued to work right beside these White Motor electricians, receiving the higher rate, while the new converts to craft unionism continued to get the lower plant rate.

On Oct. 24 they came home again.

In a decertification election, with the UAW as intervenor at the electricians' request, they voted by 16 to 7 to return to the UAW. There were two votes for no union.

Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley and Joe Novack, president of Local 32, were active in the campaign. The fact that White Motor is O'Malley's home local was a factor contributing to the great local interest in the results.

Back Pay at M-H-F

RACINE, Wis. — Here's the happy sequel to a little story which ran in the October issue of the United Automobile Worker concerning the Massey-Harris-Ferguson tool-room workers who left the UAW for one of those independent skilled trades groups in 1955 only to return to the UAW this year, sadder but wiser about "independent societies."

Thanks to a just-signed contract between the UAW and the farm implement firm, these workers have had all their lost benefits restored and have received retroactive wage increases, just as if they had never left the UAW.

The UAW-won benefits, according to George Campbell, assistant director of the union's skilled trades department, include:

- A 7c wage increase retroactive to Sept. 22, 1956.
• Another 7c retroactive to Sept. 22, 1957.
• SUB payments effective as though they had remained with UAW.
• Pension payments and credits for years of service as though they had never left the UAW.
• All other benefits as though they had never left.

In November 1955, the unaffiliated International Association of Tool Craftsmen succeeded in a raid on the tool-room workers at M-H-F here. These workers, long-time members of UAW Local 244, voted 45 to 42 in a labor board election to secede from that local and to join the IATC.

But the IATC, a sometime affiliate of the now-defunct Skilled Trades Society, won no wage increases or other benefits. It did lose them their pensions, their company-paid insurance, their seniority rights and their entire contract.

About three months ago the workers got another chance to vote. This time it was 42 to 20 for the UAW.

"The new contract proves their renewed faith in the UAW was not misplaced," said Campbell. "The contract spells out the difference between splinter-group societies and legitimate labor unions."

Lots of Stores Hired Union-Buster

- Alabama: Louis Pizitz Dry Goods Company, Birmingham; Smith's Bakery, Inc., Mobile.
Arkansas: Gus Blass Company, Little Rock; Southern Wooden Box, Inc., Jonesboro.
California: Star Lighting Fixture Company, Thomas Industries, Inc., Los Angeles.
Connecticut: Case & Resley Press Paper Company, Onasco; Lincoln Plastics Corporation, South Norwalk; D. M. Read Company, George Rosenberg, Bridgeport.
Florida: Blue Cross of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville.
Georgia: Knox Corporation, Thompsen; Toccoa Manufacturing Company (Western Picture Frame), Toccoa.
Illinois: Chicago—Consolidated Office Furniture, Continental Nipple Manufacturing Company, Conveyor Systems, Inc., Capitol Carton Company, Edgewater Beach Hotel Company, Ekco Products Company, Globe Paper Box Company, Grand American Furniture Corporation, Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.; Saginaw Furniture Shops, Sears Roebuck & Co.; Simon Brothers, United Parcel Service, Victor Adding Machine Company, Woodward Schumacher Electric Corporation, Western Picture Frame.
Other cities: Allstate Insurance Company, Skokie; Block & Kuhl, Peoria and Aurora; Bugs & Turnvins, Inc.; Modern Drop Forge, Blue Island; Chicago Musical Instrument Company, Lincolnwood; Chain Belt Company, Shafer Bearing Company (Division), Downers Grove; G. & E. Furniture Company, Springfield.
Indiana: Indianapolis — Banner-Whitehall, Inc.; The William H. Block Company, Hook's Drugs, Inc.; The Merchants Association, National Liquor Corporation, Paramount Hardware Manufacturing Company, Vonegout Hardware Company, H. P. Wasson & Co.
Other cities: American Barge Lines, Jeffersonville; Calumet Bottlers Association, Neisner Brothers, Gary; Hauske-Harlen Furniture Manufacturing Company, Lee Furniture, Peru; S. G. Taylor Chain Company, Hammond; Warsaw Furniture Manufacturing Company, Warsaw; Wayne Knitting Mill.
Kentucky: Green River Steel Corporation, Owensboro; American Saw and Tool Company, Inc.; Gordon Foods, Inc.; William L. Hoge Company, Kentucky Color and Chemical Company, Inc.; Kentucky Manufacturing Company, Kosmos Portland Cement Company, Inc.; The Logan Company, Louisville Bedding Company, Inc.; Louisville Paper Company, James U. Smith, The Mengel Company, J. V. Pflieger Manufacturing Company, Inc.; Plainview Farms Dairy, Puritan Cordage Mills, Inc.; Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville; Thomas Industries, Inc., Princeton.
Maryland: Independent Can Company, Rice Baking Company, Baltimore; Manbeck Bread Company, Hagerstown; National Plastic Products Company, Odenton.
Michigan: Flint—Ace Furniture Company; Advance Electrical Supply Company; Allen Cleaners; Applegate Chevrolet Company; Bowles Cleaners; Callahan Cleaners; Cameron Cleaners; Civic Park Cleaners; Clothier Cleaners; A. M. Davison Company; Flint Fireproof Warehouse Company; Flint Furniture Dealers; Flint Furniture Mart; Flint Home Furnishing Company; Flint Sash and Door Company, Inc.; Flint Sausage Works (Soley Sausage Company, Inc.); Genesse Coverall and Towel Service; Otto Graff, Inc.; The George W. Hubbard Hardware Company; Kelly Development Company; MacGregor Tire Company; McDonald Cooperative Dairy; Reed's Furniture Company; Royalite Company; Skaff Rug Company; Smith-Bridgman & Co.; Taylor Carriage; Troy Cleaners; Winegarden Furniture Company.
Detroit—Albert's Inc.; Awrey Bakeries, Inc.; Bond Clothing Company; Boston Shoe Stores; Boyer Campbell Company; Burr, Patterson & Auld Co.; Capper & Capper; Charlie's Oldsmobile; Clayton's (Retail Clothiers); Corruna Road Furniture; Crawford Clothes; Cross Company; Crowley Milner & Co.; Cupples-Hesse Corporation of Michigan; Detroit Bolt and Nut Company; Dutch Maid; Electro Engineering; Enterprise Tool and Gear Corporation; Famous Furniture and Upholstering Company; Good Housekeeping Shops; Gordon Baking Company; Grinnell Brothers.
Also J. Lee Hackett Company; Harding Manufacturing Company, Inc.; Hotpoint Appliance Company; J. L. Hudson, Hughes & Hatcher; Ernst Kern Company; K. G. Service; King Brooks; Kline's Women's Apparel; George C. Knight Company; S. S. Kresge Company; Liberty Storage Company; McLean Specialties Company;

Hundreds of companies throughout the nation, most of them retail businesses, employed Nathan W. Schefferman's union-busting "labor relations" service, it was disclosed by the McClellan special Senate committee.

The "service" consisted of breaking up organizing campaigns or signing "sweetheart" agreements with unions that would not ask for benefits. Many of the operations involved the Teamsters.

The list of clients was placed in the record, even though Schefferman pleaded the Fifth Amendment to all questions about his operations. Yet only a handful of newspapers—led by the New York Times—published the names.

Such heavy newspaper advertisers as J. L. Hudson, Detroit, and R. H. Macy, New York, were prominent in the list.

Here, in alphabetical order by state, are Schefferman clients in UAW areas:

- Master Spline Tool & Tange; Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc.; Michigan Hospital Service; Motor Center Drugs; National Broach & Machine Company.
Also Ned's Auto Supply Company; People's Outfitting Company; Plastray Corporation; Radio Distribution Company; T. B. Rayl, Re-Steel Service Company; Robinson Furniture Company; Russel's; Fred Sanders; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Serta-Restokraft Mattress Company, Service Parking Grounds; Sheldon Motor Sales; J. B. Simpson; Spitz Furniture Company; Harry Suffrin, Inc.; United Shirt Distributors; Van Upholstering and Furniture Company; Ver Hoven Chevrolet; Winkelman Brothers Apparel, Inc.; Wolf Detroit Envelope Company.
Other cities—Acme Welding & Engineering, Sabewaing; Arthur's; Jerome Motor Sales Company; Simms Bros. Department Store; S. L. Stolow, Enticer; Bad Axe Grain Company; Bad Axe; Roy Beaudoin, distributor; D. M. Christian Company, Owosso; Brundage Company; Gibson, Inc.; Kalamazoo; Converta Soft of Grand Rapids, Inc.; Outdoor Parking Company, Grand Rapids; De Vlieg Machine Company, Ferndale.
Also, Horner & Coppin Company; Stan Lassen, Inc.; L. W. Robinson, Battle Creek; Harvey Goldman Machinery Company, Dearborn; Heavenrich Bros. & Co.; Morlay Brothers; Wm. C. Wierchmann Company, Saginaw; H. L. Friedlen & Co.; Holland; J. W. Knapp Company, Lansing; Loomis Machine, Clair; Monitor Sugar Company, Bay City; Moynohan Bronze Company, Inc.; Flat Rock; Outdoor Parking Company, Jackson; Rapids Furniture Company, Big Rapids; Watervliet Paper Company, Watervliet; Whirlpool Corporation, Saint Joseph.
Minnesota: Gamble Skogmo, Inc.; Powers Dry Goods (Dayton Company), Minneapolis; Marshall-Weils Company, Duluth.
Missouri: Gideon-Anderson Lumber Company, Gideon; Merchants Delivery Company; University of Kansas, Kansas City Extension Center, Kansas City; Ozark Manufacturing & Supply Company, Springfield; Wohl Shoe Company, St. Louis.
New Jersey: Breinig Brothers, Inc., Hoboken; B. & W. Supermarket, Bergenfield; Decker's Dairy, Inc.; Hightstown; Deco, Inc.; Jacob Slavitt; Dennison Company, Kresge-Newark; Lehlg Warehouse and Transportation Co.; Mennen Company (Lindabury, Steelman & Lafferty), Newark; Goldberg's Corporation, S. P. Dunham, Nevius Voorhees, Yard's, Inc., Trenton; Morristown Electrical Supply Co., Morristown.
New York: New York city area — Abraham & Strauss, Brooklyn; Alexander's, White Plains; Don Allen Midtown Chevrolet Company, B. Altman Company, American Express, Associated Dry Goods Corporation, Associated Managers (United Parcel Service), Associated Merchandising Corporation, Better Built Machinery Company, Bloomingdale Bros., Consolidated Retail Stores, Diana Stores Corporation, Hughes Consolidated, Hecht Company, Mr. John, Inc., Kline Brothers Department Store, Lerner Shops, McLellan Stores.
Also R. H. Macy & Co., Mangel Stores, Inc., Miss Mary, Inc., Merritt Chapman & Scott Corp., Miller-Wohl Company, Nina Dye Works Company, Roosevelt Hospital, Chester H. Rother Company, Inc., Salmon Management Corporation, Seamprufe, Inc., Sperry & Hutchinson Co., United States Brewers Foundation, Inc., Valspar Corporation, Worth Clothes, Inc., Nwe York; Amityville (L. I.) Laundry Co.; Vincent Bach Corp., Mount Vernon; Farmingdale (L. I.) Individual Service, Inc.; Franklin Shops, Inc., Carol Green's Stores Corporation, Hempstead, L. I.; Jolly (L. I.) Sanitary Laundry; Jeffers-Travis, Inc., Brooklyn; S. S. Kresge, Jamaica, Queens; McGraw Box Co., McGraw.
Also, McKeon Lumber Company, Hicksville, L. I.; Martha-Robert, Hempstead, L. I.; National Propane Corporation, Conservative Gas Division, New Hyde Park, L. I.; Righway Mattress Company, Island Park, L. I.; F. & W. Schafer Brewing Company, Brooklyn; Stickless Corporation, Bronx; White Plains Greeting Card Company; White Plains; Riverhead (L. I.) Building Supply Co., Riverhead, L. I.
Buffalo—Adams, Meldrum & Anderson Co., L. I.; Berger, Cham & Fagin, Inc.; Downtown Merchants Delivery, Inc.; E. Z. Delivery Co.; Edwards Properties, Inc.; Flint & Kent; William Hengerer Company; Hospital Service Corporation, of Western New York; Household Outfitting Company, Inc.; Kleinhans Company; Kolbler & Miller Co.; Laufer Furniture Store; Neisner Brothers, Nemmer Furniture Stores; Park Edge Supermarkets; The Sample, Inc.; Sattler's, Inc.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Twin-Tom Department Store, Inc.; A. Victor & Co.; Zolt's.
Rochester—American Laundry Machinery Company; City Delivery and Storage Corporation; B. Foreman Company; Independent Gasoline and Oil Co., of Rochester, Inc.; Max Lowenthal & Sons; McCurdy & Co.; McFarlin Clothing Company; Neisner Brothers; Northeastern Retail Lumberman's Association; Rochester Brewing Company; Scranton's Book & Stationery Company, Inc.; Sieberg Chevrolet Company; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr; Star-Palace Launderers and Dry Cleaners, Inc.; Staub & Son; Treadway Inn, Inc.; Wolk Bros. Co., Inc.
Other cities—Brewer-Tiehener Corporation, Cortland Line Company, Overhead Door Company of New York, Wickwire Corporation, Cortland; Cotton-Hanlon, Inc., Odessa; E. W. Edwards Department Store, Syracuse; N. E. Bill Bakery, Inc., Binghamton; Kordite Corporation, Macedon; Mathew & Fields Lumber Co., Inc., Greece; Metallizing Engineering Company, Inc., Westbury; Middletown Laundry Service, Inc., Middletown; Mid-State Body Company, Inc., Waterloo; Monroe Laundry Service, Inc., Monroe; Sherwood, Mr. Burr, Livingston.
Ohio: Carlisle-Allen Company, Ashtabula; Dayton Tire and Rubber; Dayton Warehouses, Inc.; Liberal Market, Inc., Day-

- West Virginia: Diamond, Inc., Charleston; Merchants Cooperative Association, Inc., Wheeling.
Wisconsin: American Laundry Machinery Company, Heusch Manufacturing Company, Division Nesco, Inc., Ed Shuster Company, Milwaukee; McGough Baking Company, Rice Lake; National Presto Industries, Inc., Eau Claire; Thomas Industries, Inc., Fort Atkinson; Thomas Industries, Electric Spray-Street Division, Sheboygan; Thompson Brothers Boat Manufacturing Company, Peshtigo.

Pitzele Exposed As Beck's Boy

Continued from Page 3

been the handling of articles on labor with which Pitzele concerned himself. These include a number of stories about the UAW, which were erroneous in fact and malicious in interpretation. The most recent was a long article on violence in labor disputes, in which the UAW and other socially responsible unions were the chief targets. Pitzele's own bias was shown in public speeches in which he defended what he called "the get-rich-quick unions" as opposed to "militant" democratic unions like the UAW.

Pitzele, in the mid-Thirties, was on the staff of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee and was then regarded by many as a "militant" himself.

Not long after leaving the Steel Workers, he went to work for Business Week. In 1945, he was appointed to the state mediation board. In 1948 he was a labor advisor and speech-writer for Dewey in the latter's unsuccessful bid for the Presidency. It was rumored that if Dewey was elected, Pitzele would have become Secretary of Labor.

Corruption News Depends on Who

WASHINGTON — Company corruption disclosed by the Senate is being buried by the nation's newspapers, Secretary-Treasurer Al Hartnett of the International Union of Electrical Workers told the IUD convention.

"We have to protest the brainwashing job the daily papers are doing on the people," Hartnett said in discussing a resolution pledging full IUD support for the AFL-CIO's fight to clean out corruption.

"Disclosures about corruption go on Page 1 if it involves a union; the papers try to make it seem that what is true of a few is true of all," Hartnett said. "But a reader has to turn far back in the paper before he finds a report—if it's carried at all—about similar disclosures of corruption in business."

Grant Goes To N. J. Man

Richard J. Blood, New Milford, N.J., has won the first labor-endowed scholarship for study at the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

The scholarship was established by the International Labor Press Association, which is composed of editors associated with the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

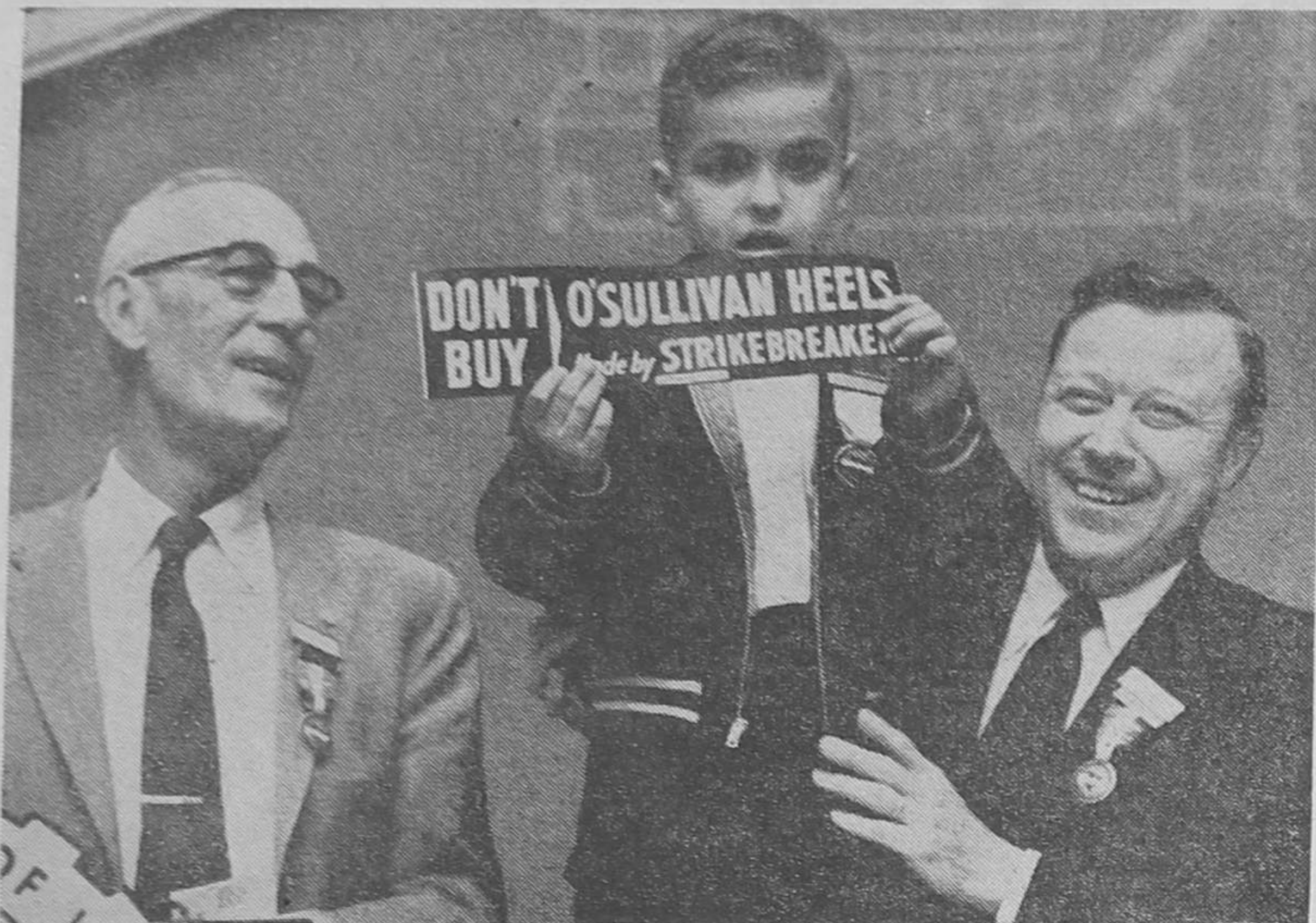
Blood was selected by the faculty of the school with the advice of ILPA representatives. He is 28 and a graduate of Boston University, where he majored in journalism. Blood worked on the campus paper and on commercial dailies in Vermont and New Jersey.

The ILPA scholarship provides for a grant of \$1,500 to cover tuition charges for a year and part of the student's living expenses. The winner is selected on the basis of his interest in labor reporting, economics and industrial relations.



FINAL PUSH that put Detroit Torch Drive (community chest) over its quota was sparked by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey at final campaign luncheon. With him are pretty "Miss Torchy," left, and Joan Malkerrin, who opened the meeting with prayer.

IUD Forms Fighting Program



YOUNG RUBBER WORKER gets boost from IUD President Walter P. Reuther as L. S. Buckmaster, United Rubber Workers president, looks on. IUD also will boost O'Sullivan boycott.

What's Wrong? Too Much for Those Who Have Too Much, Reuther Says

WASHINGTON — Wage-earners and consumers are being short-changed, and giant corporations are getting a disproportionately large share of the nation's output of wealth, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department convention.

That, said Reuther, is why the nation is suffering from inflation.

Moreover, more people would lose their jobs if the U. S. were to follow President Eisenhower's advice to buy less to stop the inflationary upswing, added Reuther, who also heads the IUD.

The trouble, he said, is that the people don't have the purchasing power they need to buy the goods and services they want.

Manufacturing workers would be getting \$40 a week more than now if take-home pay in the last five years had gone up in the same proportion as the "take-home profits" of the giant corporations—those with assets of \$100 million or more, Reuther declared. The average manufacturing wage in this year's first three months was \$74.20 a week, he explained.

Although big business has been shoveling profits back into enlarging productive facilities and expanding productive capacity, it has failed to push for expansion of purchasing power, Reuther went on.

"When the demand is greater

than the capacity to consume, we must shift the emphasis to purchasing power," he said. "And that's what we are going to try to do at the bargaining table."

"When we try to get higher wages in order to contribute to the expansion of the purchasing power base, we're contributing to the well-being and the welfare of the whole economy and of all the people."

'Big Labor' Tiny Next to Big Biz

WASHINGTON — Noting that the size of some unions often is propagandized as something "evil," IUD Director Al Whitehouse said the danger of bigness in America comes primarily from big business.

"The size of our unions is in response to the bigness of American industry," Whitehouse told the convention. "The truth is that all the annual dues income of American unions—our operating income—is less than the annual profit of General Motors or of American Telephone and Telegraph."

"This is operating income for our national unions and the 68,000 local unions in the country," Whitehouse added, "and for that matter the total actual net worth of the entire labor movement is less than the assets of many medium-sized corporations."

Pointing out that Eisenhower's "buy less" proposal showed a lack of understanding of why we have inflation, Reuther said the classical economic theory of a free market and the law of supply and demand have been set aside arbitrarily by the powerful corporations.

"They are able to rig the market-place based on a system of administered prices," he said.

Reuther also blasted corruption in and out of the labor movement. Saying he wants to see strengthened laws enforced without discrimination, he declared.

"I would like the laws to put the Becks in jail where they belong. I would like the same laws to put union busters like the Sheffermans in the same jail, and I would like the laws to put those who buy the services of people like Shefferman in jail because their moral standards are about the same."

In his wide-ranging opening speech, Reuther also:

1. Charged that the nation has been drifting in its handling of both domestic problems and its leadership of the free world.

2. Lashed out at America's educational deficit, saying this was responsible for Russia's stealing a scientific march on the U.S. Federal aid to education, he said, would have helped overcome the educational lag.

3. Said civil rights is the nation's second most serious problem. He added, "The Russians could have shot up Sputnik several weeks earlier than they did, but they didn't want to change the headlines all over the world because Little Rock was giving them exactly the kind of headlines they wanted."

4. Predicted that the biggest obstacle to collective bargaining gains in the immediate future would be the current economic slowdown and management's propaganda about the McClellan committee hearings.

5. Reported no progress has been made since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955 to solve the problem of jurisdictional disputes. IUD is backing a proposal for arbitrating jurisdictional strikes but not jurisdictional boundaries.

6. Recommended that next month's AFL-CIO convention add a constitutional amendment to penalize a union which refuses to install equipment or material produced by members of another.

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO's biggest department swung its spotlight on some of the country's biggest problems here.

In a fast-moving, hard-hitting two-day session, delegates representing the Industrial Union Department's 7.2 million members:

1. Heard UAW and IUD President Walter P. Reuther review current labor issues and national and world problems, with a blast at President Dwight D. Eisenhower for advocating policies which would throw people out of work (see column 1, this page).

2. Cheered AFL-CIO President George Meany as he repeated his pledge to clear our reputation in the labor movement and asserted that stronger, not weaker, unions are needed to help win that battle.

3. Applauded Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's nine-point proposal to achieve international peace and security.

4. Heard Sen. John F. Kennedy, a member of the McClellan committee, outline the labor laws likely to come before Congress next year as a result of the Senate hearings.

5. Called for using good sense in solving problems of work jurisdiction between unions and insisted the solution must be based on past practice.

6. Condemned the demagoguery of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus and urged action to insure greater progress in civil rights.

7. Pledged wholehearted support to Meany, the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee and the executive council in doing away with corruption where it exists in labor.

8. Urged the government to reverse its "tight money" policy, and asked for legislation to increase purchasing power, called for an end to defense cutbacks, and urged member unions to continue negotiating wage increases and other economic gains.

9. Outlined the IUD's general legislative objectives, including more school aid and construction; improving and extending the federal minimum wage law; a two-million-new-dwellings-a-year housing program; a sum clearance; a crash program for atomic power development; repeal of Taft-Hartley and enactment of a fair labor relations law; a full investigation of the National Labor Relations Board's anti-labor bias; a law requiring full disclosure of health, welfare and pension plans; repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act's Fulbright amendment; repeal of the McCarran-Walter immigration law and enactment of decent immigration legislation; aid to Hungarian refugees; a federal pay increase and a mine safety law.

10. Called for more effective boycotts against such companies

Reuther, Carey Keep IUD Posts

Named to head the Industrial Union Department when the AFL-CIO was formed two years ago, UAW President Walter P. Reuther was unanimously re-elected during the department's Washington convention.

Re-elected with Reuther was James B. Carey, IUD secretary-treasurer, and all vice presidents. The convention increased the number of vice presidents from 12 to 14. Albert Whitehouse is IUD director.

The IUD is comprised of unions affiliated with CIO before its 1955 merger with the AFL, plus former AFL unions having members organized along industrial union lines.

as Kohler, O'Sullivan Heels and Chadburn-Gotham Hosiery.

11. Asked Congress to scrutinize all proposed new labor laws to be certain that decent labor-management relations will be promoted and organized labor not be weakened.

12. Pledged the IUD's full resources to efforts of its affiliated unions to reduce working hours.

Breadbox Key In Ballot-Box

WASHINGTON — The lowest-paid worker has as much power at the ballot-box as the highest-paid corporation executive, President Walter P. Reuther told delegates to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department convention.

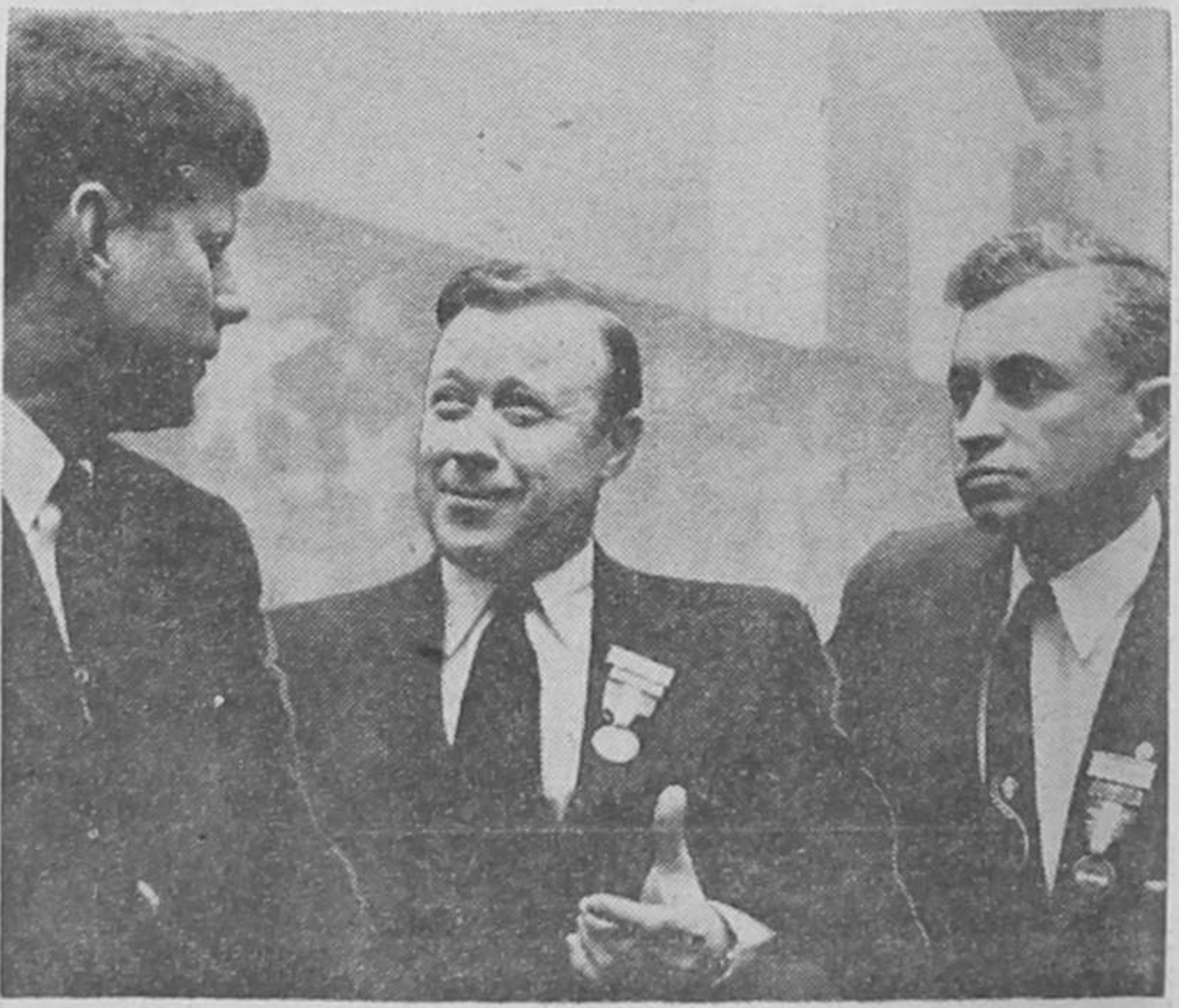
"Yet our biggest problem is getting people to register and vote," Reuther added. "How they vote is their business, but getting them to register and vote is our business."

Emphasizing that ballot-box action can affect each worker's breadbox, Reuther described how the Indiana legislature last year blocked implementation of the supplementary unemployment benefits program negotiated by UAW.

"As a result, the people lost millions of dollars in SUB and Indiana shopkeepers and businessmen lost millions of dollars the workers would have spent if the politicians had not blocked their right to the payments," Reuther said.



SERIOUS MOMENT finds Reuther and Albert Whitehouse, director of the IUD department, in huddle on platform.



QUIZZICAL SMILE is aimed at Sen. John F. Kennedy as he and Reuther chat before the Senator's speech. James B. Carey, IUD secretary-treasurer, seems a bit grim at this point.