# The United Automobile Worker

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

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**More on Monroe** Page 2

**The Steel Gouge** Page 3

**SUB Meets Test** Page 4

**A 'Cross' Strike** Page 10

**Highway Foul-Up** Page 11

**Rights and Rules** Page 12

# BLIGHT: Price of Progress?

Page 6

*After Hearing Reuther:*

# Gore Is 'Converted', Urges New Look at Atom Reactor

**WASHINGTON—On the basis of testimony by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Sen. Albert A. Gore (D., Tenn.), has declared that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy ought to investigate more thoroughly the safety of the fast-breeder reactor being built at Monroe, Mich., by the Power Reactor Development Corp., a combination of private utility companies headed by the Detroit Edison Co.** Before Reuther had completed his testimony and after several penetrating questions by the Tennessee Senator, Gore said:

"This (Reuther's testimony) raises a serious question as to the propriety of approval of this authorization.

### Concedes Error

"It may well be that I erred in accepting too sanguinely the assurances of the general manager (of the Atomic Energy Commission). Now I am not satisfied.

**"This reactor is in a densely populated area. With the new known hazards of radioactivity and other hazards of reactors, we must proceed with the greatest of caution. And I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman (Rep. Chet Hollifield, D., Calif.) that we go into this matter to some considerable length before reaching any conclusion."**

Skepticism about the safety of the proposed reactor and outright opposition to the AEC's granting of a construction permit had been expressed publicly and vigorously ever since the permit was granted by Hollifield and by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N. M.), former chairman and still an influential member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Reuther had urged the committee "to disapprove and disallow the authorization sought here (for the reactor) until the AEC cancels the construction permit and does its testing and development of this technology away from populated centers."

### Three Unions Join

After the AEC granted a construction permit last August to the Power Reactor Development Corp. to build the reactor at Lagoona Beach, near Monroe, Mich., in the center of the densely-populated Detroit-Toledo area, the UAW, the International Union of Electrical Workers and the Paper Workers' Union, all with substantial membership in the area, joined together to demand a public hearing.

**The unions acted when it became known that the AEC's own Atomic Reactor Safeguards Committee had refused to certify the safety of the reactor.**

What prompted Gore's statement was Reuther's citation of testimony by Dr. C. Rogers McCullough, chairman of both the AEC's safeguards committee and its Reactor Evaluation Committee.

### Expert Unshaken

After the UAW president had entered into the record the entire text of the safeguards committee's report on the PRDC reactor, dated June 6, 1956, Gore asked:

"Has there been a subsequent statement?"

**Reuther then read Dr. McCullough's testimony of May 1957, in which he said he was still of the same opinion as in 1956.**

What the committee has immediately before it is a request from the AEC for an appropriation to finance construction of the reactor. However, this request raises the whole question of the legality of the construction permit and the safety of the reactor.

In outlining the history of the case, Reuther said three basic questions are involved.

"First," he said, "there is the safety of the people in the area in which the reactor is being built. There are many millions of people in the area.

"Secondly, there is the question: How can the American people get the Atomic Energy Commission to begin to discharge its responsibilities in a responsible manner in terms of public interest?"

He pointed out that the AEC came into being as a government instrument through which the people of America could harness the power of the atom for military purposes in America's wartime struggle for survival. Obviously, he said, the activities and functions of the AEC had to be highly secretive.

**"But we are not now dealing with a question of the national security of our country," he continued. "We are not engaged in a war. The AEC is now taking on broad new responsibilities as they relate to the harnessing of the atom for man's peaceful needs.**

"And this means that the Atomic Energy Commission must, of necessity, as a part of our basic democratic structure, as a part of our basic functioning as a free society, become a responsible agency, accountable to the people of these United States."

"And then, thirdly," Reuther continued, "there is this overriding question: How can we as a free people find a way to expedite the finding of means by which we can harness the atom for man's peaceful needs? This transcends just the needs of our domestic economy. I happen to believe that what we do as a free nation in achieving and maintaining leadership in this all-important area of harnessing the atom to man's peaceful needs can, in a large sense, be one of the most decisive factors in freedom's struggle over the forces of communist tyranny.

**"These three questions—safety of the public, responsibility of the AEC as a public body and the achievement of leadership in harnessing the atom to man's peaceful needs — these three things are really what are at stake in the matters before your committee."**

## SCORN FOR SCHOOLBOY STUFF

**WASHINGTON—The tactics of a high school debate are out of place in deciding an issue involving the safety of millions of people, UAW President Walter P. Reuther reminded Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) at the hearings on the Monroe, Mich., reactor.**

**Hickenlooper attempted to counter Reuther's testimony by noting that the Atomic Energy Commission's safeguards committee didn't actually say the reactor was not safe. The committee, Hickenlooper argued, simply declined to say that it WAS safe.**

**"It just seems to me that we are not participating in a high school debate about some theoretical problem," Reuther retorted. "We are talking about building a reactor in a densely-populated area in which the lives and the safety and the health of millions of people are in jeopardy, when a committee made up of the most competent technical people in America says, and I quote: 'There is insufficient information available at this time to give assurance that the PRDC reactor can be operated at this site without public hazard.'**

**"Now in a high school debate maybe you could argue that this did not mean they said it was unsafe. But when the welfare of millions of people is in jeopardy, unless a thing be proven to be safe, public policy has to be devised on the assumption that it is not safe."**

**ON THE SAME SIDE on most atomic matters are Walter P. Reuther and Thomas E. Murray, former member of the AEC.**

# Murray, Ousted from AEC, To Counsel Joint Committee

WASHINGTON—An unexpected incident during Walter P. Reuther's appearance before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (see other stories on this page) was an encounter with Thomas E. Murray, who had resigned from the Atomic Energy Commission a day earlier.

**Murray quit when it became clear that President Eisenhower was not going to reappoint him. He was immediately hired as a special consultant by the Congressional Joint Committee, and was just winding up a press conference on these developments when Reuther appeared to testify.**

Murray was the one AEC member who opposed giving a permit for a fast-breeder reactor to the Power Reactor Development Corp. He consistently fought for the public interest within the AEC, thus earning the enmity of Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, commission chairman, who is reputedly intolerant of differences of opinion.

A substantial section of the press, including many pro-Eisenhower newspapers, had urged Murray's reappointment, but the President apparently followed Strauss' advice.

# Reactor Man Pulls No Jam

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Walker Lee Cisler, president of the Detroit Edison Co. and prime mover of the Power Reactor Development Corp., came to a national convention of power engineers here to explain the virtues of the fast-breeder reactor he hopes to plant in the middle of one of the nation's most populous areas.

**He was a poor draw. Barely 200, perhaps 10 per cent, of the convention delegates were scattered around the hall during his talk.**

Cisler acknowledged that the atomic reactor, which the UAW and other unions oppose as risky, won't be "economical" in terms of power costs. He said his company and the others involved in PRDC were undertaking the project as a "service."

### You Gotta Have Faith

In obvious response to UAW criticisms, Cisler said the plant would not be operated until all safety questions had been answered. Waiting until safety was assured, he said, "might take years."

**Once the operation is started, he maintained, it could still be stopped if "unexpected conditions" arose. (The two previous experimental experiences with this kind of reactor indicated that it can't be stopped if it starts to run away as both did — a point Cisler didn't mention.)**

Anyway, he maintained, this was an effort to use the talents of private enterprise to maintain U. S. leadership in atomic development.

**There were no interruptions for applause.**

# Reuther: The Issue's Safety, Not 'Socialism'

WASHINGTON—The ghost of "public power" versus "free enterprise," raised by the Power Reactor Development Corp. and its affiliate, the Detroit Edison Co., in an effort to discredit union opposition to the PRDC reactor, was laid to rest by UAW President Walter P. Reuther in his testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

After pointing out that the concern of the intervening unions was principally safety, Reuther went on:

**"Government has a role to play. Free enterprise has an important role to play. But neither government nor free enterprise, unrelated to the other, can meet the challenge nor bring to fulfillment the bright promise that the peaceful use of the atom offers.**

"I happen to believe that the genius of the great progress which we have made in our free economic system has as its core our ability as a free people to bring into the right kind of practical working relationship the contribution that government can make in certain areas of economic development and research and the special contribution which free enterprise can make. And only as we understand that the two working together will make possible the greatest amount of progress will we really, I think, begin to deal with these new dimensions and achieve the leadership position that we need.

"Now unfortunately there has been a great deal of talk about public versus private power as it relates to this present controversy. And the question of public versus private power has nothing to do whatsoever with why our three unions are involved in this case.

"This is not a matter of whether the government should develop the atom and harness its power in the production of electrical energy or whether this job ought to be done by free enterprise. This is a matter of how we go about facilitating maximum progress and making that progress within the framework of a policy that does not put into jeopardy the health and the safety of millions of people.

**"I think it is a great disservice to America to engage in tilting at ideological windmills about public versus private power, when that subject is completely unrelated to the present controversy. . . . I think that the record will show very clearly that we at no time have attempted to block free enterprise from participating fully in the development of the atom."**

## And They Call It Free Enterprise

**WASHINGTON — From the record of the hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:**

**"Senator Gore: How much evidence of real free enterprise have you seen in atomic power, Mr. Reuther?**

**"Mr. Reuther: Well, to date I have seen very little. I mean even the projects which are hailed as free enterprise projects are subsidized up to your ears with public money. And the level of the art which we presently enjoy has been made possible essentially by a public investment in the basic research in excess of $12 billions."**

## GAINS IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL (PAI)—Wage increases and a shorter work-week feature a new contract negotiated by the National Federation of Clothing Industry Workers and nine shirt manufacturers. Wages were increased 10 to 15 cents an hour and the work-week cut from 42 hours to 40.

# Steel Price Hike Sparks Long-Due U.S. Probe

## Auto Boosts Apt to Come

Auto companies and other plants under UAW contract are likely to use the steel price rise as an excuse to boost their own charges—and with just as little justification, UAW President Walter P. Reuther said in his administrative letter (see story at right).

**"Like the steel companies, they may very well wait until the next cost-of-living wage adjustment for auto workers to time their announcement," he predicted.**

Reuther recalled the UAW's 1955 experience, when General Motors made $2.93 in profits before taxes for every hour worked by its wage earners in the first nine months. Yet when the union won a 20-cent-an-hour package, the corporation hiked prices—and blamed labor. It wound up the year with the highest profit ever earned by any corporation—$2.5 billion, a 70 per cent return on investment.

### Cut Car Prices

Even in the present "comparatively bad" year, Reuther noted, GM has made $2.80 before taxes for every hour put in by an hourly-rated worker.

**"To spur sales the auto companies can and should cut prices now, instead of increasing them," he said.**

While the general price level is going up, the UAW president went on, many basic industries are operating at less than capacity. Auto is at about 60 per cent; steel, electrical appliances, textile and others are under their capabilities by various degrees.

Thanks to "purely artificial" inflation, "the great mass of consumers do not have the purchasing power to buy what they want and need at prices they can afford," he said.

### Feinsinger Retained

UAW's General Motors department and the General Motors Corp. have agreed to renew for another year the agreement with Nathan Feinsinger as umpire of the UAW-GM contract.

*'See—we both got some.'*

## There's Nobody Here But Us People (Inc.)

You're against inflation, Walter Reuther's against inflation, President Eisenhower's against inflation — but that's only a start.

**We've got help from the "grass roots," too. ("Grass roots" is an expression meaning the ordinary kind of folks.)**

A "grass roots" committee is all set up right now. It's called the National Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation. It even held a meeting in Washington, toward the end of June, and invited a lot of speakers.

You know who turned out to be the real villain? You, that's who.

### Shame on You!

You're the kind of people who want better housing, increased social security, smoother roads and better schools. You're the kind of people who want cost-of-living and productivity wage increases. You're the kind of people who think unions ought not to be covered by the anti-trust laws.

**Mind you, the farmers aren't any better. They expect to get prices that are tied in with the costs of what they buy.**

Because you're so greedy, even the government can't clean up the mess. It takes self-discipline.

Self-discipline is another word for passing up a wage increase and swallowing the rising cost of living.

It's easy to understand this when you look at who are the "grass roots." According to the *Congressional Quarterly*, among the "sustaining contributors" who fertilize these roots are General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Standard Oil (several segments), International Harvester, Caterpillar, Allis-Chalmers, U. S. Steel, Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone, RCA, Socony, Borg-Warner, Continental Motors — and the ever-popular M. A. Hanna Corp.

**All clear?**

## Union Pledges to Aid Belated Senate Move

**A $6 increase in the price of basic steel has finally brought about a Congressional investigation of industrial pricing policies, first asked by the UAW exactly two years earlier.**

**The probe, announced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) as chairman of the anti-trust subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, brought a prompt "better late than never" cheer from UAW President Walter P. Reuther.**

Both Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey had caustically criticized the steel price boost when it was first revealed. After Kefauver's move, Reuther followed with an administrative letter to local union officers welcoming the inquiry.

Counsel for the subcommittee has said it will try to find out the extent to which rising prices are due to lack of competition and whether "follow-the-leader" pricing policies violate the law, Reuther revealed. Key industries to be investigated include steel, auto, oil, newsprint and farm machinery.

### We're For It

"Even though it is two years late, this Congressional investigation is better late than never," Reuther said. "Assuming it is conducted in a thorough, non-partisan manner, without fear or favor, the Senate probe is welcomed by labor and will have our full support in pinning down the causes of price inflation. Unlike industry, which has opposed Congressional hearings at which it must present facts in sworn testimony, we have no fear of what such an investigation will reveal."

**Although UAW members' wages are protected by escalator clauses, the UAW president continued, their pensions, insurance and savings are not. Besides, as citizens, UAW members are concerned with the welfare of other Americans who don't enjoy the same safeguards.**

"Accordingly, we urge management to join with us in presenting all the facts before the Congressional committee so that the American people will be able to fix economic and moral responsibility for inflationary pressures that are forcing up the cost of living," he concluded.

"The UAW stands ready to testify at the earliest opportunity."

### Mazey Cites Profits

In his earlier statement, Mazey charged that "steel price increases and Hurricane Audrey hit on the same day—both predicted, both devastating." Noting that the company had attempted to blame the increase on wage and fringe improvements payable July 1 under contract terms with the United Steelworkers, he added:

**"Profits before taxes last year for the steel industry were . . . 76 per cent higher than 1954, 188 per cent higher than 1947 and 1,168 per cent higher than 1939.**

"Net profits were 70 per cent higher than 1954, 154 per cent higher than 1947 and 691 per cent higher than 1939."

Over the same 1939-56 period, he said, "real" straight-time average earnings of steelworkers went up only 48.3 per cent, while "real" productivity rose 68.8 per cent.

### Less Than What?

"For every $1 increase in labor costs—costs which have actually been offset by greater productivity—the steel industry has generated for itself $3.24 in additional revenues," he declared.

**Apologists for the steel industry have defended the boost on the grounds that it was "less than expected." No one has challenged the steel union's charge that there have been 22 price hikes since the end of World War II (against 11 wage increases), or that steel prices have gone up more than $3 for every $1 in wages and fringe benefits.**

David J. McDonald, steel union president, has pointed out that the steel industry could actually reduce prices by $6 a ton (instead of raising them) and still earn record profits on the basis of its 1957 earnings to date.

### What Goes Up..

**Does the cost of living worry you? Are you fretting about the impact of the new hike in steel prices? Relax and listen to the business outlook section of Business Week magazine.**

**"Another rise in the cost-of-living index brings us just that much closer to the time when the curve should flatten out, or even decline a little."**

**In short: Have faith; what goes up must come down.**

## Humphrey Retires Happy

THIS is the picture of a happy man. He is George Humphrey, about to retire to private life after four years as Secretary of the Treasury.

**Why is he happy? Probably there are lots of reasons. But one of them must be that the "business administration" which George Humphrey did so much to develop has been mighty good to George Humphrey.**

Unlike Charles E. Wilson, who left General Motors to become Secretary of Defense, Humphrey hung on to his personal stock holdings—and they were considerable.

He remained a major stockholder in M. A. Hanna Co., which in 1956 showed a record profit of about $19½ million. Humphrey's hunk was $202,665 in dividends, according to Drew Pearson, the columnist.

M. A. Hanna sounds like one company. Actually it's a lot of operations, in many of which Humphrey also owns stock.

There is Pittsburgh Consolidated, for instance. According to Pearson, this company has suddenly gotten the business of a Brazilian firm, which was then able to borrow money from the Export-Import Bank after having been turned down earlier. Humphrey, says Pearson, was a dominant figure in the Export-Import Bank by virtue of his federal office. And Humphrey, Pearson adds, has a mere $900,000 stake in Pittsburgh Consolidated.

**No wonder George is happy.**

## UAW Demands U.S. Aid in Navaho Layoff

LOS ANGELES—The federal government has a social, moral and economic responsibility to relieve the distress brought upon 14,000 North American Aviation workers and their families by the abrupt abandonment of the Navaho missile program, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the aircraft department, has charged.

**Woodcock called upon the Defense department to provide for emergency job placement centers, severance pay and the allocation of other work in the North American plants.**

The Navaho project was cancelled early in July for budgetary and other reasons. But, Woodcock said, the government must also consider the impact of such sweeping changes upon the workers and the community, and "must be prepared to alleviate the ills which such decisions impose."

The UAW vice president estimated that 45,000 persons—workers and their families—would be directly affected by the cancellation, and that the area would lose $72.8 million a year in payroll.

### Ninth in a Row At Curtiss-Wright

**NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Workers in the Curtiss-Wright engine reconditioning unit here voted for the UAW by a 106 to 15 margin in a labor board election. The victory, led by the competitive shops department under Vice President Richard Gosser, was the ninth in this company in the last 15 months. There have been no losses.**

**Earlier last month a property and transportation unit in Quehanna, Pa., gave the union an 8 to 2 margin.**

## Missile Workers Hit New Heights

ORLANDO, Fla.—Workers who will produce the new LaCrosse missile at the Martin Co. here were assured of UAW protection when a first contract was negotiated which will eventually cover some 3,000 employes. The union had gained recognition when a card-check showed 90 per cent enrollment.

**According to Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the aircraft division, and Region 8 Director E. T. Michaels, the new pact sets a wage range of $1.57 to $2.72 an hour, far and away the top industrial rates in the state.**

A seven-cent cost-of-living raise was applied at the time of signing, and another six to nine cents is payable next December. The agreement also includes 10 and 15-cent shift premiums, automatic wage progression, and insurance, vacation, holiday and pension provisions tied in with those in the company's Baltimore plant.

# The Long Layoff: How SUB Helped Somerville

## PLAN PROVES WORTH AS OLD PLANT RECONVERTS

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—To begin with, it's an old plant—one of the very first assembly-plants set up by Ford Motor Co. when it set an auto industry pattern of decentralization a generation back.

**Naturally, the workers were worried. They knew what had been happening to old plants in New England—and in Detroit, too.**

Fortunately, this plant was only one story high. It could be adapted to modern production methods. The company thought so, too; and about a year ago, the announcement was made that Somerville would be switched over to the production of Ford's long-awaited new car, the Edsel.

Not just assembly—actual production. Somerville was to be the only Ford plant exclusively devoted to the Edsel. Elsewhere, the new car would be integrated with Ford or Mercury.

It was good news, of course, to the 1,300 workers. But there was a catch in it. An assembly plant can't be switched over to manufacturing overnight—and with an entirely new car, the process is apt to take longer.

**That meant a layoff—a long one.**

It started on April 12. All but about 100 maintenance men had been let go by then. The company guessed the recalls might start in about three months.

**That's a long time anywhere, and it's no shorter in Massachusetts, where the maximum unemployment insurance benefit is $25 a week.**

But the officers of UAW Local 901, and the staff of the Ford department, were prepared. There was something new in the picture now—something called SUB, the supplementary unemployment benefits won by the UAW three years earlier.

True, SUB funds hadn't yet been built up to the point where full benefits—65 per cent of normal takehome pay for four weeks and 60 per cent for the next 22 weeks—were being paid. And up to now there hadn't been any comparable experience in a plant where a high proportion of the workers had high seniority.

Everyone—especially the members of Local 901—was anxious to see what would happen.

In the first week there was a grand and glorious foul-up, or so it seemed to the 170 workers whose claims were denied. It took three or four weeks before Ken Bannon, national UAW Ford director; James Malvey, Local 901 president, and their helpers could get things straightened out. But they did.

**All those first 170 got their money. Bannon estimates that there will be only about a half a dozen cases that will be appealed.**

Of course, the SUB benefits weren't as big as they'll eventually be. They weren't even as big as the UAW thinks the fund ought to pay right now, considering its nearly $30 million reserves. But the difference between $25 a week from the state of Massachusetts and $40 a week with the SUB added was a mighty big one just the same. Those were the averages, Bannon said.

Malvey, the man on the firing line, put it this way:

**"In the beginning, with all the delays and confusion, people were naturally upset. But it all got fixed up before long, and it certainly meant a lot to the people."**

And this was only a beginning.

In mid-July the conversion job on the plant had been done. By now, everyone is back at work. And the skilled, experienced manpower was still available to the company when it started up again. With SUB, the workers could afford to wait—not comfortably, not as easily as they should, but still they could do it.

**The Edsel will be among the gainers.**

# 'People Are Honest': SUB Red Tape Cut

**A pioneering step in reducing red tape in the UAW's supplemental unemployment benefit plan has been taken with the Doehler-Jarvis Co., now a division of National Lead Co.**

**The basis for the agreement is the assumption that workers are essentially honest. From now on, a laid-off worker** does not need to apply in person to the company, with his unemployment compensation check in hand, in order to get his SUB payment. All he needs to do is mail in a post-paid application form, supplied by the company, and his SUB check will be mailed back to him.

This will eliminate an irritating and time-consuming burden upon both the workers and the company. Hitherto, workers were required to submit physical evidence in person that they had received unemployment compensation before they could get SUB payments.

Discussions between Doehler-Jarvis officials, the UAW social security department and the union's Doehler-Jarvis division, headed by Vice President Richard Gosser, brought about the new arrangement.

**"We subscribe to the theory that people are generally honest and that all the precautions in creation are generally circumvented by the rare individual who moves in a direction other than the straight path," wrote M. M. Doner, company labor relations counsel, in confirming the change.**

Doehler-Jarvis has more than 6,000 workers in four plants—Local 1058, Toledo, O.; Local 257, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Local 1056, Pottstown, Pa., and Local 1057, Batavia, N. Y.

# Puerto Rico Hits $ Voting

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The evil of political party domination by a small group of heavy financial contributors has been lessened in Puerto Rico. A new law, put into effect last month, subsidizes the territory's three political parties with general tax funds and limits the amount of money the parties can accept from private contributors.

**The Puerto Rican government will pay out more than $1 million every four years to the three parties. Under the new law, each party will get $75,000 each non-election year and $150,000 in an election year. Contributions by private citizens are limited to $400 in non-election years and $600 in election years.**

Governor Luis Munoz-Marin said the new legislation "liberates all political parties from the improper influence of big contributors." The law also prohibits the parties from asking government employes for contributions.

**INDIANA SUB PROBLEMS under new law are discussed by Vice President Pat Greathouse at Local 287 meeting in Muncie. Region 3 Director Ray Berndt and Kenneth Boggs, local president, are the listeners at the left of the platform.**

# Full Disclosure Again Urged For Private Welfare Funds

WASHINGTON — The present "conglomeration" of private welfare and pension plans requires full disclosure of their operations in order to protect the rights of the workers who are covered by them, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told a Senate subcommittee on health, welfare and pension plan legislation. And this means all the plans, not just those operated by unions.

**Reuther said that during the last decade, four out of five union contracts have come to include some form of health and welfare benefits. This came about, he added, after the labor movement had sought in vain to get the government to do a better job of providing health and old-age security.**

Legislation is necessary to prevent hidden frauds and to clarify the obligations of trustees, Reuther went on. However, he noted, the ethical practices codes adopted by AFL-CIO "go much further—and necessarily so — than it would be proper for legislation to go."

The UAW leader was not able to appear in person before the committee because of other commitments. His testimony was read by Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO industrial union department.

# Disabled Told Of New Law

Disability payments under the federal social security law go into effect this month and will cause changes in UAW-negotiated provisions for early retirement, President Walter P. Reuther has reminded the union's regional directors and department heads.

**The law now permits workers 50 or older, who are too severely disabled to hold jobs, to collect the same pension they would be entitled to if they were 65 and retired. Most UAW contracts also provide disability pensions of $4.50 a month for each year of service for those who become permanently and totally disabled before reaching 65.**

Workers who qualify for federal benefits under the new law will have their contract benefits cut back to $2.25 a month for each year of service, the same as workers who retire at 65. However, they will be considerably better off than before.

For example, the net gain to a Chrysler, Ford, General Motors or International Harvester worker, who is 50 or more and is on disability pension after 15 years' service, will be $69.75 a month.

Unfortunately, some agreements provide that the full amount of federal disability benefits must be deducted from the sum due under the contract. This will mean that only workers with very long service will receive payments from the negotiated trust fund; the company, not the workers, will be the biggest gainer. Even so, the federal benefit will average more than the previous pension.

# New Ohio Blow to SUB Blasted by Reuther

COLUMBUS, O. — In a ruling described by UAW President Walter P. Reuther as a "scandalous denial of economic justice," the administrator of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation has disallowed all present versions of supplementary unemployment benefits.

**Reuther said the decision would promptly be appealed to the courts. He invited other unions and the various managements involved to join in the action.**

In May 1956, the Ohio bureau ruled that the standard SUB system—under which laid-off workers get unemployment checks and SUB in the same week — was illegal, on the grounds that SUB payments were "wages."

To counter this ruling the UAW negotiated two alternate plans. Under one of these, an idle worker would draw only his unemployment compensation while laid off but would get his SUB in a lump sum on recall. Under the other, a worker would not draw his final week's unemployment insurance but that week would collect his full SUB for his period of layoff.

### There's No Law

These plans, too, have been disallowed by the latest ruling.

Reuther noted that of the 41 states where SUB plans exist, 37 have approved them and only four have not.

**"But the three states which have ruled against integration (of SUB with unemployment compensation) have been compelled to do so by statutory restrictions. No such statutory restrictions apply to Ohio.**

"The SUB contracts covering Ohio workers were arrived at through the process of collective bargaining between free unions and free managements, and were aimed at providing further protection to workers, their families and the communities involved against the economic consequences of unemployment.

**"Moreover, the state's business community, principally those merchants who depend upon a high level of worker purchasing power, will suffer greater economic losses during periods of layoffs."**

# Work 70, Live to 40; Work 40, Live 70—Coming, Methuselah!

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A hundred years ago, the working man spent 70 hours a week on the job and lived to be about 40.**

**Today, a man works 40 hours a week and lives to the age of 70.**

**This contrast in figures was offered by Clark Tibbitts, chairman of the committee on aging of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, at a session of the University of Michigan's 10th annual conference on aging.**

**He might have added that this dramatic reversal can be credited to the efforts of the American labor movement to shorten hours and ease the workload of America's working population, efforts which will again be in the news next year when the UAW will demand a shorter work-week from the auto industry.**

**With the coming of automation, Tibbitts told the conference, there is every indication that the work-week will become even shorter.**

**"How we are to make use of this gift of time is something that can be determined only by ourselves," he declared.**

# Editorials

## Strangling the Welfare State

ONLY a few weeks ago the labor movement and the liberal Democrats were defending the President's budget against Congressional cuts. They (and the President himself) argued that the budget provided no more than the bare necessities for federal agencies that serve the public welfare.

**Now it appears that the President has secretly ordered agency heads to put on the squeeze—to spend a total of $2 billion less than the budget provides. In other words, the public services so piously defended by the President in public are to be strangled in private.**

In essence this is the story of the Eisenhower years—lofty language and cynical behavior. From the NLRB to the Federal Housing Authority to the Atomic Energy Commission to TVA, and dozens more, the creations of the New Deal-Fair Deal years have been destroyed not by frontal attack but by subversion.

**Hypocrisy has become the handmaiden of reaction.**

## Blessing in Disguise?

THAT $6-a-ton increase in steel was timed just right to cause the maximum amount of fuss. Living costs had just gone up again to another record high; President Eisenhower had just renewed his plea for "moderation"; the combination of inflation and "tight money" was arousing more and more grumbling among home-builders and others who depend upon credit buying.

**If Senator Kefauver's committee really does the job we've been clamoring for since 1955, maybe Big Steel's unconcern for the public interest will prove to be a blessing in disguise.**

## Let Them ALL Vote

ALL sorts of arguments—mostly phony—have been advanced by southern opponents of civil rights legislation. Our favorite is the proposal of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) that the question should be submitted to a national referendum.

*If we ran the government* we wouldn't raise any legalistic obstacles to Senator Russell's idea. We'd take it a step further. We'd rest our case on the southern vote alone—*provided that every citizen was permitted to vote unhampered and unintimidated, regardless of race, creed or color.* We'd let the U. S. Attorney General run the poll.

**How about that, Senator?**

## The Roof and the Foundation

IT'S nice to read in the papers that General Motors is giving away $5 million a year in college scholarships and that the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation is putting up $1¼ million to raise faculty salaries at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The "roof" of our educational structure needs constant attention.

**Now if GM and all its industrial friends will line up behind federal aid to education, they can make sure of a good supply of candidates for their scholarships. A good roof isn't worth much if the foundation is crumbling.**


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*Hog-Tied?*

# Lima Teaches a Publisher

LIMA, O. — Thousands of UAW members here are mighty proud of their home town these days, because something has happened here that seldom, if ever, happens in modern-day America.

**Aroused Lima citizens—workers, businessmen, professional people—scraped up enough capital to start a new daily newspaper in Lima because they got fed up with the editorial and labor relations policies of the city's only paper, the Lima News. That sheet is currently being written and printed by an assortment of scabs imported from far reaches of the nation.**

For years the *Lima News* had enjoyed excellent relations with the unions representing its editorial, advertising and mechanical departments. In March 1956, however, R. C. Hoiles, owner of a chain of 10 small-town papers going under the name of Freedom Newspapers, Inc.—a name that's in the same class as "right to work"—bought the *Lima News* and began to use it to promote his pet hates. These, it turned out, included public libraries, public schools and post offices. Hoiles, who makes Herbert Hoover look like a flaming radical, believes such institutions are socialistic.

### Strike and Lockout

Not content with fighting his battles in print, Hoiles decided to get rid of the *Lima News* unions. Prior to the expiration of the paper's contract with the Newspaper Guild, he imported so many employes from his other papers that for a while there were two people for every job.

**When it came time to negotiate a new contract, Hoiles not only refused to grant any new benefits, but insisted on an "agreement" greatly inferior to the one that had expired. The Guild was eventually forced to strike. Hoiles then locked out the printers, pressmen and stereotypers, who joined the Guild on the picket lines.**

Hoiles' imported crews provided him with a ready-made force of scabs, and the paper continued to publish.

### 20,000 Circulation

This was the last straw for the citizens of Lima. They cancelled subscriptions by the thousands, and then proceeded to gather enough capital to start a new paper—the *Lima Citizen.* So many shares were sold—not just to the wealthier business people in town, but to people in all walks of life—that the fund-raising drive was actually over-subscribed.

**Today, the Citizen has 1,100 shareholder-owners and 20,000 subscribers. That's as many subscribers as the News had before the strike—no small feat in a city of 50,000.**

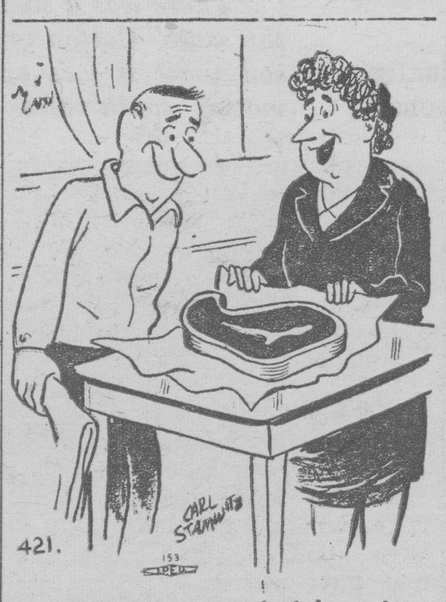
The new paper is, of course, all union.

Said one UAW member: "Always knew Lima was a good union town." Now R. C. Hoiles knows it, too.

## UAW Member Tops School Poll

**BIG RAPIDS, Mich. — A UAW member led a field of seven candidates to win election to the board of education here. He is Edward J. Schroeder, a steward and chairman of the veterans' committee of Local 389 at Hanchett Manufacturing Co.**

**Schroeder, whose brother Arthur is Local 389 president, was the only candidate to poll a clear majority of the votes cast. He served in the South Pacific during World War II and is active in Boy Scout work, St. Peter's Lutheran Church and the P-TA.**



"I got it at a new butcher shop for just a small down payment!"

# As They Say . . .

## Our Kids to Have One-Day Week?

WERE you thinking that the UAW's move toward a four-day week of 30 or 32 hours was revolutionary? In some circles it sounds timid.

**Up in Vancouver, B. C., the National Recreation Association was told that a 24-hour week was just around the corner—well, practically—and therefore recreation would be more important than ever.**

But this was easily topped by a new book, "U. S. A. in New Dimensions," just published by the Twentieth Century Fund. In the 21st century, the book said, workers will produce as much in seven hours as they now do in 40. So along with space ships and solar power, maybe there will be a one-day week.

**Stick around.**

* * *

*Last month an Air Force jet flew from Chicago to Detroit in 19 minutes. Of course, that doesn't count the two hours it takes to reach one airport and get out of the other one.*

* * *

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) thinks it is "immoral" for unions to collect $1 apiece from their members for political action. He has a different system. Six weeks ago his 1958 campaign fund netted $60,000 from a $50-a-plate dinner in Phoenix.

**We'd bet our own PAC would buy dinner for any UAW member who gave $50 to the cause!**

* * *

What's the largest union in the country? The Teamsters? The UAW? Nope—it's Tourist Union No. 3 of the International Hobo Brotherhood and Knights of the Road. So claims Sam H. Cole, 68, who says seven million members recognize him as "king of the hoboes." Sam didn't say how many paid per capita.

* * *

*Thumbnail history of the last 25 years by the AFL-CIO legislative department: "New Deal, Fair Deal, Ordeal."*

* * *

For years the *Daily Herald* has been the official newspaper of the British Trades Union Congress, which owned 49 per cent of it. Last month the TUC voted to give up its share. Though the *Herald's* 1.6 million circulation made it one of Britain's largest, it has been losing almost $1 million a year.

## After 30 Hours, Retire at 55?

**TORONTO, Ont. (PAI)—Retirement at age 55 was one of the possibilities suggested at a conference here on problems of the aging. If technological advances keep up for the next half century, "Why not?" asked one delegate to a meeting sponsored by the Canadian Labor Congress, the UAW, the Steelworkers, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Ontario Federation of Labor.**

# Is BLIGHT the Penalty of Progress?

AUTO WORKERS and other UAW members are learning a new word and meeting a new problem.

**The word is "blight." The problem is the closing of old plants because they can't be adapted to modern, streamlined production methods.**

But the word and the problem are running strongest in Michigan. That figures; Michigan is the auto industry's old home. It's where most of the older plants (as well as a lot of new ones) are located. But the turn of other states will come.

When plants close down, like the one above, workers are hit the hardest. The signs below tell their own story of "blight" in action.

### What It Is

What is this "blight"?

It begins when a big plant, a plant that has run for years, or even for generations, closes down for good.

**Maybe it's because the company itself is shrinking, merging or just plain folding up — like Packard, say, or Motor Products, or Murray Body.**

Maybe it's because the company is dropping an older, less efficient unit in favor of a new one a few hundred—or a few thousand—miles away.

No matter what the reason the results are painful. They're painful, first of all, to the workers—especially the older ones who don't find it easy to get other jobs. And they're painful to the community; to the merchants, the apartment-house owners, the professional people who have depended upon the patronage of the workers in the plant.

### Why It Is

Many of the newspapers would have us believe that "blight" in Michigan has been caused by high taxes, overgenerous social legislation, excessive wages or militant union organization.

It's just not so.

**The basic cause of "blight" is known by another, friendlier word when production men get together. The word is "progress."**

Let's face it: Old, multi-story factories just can't compete with new, one-floor operations that use the very latest techniques. We in the UAW aren't opposed to these techniques; we welcome them, because we believe that greater production is the key to prosperity.

However, the social problem — the human problem—remains. And other problems, too.

### The Missing Element

Take the grand old Packard on our cover. Every auto fan laments the decline of this great name and the virtual disappearance of this great car. For a generation, "Ask the Man Who Owns One" was a hallmark of craftsmanship.

Yet those who mourn are also advised to look at the plant—and to consider the demands of modern production.

**The essential element—usually lacking—is management responsibility, both to the workers and to the community.**

Obviously new plants are necessary. Obviously the industrialization of new areas is desirable. But just as obviously the factory owner owes something to the workers and the community which have been the well-spring of his prosperity.

### Textile Tale

All this is an old story to unions in older industries, especially the Textile Workers Union. A typical case arose in Yonkers, N. Y., where the Alexander Smith Carpet Co. had operated for 100 years. In announcing the liquidation of the plant, the company cited the age and physical shortcomings of the buildings as its reason for transferring to Greenville, Miss.

But as the union told the community in a newspaper ad:

*"Over a century, the company said, it 'grew like Topsy.' Buildings were obsolete; layout was inefficient. Unfavorable comparisons were made with the small new factory built for the company by the town of Greenville, Miss., with the aid of a $3.5 million bond issue.*

*"There was a time when farmers said the same. Cotton growers used Virginia soil until it was exhausted; then they moved south and west, through the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi to Texas, and even California, leaving tired lands in their wake. Now we know better. We know that soil must be restored where it is used, for if we consume our land like a horde of locusts the end result will be poverty for all. . . .*

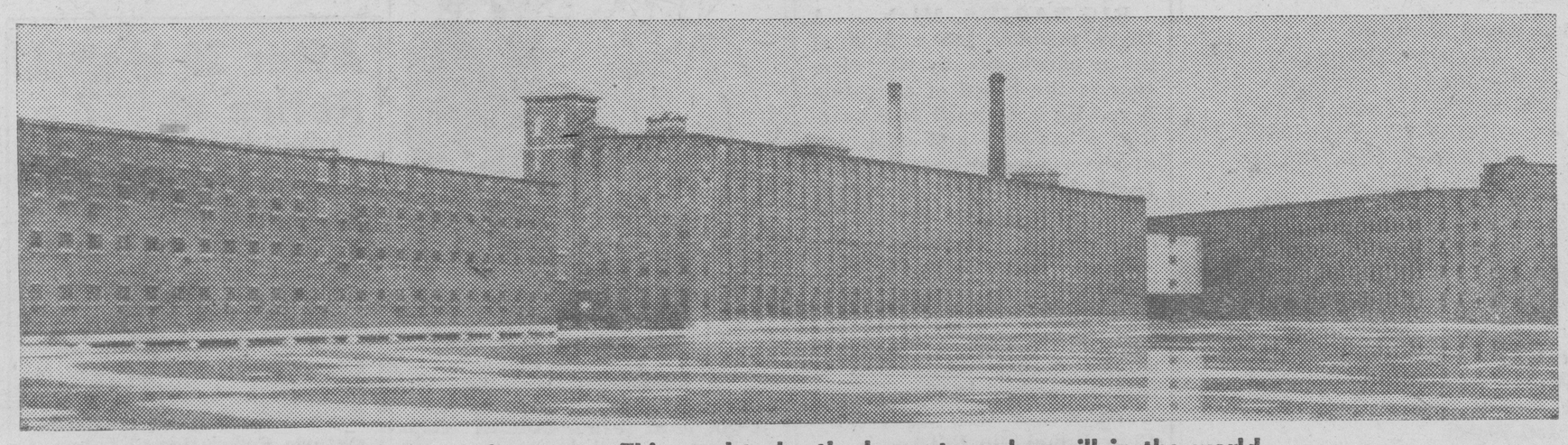
**"Alexander Smith 'farmed' in Yonkers for 100 years. Why should it not restore where it has so richly reaped?"**

This is a question Alexander Smith could not or would not answer; this is a question yet to be answered by industry anywhere.

### Safeguards Needed

Meanwhile, some safeguards for the workers can be provided through collective bargaining. Severance pay is one. Transfer rights to any new operation is another. Then there are items such as moving costs, which a responsible management should be willing to meet. And of course, adequate unemployment benefits are essential.

Probably there is no way that a dynamic economy can completely avoid occasional dislocations, but they can be made a lot less painful. The way to do it is not to cut down on government services or union benefits, no matter what the newspapers say. The remedy lies in the opposite direction.



Textile was hit long ago. This used to be the largest woolen mill in the world.

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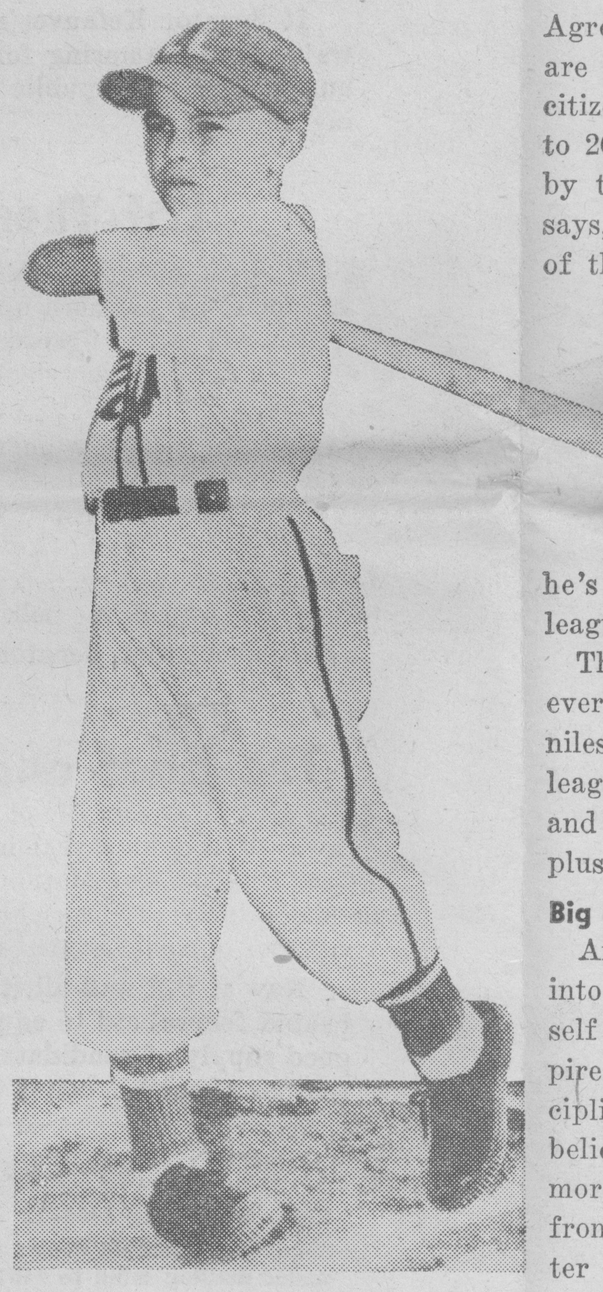
ERIE, Pa.—Take some 1,300 aspiring young baseballers between eight and 15, add more than 2,000 proud parents, include a number of public-spirited citizens, toss in a group of individuals, merchants and others to provide the ball-parks and sponsor the teams, and what do you have? You've got the Erie formula for curtailing juvenile delinquency and making better citizens tomorrow through a well-rounded program of junior league baseball to "Build Better Boys." That's their slogan.

**The UAW plays a big role. Frank Anasti, a UAW representative, directs umpiring for the leagues and runs an umps' school. Many of Erie's 1,300 UAW members are among the parents.**

In addition, through the cooperation of Pat O'Malley, director of UAW Region 2, the union has provided clubroom facilities—over 1,400 square feet—at the newly-renovated UAW center here.

The clubrooms contain a shuffleboard court, ping pong tables, juke



box, bumper pool tables, games, television set and reading room. All are available to the boy umps under Anasti's direction. During the summer, work schedules for the umps will be posted there and skull sessions will be held after the games. In winter, the umpire school will be conducted there.

### Began in 1952

It all began as a dream back in 1952 in this Lake Erie port and industrial center of 140,000 population. The dream became a reality through the efforts of Anasti, attorney Dick Agresti (now assistant district attorney and commissioner of baseball for Erie) and former pro baseballers John Fatica and Ed Heinrich.

All four were interested in baseball. They were also interested in

# Yer Out!

## UAW Trains Junior Umpires for Kids' Games in Erie

doing something about juvenile delinquency. So they started Erie's first little league in 1952 with one baseball diamond, four teams and 60 players.

**Now, five years later, the Erie baseball leagues have three separate divisions: 1B for youngsters from 8 to 10; 2B for lads from 11 to 12; and 3B for boys 13 to 14. They now have nine diamonds, 75 teams with 1,300 active players, and a business-like organization to run things.**

More than 2,000 parents take an active part in running concessions at the various ball-parks—a major source of revenue. They also keep up the grounds and raise money through an annual tag day. In fact, parents have to put in a certain amount of time working or their sons are not permitted to play ball.

As for juvenile delinquency, take Agresti's word for it that Erie boys are becoming much better potential citizens. "Why, we have from 150 to 200 boys referred to us annually by the Erie juvenile division," he says, "and we have yet to have one of them appear a second time once he's been active in our baseball leagues."

That's only part of the story, however, because the names of any juveniles referred to the boy baseball leagues are kept secret. Only Agresti and Anasti know their identities, plus any referring officer or judge.

### Big League Help

Anasti's umpire school dovetails into the whole baseball picture. Himself a former pro player and umpire, Frank understands the self-discipline good umpires must have. He believes implicitly that the 50 or more boys who annually graduate from his umps' classes are much better citizens through learning fair play, sportsmanship and the qualities of leadership.

The umpire school takes in students from the suburbs as well as the city of Erie. The reason is that it can train more boys than the Erie baseball system alone can absorb.

**Not only do the prospective umpires get actual demonstration lessons on the fine points of the profession, but occasionally big league umps like Bill McKinley drop in and give them pointers. McKinley spent a whole week with the kids last December.**

In 1955, four Erie boys went to Bill McGowan's umpire school in Florida. There the trainers were amazed at how much baseball savvy these youngsters had picked up from Anasti. Later, two of the boys were offered jobs as umpires in pro baseball, but Frank advised them to finish school first.

The youngsters also take fencing lessons and other sports to develop their coordination. This year it's planned to give them dancing lessons. The age range for the prospective umpires is from 12 to 18—slightly higher than for the baseball leagues.

In Erie, the boys have been taught to respect umpires and their decisions. In the event of a ruckus, the coach gets the thumb first.

### Former Local Prexy

Anasti is a former president of UAW Local 1186, Kaiser Aluminum, where he worked for five years after helping to organize the plant. His last job in the plant was operator of a no-draft press—the first one of its kind ever built. He joined the staff last April.

Frank, who is 38 and weighs 210—well distributed over his trim six feet—pitched and played the outfield in the Boston Red Sox chain with Scranton in the Class A Eastern League.

He left Scranton in 1947 after playing with Sam Mele, Mel Parnell, Mickey McDermott and others. Back in Erie, he played semi-pro ball while working at the Hammermill Paper plant—which he helped to organize into District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

In 1949 Frank went to McGowan's umpire school at Cocoa, Fla. He umped in the Class D Tobacco State League that year, and the next was in the Class B Carolina League. He was elevated to the Class AA Southern Association in 1951, but left baseball that year for personal reasons and returned to Erie.

Besides taking care of his UAW duties and baseball hobby, Frank finds time to be secretary of the Erie Port Commission, vice president of the Erie County CIO Council and a member of the education committee of Community Relations of Erie.

**Real big-league umpire, Bill McKinley, kibitzes as one of the junior umpires makes a practice call. That's Bill at right in the upper photo. The big smile at the right of the page belongs to Frank Anasti, UAW representative who dreamed up the idea.**

# It's Really 'Darkest Africa' in South Today

MRS. Mary Louise Hooper, an American citizen who fled South Africa just ahead of the police, is touring the United States to tell, in words and pictures, a story of racial oppression which makes this country's shortcomings seem minor. One of her stops was Solidarity House, where she appeared on Guy Nunn's Eye-Opener show.

**Presently on trial for treason in South Africa are 156 Africans, whites and Asians—many of them trade unionists — whose sole "crime" is that they believe in civil rights and have told others why South Africa's name is held in such low regard elsewhere in the world.**

*(The country has restricted all schooling for non-whites, outlawed trade unions and virtually imposed slavery upon all colored residents.)*

Mrs. Hooper likely could be tried for aiding and abetting the "treason" conspiracy.

In South Africa, Mrs. Hooper kept open house for her friends of all races at her country home near Durban. She is a friend of Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country"; of Father Trevor Huddleston and Episcopal Bishop Ambrose Reeves—all caught up in Prime Minister Johannes Strydom's white supremacy rule.

### How to Help

Said Mrs. Hooper: "As here, civil rights is fought on many fronts at the same time. While there's absolutely no hope of Strydom's government reversing its apartheid (segregation and discrimination) laws, democracy can score points by siding with the men and women who stand accused of treason because they spoke out for civil rights.

**"The mass trial of these freedom fighters is fantastic. The cost of defending them is very high. England has contributed over $60,000 so far while Americans have given only about $10,000.**

"Americans can and should step up their financial support. About $200,000 is needed by October, providing the high rate of contributions continues from England. (AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington or UAW Solidarity House, Detroit, will forward the funds.)

"The trial has been going on since last December—and, believe it or not, it's still in the preliminary hearing stage. The real trial is in the months ahead when these valiant men and women will face three judges hand-picked for the job by Strydom's own government.

### Praised by Chief

Of Mrs. Hooper, Chief Luthuli, president general of the African National Congress, wrote:

"It is not surprising that, like the 156 freedom fighters who now sit daily in the Johannesburg drill hall, you were summarily arrested and imprisoned in March this year on the orders of the nationalist government.

**"Your grasp of the essentials of the political situation in this country, your close association with leaders of the liberatory movement in and outside the field of political work, your unfailing response to the call to duty, and the valuable time, energy and material support you have given to our struggle — all these combine to make you one of our number, and a leading worker in the struggle for freedom and democracy."**

**This little girl has just snatched a fruit rind from a garbage pail. Though the temperature is 40, she wears only a cotton dress and is barefoot. The African worker at right can find no other employment but straightening old nails.**

*Pills Are Poppycock:*

# No Fun to Be Fat—Less Fun to Be Had

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

A couple of generations ago, extra weight was regarded as a sign of prestige, according to the professors who study this sort of thing. It showed you were able to eat well. Now, overweight is regarded as a major health problem. Rather than indicating you're eating well, it's considered a sign of the opposite.

**A number of promoters are taking advantage of the public's new weight-consciousness to sell a host of products from "reducing pills" and "plans" to massage devices and "steam suits." Even reducing salons are aiming at a chain-store market. As with other drugs and toiletries, television has given advertisers of obesity "cures" a new opportunity to befuddle the public. They also use magazine, newspaper and mail advertising heavily.**

The understaffed postal investigating authorities have been battling the flood of fraudulent advertising with their powerful fraud actions, although the similarly-understaffed Federal Trade Commission so far has been slow to apply even its mild cease-and-desist orders.

Maye Russ, director of the food, drug and cosmetic division of the National Better Business Bureau, reports there are more deceptive and fraudulent advertising claims being made for alleged obesity remedies than any other category of drug advertising. During recent months the bureau has received more inquiries from the public and from advertising media about such products than any other medical field, she says.

Much of this advertising is actually fraudulent and a good deal of the rest is deceptive. In most cases the ads promise an easy short-cut to a trim, slim figure. The promoters are especially active in the bathing-suit season.

**One of the most widespread promotions is for "no-diet reducing wonder drugs," which are generally a drug called phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride. The brand names include "Hungrex," "Regimen," "ND 17" and "Prescription 812." Another widely-sold "reducing" pill is a combination of vitamins, minerals, dextrose and protein, with nothing in the product itself that will make you lose weight.**

Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, also known under the brand name of "Propadrine" hydrochloride, has been used for some time by doctors to treat hay-fever and bronchial asthma symptoms. More recently, the Food and Drug Administration reports, this drug has gotten some acceptance from medical authorities as an aid in controlling appetite. But the catch is this: the recommended dosage for depressing the appetite of overweight people is 33 to 100 per cent more than the law lets you buy without a prescription. The Better Business Bureau says it has seen no satisfactory evidence that the amount you can buy over the counter would curb the appetite of people generally.

Many of the ads, however, claim this drug enables users to lose as many pounds as they like, without a diet of any kind, without ever being hungry and while continuing to eat what they like. Some ads even have claimed users automatically stop eating half way through their meals.

One of the trickiest angles is the difference between the advertising and the statements on the label. The labels carry a caution note—as they must, else they will run afoul of the Food and Drug Administration. Some ads have promised users they will suffer no side effects. But the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey listed 10 different side effects experienced by users, ranging from insomnia to labored breathing. The two doctors who made this study told the Better Business Bureau they believe this drug is unsafe for the general public to use without medical supervision.

Some weight-reducing "plans" which sell a pill include in the package a recommendation for a low-calorie diet. Thus the effectiveness of the plan actually depends on the buyer's ability to follow a diet. If he can do this he can lose weight all right, but he doesn't need the pills as much as he needs medical supervision while dieting. Thus you pay $2.98 (the price of many of these products) for standard advice to avoid butter and other fats and eat more lean meats and salads.

**What about the chain-store "reducing salons" that are popping up all over? Basically they seem to depend chiefly on vibrating tables and a personalized effort to keep you on a low-calorie diet. The vibrating tables are of dubious value; the talking-to about dieting sometimes helps, although you get safer supervision if you employ a medical doctor for this purpose.**

Another trouble area is advertising of mechanical devices for spot reducing of bulging hips, thighs, etc. Actually such "spot" reducing is impossible without general over-all weight reduction, says the Journal of the American Medical Association.

*Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius.*

**KOHLER BOYCOTT is solid, Jackson—as Barbara Jackson, an ILGWU member from Ottawa, Kan., proves by modeling one of the T-shirts made by strikers and their wives in Sheboygan.**

# Mazey Blasts 'Unwarranted' Boost in Blue Shield Rates

An increase of 12 per cent in Michigan Blue Shield rates for medical-surgical insurance was blasted as "unwarranted, ill-timed and excessive" by UAW Secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey.

**Mazey drew a sharp distinction between the Blue Shield action and the equal increase announced by Blue Cross for hospital insurance. While Blue Cross has "basic weaknesses," he said, its reserves are low and the increase is not out of line with the higher rates it must pay.**

"Blue Shield, however, is an entirely different story," he went on. "It is riding the coattails of Blue Cross and getting a rate increase that it doesn't deserve."

The UAW officer delivered this seven-point indictment of Blue Shield:

1. Blue Shield pays fixed fees for surgical operations that are not being changed, as contrasted with the increasing costs that have to be met by Blue Cross.

2. Since 1950 there has been only a gradual increase in cost. Last year there was a sudden rise, but there is no valid basis for assuming that this is a permanent condition.

**3. Unlike Blue Cross, Blue Shield has sizable reserves. Even after last year's unfavorable experience, Blue Shield still had over $5 million in reserves on April 1. Without endangering its fiscal soundness the plan could continue to operate for two years without raising rates.**

4. The UAW has also found that the plan is not enforcing the service features of its contract which are supposed to assure fully-paid surgical in-hospital care for families earning less than $5,000. No effective action has been taken to solve this problem.

5. Nothing has been done to increase the income ceiling—one of the plan's serious weaknesses.

6. For more than two years, spokesmen for the state and county medical societies and Blue Shield have been talking about liberalizing benefits. But they are making only nominal improvements and may be opening the door to abuse by paying for major surgery in the doctor's office.

7. The medical society is conducting a survey of what people think prepaid medical benefits should be. Premium increases should be postponed until the results of the survey have been analyzed and significant benefit changes have been decided upon.

## They Need This?

**There will be more talk from members of Local 49 from now on — especially the women. The women's committee of this Region 1A unit sponsored a four-session course in effective speaking, with aid from the UAW women's department. About half the graduates were gals.**

# No 'Off-Year' For PAC, Gals

ST. LOUIS—More than 75 delegates to the second annual women's conference in this area of UAW Region 5 were urged to make political action a continuing job even in off-years like 1957.

**Russell Letner, Region 5 director, told the delegates that registration drives should continue. He also pointed out that state and local elections deserved the same attention as national campaigns.**

Caroline Davis, director of the UAW women's department, reported on her recent trip to Europe and compared the problems of women in UAW with those in other countries.

Workshop sessions were held on social security, political action and legislation, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and supplementary unemployment benefits, and the responsibility of women in the union and the community. There was also a panel discussion on the UAW's policy toward the protection of women workers.

**A banquet concluding the two-day meeting was addressed by Ed Coffey, assistant education director.**

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The Buddettes women's committee of Local 306 is planning to stun spectators at the Labor Day parade with eye-catching outfits.

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**A leather-craft class in Cadillac union hall is occupying the women's committee of Local 22 each Wednesday. Among the products of the class are hand-tooled wallets. Empty ones.**

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Regions 1 and 1A, the women's department and the women's committee are setting up a women's conference for the Detroit area September 20-21. It will be in the Fort Shelby Hotel and will cover the problems of women members.

**In the same regions, the 10th annual "moonlight" will be run Aug. 30 by the women's committee and the UAW recreation council. This time the moon will have a calypso tone. Proceeds go to the FDR children's camp at Port Huron.**

# Awards Liven Indiana Confab

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—An all-day conference of women's auxiliaries in Region 3 drew more than 75 delegates to the Local 57 hall here for discussions which stressed political action, community activities and support for the union label.

**Auxiliary 59, New Castle, Ind., won a membership contest which preceded the meeting, with Auxiliary 340, Elkhart, Ind., second. Auxiliary 45, South Bend, Ind., captured the union label contest.**

A major subject was the new state "right to work" law.

**THEY DIDN'T KNOW where they were going but these members of the newly-formed women's committee of Local 49 had a high old time when they got there. The "mystery ride" that was their first venture wound up at Elmwood Casino.**

**THEY LIKED THE SHOW so the Walter Reuthers invited the star, Harry Belafonte, to lunch. That's Linda, one of the UAW president's two daughters, beaming and being beamed at.**

# Reuther Tells GM—on Its Doorstep

ANDERSON, Ind.—When Guide Lamp Local 663 dedicated its new $100,000 union hall here to provide better service for its 4,000 members, UAW President Walter P. Reuther helped celebrate the event by paying his respects to the boss.

**Standing in the shadow of the General Motors plant, Reuther shed considerable light on GM's pricing policies to the obvious delight of the huge crowd of workers and their families.**

"GM's cry that labor costs necessitate price increases is only a diversionary trick to take the public's mind away from the enormous profits GM has been making," the UAW president declared. "GM could have absorbed the 20-cent wage package won by our union in 1955 without increasing the price of cars by one cent. GM made a profit of $2.93 for every hour worked by an hourly-rated employe. This giant corporation could have paid the 20-cent package and still made a profit of $2.73 per hour on each employe."

### "Right to Work"

Reuther also blasted Indiana's new "right to work" law which he called "another false banner under which the NAM and Chamber of Commerce boys march to confuse the public.

**"If workers have the 'right to work' in Indiana, why are there 2,000 unemployed men and women in the Guide Lamp and Delco Remy plants?" he asked.**

"The real secret behind the so-called 'right to work' law is the right of the selfish employer to work you for less money."

Recalling the union's gains during the last 20 years, Reuther said: "There was a time when union men had to park their cars six blocks away and sneak into the meeting place for fear of being blacklisted by the company. Today you have a beautiful new hall. But this building is more than just a place to meet or to house your records. It is a memorial to the tens of thousands of workers who dedicate their lives to the betterment of the world. It is a symbol of the hopes and dreams you have had over the years. It is only the means to an end."

The new Local 663 hall, which includes recreational facilities as well as offices, stands practically at the front door of GM's Guide Lamp plant on union-owned land.

**YOUNG ADMIRERS were anxious to be in photo with UAW president at dedication of Local 663 hall.**

# Strawberry Blonde Likes 'Em

TOLEDO, O.—This year's queen of the strawberry blondes at the Holland-Sylvania strawberry festival here is just crazy about—of all things—strawberries.

**Unlike the blondes of song and story, Miss Catherine Walkowski said she was even more pleased by the festival's free strawberries than by the gold wristwatch that came with the title.**

Miss Walkowski, newly graduated from Central Catholic High School, is receptionist at the diagnostic clinic operated by the Willys unit of UAW Local 12. Her father, Edmund, is a member of Local 1058 (Doehler-Jarvis), and her mother belongs to the Retail Clerks Union.

**Among Miss Walkowski's preferences are Perry Como, the New York Yankees, convertibles, dancing and swimming. But strawberries come first.**

**Catherine Walkowski**

# Justice Takes a Step Forward at Piasecki

PHILADELPHIA—The regional director of the National Labor Relations Board here, acting on the instructions of the NLRB general counsel, has issued a sweeping complaint against the Piasecki Aircraft Corp. upholding all the UAW's charges against the company, which has locked out the members of Local 840 since last November.

**A hearing on the complaint has been set for August 26.**

The complaint found that after taking over the New Castle, Del. plant from Bellanca Corp. in October, Piasecki cross-examined workers and job applicants about their union beliefs and threatened to close the operation rather than bargain with the union.

### The Whole List

It also charged that 135 workers were fired solely for union activity—in short, locked out.

**The complaint says the company refused to bargain, urged workers to abandon the union, restrained and coerced them in the exercise of their legal rights and therefore is guilty of unfair labor practices.**

Meanwhile, the Local 840 picket line has cut off shipments from the plant and the imported scabs recruited by the company when the strike started have nearly all been laid off.

# Price Boost Plus $91 Million Too?

WASHINGTON — While government leaders huffed and puffed over U. S. Steel's price increase last month, none suggested knocking down a $91 million government gift to the company.

**Since Big Steel announced its price boost a day after President Eisenhower had urged industry to hold the price line, the White House was reported to be miffed. But it hasn't yet opposed dredging a 40-foot channel in the upper Delaware River so that larger ore ships can reach the huge Fairless plant at Morrisville, Pa.**

This project would benefit only one company—U. S. Steel. Thus it amounts to a tremendous public gift to the nation's largest steel corporation. Cost of the channel is estimated at $91,738,000.

# New Plan for Solving Industrial-Craft Spat

WASHINGTON—A first major step has been taken by AFL-CIO toward the elimination of jurisdictional disputes between building trades and industrial unions.

**An agreement worked out by a special committee of the executive council was announced by AFL-CIO President George Meany in letters to the industrial union department and the building and construction trades department.**

Meany pointed out that the agreement does not pretend to spell out a jurisdictional formula for every case. However, it does establish certain basic principles and sets up a procedure for settling marginal cases.

### Past Practice

The agreement recognizes that new construction should be the work of the building trades; production and running maintenance should be the work of industrial union members.

**In the area between—including alterations, major repairs, relocation of existing facilities, changeovers, etc. — the agreement specifies that past practice on a plant, area or industry basis should prevail.**

To handle disputes, the AFL-CIO will place on its staff three persons suggested by the building trades and three by the IUD. These six will be divided into three teams and located in various areas—probably the east, mid-west and far west.

If one of these teams cannot resolve a dispute it will be submitted to the heads of the two departments, plus a third person designated by Meany. If this group fails to achieve a settlement the case will go to the special committee of the executive council which formulated the agreement.

There is no system "yet" of binding arbitration as a last resort, Meany said, but he expressed optimism that the new arrangement would work.

# Woodcock to IAM: Unity or Crumbs

DENVER, Col.—Joint action by the International Association of Machinists and the UAW in the aircraft industry must be preserved and strengthened or "we will pick up only crumbs from the bargaining table," Vice President Leonard Woodcock told an IAM aircraft and guided missiles conference here.

**"This industry is so socially-irresponsible and backward-looking that we must be united through common action," he said.**

Woodcock, who heads the UAW aircraft department, reported on the union's aircraft conference last spring. He also dealt with the industry's changing technology.

### Spring Date

Between them, the UAW and IAM represent 90 per cent of the nation's aircraft workers. They have worked together for several years through a standing joint committee, and by close coordination in economic planning and bargaining. IAM Vice President Roy Brown was a speaker at the UAW aircraft conference.

**With the exception of United Aircraft, where the contract expires this fall, most agreements in the industry will run out next spring.**

**HELPING—OR KIBITZING—as concrete is poured for Local 961 hall are Alex Chupa, holding chute; W. J. Kelly, president, holding shovel; Charles McNeeley, Walter Rood, Joe Skala, Eugene Hanatyk and Tom Battle. The fellows at left are doing the work.**

*A Cross Strike:*

# Expert at Automation But Not With People

**FRASER, Mich.—The only thing that's old-fashioned about the Cross Co. is its labor relations. A leading maker of automation equipment, Cross operates a spanking new, ultra-modern plant in this Detroit suburb and recently received nationwide publicity when its machines appeared on a CBS-TV program about automation (The United Automobile Worker, July.)**

The fact that Cross workers have been on strike since June has received little or no publicity in the daily press.

The Cross Co., long known for its anti-union attitude, was organized last April when its workers voted for the UAW in a labor board election, 189 to 124.

### Forced Out

Amalgamated Local 155, to which the new unit was attached, immediately began to bargain for a first contract. The bargaining committee, according to Russ Leach, local president, got nowhere fast. After two months of fruitless talks, the 342 workers hit the bricks to prove they meant what they voted for.

**"We are far apart on a great many issues," Leach said. "The company apparently thinks it can get away with substandard wages and working conditions. But the workers are determined to get the same wages and benefits Cross competitors pay."**

The local's demands include a 25-cent increase across the board plus adjustment of inequities (the company has offered 10 cents); reinstatement of several workers fired or "laid off" during the organizational drive because of their pro-union activities; the inclusion of servicemen, expediters and timekeepers in the bargaining unit; a union shop; an apprenticeship program and clarification of journeyman status; a pension program that's up to UAW standards; coffee breaks, personal time and the installation of vending machines.

### Open Door—Bing!

"The Cross plant is a miniature Jackson Prison," said one striker. "We can't buy a thing in the shop—no cigarettes, no coffee, no candy bars, nothin'.

**"And if a worker should be so foolish as to open a plant door to get 30 seconds of fresh air, a siren sounds, lights flash and security guards in patrol cars rush up to see what's going on."**

"We're dealing with a two-faced company," said Leach. "At the time of the NLRB election, management insisted that servicemen, expediters and timekeepers be included in the voting unit, apparently in the mistaken belief that these workers would vote against the union.

"Now that we're bargaining for these people, the company insists they be taken out of the bargaining unit because they are 'confidential employes.' What's confidential about servicing or repairing a machine?

**"This outfit can well afford to pay the 25 cents we're asking for," Leach continued. "They made a profit of 27 per cent on investment last year, and 12½ per cent on sales. The company admits it made $6 million in 1956 and expects to make $15 million by the end of this year."**

The strikers also charge that management dominates the operations of the credit union and that they have been unable to draw out their own money because the credit union office was closed for "vacations."

UAW Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli congratulated the strikers "who, while they have been in the union only for a short period of time, are determined to get a measure of economic justice from management in the best UAW tradition. I know their solid stand will pay off in greater benefits for themselves and their families."

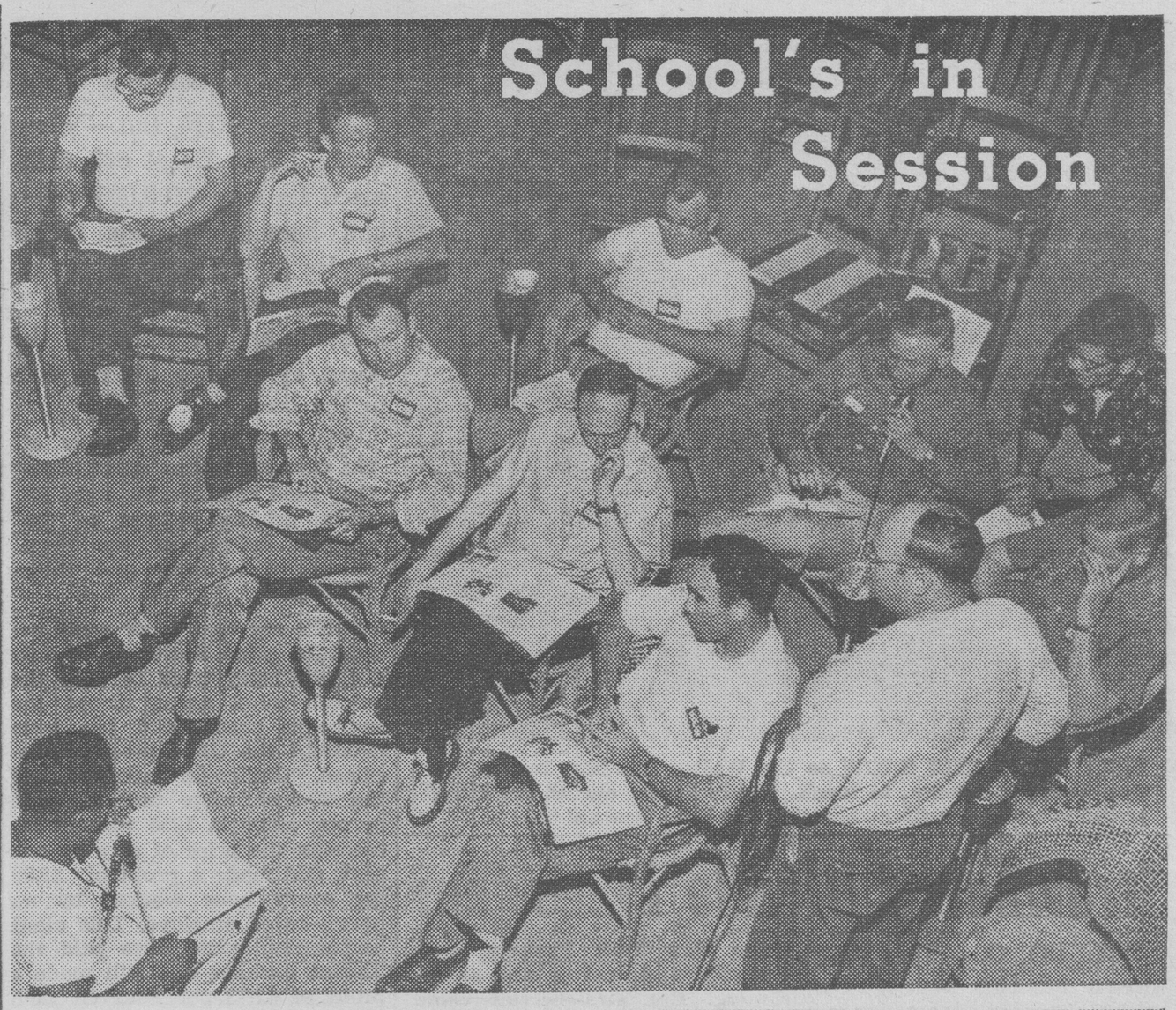
## Technicians Set To Meet Aug. 3

**The UAW office and technical department will sponsor a conference of technical workers at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on August 3, it was announced by Vice President Norman Matthews, department director.**

**The delegates will discuss technical workers' contracts, grievances and other matters. Matthews and Region 4 Director Robert Johnston will speak.**

## Kentucky Training

Four UAW locals—523, 702, 1065 and 1068 — joined the Region 3 office in sponsoring the first annual leadership institute in the Western Kentucky area. Region 3 Director Ray Berndt was a speaker at the classes, held in North Marshall County high school.



# School's in Session

**PORT HURON, Mich.—The UAW's summer institutes got off to a flying start at the FDR-CIO Labor Center here with week-long sessions for Regions 1A and 1D. A total of more than 250 students attended.**

**An unscheduled feature of the classes was a voluntary collection that brought in nearly $1,000 to buy books for centers in Asia operated by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.**

**The upper photo shows a typical round-table discussion (without table). The picture at right shows the reward for all good students—diplomas. Alfred Keaton, left, of Local 945, and Thomas Ross, Local 539, get theirs from Brendan Sexton, UAW education director.**

## SOME DAYS IT JUST DOESN'T PAY

**WINDSOR, Ont.—Some days it just doesn't pay to put your clothes on.**

**July 8th's violent four-hour thunderstorm that rocked the Detroit-Windsor area flushed out a long string of unsung heroes.**

**One of them was Windsor auto worker Charles Huggard, a member of UAW Local 444.**

**Huggard was driving to work when his car was caught up in rising water at a busy Windsor intersection. So were a lot of other cars. The water rose quickly from overworked, clogged sewers.**

**An old man struggled out of his car in waist-deep water, slipped and disappeared. Huggard waded several yards as quickly as he could to the scene, felt around, finally dove under, located the man and carried him to higher ground.**

**Huggard—naturally—was drenched. His "waterproof" watch stopped. The rescue took about five minutes, long enough for the water to rise grille-deep on Huggard's car, causing extensive damage. The Chrysler worker was covered with greasy, black silt.**

**The man he saved disappeared in another car without a word.**

**Huggard walked and waded back home, probably was blasted by his wife for messing up freshly-laundered work-clothes. He rushed to work and punched in 90 minutes late.**

**At the end of the week, Huggard learned how much more his heroism cost him. He was docked an hour and a half for lateness.**

## 20 Strikes, Mostly Small

Twenty strikes were being conducted by UAW locals in the United States and Canada, mostly against small companies, as *The United Automobile Worker* went to press. Fewer than 4,000 workers were affected in all.

They include:

Local 155 against the Cross Co., Fraser, Mich. (see above); Local 157 against Allied Products, Detroit; Local 1240 against Copco Co., Centerline, Mich.; Local 632 against Harnischfeger Corp., Escanaba, Mich.; Local 996 against Brown Fintube Co., Elyria, O.; Local 312 against Joyce-Cridland Co., Dayton, O.; Local 1311 against Climax Molybdenum, Langeloth, Pa.; Local 215 against Eaglehart Manufacturing Co., Riverdale, Ia.; Local 622 against Stamping & Fording Co., Rockford, Ill.; Local 888 against Bryant Heater, Tyler, Tex.; and Local 1265 against Canadian Name Plate, Midland, Ont.

Also Local 1079 against York-Hoover Corp., York, Pa.; Local 840 against Piasecki Aircraft (formerly Bellanca), New Castle, Del.; Local 585 against Keystone Screw Corp., Philadelphia; Local 55 against Adsco-Alberger-Garrar & Trefts, Buffalo, N. Y.; Local 365 against Woodall Industries and Richmond Screw & Anchor, Brooklyn; Local 259 against Vars Buick, N. Y.; Local 41 against Donaldson Co., St. Paul, Minn.; and of course, Local 833 against Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

The Kohler strike and those against Bryant Heater, Canadian Name Plate and Piasecki Aircraft are of long duration. Kohler workers have been on strike for three years and four months, while the other three have been out for eight months.

Eaglehart workers have been on strike four and a half months, and Vars Buick strikers three months. The other walkouts occurred in May and June.

**NEW ASSISTANT director in Region ID, Charles Rogers, is given hearty handshake by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who once was director himself, and Ken Robinson, present head in the area.**

## Hey, Golfers! UAW Tourney Set for Purdue Aug. 24-25

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The ninth annual UAW golf tournament will be held Aug. 24-25 at Purdue University here. For the first time it will be open to all members of AFL-CIO unions, and their wives, sisters and daughters are eligible in the women's division. Those holding honorary withdrawals from their unions may also enter.

**The tournament will consist of 36-hole medal play in four divisions—men's and women's team and men's and women's individual. There will be minor flights according to handicap. Maximum men's handicap will be 30.**

The men's teams will consist of four players; the women's, two.

### Enter by Aug. 9

Entries close Aug. 9. Entry blanks are available from UAW local unions and from the UAW recreation department, Solidarity House.

**The recreation department and Region 3 are sponsoring the tourney, with Indiana Recreation Council No. 8 acting as host.**

Andy Holmes, UAW Local 12, Toledo, O., won the men's crown last year with 71-71—142.

## Labor Aids Victims Of 'Audrey' Blow

SHREVEPORT, La. — Labor is pitching in to help the victims of Hurricane Audrey. The Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council has launched a drive to recruit volunteer union workers to help rebuild homes in the tiny storm-ravaged town of Cameron. The volunteers will work without pay.

## Eye-Opener Winner No. 2:

# What Strikers Build, Politics Can Destroy

*One of the nine second-prize winners in UAW's Eye-Opener contest is Edmund J. Wianecki of Douglas Aircraft Local 148, Long Beach, Calif. Wianecki, a tank test and repair mechanic, has been a UAW member since 1949 and is a veteran of the 1951 Douglas strike. He has held various local offices, including chief steward, and was twice a convention delegate. His hobbies range from baseball (as catcher for the Douglas softballers) to football (as a Los Angeles Rams rooter) to books, stamps and the theater. He has three sons, and his wife, Ann, shares the interest in political action that his essay reveals.*

**By EDMUND J. WIANECKI**

YOUR'E sick and tired of the guff your boss gives you, you're sick and tired of the excessive work load piled on you, you're sick and tired of your small paycheck and you're sick and tired of taking it all out on your wife and kids.

**You work in an unorganized factory. Who else can you take it out on? Finally you had enough; the rest of the guys and gals had enough. You sit down and won't get out until the company recognizes the union. It isn't easy. You're away from wife and kids. You're not drawing a paycheck and it's tough on them. You can take it, but it's tough on them.**

They say they're coming in with their guns, bayonets and tin helmets. You tell them you'll stay. You stay.

They finally recognize your union. It sure didn't come easy. Some were intimidated, some lost their jobs and some were beaten up. But it was worth it. Future generations won't have to go through the same mill.

**A sense of dignity on the job is yours for the first time in your life. All life's problems aren't solved but what a load is off your back. More and more rights on the job are secured by the union for all the workers. Each contract makes gains you hardly dared to dream of a few years ago.**

You're strong together. You're strong because you're united, all the factory workers belong to the union under the union security provision of your contract. You're never going to let them weaken the union. The company is never going to break your unity. You worked too hard to get where you are to allow the company to weaken the union. You'd hold out forever if they tried to.

*That's what you thought. The company's smart. They know they can't defeat the union in the shop. They tried that enough. They try another front. They go to the state capitol. They contact the law-makers. They hit the jackpot.*

You're sure no one can hurt your union. Just let the company try, you'd show them.

Election day rolls around. You vote, but that's all. You don't discuss the issues with your fellow workers and neighbors. You really don't know too much about them yourself.

**The next morning's paper tells the story. The misnamed "right to work" proposition is now the law. Where the company couldn't whip you on the shop level, they trounced you by the ballot. You've been had.**

You start to realize what they're really up to. All that you fought so hard for 20 years is in jeopardy. It's kind of late now, but you realize for the first time in your life that what is won so hard on the picket lines and bargaining tables can be wiped away overnight by politics.

*By the way, at the union membership meetings, wasn't it you who always rose to say, "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we dispense with the report of the political action committee"?*

# Highway Building Snarled, 10,000 Idle in Machinery

**Nearly 19,000 UAW members in the road construction machinery industry have been forced into idleness in recent weeks—at a time when production should be booming.**

**On the basis of the nation's needs, and of the much-heralded $15 billion federal highway program, more road construction and repair should be going on today than ever before.**

**It's just not happening.**

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the agricultural implement department (into which road machinery falls) has sifted through stacks of information on the industry, on highway construction and on the political angles in an attempt to find the answer.

"On the surface," he said, "there's no earthly reason why we should be plagued by layoffs in these plants.

**"Yet the facts speak for themselves. Allis-Chalmers and International Harvester, to name just two of the producers, have huge inventories on hand and their work-force has been slashed by more than 8,000 below a year ago."**

Taking Allis-Chalmers as an example, Greathouse pointed out that the normal July inventory is between 500 and 700 motorized graders and road tractors. The present A-C inventories stand at 3,000, almost 500 per cent above normal.

The A-C work-force on road building equipment (Springfield, Ill.) has been slashed from 4,400 in July 1956 to 988.

Greathouse called on several top federal government insiders and came up with this conclusion: The $15 billion federal road program has hit a soft shoulder.

Greathouse said:

1. The vast program didn't get rolling anywhere near on schedule.

2. The federal highway trust fund is not building up as quickly as expected.

**3. Rather than confess its troubles to the public, via the press, Federal Highway Administrator Bertram Tallamy has admitted the slowdown in the roundabout form of a letter to state highway directors. The 13-year program, he said, is now a 16-year program.**

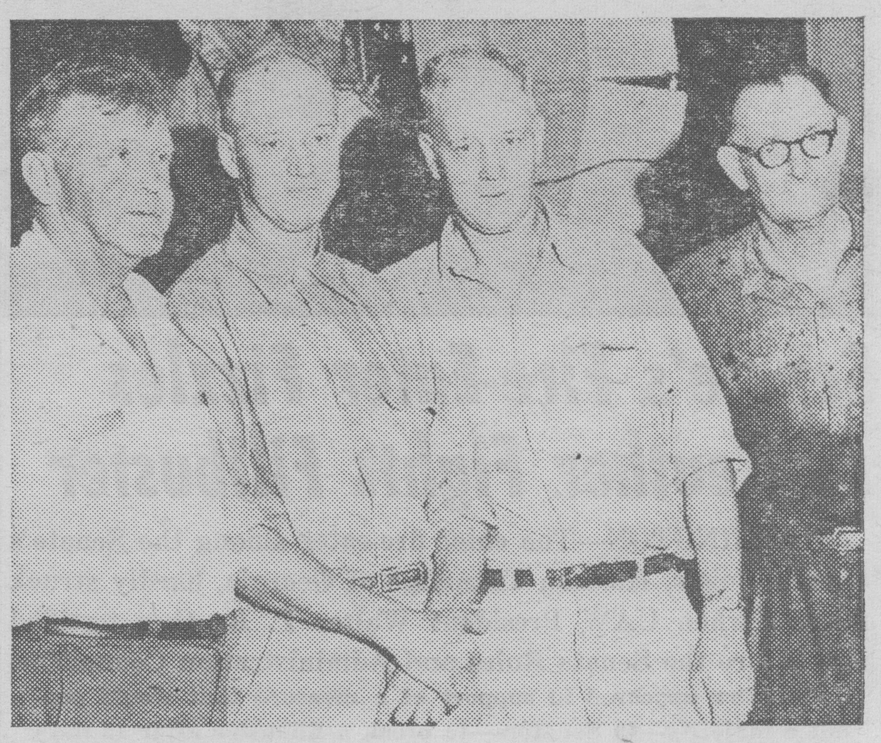
"There is plenty of reason why the administration should be criticized for fumbling the highway program so far, despite Tallamy's daily reports to the press that it's rolling along on schedule," Greathouse commented.

Stirred by the excitement of the program's vastness, the road building machinery industry early this year opened the throttle on production. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 118,500 workers were employed last March in the construction and mining machinery industries.

Heavy layoffs began the next month.

Said Greathouse: "Every annual report for 1956 by such corporations as Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester, Caterpillar, Ltd., etc., contained predictions of a glowing future for the sale in 1957 of road building equipment.

**"It's now fairly obvious, with the high inventories and the mounting layoffs, that these industries rushed their production at a pace far ahead of the mired-down government program."**



**SEEING DOUBLE? No, the men in the middle are the Pitts twins of New Castle, Ind., flanked by Local 371 officers inside the Chrysler plant. Elza and Richard Pitts, who had worked in the plant since 1924, retired July 4 on UAW-won pensions. Elza, a machine operator in the machine division, and Richard, a crane operator in the forge division, are natives of Vanceburg, Ky. Left to right: Ola Dickerson, chairman of the local's bargaining committee; Elza, Richard, and Joe Russell, local vice president.**

# 'Fifth' Pleader Back on Job, Though Arbitrator Flubs Policy

HARTFORD, Conn.—A member of UAW Local 405, employed in a non-sensitive job at Pratt & Whitney Co., has been reinstated after being first suspended and then fired for pleading the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

**The member was reinstated with back pay and full seniority under a decision by John T. Dunlop, who arbitrated the case after the local had gone through the grievance procedure.**

Testimony presented by the union showed that the member had readily answered that he was not now a member of the Communist Party, but had declined to testify as to his past associations. Also, the UAW pointed out, security clearance was not required or even sought by the company for any of the workers in the division involved.

The arbitrator found that since the sole reason for the suspension and discharge was the worker's use of the Fifth Amendment, and since no security question entered into the case, he should be reinstated.

**Toward the close of his decision in the case, however, Dunlop referred to UAW President Walter P. Reuther's recent administrative letter on the use of the Fifth Amendment by union officers. In what appeared to be a misunderstanding of UAW policy, he questioned whether the union could apply a different standard to its own officers than it applied to members.**

Actually, of course, under UAW policy, invocation of the Fifth Amendment does not automatically cause removal, but rather is the basis for an inquiry to determine the circumstances and thus the officer's fitness to continue in his post.

# C-of-L in Air, So 39,000 Rise, Too

About 39,000 UAW members in segments of the aircraft industry received cost-of-living pay increases last month. Some 30,000 workers in North American Aviation plants got two cents an hour, while 9,000 Fairchild workers received a one-cent pay hike, thanks to UAW cost-of-living escalator clauses.

**The pay raises grew from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' announcement, late in June, that the May cost-of-living index had risen to 119.6, an increase of 0.3 from the previous month.**

UAW members in the auto, farm implement and related industries received two-cent increases in June after the April index was announced.

# First Pact Tough —But Worth It

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Nearly 300 negotiating sessions and a strike vote were needed to bring the first UAW contract to California's Orange county, Region 6 Director Charles E. Bioletti announced here.

**The marathon sessions involved B-J Electronics, a division of Borg-Warner Corp. The 200 workers had been organized weeks earlier in a joint drive by the competitive shops and Borg-Warner departments, plus the Region 6 staff. But that was only a beginning.**

However, Bioletti said, the results were worth the effort. Increases from five to 12 cents went into effect at once, with an additional nickel in three months, another raise for most grades in six months and a whole array of standard UAW benefits.

**FARM-LABOR confab in Indiana brought together Ernest Pitts, president, and Homer Price, Local 370; Charles Johnson, District 10 president, and Albert Richie, of the Farmers Union; Raymond Frazier, president, Henry County CIO Council; Carl Painter, president, Henry County Farmers Union; John Raber, head of Indiana Farmers Union; Dallas Sells, state CIO chief, and H. H. McClinic.**

**RAPT ATTENTION of spectators at filibuster hearing (left) is matched by UAW group (right). Waiting with the UAW president are Mrs. Kay Hoffman, secretary to Paul Sifton of the Washington office; Matt Amberg, one of the Washington staff; William H. Oliver, co-director of the fair practices and anti-discrimination department; Joseph Bonno, UAW representative, and Sifton.**

# Senate's Fire-Eater Fizzles As Reuther Fights Filibuster

WASHINGTON—The chief fire-eater among the Senate's segregationists, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, hardly struck a spark when UAW President Walter P. Reuther testified here before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

**Reuther appeared in support of a measure that would permit a majority—49 Senators—to break a filibuster after 15 days of debate. But inevitably the discussion dealt primarily with civil rights legislation, the issue which provokes most filibusters.**

Talmadge and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), a civil rights advocate, comprised the subcommittee which heard Reuther. The young Georgian did most of the questioning, but the explosion anticipated by many newsmen and others simply didn't happen.

Reuther's argument, backed by a closely-documented brief he submitted to the committee, covered two major points: First, that Rule 22 of the Senate, which denies the right of a new Senate to establish its own rules by majority vote (and thus perpetuates the filibuster) is unconstitutional; and second, that this country's failure to insure full rights for all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed, is a tremendous handicap to the cause of democracy in its struggle against communism.

In taking issue, Talmadge clung at first to the Constitutional argument that the Senate is a "continuing body," and can bind its successors to the old rules. Reuther demolished this claim by citing the actions of the founding fathers who wrote the Constitution.

"Isn't it getting pretty late to say, after 165 years, that the Senate should suddenly realize it's not a continuing body?" asked Talmadge.

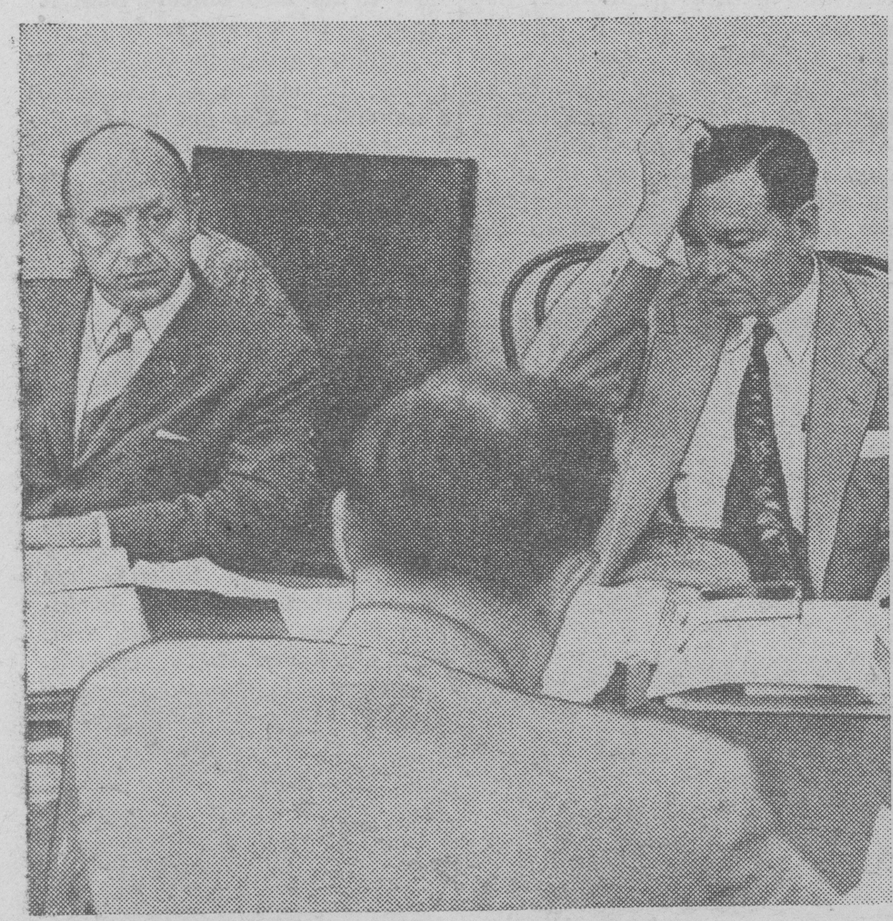
**"Senator Talmadge, it is never too late to do the thing that is morally right," Reuther replied.**

Talmadge then took up the line that the Russians are critical of whatever we do. "Now was it their contention (in Asia and Africa) or is it your contention that there's more freedom in Russia and the other communist countries than there is in America?" he asked.

Not at all, said Reuther, noting that he himself had worked in both Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia, and could testify to their evils. But being better, he emphasized, is not enough; we must "square America's promises and abolish its ugly practices."

"And I personally believe," he went on, "that if given the chance the people of the south want to work this problem out as much as I want to work it out."

**Talmadge agreed—and subsided.**



**HOLDING HIS LID ON? Sen. Herman Talmadge gives that impression during Walter Reuther's testimony. Sen. Jacob K. Javits is at left. The two Senators form the subcommittee.**

# Mazey, Woodcock Hail Rights Drive

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice President Leonard Woodcock led a UAW delegation which attended a dinner for fraternal union delegates at the NAACP convention.

**Mazey reminded his audience that 20 years ago, Negro and white citizens couldn't even meet in the same place. "Much progress has been made," he said, "and labor has been responsible for more of it than the government, business and churches put together."**

Woodcock saluted the NAACP as "America's most valiant organization" and declared that labor had a vital stake in "this fight for freedom and equality" because civil rights and economic rights are inseparable.

Among UAW members who attended were Region 1 Co-Directors George Merrelli and Ken Morris; William Oliver, co-director of the union's fair practices and anti-discrimination department; Kermit Mead, administrative assistant to President Walter P. Reuther, and Paul Silver, Local 351 president.

# They're Certain to 'Take Up' Civil Rights—But Then What?

WASHINGTON—A Senate vote to "take up" the civil rights bill already passed by the House of Representatives was only a few hours away as this issue of *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

**Opponents of the legislation, mostly southern Democrats, apparently had decided not to filibuster at that point in the bill's progress. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said he expected the measure to reach this preliminary stage in a few days.**

Ample opportunity for filibuster and other delaying tactics still remains. Except when cloture is applied — which requires 64 votes—each Senator may speak twice on any single matter, and for as long as he can keep on his feet. Every proposed amendment is considered a separate matter, so there is literally no weapon available to a Senate majority numbering less than 64 except the physical exhaustion of the minority.

### Some Weaken

The last week or two weakened the hope of civil rights advocates that 64 Senators could be rallied to the cause. President Eisenhower appeared ready to accept "compromise" amendments to the bill, which most of the labor movement regards as feeble enough as it is. At least two northern Democrats who were considered favorable have backed off from full endorsement.

**These developments underlined the importance of changing the Senate rules (see column 1, this page). As the rules stand, only a determined drive by the Republicans, pushed by the President himself, plus the unanimous support of northern Democrats can overcome southern opposition.**

With the President confessing to uncertainty about his own administration's bill; with the Senate Democratic leadership in southern hands; with some northern Senators, either out of conviction or personal ambition, shying away from full support, the outcome will depend upon the perseverance of the 60 or so "reliables" who remain.

## Foes of Illiteracy Pick Victor Reuther

WASHINGTON — Victor Reuther, UAW director of international affairs, is a member of a new national commission set up to combat illiteracy in the United States.

He is one of several well-known Americans who have agreed to serve on the National Commission on Literacy.

There are still about 10 million adult illiterates in the country, according to a spokesman for the new commission.

# 'We're With You', NAACP Told

The UAW is "with you all the way until victory is ours in this fight for civil rights," President Walter P. Reuther assured 3,000 cheering delegates to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's convention in Detroit.

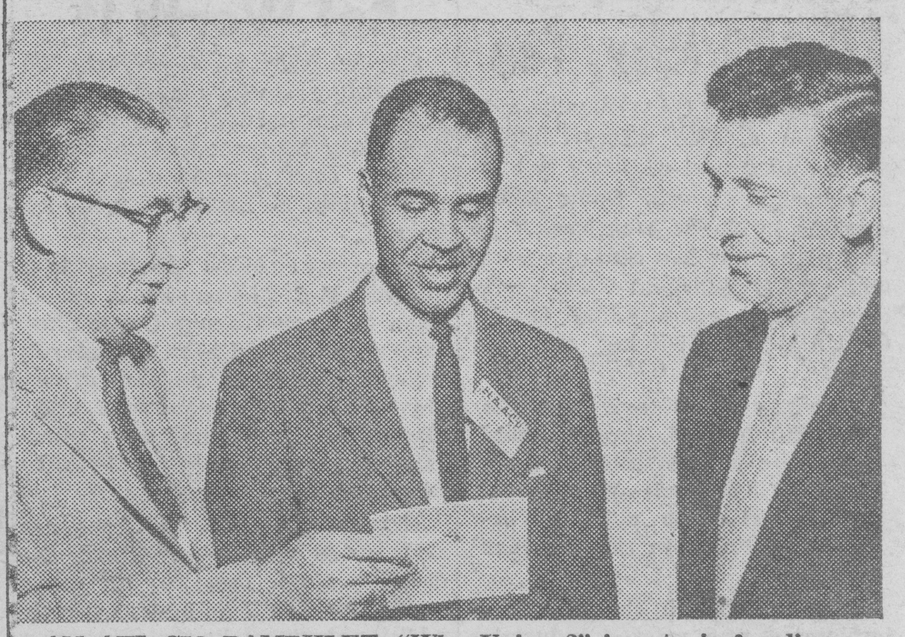
**"Jim Crow," he predicted, "will be buried for keeps in that bright tomorrow when every child will have equal educational opportunities" and will be limited "not by a segregated schoolroom, but only by the capacity God gave it."**

The UAW leader said he was "proud to belong to the NAACP, because it is made up of people dedicated to a great crusade to make America true to itself." He pointed out that the labor movement, like the NAACP, does more than "just dream about that better tomorrow. . . . We dare to work and fight to bring that better tomorrow into fulfillment."

American workers have learned the true meaning of brotherhood, he declared, because experience taught them "that when the employer can divide you and pit white against black, American-born against foreign-born, he can divide and rule and exploit everyone. Only in the solidarity of human brotherhood, only as you stand together with your fellow man can you solve your basic problems. That's the lesson the whole of America needs to learn."

**Because the unions, church and civic groups and the NAACP have worked together, "great progress" has been made, particularly on fair employment practices, Reuther said, but much remains to be done. Negro workers are in the factories, "but they are not in the offices, where they have a right also to equal job opportunities."**

Congressional civil rights opponents "are the same fellows who passed Taft-Hartley and who fight against raising minimum wages," Reuther noted. "They have been on the longest sitdown strike in American history."



**AN AFL-CIO PAMPHLET, "Why Unions?" is a topic for discussion among UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, in that order.**