

The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW Rank-and-File Endorsement:

Delegates All Out for *and* At Special Nationwide Conference



See Pages 3, 6 and 7



ADLAI STEVENSON marches in Detroit's Labor Day Parade. L. to R.—Michigan's Governor G. Mennen Williams, Stevenson, Wayne County CIO President Mike Novak, Senator Patrick McNamara, Lieutenant Governor Phil Hart and UAW International Representative Joseph Ptaszynski. BELOW—A portion of the 100,000 who saw the parade; heard Stevenson speak.

Don't Be Left Out Election Day! — Register Now

58,000 Laid Off; Auto Jobs Down 271,500 in Year

Another 58,000 workers in the automobile and related industries were laid off in the last 30-day period for which figures are available.

Approximately 271,500 workers in auto and related industries have been laid off and not recalled according to the latest United States Bureau of Employment Security report.

The report, showing figures as of September 7, covers only seven states where three-quarters of the automobile and parts industries are located. The statistics do not include smaller layoffs in many other states.

While workers in the automobile industry still waited hopefully for callbacks, unemployment in the agricultural implement industry increased. Latest figures show more than 35,000 UAW members in agricultural implement plants are idle now.

NO RECORDS IN 1957

Hardest hit in the auto and related industries category are Michigan with 170,500 out (in just these industries); Indiana with 39,500 workers in auto parts plants idled; Ohio, with 23,500; California with 16,000 and New York with 14,000.

Total unemployment in Michigan has reached 251,000, according to Michigan Employment Security Commission figures. This includes 175,000 total layoffs in Detroit.

While some auto plants have called back a few workers, more are still laying off.

According to *Ward's Automotive Report*, the industry's Bible, production for the last quarter of this year will be almost 10 per cent lower than it was a year ago. *Ward's* estimates the industry will make 1,761,000 cars, compared to 1,949,000 the final quarter of last year.

NOTHING LIKE '55

While this includes some leveling out of production, the outlook for 1957 is something less than brilliant. The general consensus of estimates so far is that the industry will make 6½ million cars next year, a half-million more than it made this year, but well under the eight million cars turned out in 1955.

Ward's indicates General

Motors' final-quarter schedule will be 14 per cent below the same period a year ago while Ford's final-quarter schedule is seven per cent below 1955. Chrysler's final-quarter schedule is only two per cent below 1955.

Comparison Shows Why Most Workers Are Gladly for Adlai

The Madison Avenue hucksters who are once again trying to merchandise Eisenhower like toothpaste, are always asking consumers to "compare" products. Let's take them up on that and compare Eisenhower's attitude toward adequate unemployment compensation benefits with Adlai Stevenson's.

Two months ago, UAW President Walter P. Reuther wired the President, urging him to use his "good offices" and "great personal prestige in the ranks of the Republican majority in the Michigan Legislature" to persuade them to drop their opposition to improvements in the state's unemployment compensation law.

There was no reply. Instead, a week later, Labor Secretary James Mitchell wired an answer which, in effect, denied the request.

Compare this with Stevenson's speech at the Detroit Labor Day rally, in which he said:

"I know of Governor Williams' proposals for making unemployment benefits more adequate. I hope they can be adopted and that they will become a signpost for the nation."



ADLAI STEVENSON gets a rousing reception at a neighborhood meeting which was a part of his Labor Day tour of Michigan. At Adlai's right: Congressman Charles Diggs (D., Mich.).

Adlai Tells Top Labor Day Crowd Unemployment 'Sorry, Disgraceful'

Adlai E. Stevenson launched his campaign to win the presidency on Labor Day in Detroit's Cadillac Square. Fifty thousand jammed the area to hear him following a record-breaking Labor Day parade which saw more than 75,000 march down Woodward Avenue while 100,000 lined the curbs to watch.

It was the biggest Labor Day parade in the city's history and demonstrated that the 10-month-old merger of the AFL and CIO means

unity in fact—as well as in name. Stevenson cited the growing and continuing unemployment in the auto industry, the decline in farm income, and inflation as indications that the Republican "prosperity" has too many soft spots.

"It is a sorry and disgraceful fact that in this richest most fortunate country in the world more than 230,000 workers have been idled," Stevenson said. "Too much of our current prosperity has been borrowed from the future on the easy payment buy-now-pay-later plan."

STEVENSON MARCHES

Stevenson, who marched four blocks along with Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams and the union members, assailed Republicans for allegedly concerning themselves only with statistics and disregarding problems affecting humanity.

"Their blindness is that they see unemployment in a factory and depression on a farm and the cost of living as only economic problems. They see business as an end in itself, progress as something you measure on a slide rule and prosperity as a statistic," he said.

"It is time to start thinking again in America in terms of people—in terms of individual human lives.

"To believe in the New America is to commit ourselves to fighting with every resource at our command these ugly patches of poverty and of insecurity which still deny dignity, even decency, to the

lives of almost one-fifth of all American families."

ATOMIC AGE NEEDS

Turning to the problems of the age of automation, Stevenson said, "We must insist upon expanded programs of unemployment insurance, worker retraining, guaranteed annual wage, and other programs aimed to share equitably between business, the consumer, and the displaced worker the transitional costs of these great technological changes. Bold invention is needed as much in the social sphere as in the sphere of technology itself."

"There are three guideposts to a better life," he added, "—education, medical care and freedom. To follow these beacons along the road toward the New America, we need a government which really cares about people—all of the people—cares about them, not as statistics in a poll, but as children of God, entitled to the best of all possible lives in the history of the whole world.

"My solemn pledge, as the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, is to do my best, with your help, under a kind Providence, to lead us all into the shining and spacious America

which lies within our grasp."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Governor Williams, and Democratic Senator Patrick V. McNamara of Michigan also addressed the gathering.

President Reuther charged that the Eisenhower Administration has "betrayed" the American people on issue after issue—tax policy, minimum wage, slum housing clearance, Social Security, and labor legislation.

"The Madison Avenue hucksters will try to merchandise the idea that Eisenhower is liberal when it comes to the problems of people but conservative in matters of government," he said. "They'll have a hard time selling that to us because we know better."

NO SWING TO GOP

Williams told the crowd that he was proud to run on the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. He took exception to a Republican claim that labor is swinging to the GOP.

In addition to President Reuther, UAW Vice Presidents Norm Matthews and Leonard Woodcock and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey were on the platform at the Cadillac Square celebration.

After his speech, Stevenson, Williams, and the labor leaders made unscheduled stops for brief greetings to the Polish Legion of American Veterans Convention and to the Union League of Romanian Societies of America, and visited Pontiac and Muskegon.

UAW Seeks Hearing on Monroe Atomic Reactor

Because of protests filed by the UAW, the lives of a half-million UAW members and their families may not be endangered by an atomic power reactor of unproven design.

As *The United Automobile Worker* went to press, the Atomic Energy Commission still had not announced whether it would hold a public hearing on the proposed power reactor to be located near Monroe, Michigan.

There are indications that the pressure of public opinion will force the AEC to reverse itself and hold a public hearing.

Previously the AEC had granted a "conditional" permit to build a fast neutron breeder. Behind the project are the Detroit Edison Company officials,

The AEC had suppressed a report by the Reactor Safeguards Committee that "there is insufficient information available at this time to give assurance that the . . . reactor can be operated at this site without public hazard."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther brought the suppressed report to the public's attention when he demanded a hearing on the project.

Reuther pointed out that even AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss told a Congressional committee that a fast breeder is "the most hazardous of all reactors," just one month before he voted to issue the construction permit.

Reuther added, "A similar but smaller reactor operated by AEC at Arco, Idaho, went wild in November, 1955, and

for six months was so radioactive it could not be taken down for repair. The AEC Reactor Safeguards Committee, whose report AEC disregarded, said the reasons for this instability of fast breeder reactors are not understood but must be determined before the Monroe reactor can be approved for safety.

"The Arco fast breeder," he said, "developed 1,000 kilowatts and was located in a sparsely settled government reserve of 400,000 acres. The Monroe reactor would develop 300,000 kilowatts of thermal power and would be located 30 miles from Detroit and 20 miles from Toledo.

"The permit issued by AEC for the Monroe reactor admits there is uncertainty as to whether there is a credible

condition of meltdown and re-assembly of the fuel of the PRDC reactor which could result in an explosion that would breach the gas-tight building surrounding the reactor," Reuther added.

"In every-day language this means that the reactor might convert itself into a small-scale atomic bomb. This is one of the hazards which the Reactor Safeguards Committee wants to be assured against before it gives approval to the Monroe reactor."

In a formal statement requesting a public hearing, Reuther charged that the construction permit has been granted in violation of the AEC's own rules. No "reasonable assurances" of safety can be given. It's doubtful whether such assurances could be made

within the time schedule for the proposed actual operation of the plant. It is a type which, Reuther said, is supposed to be "constructed, tested and experimentally proven in less populated areas," before being built in a metropolitan area.

The UAW established its interests as an intervenor by pointing out the concentration of membership in Detroit, Toledo and other cities and towns in the area. The AFL-CIO Electrical Workers and the Papermakers also have intervened.

Previously the UAW had charged the AEC with attempting to hand to the big utilities a monopoly on the atomic energy electrical power potential developed at public expense.

Adlai and Estes Get 97% of Vote At UAW Endorsement Conference

Rank-and-file delegates from 1,500 UAW local unions voted by better than 97 per cent to support the candidacies of Adlai Stevenson for president and Estes Kefauver for vice president.

At an enthusiastic and cheering Special Election Year Conference, the delegates and UAW staff members voted, by separate secret ballot, 2,516 for Stevenson-Kefauver, 24 for Eisenhower-Nixon, 36 for no endorsement and one vote for "Joe Smith."

The local union delegate vote: Stevenson-Kefauver, 2,036; Eisenhower-Nixon, 24; No Endorsement, 34; Joe Smith, 1.

Thus, the overwhelming majority of the UAW membership threw the lie into the faces of people like Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and John Feikens who complain that the UAW and other leadership do not speak for the membership on political issues.

The voting was conducted by secret ballot in voting booths set up on the stage of Detroit's Masonic Auditorium, where the Conference was held, and the counting of the ballots was held in full view of the delegates and the press.

The vote was taken after a point-by-point discussion of the issues in the campaign, led off by President Walter P. Reuther.

BIG BUSINESS IN THE SADDLE

"You have been called together to make a decision even more important than questions of wage negotiations," Reuther told the delegates, "because this decision is related directly to the kind of world your children will grow up in."

"We believe," he went on, "that the united labor movement represents a basic moral force in America, and that working people will be influenced by that endorsement because the AFL-CIO has no axes to grind. All we want is a better America."

"The people who are trying to stop our political action program are the same people who tried to stop the organization of the UAW in the Thirties with scabs and goons and injunctions," Reuther declared. "They failed then, and they will fail now, because we have something they don't quote on the stock market ticker—the solidarity of human brotherhood."

Discussing the record of the Eisenhower Administration, the UAW president asserted that America "is failing the world because the little men of Big Business control our government. It is not because they are evil, but because they do not understand the social and economic conditions which breed revolution."

"They've never been hungry, so they do not understand. They are the prisoners of their own environment. That's why the voice of America is contradictory, when it should be clear and strong."

TOO MUCH COCKTAIL LOUNGE DIPLOMACY

Reuther said Secretary of State John Foster Dulles should be told to spend his time "in the cesspools of poverty" rather than in "the diplomatic cocktail lounges," if he wants to know what is going on in the world. He said he found "bitterness toward America" during his visit to India and other countries because "the Cadillac cabinet won't let these people be our friends."

"I've been accused of politics for saying that we are losing the cold war," Reuther declared, "but the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at their April meeting in Washington, came to the same conclusion by a vote of two to one." He pointed out that most of these editors were partisan toward Republicans.

The UAW president called our prosperity "uneven and out of balance."

"The Big Business-controlled government has advanced the well-being of corporations at the expense of the workers. The largest share of our prosperity has gone into corporate profits, while workers, farmers and consumers have been short-changed."

"During the past 12 months, corporate profits soared 35 per cent over their 1954-55 level. What do you think would happen if we asked for a 35 per cent wage boost?" Reuther asked. "They would laugh at us; but when they do it, it's good business."

"Yes, Big Business is in the saddle, and their spurs are in our ribs," Reuther declared.

IDLE WORKERS, FAILING BUSINESSES

He said 275,000 auto workers were unemployed throughout the nation, while in Detroit alone, 12 per cent of the work force was jobless.

While the profits of giant businesses are up, he pointed out, there have been more small business failures under the present administration than at any time in history except under the Hoover administration.

"This is not just an academic discussion of economics," Reuther told the delegates. "Go and visit east Detroit and see that monument to the GOP, the empty Packard plant. Our members have made the last Packard there. That's the car they used to call the best on the road."

"Look at the closed Motor Products plant, or Murray Body, or Federal Truck. And what about the workers who lost their jobs in these plants?"

DRIVE FOR EVEN MORE PROFITS

"Instead of stabilizing the economy as Eisenhower promised, the cost of living has soared to a new all-time high, and there is a tremendous imbalance between production and purchasing power," the UAW president and vice president of the AFL-CIO charged.

"Now General Motors announced they will raise the price tags on the '57 models; this despite the huge profits they have been making. This only means more inflation and more imbalance."

"The real voice of the GOP is not Eisenhower talking about 'a government with a heart,' but Charlie Wilson talking about the



THE LARGE auditorium at the Masonic Temple in Detroit was jammed by delegates to the UAW conference. After the delegates voted to endorse Stevenson and Kefauver, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey urged stepping up the COPE dollar drive; Vice President Leonard Woodcock outlined the need for getting all voters registered, and Vice President Pat Greathouse urged that a comprehensive drive be made to get out the biggest possible vote on November 6. Vice President Norman Matthews chaired a portion of the meeting and added to the remarks made by the speakers.

3 New Pacts Record Gains For UAW Aircraft Workers

Successful completion of three sets of negotiations, including an initial collective bargaining agreement for UAW Local 1069 members at Quehanna, Pennsylvania, with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation (Plastics Division), has been announced by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the National Aircraft Department.

A new two-year agreement, which includes a Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Plan, has been signed by Local 856 with Goodyear Aircraft Corporation and UAW Local 951 has won a two-year agreement with Continental Can Company, Coffeyville, Kansas.

Industrial Blight Slowly Spreading Under Eisenhower

The Republican claim of "Peace and Prosperity" is a slogan that is not backed up by facts, UAW President Walter P. Reuther has told numerous audiences in the last several weeks.

Besides the "uneasy" peace, the decline in farm income, the suffering of small business and mass unemployment in the automobile and agricultural implement industries—all of which are discussed elsewhere in this issue—the UAW President cites this salient fact:

In 1952, when Eisenhower took office, there were eighteen "depressed industrial areas," which, as Reuther says, is too many.

But—today, in 1956, after four years of Republican administration, there are twenty-three "depressed industrial areas."

unemployed as kennel dogs and bird dogs," Reuther declared. "Ike's acceptance speech at San Francisco was wonderful, but it bears no relationship to the actions of his Administration."

The Big Business control of the Administration was also stressed by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse, Leonard Woodcock and Norman Matthews in their talks after the balloting.

As further evidence that the Eisenhower Administration is lined up against the people and for the special interests, Reuther cited the President's broken promise to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, his "packing" of the National Labor Relations Board with employer-minded individuals.

(Continued on page 8)

Know the Issues; Hear 'Eye-Opener'

Every voter owes it to himself, his family, his neighbor and his country to be informed on the issues when he casts his ballot.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther will discuss the issues in the November 6 General Election regularly on the five-mornings-a-week, UAW-sponsored "Eye-Opener" radio program, along with UAW Commentator Guy Nunn.

"Eye-Opener" can be heard in your area. Check your local newspaper or with your local union hall for the time and the station for the Monday-through-Friday "Eye-Opener" program.

Terms of the initial contract at Quehanna, which is in effect for 21 months, provide a general increase of 10 cents an hour effective now and six cents at the end of March 1957. Automatic progression, seven paid holidays, an increase in the minimum starting rate, a \$3,000 life insurance policy, company-paid hospital and surgical insurance for employees, along with sickness and accident insurance allowing \$35 for 26 weeks also are provided.

SUB PLAN WON

A general wage increase of six cents per hour, inequity adjustments, and three cents an hour for SUB were won at Goodyear in Akron, Ohio. Broader application of recall rights, shift preference, two wage reopeners, provision for impartial medical opinion on sick leaves, improved vacation allowances and improvement in the surgical schedule of the insurance plan are among the numerous other contract changes.

The new Continental Can agreement provides a general increase of eight cents an hour with an additional one cent an hour in February and an extra seven cents one year from now. Seven paid holidays and a new labor grade, 1A, were established along with changes in seniority rights and inequity adjustments in some office and technical classifications.

Staff's Secret Ballot Solidly Supports Adlai; Nothing for Eisenhower

All of the UAW staff from throughout the United States that could be spared for the one-day meeting attended the National UAW Election Year Conference.

They were permitted to vote, too, on the endorsement proposition—but separately from local union delegates.

Results of the staff secret-ballot vote (which are not included in the delegates vote results):

Stevenson-Kefauver—480
Eisenhower-Nixon—0
No Endorsement—3
Void—5

Staff members voted on a blue ballot and delegates on a white ballot.

AFL-CIO Backs Adlai and Estes

CHICAGO—It's all out for Adlai and Estes.

The AFL-CIO General Board enthusiastically endorsed Adlai Stevenson for President and Estes Kefauver for Vice President in a meeting here.

The endorsement of the approximately 150 General Board members present followed similar action by the AFL-CIO Executive Board at its meeting in Forest Park, Pennsylvania.

In announcing the Executive Board's recommendation to the press, AFL-CIO President George Meany said the possibility of endorsing Eisenhower and Nixon never even was raised.



UAW VICE PRESIDENT Pat Greathouse, center, talks to Dr. Arthur Flemming, director, Office of Defense Mobilization, right, as Frank McCulloch, administrative assistant to Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, listens, at a luncheon in the Capitol in Washington attended by members of the Agricultural Implement Task Force Committee on unemployment.

More Than 35,000 Jobless In Ag Implement Industry

Unemployment in the agricultural implement industry increased to more than 35,000 in September as International Harvester laid off more than 12,000 workers in 10 plants.

"The unemployment figures, however, don't tell the whole story," commented UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department.

"Employment has been steadily decreasing in this industry," he explained. "In June of this year, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, the average number of production workers in the industry totaled 107,600.

DOWN ONE-THIRD

"This compares with an average of 116,200 during the first five months of the year. Peak employment in June, 1951, was 160,800. The June average is 33.1 per cent below the peak five years ago."

The Agricultural Implement Task Force Committee on unemployment, after carrying the story of unemployment in the industry to Washington late in August, had to cancel a meeting with legislators in Chicago early last month because of a conflict with the UAW's National Election Year Conference in Detroit.

"Perhaps the most important thing accomplished by the Committee in Washington," said Greathouse, who is chairman of

the Task Force which includes mayors and representatives of farm organizations as well as the UAW, "is that our Committee gained recognition as a factor which can contribute something to the solution of the extremely critical unemployment problem in this industry."

SOUGHT SOLUTIONS

The Task Force met with top officials of the International Cooperation Administration, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Department of Defense in Washington.

The possibility of utilizing farm implement inventories in the foreign aid program was discussed with Guilford Jameson, ICA deputy director for congressional relations; C. W. Flesher, director, Office of Industrial Resources; C. A. Richards director, Office of Small Business; E. D. White, chief, Agricultural Specialists Division, Office of Food and Agri-

culture; Harry Dreany, chief, Industrial Procurement Division; and C. W. Yungblut, assistant to Jameson.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, who assisted in arranging appointments for the Committee in Washington, and Frank McCulloch, administrative assistant to Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, lunched with the Committee and discussed manpower needs with Dr. Arthur Flemming, director, Office of Defense Mobilization, at the Capitol.

Reuben B. Robertson, acting secretary of defense; R. C. Lanphier, Jr., deputy assistant secretary of defense for supply and logistics, and other Defense Department staff members met the Committee at the Pentagon and discussed the prospects of channeling defense work into distress areas.

LEARNED LIMITATIONS

"We learned some of the limitations present legislation imposes on these agencies in attempts to combat unemployment," said Greathouse, "and I think we came away with a better idea of what we must do when Congress reconvenes if we are to restore and maintain full employment in the agricultural implement industry."

Committee members who participated in the Washington meetings included: Mayor Jack Humble, Racine, Wisconsin; Mayor Mike Micich, Charles City, Iowa; Mayor Ray Mills, Des Moines, Iowa; Mayor Paul Woods, Canton, Illinois; City Manager Cornelius Bordine, Jr., Rock Island, Illinois; Ralph Bradley, president, Illinois Farmers' Union; and Jerry Sosnosky, representing Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

UAW officials, besides Greathouse, included: Region 4 Director Robert Johnston, Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman, and Mose Kucela, representing Region 3 Director Ray Berndt.

Farm Income Down; Debt Hits New High

The Federal Reserve System, in a recent report, stated that net farm income in 1955 had declined more than \$800 million, or about 5 per cent, while farm debt had climbed to a new high of \$18,800,000,000.

Skilled Trades Conference Call Now December 10

The Fifth Annual International Skilled Trades Conference, originally scheduled for September, has been postponed until December 10, 11, 12, 1956, it was announced by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Vice President Norman Matthews and Region 1A Co-Director Joe McCusker, both members of the Skilled Trades Committee of the UAW International Executive Board.

"It is our hope that the extra time will give Vice President Richard Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Department, who has been ill, an opportunity to recover sufficiently to be present at this extremely important conference," the announcement stated. "In addition, the many pressing problems that have arisen in our International Union make it impossible for the officers to be present at this most important meeting on September 13."

The Conference will be held in the same city and the same hotel—Morrison Hotel, Chicago—and the same delegates elected to the September conference will be accredited to the one on December 10, 11, 12.

Currently, some 800 delegates have sent in credentials, indicating, in the opinion of the Skilled Trades Department, that this year's Skilled Trades Conference will be the largest yet held.



Local 148 Okays New Douglas Unit

Membership of Local 148, Douglas Aircraft, Long Beach, California, has ratified an agreement with the Company bringing a new facility for production of DC-8 jet commercial planes under UAW jurisdiction.

The new facility in the Long Beach area eventually will employ 5,000. The agreement permits 375 employees from the Santa Monica Division of Douglas to transfer to Long Beach with seniority and will markedly increase employment opportunities with full seniority protection for workers laid off from the Long Beach division.

The UAW also has won bargaining rights at the Curtiss-Wright unit at the Edwards Air Force Base in Palmdale, California. Forty workers voted for the UAW and seven for no union in an election. The unit is composed of workers presently assigned to field and service work at the base.

As Maine Goes

For years, the Republicans used the slogan, "As Maine goes, So Goes the Nation."

This year, the GOP is mighty sorry it ever heard of that saying, because Maine is going Democratic. The state's young Democratic Governor, Edmund S. Muskie, won a second term in Maine's "earlybird" election last month. He thus becomes the second Democratic Governor to be re-elected to office in Maine in a presidential year since the Civil War.

Moreover, Muskie won with the biggest vote ever given a Maine Governor of either party. In 1954, his victory margin was only about 20,000.

But that's not all. For the first time since the New Deal year of 1934, a Democrat was elected to Congress from Maine. He is Frank M. Coffin, the Democratic state chairman, who won the 2nd District seat.

Another Democrat, James C. Oliver, apparently has won the 1st Congressional District race, but the vote was so close it will have to be decided by a recount.

A Republican won the state's only other congressional district, the "safe" rural third, but his plurality was lower.

The Republican campaign stressed that a vote for the Democrats was "a vote against Ike." Nevertheless, many independents and Republicans voted for Muskie, who got 180,000 votes in a state with only 99,000 enrolled Democrats.

FTC Slaps

Insurance Ads

WASHINGTON—A Federal Trade Commission examiner has directed the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago to eliminate deception from its advertising of accident and health insurance.

The firm is accused of misrepresenting "the duration of policies, health requirements of prospective policyholders and the number of illnesses covered."

The Company is one of 41 insurance firms against whom complaints were issued last year.

Worth Three Cents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Washington Star columnist, noting that President Eisenhower had dedicated a Labor Day stamp, commented, "Shows the GOP faith in labor. Republicans figure the support they'll get from union leaders will be worth all of three cents."

Faster Than Income

During the past three years, corporate profits have advanced at an average rate of 29 per cent faster than the personal income of the American people as a whole.



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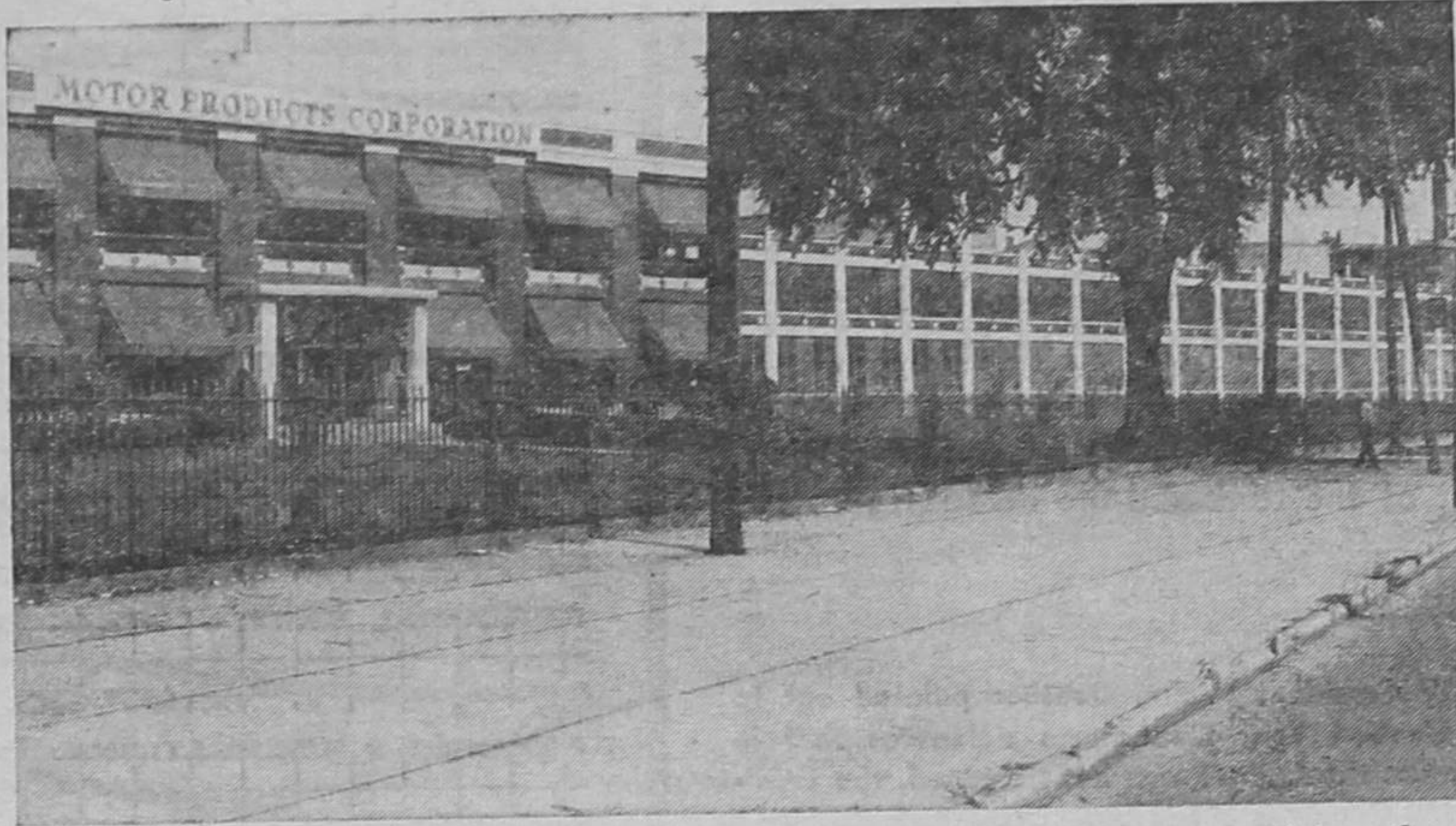
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Too Little, Too Late, Says Reuther Of Defense Dept. Moves in Detroit

Why Couldn't Help Have Come in Time?



EMPTY PLANT, EMPTY SIDEWALK—Another Detroit company joins the city's ghostly collection of vacant factories, as the Motor Products Corporation announces liquidation of its automotive division. Some 3,000 UAW members lost their jobs when the plant closed last month, further evidence of "Republican prosperity."



The trend toward merging and liquidating old established companies did not begin in 1956. This picture, taken in 1954, shows Michigan's Governor G. Mennen Williams addressing a protest rally of members of UAW Local 2, who lost their jobs when the Murray Body Corporation went out of business. The longer the GOP is in power, the more numerous business failures become.

The Republican Party last month called on Defense Secretary Charlie Wilson, General Motors' gift to the government, to bring his departmental circus into Detroit to convince voters that the GOP is willing to do something about unemployment.

Charlie, as ever, responsive to the needs of his party, sent Defense Department procurement officials to survey Michigan manufacturing plants to see if defense contracts can be let to relieve the area's unemployment. At the same time, the Department set up an exhibit in Detroit's Veterans Memorial Building to show small manufacturers what items needed by the Armed Forces they could bid on.

273,100 OUT IN MICHIGAN

At about the same time, the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) announced the latest statewide unemployment figures: 273,000 out of work, an increase of 43,000 in two months.

These new layoffs do not include the 3,000 out-of-work UAW members at the Detroit Mack Avenue plant of Motor Products Corporation, the latest firm to go out of the automotive business under the Eisenhower Administration "prosperity" regime, following in the footsteps of the defunct Murray Body Corporation and many other firms. They do, however, include the thousands of Packard workers on "indefinite" layoff.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, commenting on the Defense Department's "exhibit" and "clinic," characterized the effort as too little and too late.

A CYNICAL MOVE

"This is a cynically calculated political move to try to put on a false appearance of Republican concern for Michigan's unemployed, in the hope, not of providing jobs, but of gathering votes in the coming elections," Reuther charged.

"The time for action was months ago—even before Presidential Assistant Howard K. Pyle's mercifully brief visit to Michigan to extol jocularly 'the right to suffer' as one of the 'joys' of the free enterprise system.

"With an eye on November 6, the Republicans are now sending defense procurement agents to swarm through the state's manufacturing plants, presumably with Ike-Nixon buttons prominently displayed," Reuther continued.

"When the Republicans have a real opportunity to take some concrete action to relieve unemployment, they fail to do so.

"Three times the GOP-controlled state legislature has refused to act on improvements in unemployment compensation.

Reuther declared that the UAW "would, of course, welcome any necessary defense work that can provide jobs. But at this late date it will be cold comfort to workers who for weeks and months have had to live on inadequate unemployment compensation benefits, or having exhausted those benefits, have had to live on welfare and mortgage their future by going into debt.

CONTRACTS NEEDED

"When Detroit and Flint were reclassified as distress areas in May, the UAW pointed out that mere reclassification of areas would not bring more jobs; that action was needed to let contracts and to accelerate schedules of contracts already in production," he said.

"The Defense Department recently reported that out of the defense contracts placed in Detroit since the area was reclassified, only \$78,000 was let as a result of preferential status as an area of considerable unemployment. Since then, the Department has admitted that even this contract actually was not let for the specific purpose of relieving unemployment. So the score is actually zero."

Reuther also cited such surplus labor areas as Escanaba, Iron Mountain and Marquette, all in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, as further examples that such classification does not necessarily result in defense work. None of these areas, so classified for more than a year, have received a single dollar in defense contracts, he pointed out.

LITTLE SUCCESS

The Defense Department's exhibit and clinic appeared to be meeting with little success. One Detroit newspaper carried this headline:

"Few Attend Defense Job Clinic Here."

The paper reported that although more than 8,000 invitations had been sent out to companies in the state, fewer than 150 persons had registered on the first day of the three-day affair, and the exhibit hall was virtually empty.

A small manufacturer told one reporter that the exhibit and clinic did not prove helpful to him.

"This is GM stuff," he declared. "By the time I re-tooled to make these items, I'd be out of business."

Jobless Denied \$8 Million By Michigan Supreme Court

LANSING, Michigan—Approximately 57,000 jobless Michigan workers were denied about \$8 million in unemployment compensation benefits by a ruling handed down last month by the state's GOP-dominated Supreme Court.

The decision, which reversed an earlier ruling by a lower court, once again dramatizes the importance of electing judges who are aware of the problems of working people.

The test case was brought by Mrs. Mary E. Melia, a member of UAW West Side Local 174, laid off as a grinder at the Universal Products Company plant in Dearborn in September, 1953.

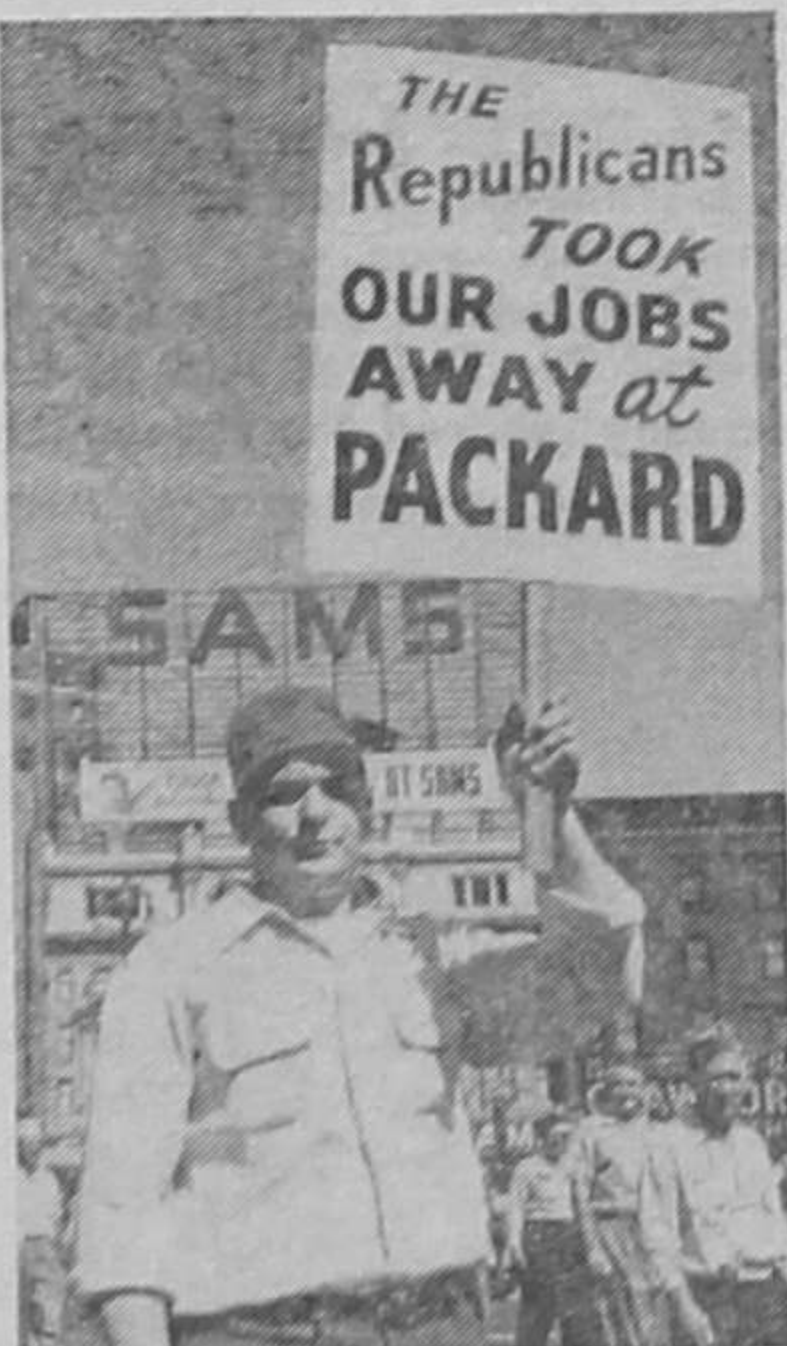
At that time, unemployment benefit payments could last for up to 20 weeks. However, in May, 1954, the Michigan legislature increased duration to a 26 weeks maximum. When Mrs. Melia received the last of her 20 payments in May, 1954, she applied for the additional six weeks of benefits provided by the amended law.

The Supreme Court ruled she was not entitled to the additional

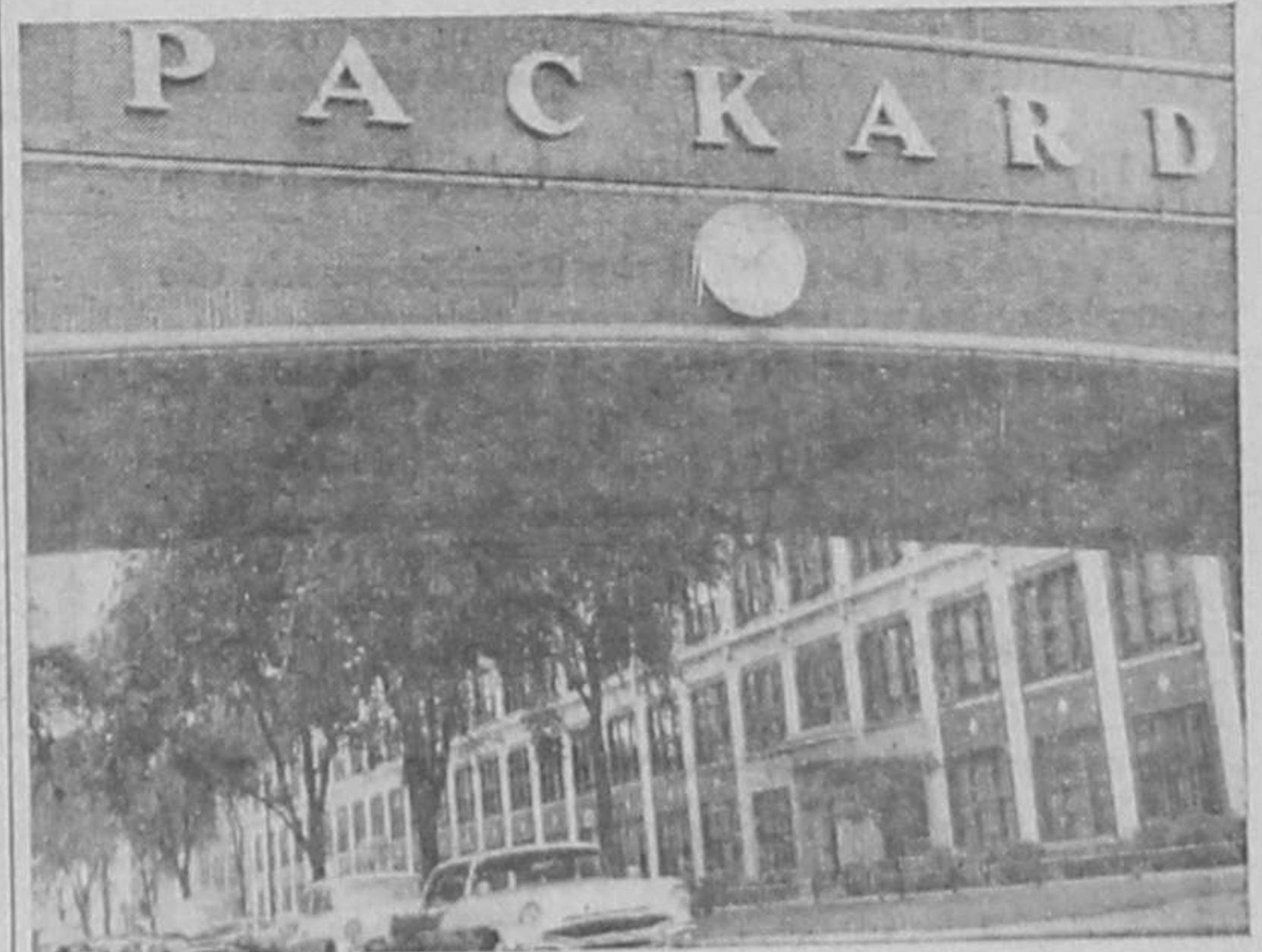
weeks of benefit payments, although the lower court had held she was. Supreme Court Justices Talbot Smith and Eugene Black, both appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, vigorously dissented from the Court decision. (Justice George Edwards, also a Williams appointee, did not take part in the decision since it was heard before he was named to the Court.)

The majority decision, Justice Smith declared in his dissent, deprives those most in need of the financial help authorized by the amendment, since they had been longest out of work and their benefits exhausted.

Michigan workers will get a chance to show their support of Justice Smith's views on November 6. He is running for election on the non-partisan ballot.



THE SIGNS carried by UAW Local 190 members in Detroit's Labor Day parade were a grim reminder of what GOP "prosperity" has meant to too many workers. The main Packard plant apparently has been closed permanently.



IS TIME RUNNING OUT ON PACKARD?—Thousands of Packard workers have been laid off "indefinitely" by the new Curtiss-Wright managers, and nobody knows for sure whether the now empty Detroit plant will reopen. Note that in this casual photo, all the cars shown going under the Packard "arc" are General Motors products.

The GOP Record: Giveaways, False Claims and

Candidates will—and should—discuss dozens of important issues in the next few weeks. Here are just some of the issues which UAW President Walter P. Reuther presented in detail at the Special Election Year Conference.

One central theme runs through all the issues, however. The Republican Party and the Eisenhower "team" are chiefly interested in Big Business. They advance Big Business interests at the expense of the rest of the country.

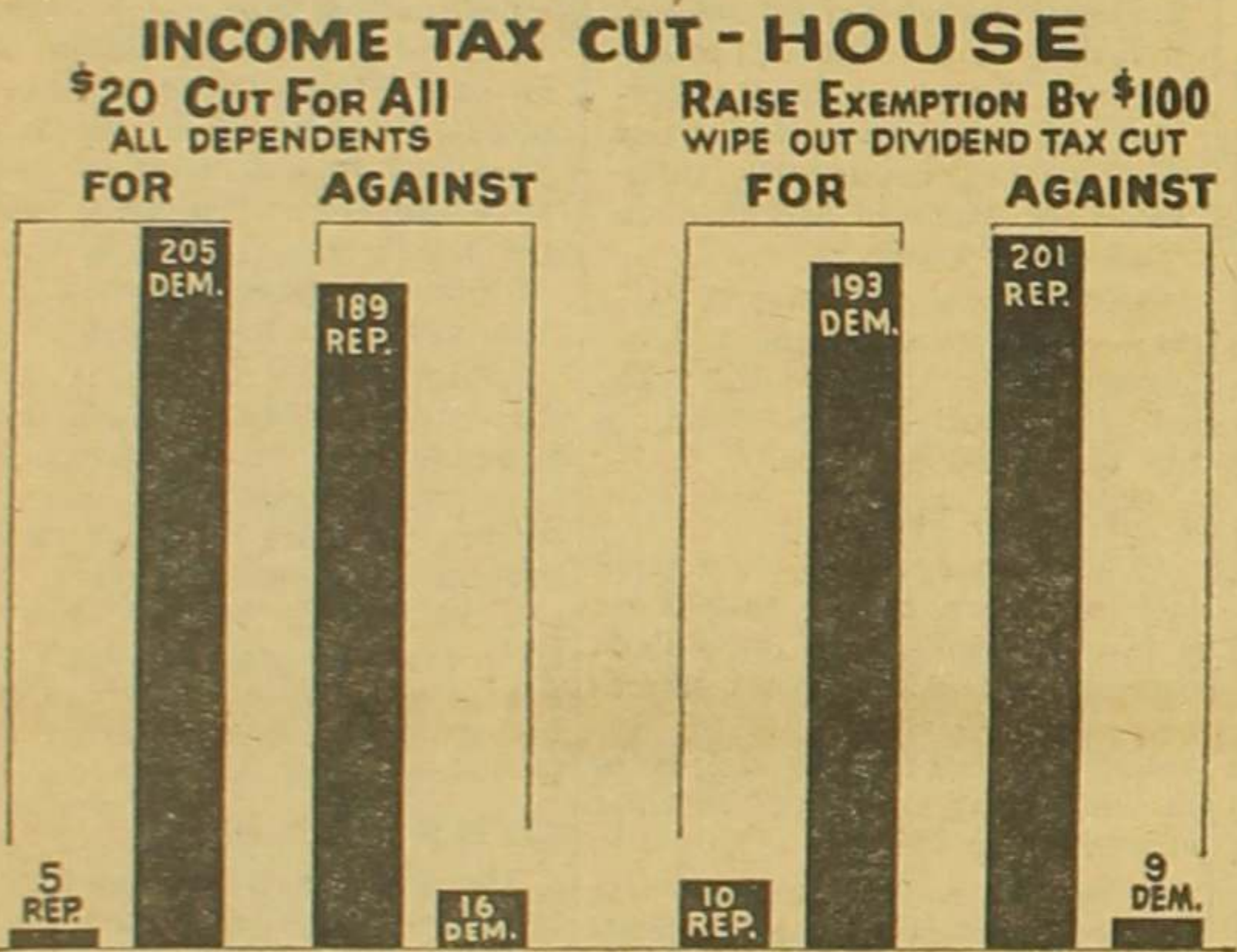
Their practical performance does not square with their campaign promises. Their claims about what they have done in office do not coincide with the facts.

Reuther summed it up: "The Madison Avenue hucksters are giving you the fancy slogans. Ike's in the parlor giving you the pious platitudes. But the Big Business boys are in the back room giving you the business."

Here are the highlights of some of the issues presented at the UAW's precedent-setting Conference. Below are some reasons why 97 per cent of the rank-and-file delegates voted to endorse Democrats Stevenson and Kefauver.

What About Your Taxes?

The 1956 Republican Platform states: "In so far as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge to work for further reduction in taxes."



UAW President Walter Reuther pointed out to UAW Election Year Conference delegates that in 1953, when the budget was not balanced, the GOP-controlled Congress cut taxes.

Billions went to corporations and upper-income families. They got 91 per cent of the tax relief. The millions of families with incomes under \$5,000 a year got only nine per cent of the tax saving.

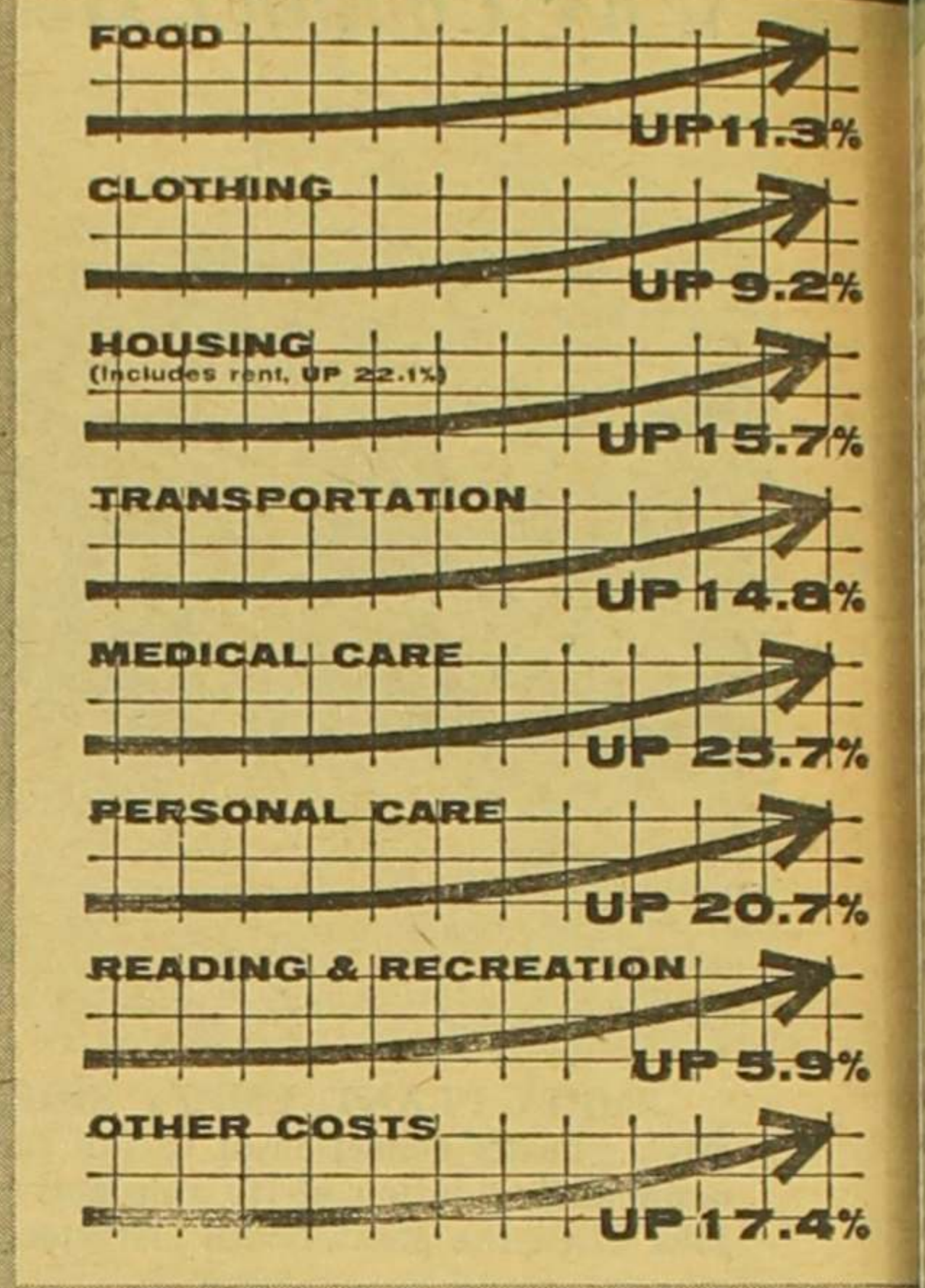
"In other words," Reuther said, "the Big Business boys didn't have to wait. They got their tax cut while the country was going deeper in debt. You have to wait for yours until there's a balanced budget."

(Under Eisenhower and Nixon, the National Debt has increased by more than \$12 billion.)

The chart shows how Congressmen from the parties voted when the chance came to give you a tax cut. When 193 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted to raise the personal income tax exemption by a hundred dollars, 201 Republicans and nine Democrats voted against it. The measure lost by just seven votes.

Another bill which would have brought you a \$20 cut in income taxes for each dependent passed the House by just five votes, all but a tiny drop of them Democratic. The GOP killed the bill in the Senate. Eisenhower opposed both measures.

How Family Costs Have Gone Up Since 1950



The Farmers' Cut in Pay

In 1952, after first promising to support 90 per cent parity to the nation's farmers, Eisenhower came out "100 per cent of parity."

Your food dollar today doesn't buy any more than it did in 1952, yet farm income is down 28 per cent.

Big food processors have pocketed the difference. While the farmer took a cut of more than a fourth of his pay, the big food processors have increased their profits by 50 per cent.

When the time came to make good on Eisenhower's campaign promise, here's how the parties voted on the issue:

	HOUSE		SENATE	
	FOR	AGAINST	FOR	AGAINST
DEMOCRATS	211	4	44	5
REPUBLICANS	27	167	6	39

Eisenhower vetoed this measure.

Instead of getting what they were promised, farmers Agricultural Secretary Benson and "flexible" supports. So Business food companies "flex" their muscles and squeeze farmer who, too often, finds he has no support.

Billions for Corporations

"We believe in good business for all business, small, medium and large," GOP 1956 Platform Promise.

Despite rosy statements about "general prosperity" only Big Business has made big progress under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

Profits after taxes for the nation's biggest corporations have shot up 63 per cent since Eisenhower took office.

Profits of the nation's smallest corporations have been cut in half. Business failures have increased 46 per cent over the 1952 rate; outright bankruptcies are up 61 per cent.

Yet Cola G. Parker, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently called for a 17 per cent reduction in Corporation Profits Tax... with the loss of income being made up by a sales tax.

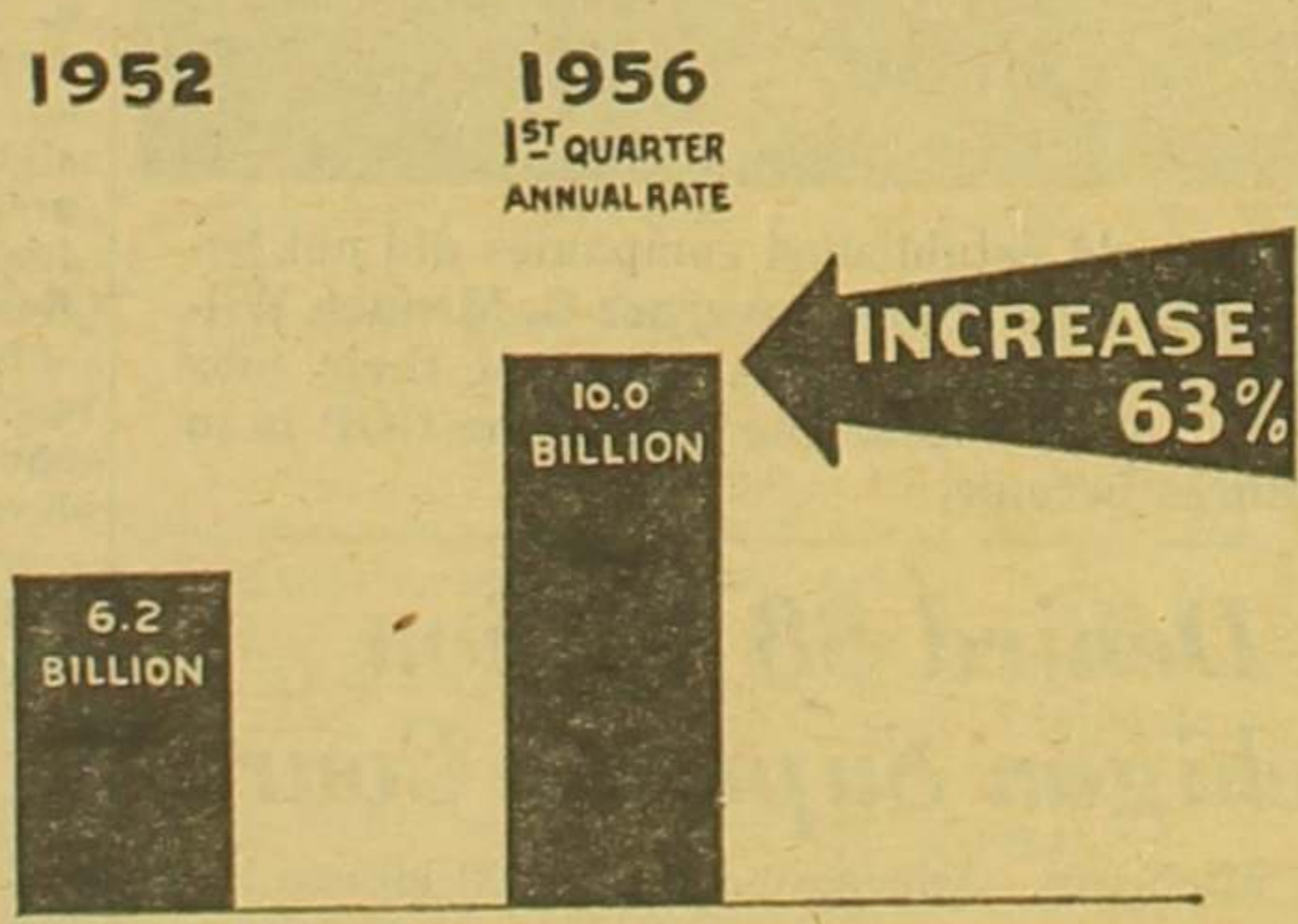
The wealthiest corporations would get even wealthier—at your expense.

"Watch for that one if the Republicans win this year," Reuther warned Conference delegates.

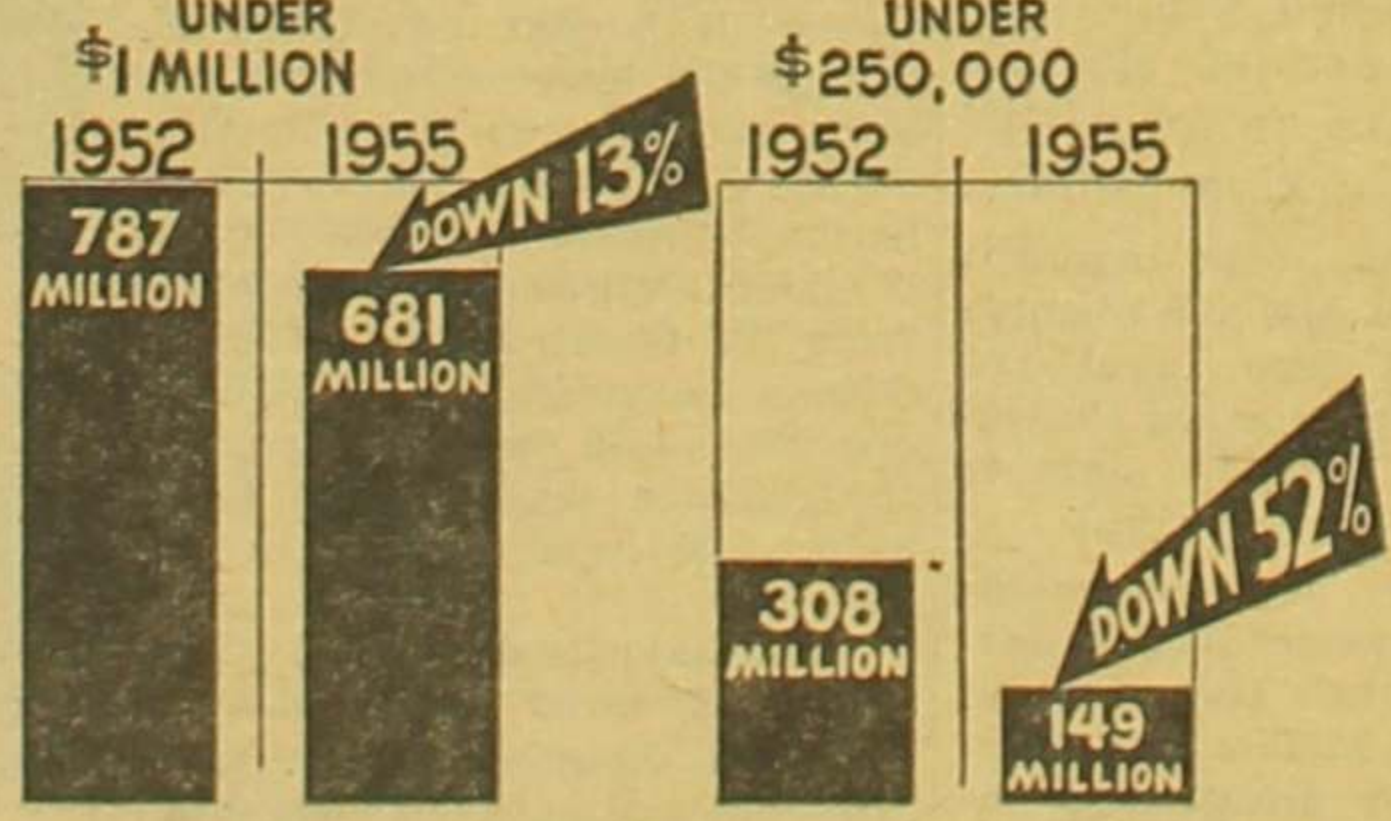
Unless the trend is reversed, more and more industries will fall under the control of fewer and fewer corporations. The result will be less competition, less of a break for the consumer.

To many, who claim to support "free enterprise," the term means leaving them free to squeeze out small manufacturers with the resulting decline in jobs.

PROFITS AFTER TAXES OF \$100,000,000+ CORPORATIONS



PROFITS AFTER TAXES SMALL BUSINESS



We Need Better Schools

"Highest of all, perhaps, will be the priority of first-class education to meet the demands of our growing school age population," Eisenhower's 1956 acceptance speech.

Instead of calling for Federal Aid to Education Truman did, Eisenhower, when he took office, called a White House Conference.

When the Conference, despite Republican stalling, called for Federal Aid to Education, Eisenhower virtually ignored the recommendation.



Know the Issues
More key issues in the 1956 campaign will be taken up in the forthcoming Election Edition of the UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER.
Let the Facts Decide

Register Now — Vote November 6

Broken Promises

Where's That 'Sound Dollar'?

"We have kept our promise to the American people to win the sound dollar to protect purchasing power and preserve the value of savings, pensions and insurance," GOP Platform Claim.

The Great Eisenhower Crusade never did get off the ground on that one.

When it was making noises like it might and was about to persuade the voters to give it a chance in one of the promises held out to the people was that the Republicans would stabilize the dollar and curb inflation, President Reuther reminded the delegates

in San Francisco in August, several of the TV performers, in tune with their "peace and prosperity" theme, bragged around how the Republicans had succeeded in keeping this promise.

At the same time in Washington, the Bureau of Economic Statistics was readying its monthly report on the cost of living, one showing that the BLS Index had soared to a new all-time high for the second consecutive month.

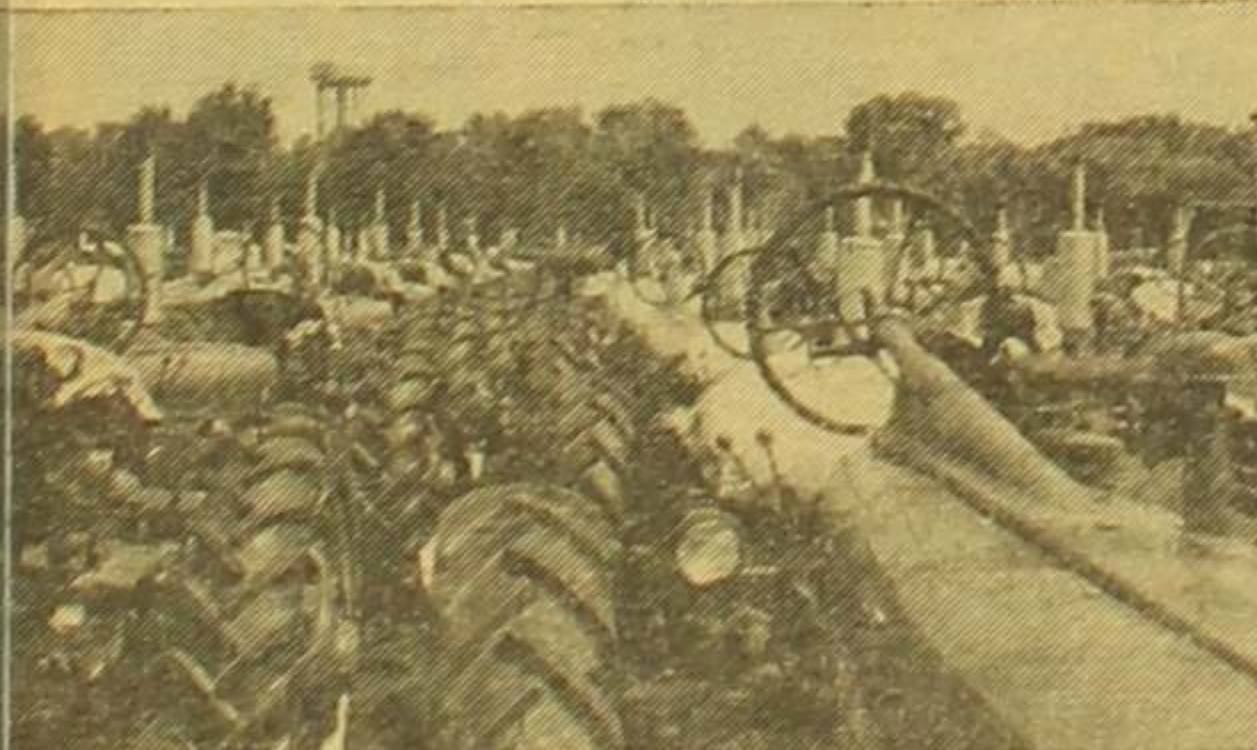
"That increase was the biggest single increase in any quarter so far, so big it brought UAW members increases of four cents an hour," said Reuther.

The Republicans deliberately delayed the announcement of the Consumer Price Index until the last speaker had finished in San Francisco. The information was released two days later than originally scheduled. The Index had zoomed to 117.0, an all-time high. The Index stood at 114.1 when Eisenhower took office. Increases in the cost of living strike at every family, but they are most acute in the lower brackets hardest. Eisenhower says he's concerned with how Senior Citizens can cope with "problems of food, housing, security, recreation . . ."

The dismal failure of the Eisenhower Administration to hold the line on prices robs them—and millions of others on fixed incomes—of all hope of dealing with those problems.



Lots of crops—unsold machines



They Gave Away Billions

"Policies of sound conservation and wise development have been pursued by the Eisenhower Administration," GOP Platform Claim.

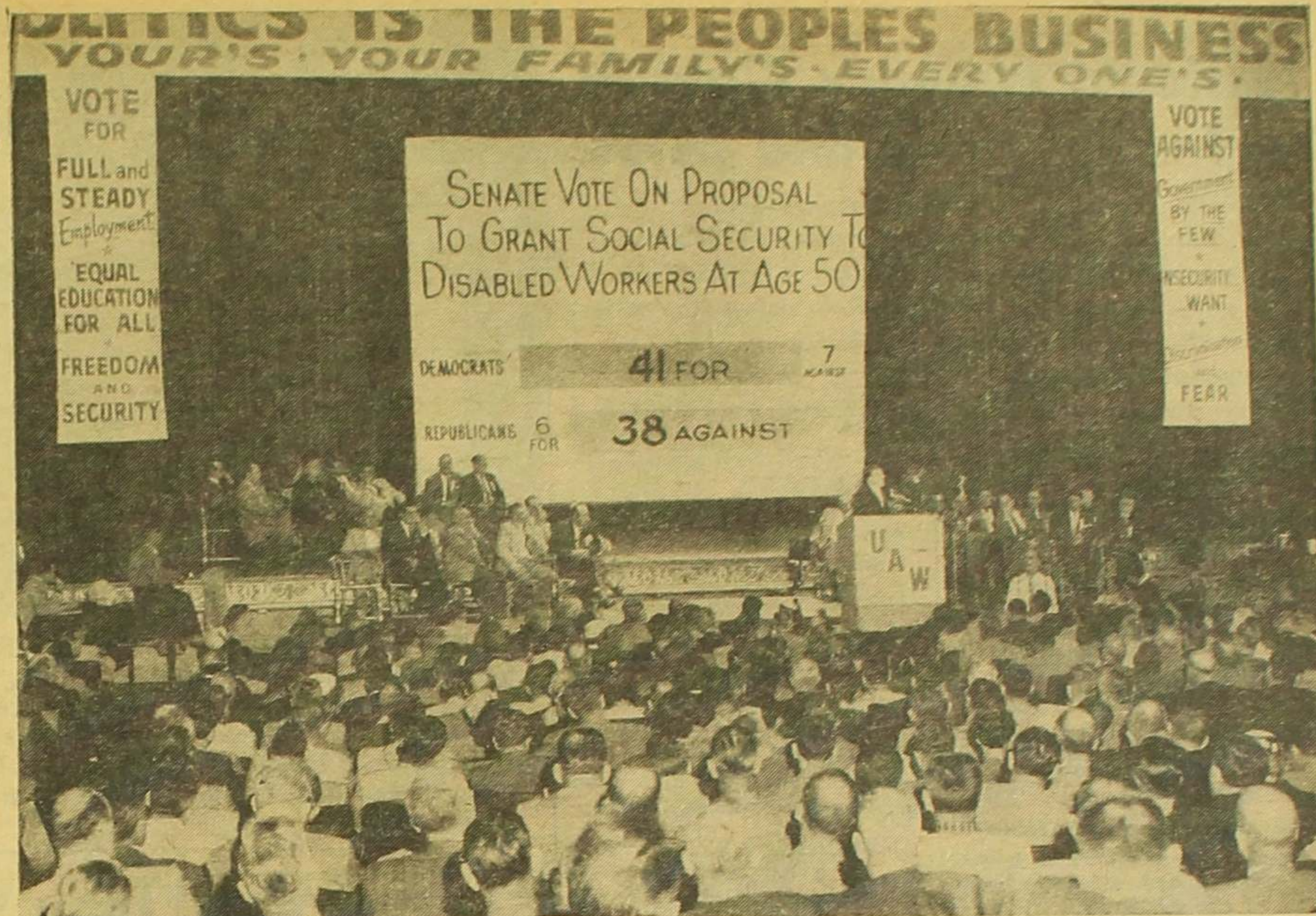
"Sound conservation" has meant giving away—

- Billions of public assets in Tidelands Oil
- Timber resources
- Grazing lands

"Wise development" means—

- The Dixon-Yates scandal—an attempted steal of TVA resources conceived right in the White House
- Giving away public power sites such as Hells Canyon to private utilities.
- Giving a monopoly on atomic power development to private utilities . . . after billions in public money financed the research to make atomic power possible.

Reuther told Conference delegates, "In this Administration you have to steal billions to be respectable. That Republican in Illinois who stole a million dollars and was arrested, was just a piker. He was not a pickpocket by their standards."



UAW PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther lays out the facts, comparing campaign promises with actual performance on major issues, for the delegates to the UAW National Delegate Conference. The delegates from UAW local unions from coast to coast listened, discussed and then voted overwhelmingly to endorse Democrats Adlai Stevenson for president and Estes Kefauver for vice president.

GOP Ignores Civil Rights

"In the area of exclusive federal jurisdiction, more progress has been made in (the civil rights) field under the present Republican Administration than in any similar period in the last 80 years."—1956 Republican Platform.

Not even promises—just claims.

That's all Eisenhower and the Republicans offer in the field of civil rights. "And the claims are discredited by the record," commented President Reuther.

When mobs tried to block Negro children from enrolling in schools in Tennessee and Texas, Eisenhower was "neutral."

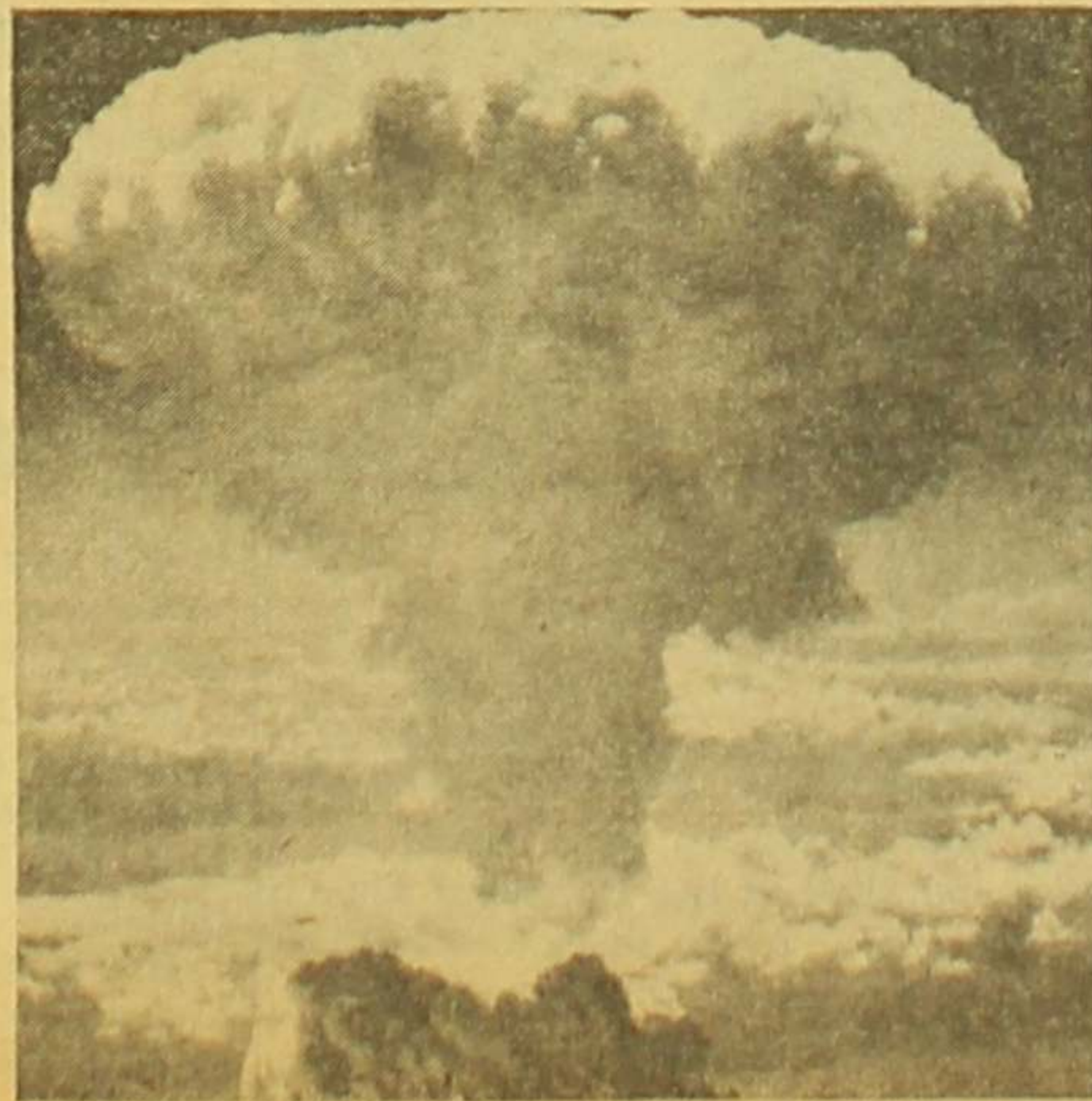
"It's interesting to note, too," said Reuther, "that Governor Clement of Tennessee, who supports Stevenson, used troops to implement the Supreme Court decision in Tennessee, but Governor Shivers, a friend of Eisenhower, used troops to block implementation in Texas."

Eisenhower supported the "watering down" of the GOP platform pledge on civil rights in 1956. Eisenhower has not taken a single step to support progress on civil rights. The Republicans have not pioneered a single major break-through in the civil rights field. They have merely picked up where the Democrats have done the pioneering.

Rule 22, which makes possible the filibuster, is the rock on which all civil rights legislation flounders in the Senate. When the Republicans had a chance to kill Rule 22, they voted overwhelmingly in favor of the filibuster (41 for, 5 against).

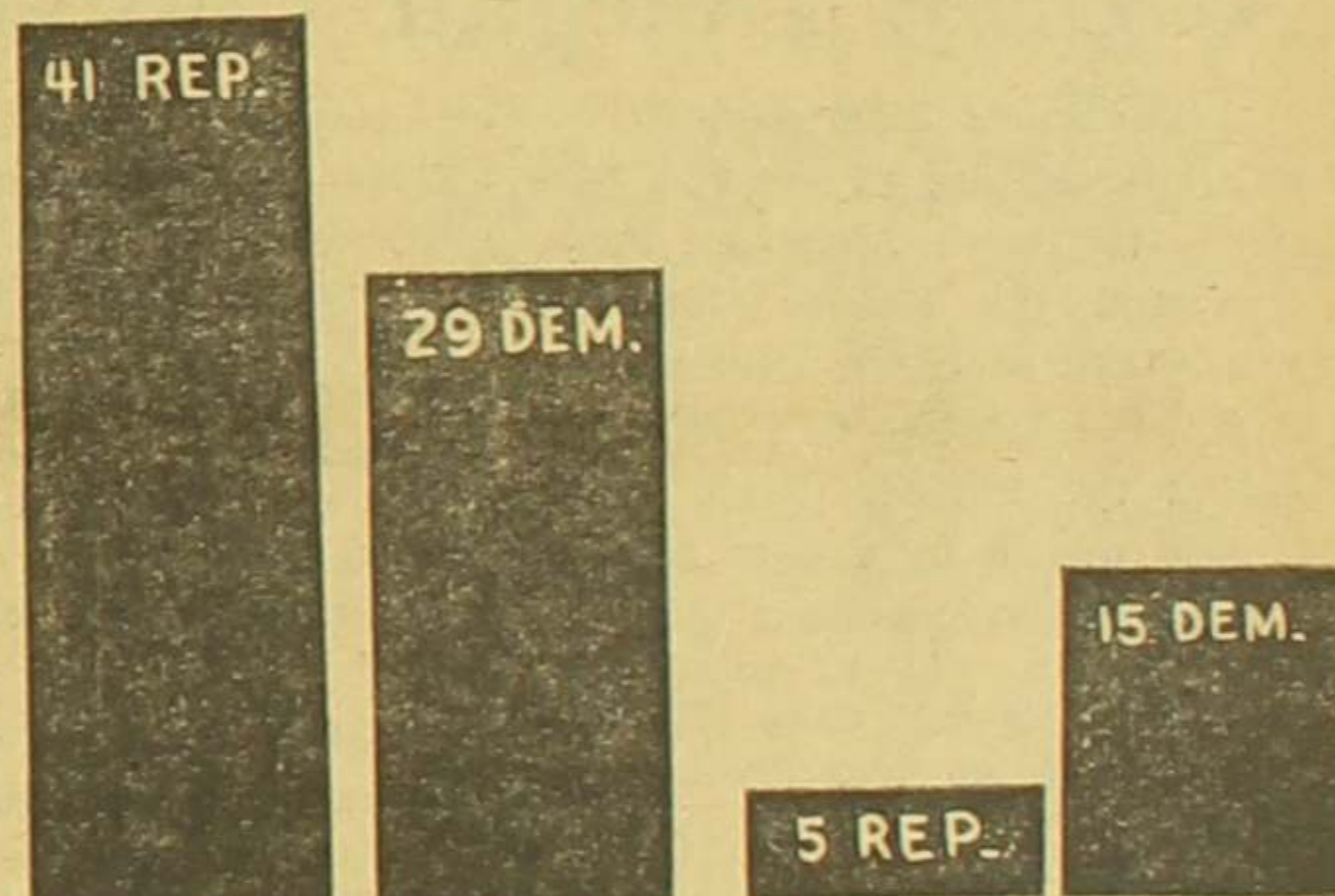
"We urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 85th Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House," the Democratic Party Platform for 1956 pledges.

The Republican pledge: No mention.



SENATE FILIBUSTER-RULE 22

FOR AGAINST



Ike Fails on Minimum Wage

"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight . . . (to) extend the protection of the federal minimum wage laws to as many more workers as is possible and practicable . . ."—1956 Republican Platform.

"The little men of big business who run the Eisenhower Administration may not be necessarily evil or they may not mean to do the wrong things," commented President Reuther.

"They just don't understand. They've never been hungry."

When Republicans talk of the minimum wage they demonstrate that they don't understand the necessity of putting "high velocity" purchasing power in the hands of the people at the foot of the economic ladder," he said.

The UAW battled for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25. The Eisenhower Administration, and Eisenhower himself, insisted that it should be raised to only 90 cents. They battled any increase above that. Democrats in both the House and the Senate outvoted them and raised it to a dollar.

Here's how the vote went:

	HOUSE		SENATE	
	FOR	AGAINST	FOR	AGAINST
DEMOCRATS	255	56	51	15
REPUBLICANS	46	41	2	13

The GOP Platform for 1956 promises to "continue to fight" to extend minimum wage protection.

On the record: President Eisenhower refused to back up Labor Secretary Mitchell on his request to Congress to extend minimum wage coverage to retail employees. President Eisenhower never proposed any legislation on broadened minimum wage coverage. President Eisenhower failed to include this subject on his May 25, 1956, list of "must" legislation and allowed Labor Secretary Mitchell to postpone a Senate hearing which made minimum wage broadening impossible this year.

"Continue" what "fight"?

First in Nation

National Foundry Confab Endorses Adlai and Estes

The 11th Annual International Foundry Conference of the UAW, with some 250 delegates, alternates and fraternal delegates participating, grabbed the distinction of being the first trade union delegate body in the U. S. to endorse the national Democratic ticket of Stevenson and Kefauver.

Representing some 250,000 foundry workers under UAW contracts, the Foundry Conference not only endorsed Stevenson-Kefauver but urged the "International Executive Board of the UAW to endorse these outstanding candidates and to actively work in the councils of the AFL-CIO to persuade the AFL-CIO to endorse and actively support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket this fall."

SUBCOUNCILS STREAMLINED

In a move designed to bolster attendance and strengthen the role of the subcouncils, the delegates overwhelmingly adopted changes in the by-laws governing subcouncils. The new set-up now provides for five subcouncils as follows:

Subcouncil 1—Regions 1, 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D (all of Michigan).

Subcouncil 2—Regions 3, 4 and 10.

Subcouncil 3—Regions 2, 2A, 2B, 8, 9 and 9A.

Subcouncil 4—Region 7 (Canada).

Subcouncil 5—Regions 5, 6.

Subcouncil meetings, in a move to reduce costs to local unions, have been reduced to two per year—each January and May. Election of subcouncil officers, with the exception of this year when they will be held next January, will take place at the Annual Conference in September.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, in a key speech, exposed the shameful record of the Republican Administration.

Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Foundry Department, called for a broad program to take up the slack in employment and help the farmers who are in serious trouble as a result of their continued drop in income.

Adlai and Estes Get Support At UAW Delegate Conference

(Continued from page 3)

uals, the letting of defense contracts to North American Aviation and the Kohler Company while their workers were out on strike, the shooting of UAW pickets at the Perfect Circle plant, largely owned by a man then in the Eisenhower cabinet; the GOP vote against Aid to Education; and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's mishandling of the Salk polio vaccine.

Reuther said that on 21 key issues, as judged by the UAW, the Democrats in Congress voted right by a margin of five to one, including even such issues as Tideland Oil and the Natural Gas bill, on which some Democrats voted wrong.

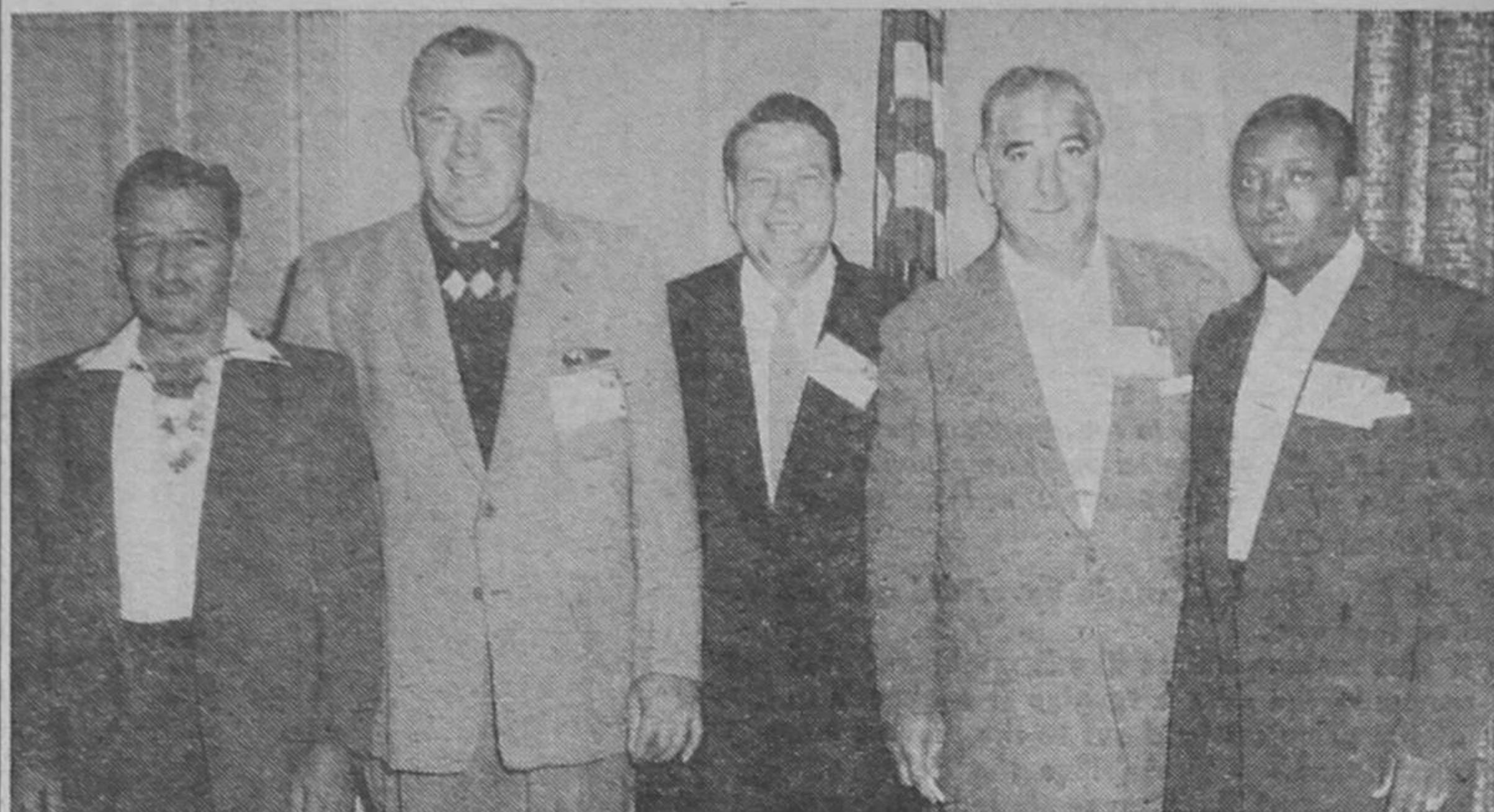
"The Democrats at their worst are still better than the Republicans," he declared. "When the Democrats in Congress are wrong, we'll tell them, but when they're right, we'll support them."

Speaking of the civil rights issue, Reuther observed that "neith-

er party met that question forthrightly, but the movement in the Democratic Convention was in the right direction; in the GOP Convention it was in the wrong direction. Stevenson favored a stronger plank; Eisenhower ordered a weaker plank. And not one single delegate at the GOP Convention spoke out on this issue."

Urging the delegates who jammed the big auditorium to "study the record," Reuther concluded: "I want to start a giveaway program of my own. I want to give Ike a long overdue rest in Gettysburg. I'd like to give Charlie Wilson back to General Motors. I'd like to give Tricky Dick Nixon back to Checkers and the government back to the people."

After concluding his remarks, Reuther opened the floor for discussion and urged especially those who might disagree with any portion of what he had said to take the mike.



FOUNDRY COUNCIL RE-ELECTED "THREE JIMMYS" at its 11th Annual Conference held last month in Detroit. Shown here (left to right) are Council Secretary-Treasurer Jimmy Arena and President Jimmy Ryan, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Union's Foundry Department; Assistant Foundry Director Paul Russo and Council Vice President Jimmy Alexander. The Foundry Council was the first delegate body in the UAW to endorse the Stevenson and Kefauver ticket.

See, Hear Adlai

The following is a list of major addresses scheduled for Adlai Stevenson:

Friday, September 28: 7:30-8:00 p. m. CBS television and radio.

Thursday, October 11: 9:00-9:30 p. m. NBC television and radio.

Tuesday, October 23: 9:00-9:30 p. m. Television—all three networks. Radio—all four networks.

Monday, October 29: 8:30-9:00 p. m. ABC television and radio.

Saturday, November 3: 11:00-11:30 p. m. Television—all three networks. Radio—all four networks.

Monday, November 5: 12 midnight-12:15 a. m. CBS television and radio.

(All times shown are Eastern Standard Time).

Local 10 Dedicates \$108,000 Building

DORAVILLE, Georgia—UAW Local 10 has dedicated a new \$108,000 hall, one of the largest and most modern local union buildings in the South, President William J. Porter, Jr., reports.

Local 10 represents workers at the General Motors plant in Doraville. It currently has 2,500 members.

Tony Stromar Passes Away; Was Young UAW Pioneer

Tony Stromar, one of the best-known and most-liked members of the UAW, died unexpectedly this past month. He was an administrative assistant to UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

The UAW Executive Board adopted the following resolution in Stromar's honor:

"Every member of the International Executive Board is shocked and deeply grieved at the unexpected and untimely death of our friend and associate.

"Although only 42 years of age, Tony was a UAW veteran, a pioneer in the building of our Union. With a few courageous and bold pioneers like himself, he led his fellow Chrysler Highland Park workers out of an originally Company-fostered independent union into the then fledgling UAW in early 1937, and was one of the sit-down strikers in the historic Chrysler sitdown strike of that year.

"These were the days when it took courage to acknowledge even membership in the UAW. In recognition of his leadership qualities, his Local Union elected him to many important local union offices, including the highest they could offer him—the presidency.

"As loyal and as courageous in the defense of his country as of his Union, his period of service with the International Union, which began in 1941, was interrupted for nearly four years when he served from 1942 to 1946 with the Armed Forces in the South Pacific. He was a combat soldier and was wounded in action. By the time he was discharged, after the end of World War II, he had earned sergeant's stripes.

"He returned to civilian life to serve his Union again with devotion and distinction, first as assistant regional director of Region 1 and then as administrative assistant to Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

"Losing Tony Stromar is more than losing a devoted, trusted and competent associ-



TONY STROMAR

ate. The UAW has lost a loyal and faithful servant, but to us, and to the many throughout the Union who knew him and loved him as we did, it is like losing a member of our own family.

"Our heartfelt sympathies go to his wife, Alice, and to all his family. We hope that our sharing of their crushing burden of grief will support them at a time when they most need support.

"And we want Tony's four little girls to know, now and as they grow into greater understanding and maturity, that their father was a good man who inspired confidence and happiness and affection among those who knew him; that he was a man of the greatest integrity of character and of nobility of principles and purpose.

"No father could leave his children a finer, a richer, heritage."



DELEGATES to the Republican Convention in San Francisco kept track of fluctuations in the stock market through this ticker installed in the Fairmont Hotel, Convention Headquarters. Despite the flowery speeches, many delegates kept closer track on how their stocks were doing than they did on unemployment statistics. In a way the stock market ticker symbolized the Big Business domination of convention affairs.

UAW Wins, 293-5!

Workers in another Ford Motor Company plant have voted overwhelmingly to join hands with the great majority of Ford workers who are represented by the UAW.

Out of 345 eligible voters in the new Ford Chicago Stamping Plant, located in Chicago Heights, Illinois, 293 voted UAW and five for no union in a recent NLRB election, Ken Bannon, National Ford Department director, reports.

Jim Hamby, president of UAW Local 551, Ford Assembly, assisted Region 4 Director Robert Johnston and his staff in the organizing drive.

A Heartbeat Away

The Story of Richard Nixon

A group of the brothers and sisters from a midwestern UAW local union were raking over Nixon at lunch recently. "Nixon gives me the creeps," a burly welder summed up his views on the subject. "He scares me."

"Me, too," a companion said thoughtfully. "But just exactly what's so wrong with Nixon?"

The question is being raised all over America. With the problems of government growing, the importance of the vice presidency is increasing. Nixon has received more favorable publicity out of the office than any other vice president in history.

Why, then, do so many people dislike and distrust the GOP vice presidential nominee?

Nixon looks like the all-American boy grown up a bit. He has a fine, toothpaste-ad smile, and professionally casual radio and TV mannerisms. No man in history, aside from Eisenhower himself, has had more favorable publicity build-up.

Yet, as one of the women in the cafeteria group said, Nixon reminds many people of a super-smooth door-to-door salesman. "You know," she said, "the kind that peddles the tricky can opener which works perfectly when he demonstrates it—and doesn't work at all when you buy it."

A milling machine operator said that listening to Nixon was like hearing a carnival pitchman—after you've seen the show.

CAN'T FOOL 'EM FOREVER

It may be that Nixon, who once was a carnival barker, actually impresses people with what he really is in spite of his unquestioned skill at the microphone or before the TV cameras.

It may also be that old Abe Lincoln had somebody like Nixon in mind when he said, "You can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Nixon unquestionably is fast on his feet. He's an extremely adroit—if unethical—campaigner. He's quick to sense shifts in the political wind. So far, this time, he's putting his most reserved and dig-

nified campaign foot forward. So far people aren't fooled.

But just how, then, only 10 years after entering politics, did he come so far—so fast?

You can get some of the answers by looking—not at Nixon—but at the people behind him.

Nixon got started in 1946 because a group of oil, utility and corporation farm magnates were desperate.

For years, they had been trying unsuccessfully to knock off Jerry Voorhis, a liberal whom the Capitol press

First of Two Parts

corps once voted "the best Congressman from the West." Voorhis aroused the wrath of the Californian GOP by consistently fighting for public power projects; by opposing giving the huge corporation farms too big a chunk of California's scarce water supply.

Voorhis, an ardent New Dealer, even sponsored cooperatives to aid the West Coast hard-put, low-income families. Clearly, he had to go.

STARTED BY A BANKER

The moguls formed a committee of 100 to pick a man to beat Voorhis. The qualifications they drew up were simple. Their man had to be a good speaker and a war veteran who would vote "their way" in Congress.

Herman Perry, a vice president of the Bank of America, telephoned Nixon asking him to seek the post. Nixon, working in New Jersey at the time, agreed. Nixon, a champion debater in both high school and college, so impressed the screening committee that he got 88 out of the 100 votes.

Nixon had no issues, but he did have a professional campaign manager. Their strategy: Nixon simply repeated over and over again that since Voorhis was a liberal he must be practically a Communist. More important were the telephone calls. Citizens would pick up their telephone and hear an unknown voice say, "This is a friend of yours, but I can't tell you my name. I just wanted you to know that Jerry Voorhis is a Communist."

Since Voorhis had been fighting Communism since the time Nixon was in knee breeches, it would be hard to find a dirtier—or more successful campaign. Nixon won by 15,000 votes.

Two years later he was re-elected easily beating little-known Steve Zetterberg, Voorhis' former secretary.

The oil, public utility and big business groups which bankrolled both campaigns got a handsome return on their political investment. Nixon's voting record almost exactly paralleled that of Congressman (now senator) Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Joe Martin of Massachusetts.

* * * *

WELL pleased, Nixon's backers decided in 1949 that their boy was now ready for bigger game. They doublecrossed one of the party workhorses to get the GOP nomination for Senator. Then they unleashed their boy to go after Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, the Democratic nominee.

Mrs. Douglas, an ardent New Dealer, was well liked in California. As in the Voorhis campaign, Nixon had no issues. So Nixon and his cohorts added a few new tricks to their strategy and ran their 1946 campaign all over again.

Here was their chief gimmick: They compared the voting records of Congresswoman Douglas and Vito Marcantonio, the American Labor Party spokesman from New York. They found that 354 times the two had voted the same way.

CAMPAINED ON HEALTH ISSUE

They headlined their magic statistic in campaign literature printed on pink-tinged paper and blanketed California with it. Nixon campaigned on the phony ground that Congresswoman Douglas was "practically" a Communist sympathizer. Neither in speech nor in campaign literature did Nixon point out that he and Marcantonio had voted the same way on many issues, too.

Nixon varied his campaigning a little with solicitous references to Mrs. Douglas' "delicate health" and the "rigors of office." (Contrast this with Nixon's expressions of holy horror at mentioning Ike's health as a campaign consideration. Mrs. Douglas still hasn't had heart attack No. 1.)

The Nixon crowd had so much money to spend, they even had Nixon billboards below the border in Mexico.

Congresswoman Douglas tried to campaign on the issues. Lacking funds to match Nixon's radio and TV time, lacking fair press coverage, she finally felt she had to go on the defensive.

Vainly she pointed out that Nixon had voted with Marcantonio against the Marshall Plan; against aid to Korea; for cutting military aid to Europe in 1949. These were key issues in the Commie line. Mrs. Douglas was opposed to Nixon (and Marcantonio) on all of them.

Not content with the advantages of their million-dollar campaign fund and their favorable newspaper treatment, the Nixon crowd countered by attending all of Congresswoman Douglas' rallies. They passed out their pink-tinged campaign literature to her crowds.

Once again Nixon's ability to tell the Big Lie with a straight face paid off. He won by a large margin.

McCARTHY HELPS NIXON

Not just California's big money interests had a part in the campaign. Senator Owen Brewster of Maine, longtime friend of the big utilities, sent \$5,000 to the Nixon campaign fund. The go-between, the man who actually turned over the money to the Nixon forces, was Henry Grunewald, notorious pay-off man.

Senator Joseph McCarthy campaigned in California for Nixon perhaps at the bidding of McCarthy's Texas oil millionaire supporters. McCarthy cried, "Commie," but his backers were more concerned over Congresswoman Douglas' opposition to the tidelands oil giveaway.

Tying these seemingly unrelated elements together into a highly-centralized campaign was Murray Chotiner, the man dropped from the Republican National Committee this year after Congressional investigators discovered he had been doing personal business on White House telephones. Chotiner, Nixon's manager in



every heavyweight campaign fight, also had been using his White House connections to help his big business clients.

* * * *

BOTH as Congressman and Senator, Nixon gave Big Business exactly what it wanted in votes. His voting record, nearly zero on UAW voting guides, was almost perfect from the standpoint of the Chamber of Commerce and the oil interests.

Nixon was in Congress three years before he first asked for a special order to address the House. He used that speech to hang on to the spotlight for his role, admittedly major, in the conviction of Alger Hiss. He moved to substitute a "security program" for a "loyalty program" for government employees.

It sounded reasonable, but, as it worked out, this helped the Witch Hunters to drop government employees as "security risks" without having to show they were in any way disloyal.

His other significant contribution was the McCarran Act. Nixon and Karl Mundt presented a bill loaded with restrictions on traditional civil liberties. Among other provisions, it greatly expanded the power of the Attorney General including giving that office life and death power over many organizations. This was accomplished by permitting the Attorney General to make up a list of "Communist Front" organizations without giving the organizations a reasonable chance to prove their guilt or innocence.

In the Senate, Pat McCarran added enough provisions to give the bill his name. *The New York Times* said of this bill, "It could be used to impose restraints on freedom such as the American people have not known in 150 years."

This bill is now law. Nixon, as much as any other man, is responsible.

(More about Nixon next issue)

The Nixon Record

Vice President Richard Nixon's liberal-sounding recent campaign promises bear no resemblance to his actual performance in office. Here are some samples of how he voted:

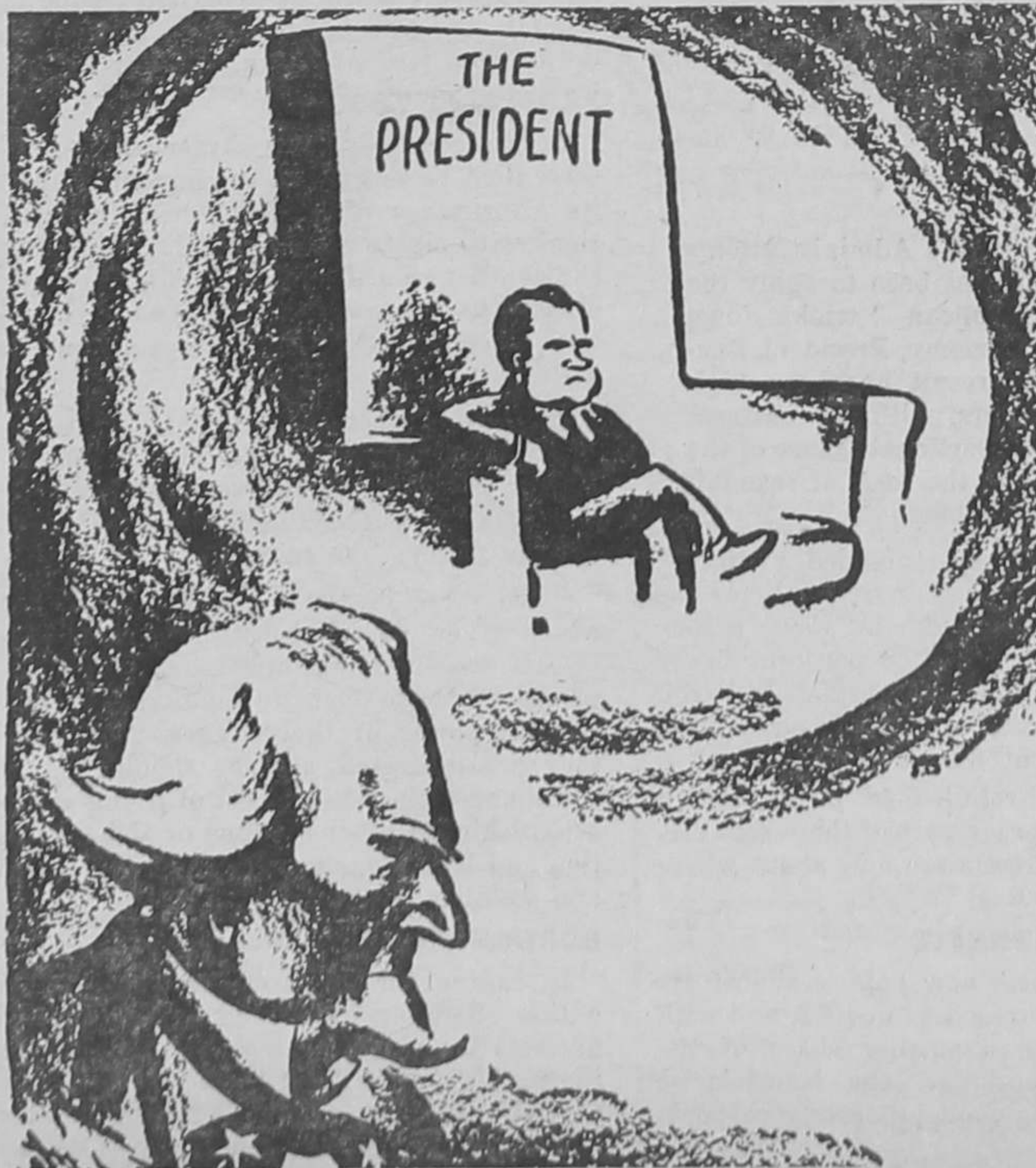
AS A CONGRESSMAN—

- AGAINST extending Social Security coverage.
- AGAINST abolition of the Poll Tax.
- AGAINST federal slum clearance.
- AGAINST extending rent controls.
- FOR the Taft-Hartley Law.
- FOR exempting railroads from anti-trust laws.
- FOR exempting gas producers from federal regulation.
- FOR cutting a million workers from wage-hour protection.

AS A SENATOR—

- AGAINST higher excess profits taxes.
- AGAINST public housing.
- AGAINST St. Lawrence Seaway.
- FOR Tidelands Oil giveaway.
- FOR McCarran Act.
- FOR cutting \$100 million from soil conservation funds.

In every instance, when Estes Kefauver had a chance to vote on the above measures, he voted exactly the opposite way. He was for what Nixon was against; against what Nixon was for.



Some Democratic and Republican Platform Promises (With the Record of Where the Parties Really Stand)

The Issue	Democratic Platform	Republican Platform	Democratic Performance	Republican Performance
Social Security	"We shall continue our efforts to broaden and strengthen this (Social Security) program."	"We shall continue to seek extension and perfection of a sound Social Security system."	Passed new Social Security bill this session which lowered benefit age for women to 62; provided permanent disability benefits at 50. Senate Democrats voted 85 per cent for bill.	Eisenhower and GOP in Congress fought bill. Ike called lowering benefit age for women and disability benefit age "unwise and unwanted." Senate Republicans voted 86 per cent against bill.
Education	Pledges federal aid in school construction; recognizes right of all children "without discrimination" to full educational opportunity.	Pledges "program based on principles of need and designed to encourage increased state and local efforts to build more schools. No mention of discrimination problem."	Democrats proposed \$400 million school aid bill this session; heavy majority voted for bill. Democrats previously proposed "Oil for Education" Bill; voted for it.	Eisenhower proposed \$250 million school aid bill. House Republicans killed school aid bill voting 61 per cent against. GOP killed "Oil for Education" bill in favor of Tidelands Oil giveaway.
Taxes	"We favor realistic tax adjustments giving first consideration to small, independent business and the small individual taxpayer . . . (increasing) the present personal tax exemption of \$600 to at least \$800."	" . . . in so far as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge to work for . . . further reduction in taxes." (Plank did not mention increasing personal income tax exemption.)	This year the Democratic-controlled Congress proposed a tax cut for everybody ; withdrew measure when Ike protested about unbalancing the budget. (97 per cent of GOP House members and 98 per cent of GOP senators voted against \$20-cut-for-everybody plan in '55.	The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress in 1954 passed tax bill which gave 91 per cent of tax relief to corporations and wealthy families . . . only 9 per cent to families with incomes under \$5,000. (National debt has risen \$12.6 billion since Ike took office.)
Rule 22 (Key to all Civil Rights Legislation)	"We urge . . . the 85th Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house."	NO MENTION	Democratic senators heavily favor abolishing filibuster rule although Dixiecrats oppose any such change.	Majority of Republicans consistently support keeping Rule 22 although some likely would vote for its repeal.
Taft-Hartley	"We unequivocally advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." Pledges return to principles of Wagner Act and Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction law.	"The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight . . . (to) revise and improve the Taft-Hartley Act."	President Truman once vetoed Taft-Hartley Act. Liberals stymied on efforts to get action under Eisenhower; beat law which would have made act tougher.	Eisenhower went back on his promise to former Labor Secretary Durkin to seek improvements in T-H. Instead, he submitted amendments which would have made the act worse.
Minimum Wages	"We feel it imperative to raise the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 an hour."	NO MENTION	Passed increase to present \$1 minimum wage over Ike-GOP opposition.	Eisenhower and GOP tried to hold minimum wage to 90 cents an hour.



RONALD KIDDY, right, UAW Local 157 member in Detroit, chats with a fellow worker on his job. Kiddy, his wife Marilyn and sons, Davey, 3, and Tommy, 2, were featured in a Ladies Home Journal article last month. The article told about many of the benefits Kiddy enjoys—but failed to mention his Union through which he won the benefits.

It's Still Not Too Late To Give that COPE Buck

Those COPE dollars are still flowing in—and the more that come the greater the contribution working people can make to the success of the political campaign.

In most local unions, the official COPE drive has wound up with many local unions over their goals. But there's still time to add to the amount collected.

If you haven't contributed . . . or if you hear a GOP campaign speech and want to help bring about a change . . . if you just plain want to do your part to bring about victory . . . you can send an extra dollar to the working people's campaign fund.

Make out a check or money order to UAW-COPE Fund, or just send a buck. Mail your contribution to UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's office, Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

Your buck can help elect a candidate who will lend his support to labor-backed programs in the next Congress.

COST OF LIVING SOARS

UAW Calls on Adlai, Ike To Pledge Probe of Profits

Charging the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration with failure to meet its 1952 platform pledge to stop inflation, UAW President Walter P. Reuther has called upon candidates of both parties to pledge a Congressional investigation of profits so as to fix the responsibility for, and bring a halt to, advancing prices.

C-O-L SETS RECORD

President Reuther's statement followed announcement by the Department of Labor of a rise in its price index to a record 117 which brought more than a million UAW members a four-cents-an-hour cost-of-living pay increase last month.

Pointing out that the Administration's cure for inflation has been to apply the old guard Republican "trickle-down theory" to the economy, President Reuther said, "The result has been high prices to consumers, with big business receiving a disproportionate share of the national income in the form of scandalously exorbitant profits.

"The most seriously wounded victim of the Eisenhower-Nixon economic policies has been the farmer," he added. "Farm prices, according to BLS, are 15.8 per cent lower than they were when the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration took office, and have been declining in recent weeks.

"Nevertheless, retail food prices, which account for the major part of the recent rise in over-all living costs are now about where they were in 1952.

PROCESSORS BENEFIT

"With consumers now paying almost exactly the same for food as in 1952, and with farmers receiving a smaller share of the consumer's food dollar, the beneficiaries have been the big food processing corporations.

"Profits after taxes of the 24 leading corporations in the food processing industry increased by approximately 50 per cent between the first half of 1952 and the first half of 1956."

While retail food prices have remained approximately the same while prices paid to farmers have dropped to make the vast profit increases for the processors possible, costs of other essential items have gone up sharply and caused a massive advance in the over-all cost of living, Reuther said.

PROFITS SKYROCKET

Profits generally have skyrocketed at the same time, he charged. A comparison of profits after taxes of manufacturing corporations with assets of more than \$100 million shows that big business profits have increased by approximately 63 per cent under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, he added.

"The protection against inflation which union members receive through their cost-of-living escalator clauses demonstrates the soundness of UAW wage policy," he said.

"The wage increases which have resulted, however, do not constitute an increase in real wages. They simply enable the workers who receive them to maintain the purchasing power of their wages. And while they are protected, as they should be, the continuously increasing cost of living works a hardship on other sections of the population and is a dangerous threat to the health and stability of the economy."

BURDEN ON JOBLESS

In calling for the Congressional investigation, Reuther also cited the additional burdens the rise in living costs imposes on the nation's more than three million unemployed and every person living on a fixed income such as Social Security or pensions.

Democrat or Publican?

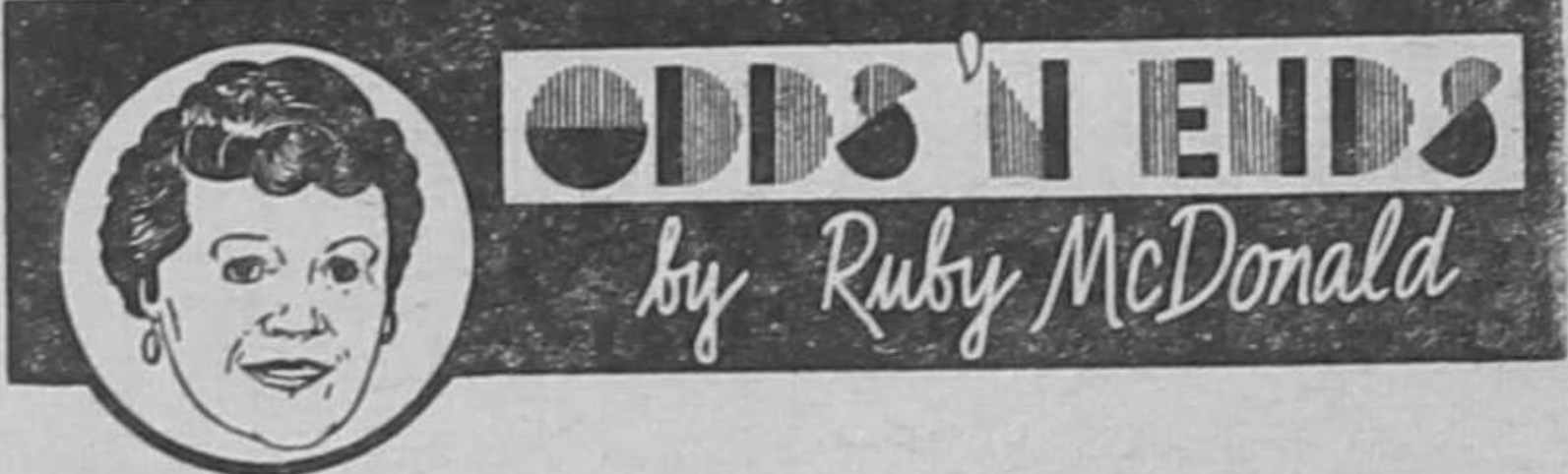
A couple of Republican senators, Barry Goldwater and Joe McCarthy, neither of whom have been noted for being careful about the truth, are worried about people calling the Democratic Party by that name.

"Democrat" is more accurate, they insist. And the GOP now has adopted their theory as the official party line.

The Democrats have struck back. Some say the Republican Party should be referred to as the "Publican" Party since a "publican," they point out, was "a collector of taxes or tribute" in ancient Rome. Others say that a quick "poll" of voters showed "hardly anyone can think of anything worse to call the opposition than the 'Republican Party'."

In a press release, the Democrats added a special "poll" was being taken in the farm belt, with farmers being asked: "What do you call the Republican Party?"

"The poll will be resumed," they added, "as soon as the field crew of lady questioners can be replaced with men."



NINE score and no odd years ago, our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, to the extreme astonishment of some of the gentry who were reluctant to put up their Dukes . . . and Earls and Lords.

At that time, one of the champions of freedom remarked:

"America does not yet know what opulence is; and, although the progress which she has made stands unparalleled in the history of other nations, it is but childhood compared to what she would be capable of arriving at. . ."

The year was 1776, the speaker was Thomas Paine and the stand-patters of that day were called Royalists, which is merely a reactionary with ruffles.

ANOTHER CHAMPION

Recently, another champion of progress challenged the unchanging gentry to recognize and accept the new and greater America which has had 180 years of preparation. He, too, paid tribute to the great strides made by this nation but he added that America "no longer flames and sparks and gives off new ideas and initiatives."

History, repeating itself, has seen what he termed "an interval of marking time and aimless drifting," satisfactory to the selfish interests and the faint of heart, but destructive to the country. We are, he said, on the threshold of another great, decisive era . . . "the America of the great ideals and noble visions which are the stuff our future must be made of."

The year, 1956, the speaker, Adlai Stevenson. The gentlemen dragging their feet now call themselves "conservatives" which is pure window dressing, for a conservative moves forward, however slowly, while these boys are in a state of suspended animation.

The original ideals of the founding fathers are the basis for Stevenson's New America: "An America where poverty is abolished, and the nation's abundance is used is

used to enrich the lives of everyone; where freedom is made real for all peoples; where peace is won, and held, by arbitration rather than war."

COMPARE STATEMENTS

What is the road to this New America?

Is it in the philosophy of men who have said: "The right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy." . . . "We're here in the saddle representing industry and big business." . . . "What's good for General Motors is good for the country." . . . "If all people want is security, let them go to jail."

Or is it in the deep convictions of a man who said four years ago and repeats today: "The interests of the factory worker, the employer, the farmer are all rooted in the soil of national well-being. We are utterly dependent on one another and what is best for the NATION is best for each of us."

Those who are now "in the saddle" representing "big business and industry" do not believe, with Stevenson, that "those who hold in their hands the power of government must themselves be independent."

RENEWED AMERICA

The circle, once again, has been completed. Just as our forefathers stood on the threshold of a new nation holding the abundant fruits of freedom, so we stand on the threshold of a renewed America, filled with the machinery for economic and social progress; powered by the atom and shielded by the firm knowledge that government of and by and for the people will work.

The choice is yours. Are you registered?



OUTDOOR LIVING in California includes this open-air registration effort by Los Angeles UAW members. At strategically-located spots in the area, they pass out literature and actually register voters on the spot. Pictured, l. to r., are Ruth Turner, UAW Local 887; Connie Westfall, UAW Local 148, and Fay Mosier, Local 887.

AFL-CIO Takes Drastic Steps Against Racketeering in Labor

FOREST PARK, Pennsylvania—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has taken four important and drastic steps to clean corruption out of labor's ranks and to keep racketeering elements out of unions.

The Council, at its meeting here late in August, took the following steps:

1.—Approved a recommendation of the Council's Ethical Practices Committee directing the Distillery Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union to "show cause" why it should not be suspended on grounds of being "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt groups and individuals.

2.—Directed the Ethical Practices Committee to conduct an investigation of reports of corruption in the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly the UAW-AFL).

3.—Directed the Ethical Practices Committee to conduct an investigation into reports of corruption in the Laundry Workers' International Union.

4.—Approved a recommendation by the Ethical Practices Committee that all affiliated unions immediately review their constitutional provisions for the issuance of local union charters and to police these procedures to prevent their corrupt use by racketeers for shake-down and other illicit purposes.

CAN ASK HEARING

Under the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Distillery Union will be given a hearing before the Executive Council if it desires one. The Council then has the power to make recommendations, or, by a two-thirds vote, to suspend "any affiliate found guilty of a violation." An affiliate may be expelled by the AFL-CIO biennial convention.

The Council, in recommending action against the Distillery Union, said it reviewed facts contained in the report of the Senate Subcommittee headed by Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat, Illinois, and in other pub-

lished materials. The facts showed mishandling by officers of the national and local unions of huge funds supposedly held in trust for rank-and-file workers in pension and welfare funds.

In the cases of the Allied Industrial Workers and the Laundry Workers, the Council called for investigations after the Ethical Practices Committee reported that a preliminary inquiry had led it to conclude, without prejudging the matter, that there is "sufficient reason to believe" that the two organizations may be under corrupt influence or domination.

PROTECTS CHARTERS

The Committee said the code of ethical practices it presented to the Council is designed "to safeguard the good name of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions and to prevent any taint or possibility of corruption in the issuance of local union charters.

The code permits the issuance of charters only "to promote the general welfare of workers and to give recognition to their joining together in a subordinate or affiliated body." Charters for "paper locals" or for use as a "hunting license" for improper invasion of the jurisdictions of other unions are prohibited.

Issuance of charters to persons "known to traffic in local union charters for illicit or improper purposes" is barred as is recognition by an affiliated national or international union of any organization or group which has been suspended or expelled by the AFL-CIO or any national or international union.

"The extent of corruption in the labor movement is extremely limited—far more so than anti-labor newspapers and writers would have the general public believe," commented UAW President Walter P. Reuther. "But, as we in the UAW believe, along with many others in the leadership of labor, even a little corruption in the labor movement is too much and must be stamped out.

"The actions of the Executive Council at this last meeting and the work already done and being undertaken by the Ethical Practices Committee is a good start in the right direction," he added. "It is impressive evidence that the architects of the united labor movement meant what they said when they pledged to the membership and to the public that corruption and crookedness will be wiped out of labor's ranks."

Quotes to Remember in November

The chance remarks which people drop often reveal their basic beliefs. Here are some indications of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration attitudes as reflected by statements of White House inner circle spokesmen:

"What's good for General Motors is good for the country," Defense Secretary CHARLES WILSON, in 1953.

* * * * *

"We're here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry," former Interior Secretary DOUGLAS McKAY, in 1952.

"I've always liked bird dogs better than kennel-fed dogs myself. You know, one who'll get out and hunt for food rather than sit on his fanny and yell." Defense Secretary WILSON, speaking of unemployment in 1954.

* * * * *

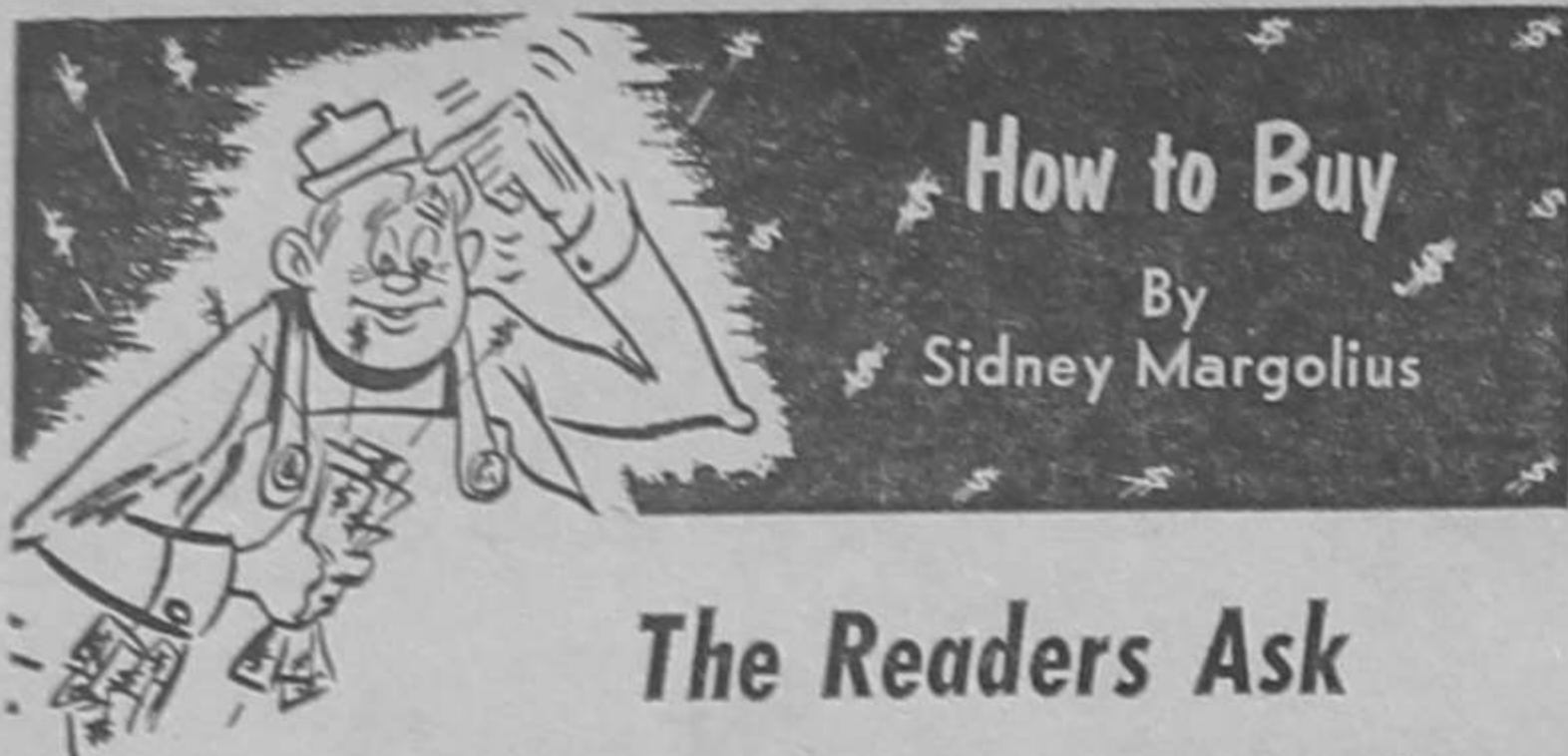
"This (the war and post-war period of farm prosperity) was a dream world, and no one expected it to last." DON PARLBERG, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in 1955.

* * * * *

"The right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy." Presidential Assistant, HOWARD PYLE, speaking of auto industry unemployment in 1956.



FAIR PRACTICES EXPANSION CONTINUES as UAW President Walter P. Reuther appoints two more representatives to the staff of the Union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department. Earl Henderson (left), former president of UAW Local 1183, will service Region 8 and part of Region 9. Julius Frazer (right), former chairman of the Joint Bargaining Committee of UAW Local 324, will service Regions 4 and 5.



How to Buy
By
Sidney Margolius

The Readers Ask

HOME EXPANSION: "We have a square frame house with slab floors and a high attic with pull-down stairs. Would it be more economical to finish the attic, adding a dormer and stairs, or add on to one side of the house? We have a wide lot."

—Mrs. R. A. C., Memphis, Tenn.

You can generally figure that a new wing will cost three to four times as much for the same living space as finishing an attic. While costs vary between localities and depend on materials used, completing a 12x15 attic room might cost \$500 to \$600. Adding a one-floor wing 12x15 often costs \$2,000-\$2,500. Even if you added a dormer costing \$500-\$600, the cost of finishing the attic is considerably less. The cost of adding space by means of a wing starts to come down if a two-story wing is built, if that much extra space is usable. If a 12x15 one-floor wing costs \$2,000-\$2,400, you can figure a 12x15 two-story wing would be in the neighborhood of \$3,000-\$3,500.

It also will be cheaper to heat the house with finished attic than with the wing. However, the curse of many attic rooms is that they are warm in summer. Thus, attic rooms need to be carefully insulated with full-thick four-inch batts in ceilings and walls, and also have adequate louvers or vents above the insulated ceiling.

Louver or window fans will also help; so will planting trees to shade the roof and windows. As previously noted here, batts with reflective surfaces such as aluminum foil will help keep the attic cooler, although perhaps not as much as the ads claim. Such reflective-surface batts cost more than ordinary full-thick batts, and also need to be installed with more care so they face air space on both sides to add to the total insulation.

Two important points to consider when planning to expand a house:

1—It doesn't cost much more to expand big than small. For example, a full shed dormer, say 25 feet long, will cost only about \$600-\$700, while two eight-foot dormers will cost about \$500. And if you do decide to add a wing, and can use the extra space, note that the two-story wing provides space at about 25 per cent less per square foot than the one-story wing.

2—In adding a wing, it will help the appearance and value of your house to work out a complete architectural design of the entire expansion, even if you finish only part at a time. Sometimes folks have detracted from the appearance of their homes by piece-meal expansion with no over-all design plan. The addition should look like an original part of the house as much as possible, and, in fact, some thoughtfully-planned additions have improved the appearance of the original house.

USED CARS: "Please state the advantages and disadvantages of buying a used car directly from the owner. Is it possible to buy a new '52, '53 or '54 Chevrolet?"

—B. W., Bronx, N. Y.

The advantage of buying from a private party is that you can sometimes get a lower price than from a dealer. The advantage of buying from a reliable dealer is that he will give at least some attention to the car's mechanical condition, and will either give you a specific guarantee or tell you the car is sold "as is" (without reconditioning or guarantee). New-car dealers often recondition the better used cars they get as trade-ins and offer them with a three-months new-car guarantee. This department has observed new 1955 models offered as low as \$1,200 recently, but no new models of years prior to '55.

EVAPORATED SKIM MILK: "I would like some information about the new skim milk. It claims to be low in calories. Just how low is it?"

—G. R., Chicago, Ill.

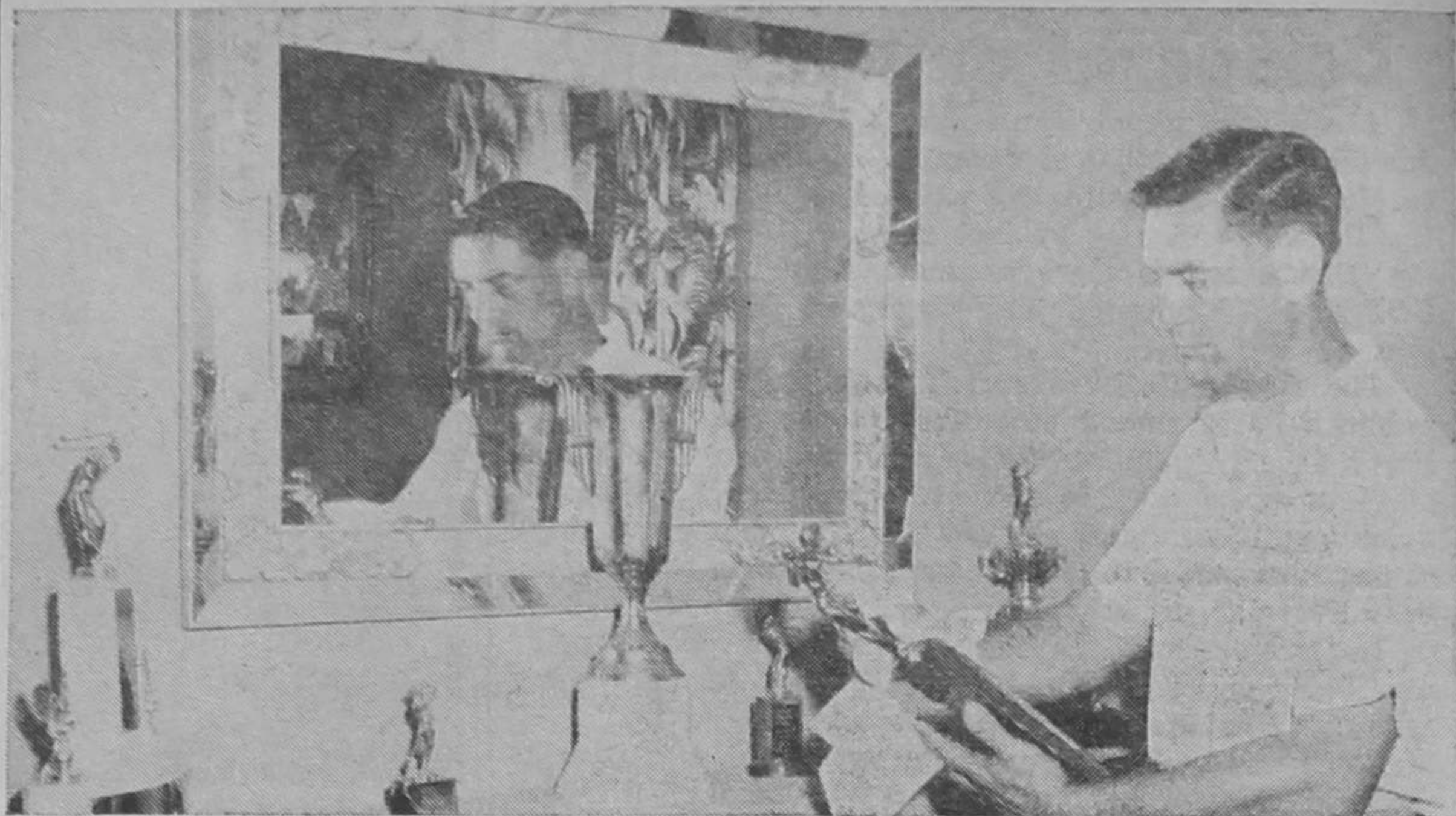
Evaporated skim milk has 184 calories to a cup, or about 12 to a tablespoon. Besides being low in calories, it is low in cost (only eight cents for a 13-ounce can), and economical for use in cooking, baking, home-made desserts and beverages.

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Are YOU Registered?

Here are the registration deadlines in states where it still isn't too late to save your vote:

STATE	DATE	STATE	DATE
Alabama	Oct. 26	Michigan	Oct. 8
Arizona	Oct. 1	Minnesota	Oct. 16
Arkansas	No Registration	Missouri	Kansas City:
	Poll Tax: Oct. 1		Oct. 10
Colorado	Oct. 22		St. Louis:
Connecticut	Oct. 13		Oct. 13
Delaware	Oct. 20	New Jersey	Sept. 27
Florida	Oct. 6	New York	N. Y. State—
Illinois	Oct. 8		Sept. 20
Indiana	Oct. 8		N. Y. City—
Iowa	Oct. 27		Oct. 13
Kansas	Cities, Oct. 16	Ohio	Sept. 26
	Others: Oct. 26	Oklahoma	Oct. 26
Maryland	Baltimore City	Tennessee	Oct. 17
	and counties	Texas	Poll tax receipt
	having per. reg.:	Utah	Oct. 31
	Sept. 22	Virginia	Oct. 6
	Other counties:	West Virginia	Oct. 6
	Oct. 9	Wisconsin	Oct. 24
Massachusetts	Oct. 5		



UAW GOLF CHAMP ANDY HOLMES ADMIRES TROPHY WON AT PURDUE
Local 12 member adds award to Toledo District Amateur crown and other titles

What You Have Gained Under UAW Pay Plan

The recent cost-of-living increase of four cents per hour paid to more than one million UAW members under Union agreements proved once again the soundness and the value of the wage formula pioneered by the UAW.

Union members have gained 30 cents an hour in wage increases under the cost-of-living escalator since this wage formula first went into effect with the General Motors agreement in 1948, and an additional 43 cents per hour or more in improvement factor wage increases.

This total of 73 cents an hour is equivalent to \$1,460 per 2,000-hour work week, or \$29.20 per week. Nearly three-fifths of this increase represents a gain in living standards—a high dividend paid to UAW members through their Union agreements.

Andy Holmes Captures UAW Golf Championship

Andy Holmes, UAW Local 12 member, and former Toledo District Amateur Champion, kept the UAW International Golf Championship in Toledo, Ohio, for the second straight year by succeeding Local 1058 member Hugh Farmer as individual champion in the Eighth Annual Tourney at Purdue University.

Holmes turned in a pair of 71's on the tough Purdue courses at West Lafayette, Indiana, for a 142, two strokes than the 70-74 posted by Clayton Lindquist, UAW Local 248 member from West Allis, Wisconsin.

Lindquist's tally, however, coupled with the scores of Frank Musha (172), Joe Kish (149), and Reggie Scully (165), earned the team championship for Local 248 with a 630 total. That was four strokes better than Local 600 of Detroit. A Toledo Local-12 team which did not include champion Holmes, took third.

John Naglich, Local 600, had a 146 to trail Holmes and Lindquist in the championship flight with ex-champ Farmer finishing with 147. Naglich won the low net prize with 140, trailed by two Local 659 members from Flint, Michigan, Henry Osborne, with 142, and Joe Green, with 144.

The tourney, sponsored by UAW Region 3 and the Recreation Department with Region 3 Area Recreation Council No. 8 and the Local 531 Recreation Committee as co-hosts, drew 436 entries and 83 four-man teams.

Minor flight leaders included:
FIRST FLIGHT: low gross, Joe Kish, Local 248, West Allis, Wisconsin, 149; low net, Grover Blair, Local 704, Battle Creek, Michigan.

SECOND FLIGHT: low gross, Robert Fell, Local 651, Flint, Michigan, 163; low net, Frank Madarasz, Local 704, Battle Creek, Michigan.

THIRD FLIGHT: low gross, Ray Laszycza, Local 182, Detroit, Michigan, 167; low net, Jack Hicks, Local 531, Lafayette, Indiana.

FOURTH FLIGHT: low gross, Donald Hackett, Local 651, Flint, Michigan, 169; low net, John Mikels, Local 531, Lafayette, Indiana.

FIFTH FLIGHT: low gross, Harold Murr, Local 531, Lafayette, 192; low net, Robert Spaulding, Local 531, Lafayette.

TEAM NEW WINNER: Local 704, Battle Creek, Michigan.

More Apprentices

WASHINGTON (PAI)—An upward trend in industrial training has been reflected by an increase of more than 17,470 apprentices employed during the past year, bringing the national total to approximately 180,000. Promotional activities by labor unions and employers were credited with the growth of the program.

Kohler Strike Political Magic Still Is Potent in Sheboygan

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—The political miracle which was the direct result of UAW Local 833's strike against Kohler Company has lost none of its potency.

Seventy per cent of Sheboygan County's registered voters turned out for the primary (compared with a 30 per cent average for the rest of the state). They gave labor-backed candidates a whopping endorsement.

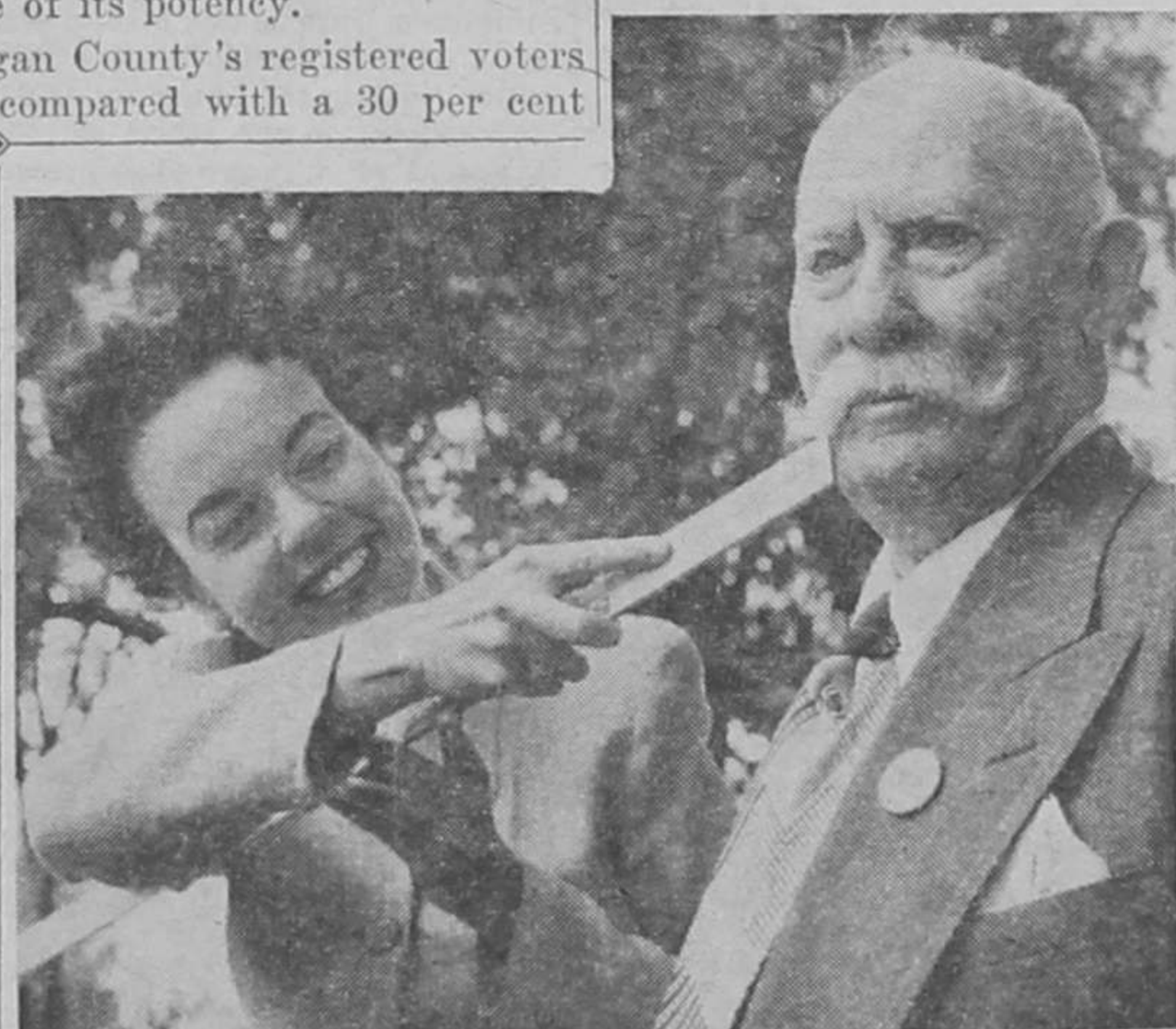
Allan Graskamp, president of Local 833, easily won the Democratic nomination for state assemblyman. He outpolled his rival 2 to 1 and had even greater margin over the lone Republican candidate.

Labor-backed Rudolph Ploetz, first mayor in recent Sheboygan history to hold the office without Kohler Company's blessing, won the nomination for Congress. His overwhelming support in Sheboygan provided the victory margin.

The nominees had a strong indication that victory was in sight when 10,000 people turned out for the annual Labor Day picnic. It is believed to be the largest turnout in relation to the size of a town of any place in the country.

The complete switch from a company-controlled community to a liberal stronghold further isolates the Kohler Company from the community.

Victory came despite efforts by Kohler spokesmen to arouse opposition.



FOUR-INCH HANDLE-BAR WINS longest mustache contest on Old Timers' Day at the Michigan State Fair last month. Winner is Jack Alonge of Carmel Hall, Detroit, 86 spry years young, and the young lady doing the measuring is Beryl Clark, program director at UAW Local 212 Drop-In Center. The UAW cooperated with State Fair officials in making this year's Old Timers' Day the biggest and best yet held.