Auto Profit Figures Show Why Ford, GM Workers Vote Strike

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Detroit—The auto corporations don't like the wide publicity the CIO United Auto Workers newspapers are giving to their fantastic profits. After taking a look at the great headline in Ford Facts, UAW-CIO Local 600 newspaper that screamed, "Ford Profits Were 960 Million Each Day—every year" some 40,000 UAW-CIO members went to the polls to vote on strike.

GM, where the vote is nominally tied 10 to 10 for and against the corporation sweet out of its workers in 1924 the total in profits of $800,000,000 after taxes. And in that same year of 1924, GM's profits are $500,000,000.

Profit of GM in 1955 are running 63% of the profits they were last year. In 1954 GM made $81.92 in profits for each hour of labor which a GM worker put in.

This year the corporation is making $32.98 for each hour of labor.

At Ford's the UA W charges $15 in profits for each hour of labor, over and above the company spent $1.7 billion for technological improvements to increase production and make more workers unnecessary. Ford has a company owns $600 million in the tax exempt Ford Foundation.

Ford intends to spend $625 million on automation in the next 10 years.

In the last five years the Ford company has been the only one to pay its workers whose blood, sweat and lives constitute those profits. In fact, the Ford labor costs, on average have been just exactly 44 cents an hour in 2000. Over and above the company spent $1.7 billion for technological improvements to increase production and make more workers unnecessary. Ford has a company owns $600 million in the tax exempt Ford Foundation.

MILK PRICE SCISSORS IN MICHIGAN

Special to the Daily Worker

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 28—As Michigan consumers get a raise in the milk price, they should know that it's not the farmers who are getting but the milk trusts.

Here is a story of how farmers selling milk to the Pet Milk consolidation in the western part of the state are being taken advantage of.

A year ago the farmers were getting $4.35 a hundredweight in the Pet Milk Co., with no notification whittled it down to $3.13.5 cent. But the price of Pet Milk didn't come down in the pet milk.

According to Michigan State College, the cost of production to farmers for cwt. of milk is $4.11. The estimate is based on milk from a 20 or 25 cow herd, which is what most family-sized farms handle.

The farmers have formed a union to fight against the milk monopolies. It's the Farmers Union, Kewaunee, Wisconsin, a cooperative, that pays its price and ensures that milk is not taken away from the farmers.

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Bills You’ll Want To Do Something About

Congress-Tall-Sheet

What It Does

Opposes use of U.S. armed forces on Quemoy and Matsu.

Would raise minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Would have discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or ancestry.

Would have provision eliminate for UMT.

Introduced by Weir (D-Minn), Powell (D-NY), and Taft-Hartley and restore Wagner Labor Act.

Would spend $500 million a year for two years for public housing, to be distributed to federal grants to states from offshore oil royalties.

Would permit screening of workers throughout U.S.

Would establish price of basic farm commodities (some $140 per cent) of parity.

What You Can Do

Sign Referred to Senate Foreign Re- lines Committee.

Employers now testifying in Senate hearing.

No hearings scheduled.

Action postponed by House on jincevery issue.

No hearings scheduled.

No hearings scheduled.

House Hearings.

House hearings on Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

House Hearings.

House hearings on Senate Labor and National Security Subcommittee.

Heardings are now being held by the House Labor Committee.

Heardings now being held by Senate Internal Security Subcomittee.

Tell your Senator and Congress- man to vote "yes" to the bill.

Tell your Senator and Senate Judiciary Committee to reject the bill.

Tell Sens. Allen Ellender, chairman of Senate Agriculture committee, Lyndon Johnson, majority leader, to reject the Senate bill that says Congress should schedule hearings at once.

National Farm Bureau Report

"It's a farm report of how the bills would affect you."

Farm Price

Food Prices

Bills


The Eisenhowier Peace Myth

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Remember the PEACE TREASON the peace-loving peoples of the world, and this charactetizes embroilizes the vast majority of humanity, including most Americans, are looking anxiously toward the Big Four Conference. For the peace talkers in the minds of the people is that this gathering will produce a program that will at least ease the urgency of a continuing war that is now pushing all nations over the world. As was to be expected, however, even the most skilled politician, while loudly proclaiming his love of peace and his willingness to do anything to advance it, is laying out all possible obstacles in the way of the conference. He has already let it be known that he expects no concrete results from it; that it is only exploratory in character. Such sub- tacery is fully in line with Wall Street's war program.

One of the most remarkable political phenomena of the post-war period is the myth that has been built up around President Eisenhower to the effect that he is an ancient champion of peace. All the vast publicity machine of big business is helping up this theme and millions of people actually believe it. The Republican leaders, realizing well the deep peace aspirations of the great masses of the American people, are definitely calculating on putting Eisenhower into the White House again for a second term on the basis that he is the great opponent of war.

The reality, of course, is something fundamentally different. Ever since he became President, Eisenhower has followed a definitely pro-war policy. He took up where Truman left off, except that he even intensified the government's war pro. A few of the Eisenhower Administration's more blatant peace policies have: the attempt to prolong and expand the Korean war, the proposed American intervention into the Indo-China war (talked at the last moment by Britain-French opposition), the Eisenhower-Dollas "diplomacy," which means the cultivation of civil wars in countries which will not how to Wall Street, the instigation of the Jewish People's Organisation, and the provocation over Quemoy and Matsu, the intensified drive for the re-arming of America and Japan, and the titilation in high military and governmental circles in the United States about the future war situation, typified by Vice-President Nixon and Sen. Knowland.

In VIEW OF THIS gross pro-war line, how then is it possible for many Americans to look upon Eisenhower and the world as a peace party? This is a question that any serious and no-youngist's trick in the political sphere. Eisenhower is absolutely opposed to the idea of a nuclear arms in the United States. He is a long-time supporter of the arms race and the peace sentiment. It was this immense mass attack against war that the United States government successfully double-dealt from Eisenhower during the Eisen- bow war, the Korean war and the current situation in Viet Nam and the contagion for Korea and Japan, and the deployment in high military and governmental circles in the United States about the future war situation, typified by Vice-President Nixon and Sen. Knowland.

WHERE IS IT GOING?A gross pro-war line, how then is it possible for many Americans to look upon Eisenhower and the world as a peace party? This is a question that any serious and no-youngist's trick in the political sphere. Eisenhower is absolutely opposed to the idea of a nuclear arms in the United States. He is a long-time supporter of the arms race and the peace sentiment. It was this immense mass attack against war that the United States government successfully double-dealt from Eisenhower during the Eisen- bow war, the Korean war and the current situation in Viet Nam and the contagion for Korea and Japan, and the deployment in high military and governmental circles in the United States about the future war situation, typified by Vice-President Nixon and Sen. Knowland.

ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS forcing the American people, particularly the working class, to work against the war, is to expose the clear and especially as the national elections approach, to tear the mask of peace that the corporations and a double-deal from Eisenhower during the Eisen- bow war, the Korean war and the current situation in Viet Nam and the contagion for Korea and Japan, and the deployment in high military and governmental circles in the United States about the future war situation, typified by Vice-President Nixon and Sen. Knowland.

The workers, the workers, who have been getting the most out of the participation in the Big Four Conference, not merely to tear out the Rossmi, as Eisenhower has announced, but to settle some of the burning political questions now plaguing the world, both sides of the street—the side of militant war policies and the side of peace and demagogy.

Digs also announced here that he has protested the discriminatory practices in the fight in Southeastern against Negroes. He gave an example of how misuse of food and from airports is denied Negroes passengers.

He spoke recently to 15,000 people in Mount Bayou at a rally of Negro people, made up of farmers, merchants and other business- men who have been getting the brunt of the attack by the white supremacists bent on driving out Negroes into ignoring the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education.

He said there that he had forw- words letters of protest of 'rmination at airports to all major airlines and the Interstate Commerce Commission and President Eisenhower.

He took the opportunity to ask for some where to be given up to Negroes in the activities of the groups seeking sabotage the desegregation ruling.

Bill's You'll Want To Do Something About

Name and Number

S. Con. Res. 21

Minimum Wage Bill S. 662

FEPC S. 890

HR 743

National Farm Bureau HR 5297

Taft-Hartley Repeal Sections 129 S. 1289

HR 4058

HR 2660

School Aid HR 583

Butler "Smoking" Bill S. 881

Farm Price

Food Prices

Bills

Would establish price of basic farm commodities (some $140 per cent) of parity.