

Cockeyed Economy: C-of-L Up, Jobs Down

WASHINGTON — A new all-time high in living costs, in a period of widespread unemployment and generally poor business, is undeniable evidence that huge corporations have in effect repealed the law of supply and demand, UAW President Walter P. Reuther charged here last week.

(Reuther and other UAW officers were in the capital futilely awaiting a chance to testify before the McClellan committee—see story at right.)

The fact that virtually every member will receive a wage boost—3c in auto and equal or slightly lower amounts in other industries—is “small consolation,” Reuther said.

“It is true that this adjustment will help in some degree to cushion the effects of declining purchasing power,” he said. “But the adjustment is of no help to the unemployed and hardly begins to make up for the losses being suffered by workers on three and four-day weeks.”

The UAW president said the latest price rise underlines the need for swift Congressional action on the Kennedy-McCarthy bill providing minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation. (Co-sponsor of the measure with Sen. John F. Kennedy is Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota Democrat.)

This measure, Reuther continued, would not only ease the hardships of three million workers now drawing compensation but would help to slow the rapidly-mounting

Continued on Page 7

Bad Now? Just Wait

WASHINGTON—The actual earnings of factory workers dropped more than 2% between December and January and their buying power fell by more than 4½%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed here.

Much of the drop in buying power was due to higher fruit and vegetable prices caused by bad weather in the south. The effects are apt to be even worse next month.

UAW

SOLIDARITY

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

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Reuther Cools Heels, Then Blisters GOP 'Roadblock'



ONE TESTIFIED, ONE DIDN'T: An angry Walter P. Reuther, left, at press-conference, and Allan Graskamp, Local 833 president, on stand as first witness in Kohler probe.

WASHINGTON—UAW President Walter P. Reuther, barred from the stand after cooling his heels here for three days in response to a summons by the McClellan committee, created his own forum to denounce the Republican members who blocked his appearance and to blast the union's most

vindictive Congressional enemy, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) as a “political hypocrite and a moral coward.”

Reuther also made public the testimony he had prepared for the committee's investigation of the union's strike against the Kohler Co., now 45 months old. But at a press conference Wednesday in the Senate caucus room, immediately following the first session of the long-delayed Kohler probe, he reserved most of his oral fire for Goldwater and his GOP associates.

He Was Ready

With obvious anger, the UAW president noted that the Arizona Senator had for months insinuated that an “exposure” of the UAW would reveal any number of unspecified sins. Yet, Reuther said, when the opportunity was at hand, Goldwater led the GOP bloc which denied him a hearing.

“I had great expectations of looking him in the eye and exploding his own dishonesty in his face,” Reuther declared.

He noted that despite all Goldwater's talk, the Senator had consistently avoided the chance to air his anti-UAW propaganda in open forum. Both at the Gore hearings on political expenditures 1½ years ago and at the recent Kefauver hearings

Continued on Page 7

GM Snubs 40 Hours

General Motors and American Motors locals in the UAW are also seeking — thus far without result — a shift in work schedules to assure employed workers of a full 40 hours, as demanded of Chrysler (Solidarity, Feb. 24, and story below).

The GM move was prompted by a unanimous resolution by 165 delegates to five GM sub-councils, meeting in Kansas City, Mo.

“These short workweeks are scheduled by the corporation at the workers' expense,” said Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the GM department. The money to provide SUB payments is already on hand, he said, and could bring needed purchasing power to workers and the community.

However, a session with GM officials brought no results. In American Motors, where Local 72 (Kenosha, Wis.) and 75 (Milwaukee) workers will be laid off this week, management was still arguing about “procedure” at press-time and had yet to discuss the actual issue.

Michigan AFL and CIO Merge, No Pangs Despite Predictions

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — After prolonged labor, the Michigan AFL-CIO has been born to represent some 711,000 workers. The expected birth-pains didn't materialize.

It was the first such merger actually ordered by the parent AFL-CIO. Delay had been caused by the former

state AFL's refusal to cooperate in two previous attempts at a negotiated union.

But the new infant was spanked into birth when delegates from the federation ignored an edict from their own executive board and went along with the merger.

Barney Hopkins, UAW member from Local 3 and secretary-

treasurer of the former state CIO council, assumed the same post in the new organization which will be headed, as president, by August Scholle of the Glass Workers. Executive vice president will be George Murphy of the Allied Industrial Workers.

With conclusion of the founding convention, Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, immediately ordered the now-dissolved federation to hand

Continued on Page 8

Soapy Spurns 'Right'

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.— Gov. G. Mennen Williams assured the founding convention of the Michigan AFL-CIO that his signature would never be put on a “right to work” law.

“You can bet your boots I'd veto it,” he said.

“It's a wicked piece of legislation which directly interferes with the free American rights of unions and management to decide the conditions of work by free contracts freely arrived at.”



NEW OFFICERS of merged AFL-CIO in Michigan are, from left, Gus Scholle, president; George Murphy, vice president, and Barney Hopkins, secretary-treasurer. Story above; other photos on Page 8.

Summit Session Seeks To Solve Chrysler Row

Can a company get away with a grandstand appeal for “higher production” when it really doesn't want production at all?

This will be the basic issue when UAW President Walter P. Reuther and L. L. Colbert, Chrysler Corp. president, meet in Detroit today (Monday).

The term “production standards dispute” had for more than a month concealed the real cause of difficulty at Chrysler. Only last week, with the UAW's hard-hitting and crystal-clear demands on the company, did the public realize what lay beneath.

Why would Chrysler force a showdown on production standards at Dodge Main, the one plant in its empire it knew

could close the entire corporation?

The Answer

The showdown was ordered despite contractual agreements and despite the company's inability to show evidence of any

Continued on Page 7

Next: Kohler

What the Republican members of the McClellan committee didn't want to hear—UAW President Walter P. Reuther's testimony—will be available to all of you next week, somewhat abridged but with all the essential points intact. It's a classic story of one company's battle against accepting the 20th century.

2nd UAW Member Axed By State Republicans

LANSING — With the same arrogance shown earlier when UAW member Russell White was cut down, Republicans in the Michigan senate have denied office to a second UAW member appointed by Gov. Williams "because he comes from Solidarity House."

The senate action bore out the boast of Sen. Edward Hutchinson (R., Fennville) that Tom Doherty, appointed to the Michigan Employment Security Commission appeal board, would suffer the same fate as White, who was axed from his appointment as state commissioner of labor because of his UAW background.

Joining Hutchinson in the attack was Sen. Harvey Lodge (R., Pontiac), who in effect called every union member a traitor. Speaking of the CIO and the UAW, he said, "Doherty follows a philosophy which I consider to be un-American."

Meanwhile, in Grand Rapids, the newly-formed Michigan state AFL-CIO received a scathing resolution denouncing the Republican leaders for perverting their power to review appointments and attempting to make second class citizens of workers who belong to unions.

Doherty, a former Chrysler worker and an expert on unemployment compensation, was named earlier this year to the post left vacant by the death of Charles Longheed, printing union official.

At no time during the consideration of Doherty — as with White — was there any question of his ability to do the job.

Hutchinson, chairman of the senate business committee, admitted that Doherty knew the law backward and forward and that "he is admittedly qualified from that standpoint."

The 20-12 vote was along straight party lines, except for Sen. Donald Smith, who joined the Democrats. Smith told his Republican colleagues that, as with White, he had heard nothing in debate to show that Doherty was not qualified for the job.

"In fact, the opposite has been said. He's been patted on the back and kicked in the teeth at the same time."

Doherty's case follows the rejection of White by 19-11 vote. At that time, Hutchinson stated that White was turned down simply because he happened to have been a UAW member. He announced he would reject any union member who came before him.

Earlier, Republicans rejected John Spoelman, a farmer appointed to the agricultural commission by Gov. Williams.

More Layoffs In Flint, Detroit

Another 2,400 Buick workers, members of UAW Local 599, Flint, are being laid off, the union's General Motors department reported at press time.

This brings the Buick work force down to 15,000 from the 24,000 who were on the job as the 1958 model year began last fall. This latest layoff is bound to cause further layoffs at Fisher Body No. 1 in Flint.

In Detroit, meanwhile, another 6,000 UAW members at the huge Ford Rouge plant were on a one-week layoff this week, joining 10,000 other members of Local 600 already walking the streets.

Prior to this latest cut in the work force, the loss of jobs at the Rouge amounted to nearly 29% since Jan. 2, 1957.

State Line-up Undemocratic

The determination of Republicans in Lansing to deny true representation in state posts is as undemocratic as the present make-up of the Michigan legislature.

Despite a lop-sided number of Republicans in both the senate and house, the popular vote by the citizens of Michigan tells a much different story. Instead of representing people, the majority of Republican legislators represent acreage.

As an example, the 1956 legislative election results gave the Republicans a majority of fewer than 5,000 votes in the senate and house out of a total vote of almost 3 million votes cast. Despite the closeness of the vote, senate seats are held by 23 Republicans and only 11 Democrats. In the house, the line-up is 61 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

Far from being an accident, this undemocratic situation was actually promoted by the Republicans and will continue as long as they are able to keep it as such.

In the Michigan senate, for instance, the 23 Republicans represent 3,239,600 people; the 11 Democrats represent 3,132,409 persons. Every Republican vote, thus, was worth more than twice that of a Democratic vote.

Until the senate is forced to reapportion and make itself reflect the true will of Michigan voters, the Republican policy of making union members and anti-Benson farmers second class citizens will undoubtedly continue.

Why Jobs Are Scarce

Auto production for January was 58.4% below the same month last year and 84.4% under 1955, according to a survey by Ward's Automotive Reports.

Narrow-Minded MESC Bd. Scored by Judge Gilmore

Let's not use legal loopholes to deny "the little guy" his rights under the unemployment compensation act, Wayne county Circuit Judge Horace W. Gilmore has told the Michigan Employment Security Commission's appeal board.

Hitting out at arbitrary use of technicalities to deny benefits to the jobless, the judge severely criticized the board's refusal to order a re-determination hearing in the case of Luigi Gavaglia.

The latter, an Italian immigrant who does not understand English too well, was fired by his employer, a construction firm. When he filed for unemployment benefits, this is what happened:

His claim was denied because of the company's contention that he had been fired for "misconduct."

Gavaglia protested the ruling a week later but was not told to file immediately for a new hearing. He then turned his case over to his union.

The union slipped up on filing for a new hearing during the period allotted by law for such appeals.

When Gavaglia finally filed his own petition for a re-hearing, the MESC referee and the appeal board turned him



GOP Is Going 'Underground' To Win Votes

The state's politically bankrupt Republican party has publicly confessed it is unable to run or win campaigns in Michigan without help from out-of-state "experts."

In Washington, Sen. Charles Potter (R., Mich.) announced the importation of an Ohio "public relations expert" to be his Michigan "representative" for Potter's campaign for re-election to the Senate.

The press agent is Frank Avren, who is described as a former editor of the Ohio Republican News, and whose Columbus, O. public relations firm has worked for the Ohio GOP for 20 years.

Avren, apparently an ultra-conservative, told newsmen in Washington he plans to go "underground" in Michigan for at least the next four months. His principal claim to fame was his participation in Sen. John Bricker's first successful campaign for the Ohio governorship in 1938.

Avren also worked with Bricker during the latter's unsuccessful bid for the presidency and vice presidency.

The influence of reactionary Ohio Republicans was also evident at a meeting of midwestern Young Republicans in Detroit, at which David M. Molthrop, right-wing propagandist from Toledo, persuaded the group to endorse "right-to-work" laws. (Solidarity, Feb. 24).

UAW DELEGATES exchange greetings as Michigan merger convention gets down to business. Region 1A Co-Director Ken Morris, left, chats with (front to rear) Al Lenning, president, Local 314; Chester Rzepecki, financial secretary, Local 304. In background are George Seagraves, Local 314, and Richard Ringl, Local 165.



MERGER BUSINESS keeps eyes of UAW delegates on resolution before them. From left to right, Ed. Galuska and Nestor Dessy of Local 235 and Region 1A Co-Director George Merrelli.

Polio Still a Problem; Shot \$ a Factor, Too

With heavy cutbacks in employment in southeastern Michigan, workers on short weeks or unemployment compensation who seek anti-polio shots for their children are faced by a cost problem. And apparently there are a sizeable number of them in need of this protection.

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis figures indicate that more than 45 million persons under 40 haven't received one shot as yet. The figures also reveal that the disease is far from being licked. In Wayne county, for example, there was one more case of polio in 1957 than in 1956.

With the federal anti-polio program only a memory, persons who seek the vaccine must go to a physician who will charge \$3 upward for each of three shots.

Apart from the limited programs offered by the county health departments, clinics sponsored by civic or parent-teacher organizations are almost totally extinct.

The county health programs, are, by state law, limited to giving the serum to children under 15 and pregnant women. Older children and adults must go to a private doctor.

A survey of the surrounding counties and the city of Detroit showed the following anti-polio programs to be in effect:

City of Detroit: Brothers and sisters of babies being cared for under the city's "well baby" program can receive free shots. Parents who feel they cannot pay for their children under 15 can call the city public health center in their area for an appointment.

Wayne County (outside of Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park or Detroit): A "token" clinic is maintained at its headquar-

They're Still At It, Though

LANSING — Michigan Republicans have reversed themselves on at least one anti-union bill. They have decided against pressing for so-called "right-to-work" legislation this year. Such laws are designed to outlaw the union shop and other forms of union security to weaken the collective bargaining strength of unions.

Instead, the state GOP will concentrate on other bills aimed at hampering workers and their unions, including a bill to make unions "incorporate" and one to further hamstring labor boycotts. State senator Robert E. Faulkner (R., Coloma) also said his party was still considering a bill by state senator John P. Smeeckens (R., Coldwater) aimed at crippling the UAW strike fund (Solidarity, Feb. 24).

ters on Henry Ruff Road at Eloise. Children are given shots one morning a week by appointment. The clinic is currently "booked" through May. The county health department also will provide vaccine and accessory needs to clinics in "poorly protected" areas, but generally recommends that those seeking shots go to their doctor.

Macomb County: Operates two polio clinics twice monthly for children under 15 and pregnant women who feel they cannot pay a doctor. The county will also supply the vaccine free of charge to a doctor if the serum is for a child or pregnant woman. The clinics are:

Martha Berry Hospital, Elizabeth Road and Groesbeck, first Tuesday of month, 2-4 p. m.

Centerline Recreation building in Centerline, near Van Dyke, second Friday of month, 9:30-11 a. m.

No appointment is needed. Children not accompanied by their parents must bring permission slips.

Oakland County: Operates two clinics for children and pregnant women. For South Oakland residents, the clinic is in the Health Center, 2401 E. Fourth Street, Royal Oak, Tuesday-Thursday, 1-3 p. m. In North Oakland, the clinic is held in the County Health offices, 1070 N. Telegraph Road, Pontiac, Friday, 9-11.

Full Strike Report Spurs Fund Drive

UAW members begin this week the self-imposed task of raising a \$40 million strike fund as a defense measure in preparation for all-important contract negotiations in each of the union's major jurisdictions — auto, aircraft and agricultural implement.

A \$5-a-month dues increase for March, April and May, adopted by a

Here's What Strikers Get

The UAW's new strike assistance program, under which payments are a matter of right rather than need, takes effect today. The program was adopted by the special convention at the same time as the three-month dues increase.

From now on, all striking members who perform strike duties will be eligible for regular weekly payments beginning the third week of the walkout. The amounts will vary according to family status and the length of the strike. The union will also maintain group life and medical-hospital insurance payments.

Here is the schedule of benefits:

Single man or woman, \$12 a week from the third to seventh week; \$15 from the eighth to 11th week and \$17 from the 12th week on. For a couple, the figures will be \$17, \$20 and \$23; for a family, \$22, \$25 and \$30.

Group insurance costs will be \$3.58 a week at General Motors, \$3.54 at Ford and \$3.76 at Chrysler. Figures are comparable elsewhere.

Local unions will also be given emergency strike funds of \$1 a week for each striker from the third through the seventh week; \$2 from the eighth to 11th week and \$3 thereafter. These funds are to supplement fixed assistance in emergency cases.

The international union will also finance a strike kitchen for each local union. Experience indicates the average cost is 31¢ a week for each member.

virtually unanimous vote at the UAW special convention (Solidarity, Feb. 3) takes effect in the current pay period.

243 Locals Collected

An important factor in the delegates' 99%-plus backing for the three-month dues hike was a complete, local-by-local report of all strike expenditures over the last three years distributed to delegates and reprinted in this issue. The report shows that even though the Big Three auto companies were under contract throughout the period, and thus were not involved in major strikes (except in Canada), nearly \$25 million—the basic total of the present fund—was spent to support strikers.

Over the three years, the report reveals, 243 local unions — about one-fifth of the total — engaged in 322 strikes.

This was enough to prevent the \$25 million strike fund, established in 1955 by a four-month dues increase of \$5, from growing larger even though 25¢ a month of the per capita dues was poured into it. With contracts expiring in all major companies, the special convention felt it was vital to increase the fund to \$40 million.

Better to Give . . .

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey emphasized that the strike fund is essentially strike insurance.

"This is one case when it's better to give than to receive," he said. "A member who is forced to strike will receive in one week—even if he's a single man without dependents—more than the whole dues increase. But he'd be a lot better off if he didn't have to strike."

"Just as I said when I recommended the \$25 million fund in 1955, our chances of avoiding strikes will be far greater be-

Canada and 10 Topped Benefits

Two medium-sized UAW regions — Canada and Region 10 — topped the list in strike benefits received during 1955-57, each with better than \$7 million.

All but about \$300,000 of Region 10's \$7.5 million is accounted for by the Kohler strike. In Canada, four General Motors strikes in 1955-56 accounted for \$4 million, with McKinnon Industries and Ford also taking big hunks of the total.

cause we have this fund than if we didn't have it."

Rebate Plan

In addition to the detailed statement of strike expenditures for the last three years, Mazey's report includes the new strike assistance program, the estimated cost of Big Three strikes and full information on how the dues program would continue in the event the strike fund falls below certain levels. Separate stories are on these pages.

After 1958 negotiations are complete, any sum in the strike fund exceeding \$25 million will be rebated to the members through their local unions.

Big Strike, Big Money

The need for a bigger strike fund comes dramatically clear in the estimated cost of a strike in any of the Big Three auto companies, quite aside from aircraft and agricultural implement.

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey estimates that a General Motors strike, involving 350,000, would cost about \$8.3 million from the third through the seventh week; nearly \$9.7 million for the four following weeks and \$11.4 million a week from then on. An 11-week total, for example, would top \$80 million.

At Ford, figuring on 140,000 members, the weekly totals would rise from \$3.3 million to \$3.9 million to \$4.6 million—\$32 million for 11 weeks.

Chrysler's 95,000 would cost \$2.3 million beginning the third week, \$2.6 million the next four and \$3.1 million thereafter. The 11-week figure would be \$21.9 million.



ICE FISHING LOVERS of UAW Local 602—a few gathered here at Lowe Lake near Lansing—compete in the annual outing for prizes offered to largest bluegill, bass, pike and trout. Losers have to clean the fish (below) for the big fry and breakfast at the union hall. Club chairman for the current year is Oscar Wade. At present the club numbers 80 members.



Attention, Non-Union Office Gals!

9 Months for Maternity? Don't Be Silly, Says GM

Even General Motors isn't big enough to change the laws of nature. That's what Charles Rubinoff, referee for the Michigan Employment Security Commission, told the giant corporation in an unemployment compensation appeal concerning a maternity leave.

The case involves Mrs. June M. Jakobowski, a blueprint checker in the photographic section of GM's technical center near Detroit, who was fired and later denied unemployment benefits for having had the audacity to become a mother.

You're Fired

Mrs. Jakobowski had been given a verbal leave of absence in the fall of 1956 to have her baby, but less than a month after her child was born on March 1, 1957, GM sent her a form telling her she had been fired as of March 15 "following termination of a special leave of absence."

In justification, GM said its rules for salaried workers — who are not organized — do not allow leaves of absence beyond six months. This conveniently overlooks the laws of nature — which call for nine months in such matters — and the fact that a new mother can hardly return to work right after her stint in the maternity ward.

But GM wasn't satisfied with this unjustified firing. In its

usual greedy way, it opposed an unemployment compensation claim Mrs. Jakobowski had filed, telling the MESC examiner that she had "voluntarily left" her employ through failure to show up for work on or before March 15, 1957—while she was just out of the hospital. The examiner agreed with GM.

Enter Local 160

At this point, UAW Local 160, which represents some of the tech center workers — though not the photo section—came to Mrs. Jakobowski's rescue. It asked labor attorney Winston to file an appeal in her behalf.

Referee Rubinoff, noting that not even GM can "speed up the biologic process of birth" or set a policy that "the process of being born under an oral leave" violates the state's unemployment compensation act, ruled in the mother's favor and ordered full benefits restored to her.

Doesn't Appeal

GM did not appeal the referee's decision.

Hailing the ruling, Local 160 officers pointed out that such a firing could not have happened in the first place if the worker involved had been protected by a union contract. Most UAW contracts contain maternity leave clauses which management cannot wretch on.

If Bad Should Get Worse We'll Still Be Prepared

Although the special convention (and the whole UAW) hopes a \$40 million strike fund will insure peaceful settlements of major contracts, plans have been made to supplement the fund if needed.

In addition to the temporary dues increase to create the \$40 million total, the convention authorized emergency measures to insure strike benefits even if this sum is exceeded.

These measures include:

- Authorization for the UAW executive board to borrow money from local unions, other international unions, banks, etc. if needed.

- Permission for the executive board to increase dues by not more than \$5 a month if 50,000 or more members are on strike; this increase to continue until loans, if any, are paid off and the strike fund restored to \$25 million.

- A dues increase of \$1 a month, at the discretion of the executive board, if the strike

fund falls below \$20 million, and a similar increase of \$2 a month if it falls below \$15 million, these increases to continue until the \$25 million fund is reestablished.

As reported previously, allowance was also made for workers with sub-standard earnings. When the dues increase is \$5 a month, members earning less than \$150 a month will be excused from payment and those earning between \$150 and \$250 will pay only half, or \$2.50.

Strike Fund Summary for 1957	
On Hand Dec. 31, 1956	\$22,396,876.99
1957 Income:	
Per Capita Taxes	\$3,946,514.25
Strike Fund Dues	107,027.64
Miscellaneous	11,838.33
Interest on Investments....	538,655.33
	<hr/>
	4,604,035.55
	<hr/>
	\$27,000,912.54
1957 Expenditures	2,959,199.02
Balance, December 31, 1957	\$24,041,713.52

Here's Whole Story

Local-by-Local Strike Outlays

REGION 1

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
51	Plymouth	\$	\$	\$ 444.00	\$ 444.00
155	Curtis Metal		1,411.87		1,411.87
155	Stamping Service		34.52		34.52
155	Experimental Tool		13.37		13.37
155	Screw Machine Tool		253.00		253.00
155	Robbins Engineering		1,270.76		1,270.76
155	Cross Machine Co.			15,602.47	15,602.47
155	Perfex Gage & Tool Co.			571.41	571.41
155	Welduction			18.00	18.00
155	Swedish Crucible			12,642.40	12,642.40
189	L. A. Spring & Wire	204.74			204.74
272	Champion Spark Plug		52,176.42		52,176.42
601	Swedish Crucible Steel	4,596.61			4,596.61
835	Hercules Foundry			4,102.00	4,102.00
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 4,801.35	\$ 55,159.94	\$ 33,380.28	\$ 93,341.57

REGION 1A

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
49	Ex-Cello Corp.	\$213,490.00	\$ 540.62	\$	\$214,030.62
157	Vinco Noz	9,184.70			9,184.70
157	Bratton Tool & Die	4,570.66	47.00		4,617.66
157	Simplex	980.00			980.00
157	Acme Mfg. Co.		133.12		133.12
157	Michigan Gear			2,350.16	2,350.16
157	Allied Products			2,616.00	2,616.00
163	Maxitrol	941.84			941.84
163	New Iron Foundry			1,936.04	1,936.04
174	Revere Cooper & Brass	43,575.24	68,072.57		111,647.81
174	Towne Robinson Nut Co.	8,125.50			8,125.50
174	Vulcan Forge Co.			31,666.22	31,666.22
174	Wisco Inc.			19.95	19.95
254	American Blower Corp.		408.84	5,437.71	5,846.55
408	H. O. Trerice Co.	1,025.60	-44.65		980.95
408	Columbia Steel		428.00		428.00
408	Edmund Hans Industries		79.75		79.75
408	Monarch Governor			1,858.59	1,858.59
735	Detroit Transmission GM.			252,041.36	252,041.36
851	Standard Tube Co.	2,624.26			2,624.26
985	Four Seaz Window Corp.	218.00	.96		218.96
985	Lafayette Steel	5,616.01	-192.98	8,609.00	14,032.03
985	Aluminum Alloys	1,558.82			1,558.82
985	Garden Implements	8.09			8.09
985	Industrial Experimental	50.54			50.54
985	Winter Bros.	194.98	349.77	14.03	558.78
985	Turchan Follower		25.02		25.02
985	Haberstump Harris		62.41		62.41
985	Goddard & Goddard		53,985.38	140.00	54,125.38
985	Ferndale Aluminum Co.		73.59		73.59
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$292,164.24	\$123,969.40	\$306,689.06	\$722,822.70

REGION 1B

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
138	Hastings Mfg. Co.	\$ 6,571.20	\$ -111.72	\$ 432.95	\$ 6,892.43
150	American Stamping Co.		5,712.21		5,712.21
374	Pittsburgh Forgings Unit			29.33	29.33
437	Chelsea Products, Inc.			2,594.52	2,594.52
596	Fisher Body - GM			199.58	199.58
613	Allen Industrial Products	2,480.61			2,480.61
660	Walker Mfg. Co.			563.25	563.25
666	Sparks Withington		400.00	438.92	838.92
859	Monroe Steel Castings		12,230.99	27,760.15	39,991.14
873	Formed Tubes, Inc.		1,671.00	-2.15	1,668.85
909	Industrial Fabricating	919.23			919.23
963	Oro Mfg. Co.	1,486.12	19.16		1,505.28
1174	Star & Duo Mobile Homes			15,872.82	15,872.82
1193	Brazeway, Inc.		16,109.03	-59.95	16,049.08
1240	Copco			3,789.95	3,789.95
1294	Sherer - Gillett Unit			43.16	43.16
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 11,457.16	\$ 36,030.67	\$ 51,662.53	\$ 99,150.36

REGION 1C

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
655	Standard Cotton Products	\$ 15,480.00	\$ -1,166.71	\$	\$ 14,313.29
741	Buick Service Garage			3,754.22	3,754.22
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 15,480.00	\$ -1,166.71	\$ 3,754.22	\$ 18,067.51

REGION 1D

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
21	Cone Drive Gears	\$ 9,522.00	\$ -23.86	\$	\$ 9,498.14
44	Mueller Brass Co.			125,308.66	125,308.66



CONTRACT-SIGNING (like this old K-F shot), comes easier when union's strong.



PICKET-LINES may not be needed if we're armed with \$40 million.

61	Autopulse Corp.	7,760.70	-479.10		7,281.60
152	Mt. Clemens Metal Prod.	3,384.38	122.27		3,506.65
257	Doehler - Jarvis	944.01			944.01
330	Lear, Inc.	98,759.47	118,559.52		217,318.99
356	Jervis Corp.	3,452.30			3,452.30
460	Wolverine Brass Works	21,183.51	5,168.20		26,351.71
526	Bay Mfg. Division		900.02		900.02
632	Harnischfeger Co.			83,790.93	83,790.93
784	Cadillac Malleable Iron	11,787.83	31,251.95		43,039.78
828	Blackmer Pump Co.	18,868.90	1,373.01		20,241.91
952	Kingsford Chemical	2,652.00			2,652.00
1182	Algonac Foundry			3,472.07	3,472.07
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$178,315.10	\$156,872.01	\$212,571.66	\$547,758.77

REGION 2

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
65	Murray Mfg. Co.	\$ 7,074.44	\$	\$	\$ 7,074.44
70	Cloyes Gear Works	600.00	18.00		618.00
70	Geometric Stamping	1,806.62	649.06		2,455.68
70	Cleveland Broach			129.00	129.00
70	Lakeshore Machine			584.50	584.50
70	Rotor Tool			2,756.00	2,756.00
88	Willard Storage Battery		110.01		110.01
118	Aluminum Seating Corp.	79.98			79.98
198	Cleveland Steel Prod.			58.62	58.62
217	Boehm Pressed Steel	379.00	80.45	114.96	574.41
217	Locke Machine Co.	2,078.00	1,771.47	100.00	3,949.47
217	Ohio Rod Products			745.64	745.64
217	Aro Equipment			9,526.08	9,526.08
486	Midland Steel Prod.	1,500.39			1,500.39
649	Fageol Products	9,065.71	181.09		9,246.80
654	Romito Donnelly			6,781.02	6,781.02
725	Harris Seybold Co.		20,087.00	-24.38	20,062.62
976	Davey Compressor	7,755.00	11,400.32		19,155.32
996	Elyria Beltings	225.00			225.00
996	Brown Fintube No. 2			33,821.56	33,821.56
1167	C. A. Olson Co.			3,065.93	3,065.93
1186	Kaiser Aluminum	2,200.00	-43.16		2,156.84
1194	Falls Stamping & Weld.	1,120.52			1,120.52
1260	Crucible Steel Castings		1,829.57		1,829.57
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 33,884.66	\$ 38,083.81	\$ 57,658.93	\$127,627.40

REGION 2A

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
17	IlSCO Copper Tube	\$	\$ 35.15	\$	\$ 35.15
312	Joyce Cridland Co.			4,018.00	4,018.00
402	Int'l Harvester	122,543.00	4,051.53		126,594.53
402	Int'l Harvester Cafeteria		3,027.00	3,364.00	6,391.00
647	Int'l Harvester Unit			65.89	65.89
647	Hess & Eisenhard Unit			75.58	75.58
648	United Aircraft	18,808.00	6,873.08		25,681.08
682	Thompson Grinder Co.	822.59			822.59
758	Latrobe Fdry. & Machine	8,149.06			8,149.06
768	Wilmington Castings		14,124.93		14,124.93
916	Int'l Harvester	1,753.00			1,753.00
927	North American Aviation	3,115.85	765.00	149.58	4,030.43
1190	Clearing Machine Corp.			570.14	570.14
1225	Latrobe Foundry		504.80		504.80
1311	Climax Molybdenum			39,005.80	39,005.80
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$155,191.50	\$ 29,381.49	\$ 47,248.99	\$231,821.98

REGION 2B

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
12	Auto-Lite Unit	\$	\$ 1,825.00	\$	\$ 1,825.00
12	Cable & Wire Mfg. Co.			293.00	293.00
14	Bunting Brass Unit			43,427.40	43,427.40
16	Dura Mfg. Corp.		697.04		697.04
393	Garage Mechanics	1,189.00	2,264.77		3,453.77
393	Farrell - Cheek		19,314.00	-660.00	18,654.00
990	Daybrook Hydraulics	8,293.45			8,293.45
1058	Doehler - Jarvis Corp.		810.29		810.29
1072	Grizzly Mfg. Div.	10,302.56	172.40		10,474.96
1211	Ex-Cello Corp.	78,578.18	1,561.03		80,139.21
1246	Ex-Cello Corp.	7,852.00	73.68	30.95	7,956.63
Misc.	Cast Metal Corp.			6,078.20	6,078.20
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$106,215.19	\$ 20,718.21	\$ 49,169.55	\$182,102.95

REGION 3

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
3	GM			\$ 289.72	\$ 289.72
7	Int'l Harvester	94,721.00	-987.58		93,733.42
8	Int'l Harvester	58,338.00	335.94		58,673.94
16	Perfect Circle Corp.	61,268.60	1,628.00		62,896.60
16	Int'l Harvester	61,786.00	-2,071.30		59,714.70
17	Warner Gear Div.	65.33			65.33
15	Int'l Harvester	5,472.00	95.38		5,567.38
1	American Lawn Mower	8,076.20	-33.78		8,042.42
10	Perfect Circle Corp.	79,989.84	15,634.06	1,924.53	97,548.43
15	Muncie Gear Works	15,105.00	348.50		15,453.50
1	Wayne Works, Inc.	32.63			32.63
17	Int'l Harvester	58,037.00	1,393.81		59,430.81
12	Perfect Circle Corp.	37,813.35	65.37		37,878.72
12	Ford Motor Co.		487.28	77,261.00	77,748.28
15	Oliver Corp.	486.81		32,839.00	33,325.81
16	Int'l Harvester	160,831.78			160,831.78
14	Allis - Chalmers	12,876.00	593.20		13,469.20
13	Perfect Circle Corp	16,271.46			16,271.46
16	Chrysler			1,472.47	1,472.47
16	J. I. Case			10,856.09	10,856.09
18	Int'l Harvester	23,876.00	428.95		24,304.95
16	Int'l Harvester	80,730.06	190.29		80,920.35
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$775,777.06	\$ 18,108.12	\$124,642.81	\$918,527.99

REGION 4

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
6	Int'l Harvester	\$ 75,663.00	\$ 3,548.22	\$	\$ 79,211.22
19	John Deere Spreader		184,598.87		184,598.87
31	John Deere Malleable		162,782.98		162,782.98
11	Int'l Harvester	12,224.00		-174.35	12,049.65
12	Kensington Steel Co.	1,037.10			1,037.10
77	Strom Steel Ball Co.	7,044.80	909.39		7,954.19
15	Englehart Mfg. Co.			68,305.12	68,305.12
170	Fawn Engineering Co.		4,974.00	212.35	5,186.35
57	Cribben Sexton Co.		624.77		624.77
185	Continental Motors	2,113.00	-44.70		2,068.30
150	John Deere Works		273,310.00	-800.00	272,510.00
153	Barrett Cravens		838.01		838.01
77	Revere Copper & Brass	22,338.39	49,323.11		71,661.50
77	National Steel Cabinet			1,202.00	1,202.00
17	Renbert & Jacobson	2,560.00	47.15		2,607.14
62	Western Tool & Stamping	15,079.00	920.00	427.18	16,426.18
22	Stamping & Forging			873.55	873.55
65	John Deere Harvester Wks		666,967.00	1,535.42	668,502.42
76	Revere Copper & Brass	146.00	2,649.73		2,795.73
16	Blaw Knox Co.			7,084.00	7,084.00
32	Houdaille Hershey Corp.			555.71	555.71
74	Caterpillar Tractor		1,345.80		1,345.80
97	Maytag	293,452.00	253.97		293,705.97
12	Int'l Harvester	6,411.65	52.53		6,464.18
27	Allis - Chalmer Mfg.	102,398.59	-49.91		102,348.68
101	International Harvester	9,008.18	172.97		9,181.15
45	International Harvester	6,686.00		90.68	6,776.68
63	Potter Co.	425.03			425.03
104	Sioux City Battery			-230.49	-230.49
14	Harrison Sheet Steel		829.33		829.33
14	Nash Brothers			5,706.68	5,706.68
55	Odmundson Motors			862.00	862.00
77	Sword-Morton Vereer & Lumb			1,009.00	1,009.00
101	Int'l Harvester	120,351.00	7,481.22	-66.25	127,765.97
102	Int'l Harvester	1,616.41			1,616.41
103	Int'l Harvester	1,673.30			1,673.30
104	Int'l Harvester	80,683.00	919.24		81,602.24
106	Int'l Harvester			155.56	155.56
107	Int'l Harvester	27,016.14			27,016.14
108	Int'l Harvester	74,294.64	2,713.81		77,008.45
109	Int'l Harvester	112,690.00			112,690.00
133	Int'l Harvester	4,720.00	15.07		4,735.07
157	Int'l Harvester	60,331.00	1,158.02		61,489.02
161	Int'l Harvester	1,591.35	21.99		1,613.34
182	Int'l Harvester	2,505.00	93.32		2,598.32
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$1,044,058.58	\$1,366,455.88	\$ 86,748.16	\$2,497,262.62



FOOD ON TABLE makes strike struggle easier. Fund will provide it through weekly payments which increase with the size of the family.

REGION 5

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
186	Trailmobile	\$ 16,915.62	\$	\$	\$ 16,915.62
324	Westinghouse Electric	141,756.45	975.57		142,731.92
325	Lincoln - Mercury	19,199.25			19,199.25
570	Coleman Co.			83,443.22	83,443.22
888	Bryant Mfg. Co.		14,616.00	286,788.53	301,404.53
917	Aero Design & Eng.	21,395.87	87,521.73		108,917.60
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$199,267.19	\$103,113.20	\$370,231.75	\$672,612.14

REGION 6

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
76	Int'l Harvester	\$ 6,975.40	\$	\$	\$ 6,975.40
148	Douglas Aircraft		-5,073.95	-2,200.00	-7,273.95
216	B. O. P. Plant GM Corp.		27,844.00	-533.23	27,310.77
230	Chrysler			201,686.61	201,686.61
492	Int'l Harvester	3,416.00			3,416.00
509	Myer & Welch	10,850.00			10,850.00
509	Osbrink Mfg. Co.			83,919.00	83,919.00
509	Myer & Welch	10,850.00			10,850.00
509	Auto Lite Battery Co.			10,256.00	10,256.00
811	Weber Unit		20,990.00	96.33	21,086.33
811	Repcal Brass		72.54	10,015.00	10,087.54
811	Aircraft Bolt-Univ. Brass.	2,821.87			2,821.87
811	Cannon Electric Co.	775.14			775.14
1151	North American Aviation			-375.00	-375.00
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 28,847.41	\$ 43,832.59	\$302,864.71	\$375,544.71

CANADIAN REGION

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
27	General Motors Diesel	\$122,233.71	\$145,535.94	\$	\$267,769.65
35	Int'l Harv. Office Workers	10,723.00			10,723.00
112	DeHavilland Aircraft	469,580.33	24,669.22		494,249.55
195	General Motors Corp.	103,197.50	153,331.65		256,529.15
195	Nat'l Auto Radiator Unit.	8,588.05			8,588.05
199	McKinnon Industries Ltd.	702,546.36	877,589.37	-20.73	1,580,115.00
200	Ford Motor Co. of Canada	579,971.10		-5,400.00	574,571.10
222	General Motors Corp.	986,975.29	2,093,245.51		3,080,220.80
251	Schultz Die Cast		42,243.44		42,243.44
303	General Motors Frigidaire	180,743.89	212,432.60		373,176.49
439	Massey - Harris-Ferguson	6,250.40			6,250.40
456	Holmes Foundry Co.	53,627.23	6.40	-12.88	53,620.75
584	Ford Motor Parts	12,333.50			12,333.50
797	Ford Motor Co. of Canada	165,828.26			165,828.26
956	Torrington Co., Ltd.	6,631.34			6,631.34
1075	Canadian Car & Foundry	40,641.00			40,641.00
1265	Canadian Name Plate		1,867.00	78,410.83	80,277.83
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$3,429,870.96	\$3,550,921.13	\$ 72,977.22	\$7,053,769.31

REGION 8

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
10	General Motors BOP	\$	\$ 598.00	\$ 126.18	\$ 724.18
473	Jackson Battery Co.		102,122.11		102,122.11
498	Int'l Harvester		11,235.00		11,235.00
498	Int'l Harv. Motors-Truck	494.00			494.00
786	Caterpillar Tractor	8,984.08			8,984.08
840	Bellanca Aircraft		5,832.05	120,619.07	126,451.12
894	Int'l Harvester	11,422.00	-54.90		11,367.10
988	Int'l Harvester	144,171.66	-6,443.66		137,728.00
1079	York-Hoover Corp. Body Div.			129,168.67	129,168.67
1103	Fairbanks Co.	10,082.60			10,082.60
1198	American Metal Products	37,185.42	-898.26		36,287.16
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$212,339.76	\$112,390.34	\$249,913.92	\$574,644.02

REGION 9

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
55	Curtis Screw Mfg. Co.	\$	\$ 2,074.00	\$ 1,713.00	\$ 3,787.00
55	Truck Equipment Corp.		1,300.00		1,300.00
55	Kellogg Motor Sales			3,561.00	3,561.00
55	Yuba Mfg. Co.			8,852.00	8,852.00
92	Budd Red Lion Plant		163,752.00	-726.74	163,025.26
131	White Mtr. Co.—Auto Car.	11,201.45			11,201.45
146	Walter Kidde Co.		928.01		928.01
181	Hunter Mfg. Unit			49.88	49.88
260	Newark Die Co.			951.00	951.00
359	White Metal Mfg.		2,139.00	1,802.00	3,941.00
416	Fidelity Machine Co.		4,338.30	15.25	4,353.55
416	Jacquard Knit Mach. Co.	8,211.01			8,211.01
436	Walter Kidde Co.	744.00	653.10		1,397.10



REFRESHMENT sustains pickets' spirits. Fund includes strike kitchens.

Continued on Page 6

Continued from Page 5

585	Richmond Metal Mfg.	1,995.00	12.00	2,007.00	
585	Selas Corp. of America		14,981.00	14,981.00	
585	Keystone Screw Corp.		217.00	217.00	
585	Loughard Pontiac, Inc.		530.48	530.48	
593	Syncro Machine Co.	12,814.74	19.32	12,834.06	
644	Reading Aviation Co.		1,832.00	3,691.00	
669	Precision Gear and Prod., Inc.			2,825.72	
672	Trenton Spring Products	4,466.79		20.92	
787	Avco Mfg. Co.			673.58	
980	Ford Mtr. Co., Mercury Div			39,150.00	
982	Dollin Corp.	38.74		38.74	
1056	Doehler-Jarvis Corp.		251.37	251.37	
1098	Blue Ridge Pres. Castings		2,883.00	7.27	
1178	Plant No. 2 United Steel and Wire Co.			6,449.00	
1206	Willard Storage Btry. Co.		8,432.00	72.58	
1221	W. L. Maxson Corp.	10,542.27		10,542.27	
1232	McKaig Hatch Co.	\$ 10,357.60	332.05	10,689.65	
1282	Titan Metals Mfg. Co.			110,953.69	
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$ 60,371.60	\$ 203,927.15	\$ 180,766.79	\$ 445,065.54

REGION 9A

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
133	Fafnir Bearing	\$	\$ 1,853.00	\$	\$ 1,853.00
168	Revere Copper and Brass	46,069.00	54,882.71		100,951.71
259	Service Garage Units	31,052.93	2,345.00		33,397.93
259	Gallub Unit	767.35			767.35
259	E & A Laboratories	7,075.00			7,075.00
259	Vars Buick Corp.			911.00	911.00
259	Truelson	1,206.10			1,206.10
259	Flushing	59.90			59.90
259	Mt. Vernon	4,725.00			4,725.00
259	Cuttingham	15,233.03			15,233.03
297	Schatz-Federal Bearing		163,405.12	87,748.75	251,153.87
365	Valley Forge Products	181.87			181.87
365	East Coast Tile Bd. Corp.	683.35			683.35
365	Rahway Auto Supply Co.	454.10			454.10
365	Sturtevant Co.	53.50			53.50
365	Hayden Products	76.84			76.84
365	Greer Hydraulics, Inc.	657.21			657.21
365	Belmont Smelting & Ref.	5,947.00	4,000.00		9,947.00
365	Greater East Brass Wks.	136.00			136.00
365	Ford Metal Moulding	968.46			968.46
365	Ace Utilities, Inc.		3,070.00		3,070.00
365	Richmond Screw & Anchor			13,868.00	13,868.00
365	Woodall Industries			141.00	141.00
365	Independent Metal Fabricators			3,616.00	3,616.00
379	Jacobs Mfg. Co.		1,115.10		1,115.10
422	B. O. P. Unit			380.91	380.91
518	Allen Mfg. Co.		5,618.00		5,618.00
661	Fairchild Eng. Div.		35,907.00		35,907.00
937	Royal Typewriter Co.			349.04	349.04
977	W. R. Roeder Co.	180.07			180.07
1251	Mattatuck Mfg. Co.		9,330.62		9,330.62
1279	Skinner Chuck	21,093.81	191.00		20,902.81
1565	Chase Brass & Copper		213,632.71		213,632.71
1604	Scovill Mfg. Co.		237.00		237.00
1827	Seymour Mfg. Co.	187.53			187.53
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$136,808.05	\$495,205.26	\$107,014.70	\$739,028.01

REGION 10

Local	Name of Plant	1955	1956	1957	Total
41	Donaldson Co. Inc.	\$	\$	\$ 40,603.51	\$ 40,603.51
72	American Motors			3,103.82	3,103.82
85	Walker Mfg. Co. of Wisc.			24,139.32	24,139.32
100	Acme Gear Co.	337.18			337.18
125	McQuay, Inc.	32,156.00	106.12		32,049.88
125	Napco			7,394.38	7,394.38
184	Racine Automotive	1,647.48			1,647.48
283	Wisconsin Motor Corp.		66,682.00	26.35	66,655.65
349	Garage Employees	3,866.62	262.31		3,928.93
349	Range Auto Workers			14,888.75	14,888.75
443	Hults Capital Garage, Inc.			1,501.37	1,501.37
756	Leroi Div. Wac		9,395.00		12,449.28
763	IHC, St. Paul Parts Depot		12,277.58	14.00	12,291.58
833	Kohler Mfg.	4,761,091.04	1,870,076.53	567,282.26	7,198,449.83
1264	In-Sink-Erator Co.			1,142.00	1,142.00
1282	McQuay Inc.	70,347.53	2,936.10		73,283.63
Misc.	McQuay Inc.			2,133.45	2,133.45
REGIONAL TOTAL		\$4,869,245.85	\$1,961,523.38	\$74,230.79	\$7,505,000.02

MISCELLANEOUS

	1955	1956	1957	Total	
Misc. Strike Expenditures	\$ 64,536.33	\$	\$	\$ 64,536.33	
Perfect Circle		11,584.94	5,561.10	17,146.04	
Wolverine Tube		20,900.80	10,973.40	31,874.20	
IUE-AFL-CIO		700,000.00		700,000.00	
Communications Workers of America		250,000.00		250,000.00	
Int'l Woodworkers		5,000.00		5,000.00	
United Glass & Ceramic Wkrs. of Canada		10,000.00		10,000.00	
(Insurance Refund)		-37,441.70		-37,441.70	
North American (Refund)		-362.64		-362.64	
Cast Metals (Organizational, Reg. 2-B)		1,845.00		1,845.00	
Misc. (Legal Fees, Supplies, Etc.)		32,045.14		32,045.14	
Office Employees Int'l Union			1,000.00	1,000.00	
Legal Misc. (Local 830)			20.00	20.00	
United Furniture Workers of Am			10,000.00	10,000.00	
Misc. Region 1-A			118.45	118.45	
TOTAL		\$ 64,536.33	\$993,571.54	\$ 27,672.95	\$1,085,780.82



GRAVE NEWS FROM HOME, involving the recent Argentine election, scanned by a visiting team of trade unionists at Solidarity House.

Argentine Unionists Call Spirit (Not Law!) Our Greatest Asset

If the U.S. trade union movement has anything to offer an Argentine, it is the spirit of its membership.

So thinks Alejandro Silveti, secretary general of the South American country's federation of government employees.

Silveti was one of 10 Argentine labor leaders who paid a visit to UAW's Solidarity House in Detroit during a tour of the U.S. and Puerto Rico sponsored by the labor department's Office of International Labor Affairs.

Silveti, who is 69, took rather a dim view of labor legislation in the U.S., considering that many fringe benefits—vacations, retirement, sick and accident coverage—are a matter of course under Argentine law.

Looking a Gift Horse . . .

"We no longer must fight at the bargaining table, as so many of your unions must, for these elementary protections," he said.

"Yet," the Argentine labor leader said, "I cannot help thinking that when men must fight for a better way of life, rather than having it handed to them, they develop more as individuals."

Braulio Nunez, secretary-general of the Argentine union for the apparel trades, was not quite so sure this was an advantage.

"I don't believe that the unions in

the United States—powerful as they are—are strong enough to bring enough pressure to influence the government," he said.

Better on 'Right'

Both were agreed on one point. They believed firmly in the Argentine principle that the federal labor law should prevail over any state provincial statute.

"I believe the struggle some of your unions are having with the so-called 'right to work' law in various states points up one way in which Argentina is more advanced," Silveti said.

Both men also praised U.S. labor leaders for their continuing efforts to instill into workers a greater sense of responsibility for productivity.

"Since Peron (the deposed dictator) corrupted the initiative of many workers, an Argentine labor leader who campaigned for greater productivity would soon be a former labor leader," Nunez said.

Silveti, Nunez and their companions were accompanied on the tour of Solidarity House and the Ford River Rouge plant by Manuel C. Pena, labor department representative and team manager, and two interpreters, Leopoldo Aragon and Carlos Villanueva.



Silveti



Nunez

Recapitulation By Regions

Region	1955	1956	1957	Total
1	\$ 4,801.35	\$ 55,159.94	\$ 33,380.28	\$ 93,341.57
1A	292,164.24	123,969.40	306,689.06	722,822.70
1B	11,457.16	36,030.67	51,662.53	99,150.36
1C	15,480.00	1,166.71	3,754.22	18,067.53
1D	178,315.10	156,872.01	212,571.68	547,758.79
2	33,884.66	36,083.81	57,658.93	127,627.40
2A	155,191.50	29,381.49	47,248.99	231,821.98
2B	106,215.19	26,718.21	49,169.55	182,102.95
3	775,777.06	18,108.12	124,642.81	918,527.99
4	1,044,058.58	1,366,455.88	86,748.16	2,497,262.62
5	199,267.19	103,113.20	370,231.75	672,612.14
6	28,847.41	43,832.59	302,864.71	375,544.71
Canadian	3,429,870.96	3,550,921.13	72,977.22	7,053,769.31
8	212,339.76	112,390.34	249,913.92	574,644.02
9	60,371.60	203,927.15	180,766.79	445,065.54
9A	136,808.05	495,205.26	107,014.70	739,028.01
10	4,869,245.85	1,961,523.38	674,230.79	7,505,000.02
Regional Totals	\$11,554,095.66	\$8,318,525.87	\$2,931,526.07	\$22,804,147.60
Donations to other Unions	282,433.00			282,433.00
Miscellaneous	64,536.33	993,571.54	27,672.95	1,085,780.82
GRAND TOTALS	\$11,901,064.99	\$9,312,097.41	\$2,959,199.02	\$24,172,361.42

GOP Won't Hear, We Talk Anyway

Continued from Page 1

on administered prices, Reuther said, Goldwater was absent when he was present.

The decision to defer testimony by Reuther and Herbert V. Kohler, president of Kohler Co., was forced by the four GOP members of the equally-divided committee. The Republicans said they would walk out (and thus destroy the committee) unless their idea of procedure was adopted.

McClellan Retches

This fact was made clear by Sen. John B. McClellan (D., Ark.) in opening the hearing Wednesday after two days of futile internal struggle. McClellan said, in effect, that the Democrats had been blackmailed into a procedure they disapproved.

As the hearings opened, McClellan—hardly a liberal—told Goldwater, "You make me sick to my stomach with your charges that I am 'protecting' Reuther because I want to put him on the stand."

The Arizona Senator made no retort.

Reuther told his overflow press conference he would have "preferred to testify under oath" on UAW affairs, since the union has nothing to hide, but Goldwater "was apparently afraid to face me and the facts."

Still Cooperating

Reuther also pointed out that the Kohler case was now before the National Labor Relations Board. Normally, he said, the union's inclination would have been to avoid a Senate hearing on a matter currently before another qualified government body; but Goldwater's attitude forced the UAW to insist upon an opportunity to be heard.

The UAW will continue to cooperate with the committee,

Reuther said, even though it strongly disagrees with the procedure in this case.

The aim of the Republican member, the UAW leader charged, is to exert improper influence on the NLRB in its consideration of the Kohler case (a trial examiner has already found for the UAW on almost every point) and to harass the union as it approaches the bargaining-table with major employers throughout the country.

At the time of his press-conference, Reuther released the text of his prepared statement which he would have filed with the committee. The 15,000-word document recited, first, the UAW's unblemished record of integrity and democratic practices, and second, the union's long struggle to avert and then to settle the Kohler strike.

The statement describes, step by step, the UAW's effort to establish a working relationship with the Kohler management, including at one point a refusal to authorize a strike sought by more than 90% of the workers.

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- WALTER P. REUTHER
President
- EMIL MAZEY
Secretary-Treasurer
- RICHARD GOSSER
- NORMAN MATTHEWS
- LEONARD WOODCOCK
- PAT GREATHOUSE
Vice Presidents

4 GOP Phonies Bared

WASHINGTON—In his press-conference here, UAW President Walter P. Reuther stressed four points that had been wholly misrepresented by the Republican half of the McClellan committee and in some of the daily press.

First, he said, he had not asked to testify at the opening of the hearing; this had been the committee's own idea.

Second, a similar procedure—having the principals in an investigation testify first—had

been followed in numerous other cases (such as the Sears, Roebuck probe).

Third, it is "asinine" to argue that he was being "protected" by being called; "It is not 'protection' to put a man on the stand to be cross-examined by his enemies."

Fourth, publicity and not procedure was the real concern of the GOP, as Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) revealed when he said that if Reuther went on first, everything that followed would be "anti-climactic".

Labor History in Pictures—12

LABOR'S UPHILL struggle grew steeper during the 1890s. The nation got a full and frightening example of how industry could use government and the courts to hammer a union and break a strike.

This came during the historic Pullman strike of 1894 (lower right). It began when members of the American Railway Union walked out in protest against the firing of three grievance committee members by the Pullman Palace Car Co. of Illinois, makers of railroad sleeping cars.

The company refused to negotiate. It refused to arbitrate. It locked out all workers by shutting down its plant when the strike started. The union then began a boycott which helped spread the stoppage to other rail lines.

Chicago's General Managers Association, an organization of executives of 24 railroads, moved in to help fight the union. The association imported strikebreakers from Canada, used its influence with U.S. Attorney-General Olney to get 3,000 sworn in as federal deputies, and arranged for the attachment of mail cars to Pullmans so strikers could be charged with "interfering with the mails."

The violence promoted by these tactics was used to talk President Grover Cleveland into sending in troops to "maintain order." When this brought on even greater violence, Olney came into the case directly. He took the case to federal court where a broad injunction was issued.

With the injunction as its base, a federal grand jury then indicted union officials led by Eugene V. Debs (upper right), one of labor's most able organizers and spokesmen and a passionate defender of the underprivileged.

Vilified and abused as few labor leaders ever have been, Debs at the same time received amazing respect and loyalty from workingmen throughout the U.S.

In a dramatic trial (upper left) in which he was defended by Clarence Darrow (lower left), then on his way to fame as a defender of unpopular but just causes, Debs was convicted of "conspiracy to obstruct the mails" and sentenced to six months in prison.

Deprived of leadership and direction, the railway workers began drifting back to work. Their strike had been crushed. Industry had used government by injunction for the first time to beat down labor.

Painting by UAW staff artist John Gelsavage

We'll Appeal Benefits Tax

The UAW will appeal to the Supreme Court if necessary a judicial decision that strike benefits are taxable income, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey announced today.

The decision by Federal District Judge Kenneth Grubb reversed a jury verdict in the case of Allen Kaiser, a Kohler striker (Solidarity, Dec. 16). The jury found that strike benefits were not taxable income, but the government has asked for a judicial reversal.

It is typical of the Eisenhower administration that it should attempt to reverse a decision favorable to workers, while corporations are able to deduct all operating costs as a business expense and if necessary spread the cost over several years for tax purposes," Mazey said.

The case arose when Kaiser was forced to pay \$108 in income tax on \$565.54 he received from the UAW in food vouchers, clothing and other strike benefits in 1954. Though these are small amounts, the total tax on union strike benefits for Kohler strikers alone exceeds \$500,-

Cost-of-L Soars as Jobs Dip

Continued from Page 1

of relief cases carried by state and local governments. The bill provides a 39-week extension for benefits and federal funds to supplement state payments until the states themselves have time to conform to the minimum terms.

At all UAW members will get cost-of-living raises immediately because many non-auto agreements have different adjustment dates. For example, President Leonard Woodcock estimated that only 15,000 craft workers would be affected this week. They include Local 1069, Morton, Pa.; Local 787, Williamsport, Pa.; and all Bell plants—Locals 516, Buffalo, N.Y., and 218, Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex. The Avco rise will be 3c, and John Deere 2c.

President Pat Greathouse said International Harvester workers would get 3c, Chrysler and Allis-Chalmers 2c, and John Deere 1%.

Summit Session Seeks Solution to Chrysler Row

Continued from Page 1

new machinery, techniques or job content to justify workload increases.

The UAW contends that Chrysler hoped its Dodge Main workers would strike the most vital unit in the corporation and thus force a closedown of all its plants, every one of which relies on Dodge Main for vital parts.

The UAW contends that Chrysler didn't want production, not with its dealers already squeezed by a 90-day stockpile. A strike apparently was Chrysler's cheapest way out—and the union was to be a handy scapegoat.

But Dodge Main workers refused to strike to fit the corporation's convenience. They kept punching in for work. Chrysler kept sending them home an hour or so later, alibiing that

other workers' "refusal" to meet new, record-high production standards made work elsewhere unnecessary.

The UAW sought to bargain its way to peace. Chrysler held to its demand for higher production.

Company Denounced

Said Art Hughes, administrative assistant to Norman Matthews, UAW vice president and director of the union's Chrysler department:

"I've seen fixed positions before in my life, but Chrysler this time outdid themselves. Even where their labor relations officers admitted they didn't agree with their own engineers, even where these same negotiators admitted they couldn't justify their demands for higher production, they still demanded that their arbitrarily-set measures be met—or else."

Matthews earlier had de-

nounced Chrysler's action as "guerilla warfare," in direct violation of the contract "and everything decent."

Just before Christmas, he noted, 1,649 workers in Dodge Main trim department had turned out a scheduled 736 bodies a day. After the Christmas shutdown only 1,225 workers—26% less—were recalled, and were put on a production schedule of 776 bodies a day. Yet nothing in the production method had been changed.

After hearing a report by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who voiced the position of the UAW officers including the hospitalized Matthews (Solidarity, Feb. 24), the Chrysler conference adopted the following demands:

1. That Chrysler immediately stop violating negotiated production standards that have been in effect in 1957 and 1958 on jobs on which there have

been no technological changes.

2. That Chrysler end its slanderous charges that the UAW and its members were engaged in slowdowns.

3. That Chrysler stop its efforts to deny its workers unemployment compensation and SUB.

4. That Chrysler face economic realities and readjust its schedules in the light of large inventories and lagging sales, so as to provide 40 hours work a week to top seniority workers.

Truth Emerges

Newspaper readers learned for the first time that supposedly "employed" workers drew less—sometimes less than half—of what they'd get if they were laid off. And the almost-unprecedented step of workers asking to be laid off so others could get a full week brought the issues into even sharper focus.



SYMBOLIC of unity achieved by Michigan labor is across-the-table handshake (above) between ex-CIO delegates (mostly from UAW Local 26) at left and their ex-AFL brothers at right. This and other photos were taken at the merger convention last week. At right, James Thompson of UAW Local 174 swaps impressions with Region 1A Co-director Ed Cote.



HUDDLES like the one at the left, involving Sophia Smith, UAW Local 15; Region 1A Co-director Joseph McCusker and William Thompson, also of Local 15, are standard operating procedure at any convention. The one just below, with Bill Nelson of UAW Local 135 and Frances Parks of Local 1233 flanking Region 1D Director Ken Robinson, seems to be more fun than most — especially for Frances.

BRAIN TRUST of the Michigan merger — or at least the ones who set it up — was comprised of Peter M. McGavin, second from left, and R. J. Thomas, right, who were the personal representatives of AFL-CIO President George Meany. In the photo below they're listening to Gus Scholle, newly-elected president of the united state organization. UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, a convention speaker, looks as though he's waiting for an opening.



GM Date: March 25

UAW's contract negotiations with General Motors will begin at 1 p. m. March 25, Vice President Leonard Woodcock announced today. The sessions, to be held at GM's office building in Detroit, will cover about 350,000 workers, Woodcock said. The current UAW-GM contract runs to midnight May 29.

Ag Imp Workers Know SUB Value

Nearly \$1½ million has been paid out in supplemental unemployment benefits to laid-off UAW members by three of the country's leading agricultural implement firms, figures just compiled by the UAW reveal.

As of Dec. 31, International Harvester Co. workers on layoff in nine states had received \$767,959.85 in SUB payments. Those in Indiana and Ohio, however, received nothing because of the failure of these states to allow integration of SUB with unemployment compensation.

The greater percentage of Harvester SUB payments were made to production, maintenance, office and technical workers in Illinois, who received \$564,618.51.

As of Jan. 31, Allis-Chalmers workers on layoff in six states had received \$581,373.53 in SUB. More than half the total went to A-C workers in Illinois, who received \$392,738.14.

Weekly Average

As of Jan. 1, John Deere workers laid off in Iowa and Illinois had received \$92,890.16 in SUB. Iowa workers got \$71,307.60 and Illinois workers \$21,582.56.

The average weekly SUB check for Harvester workers came to about \$17.40; for A-C workers, \$15.94; for Deere workers in Iowa, \$19.53, and for Deere workers in Illinois, \$18.88. The two-state average for Deere was \$19.36.

The SUB total for the three companies came to \$1,442,223.54. "The UAW is proud to have

negotiated SUB plans with the Harvester and other companies," UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse said. "because this money is not only bolstering the purchasing power of our laid-off members at a critical time when the economy based upon needs a shot in the arm."

"These SUB payments are helping not only our own members but small businessmen and professional people in nearly every community which has a Harvester, Allis-Chalmers or Deere plant."

Greathouse is director of the UAW's agricultural implementation department.

Ohio, Indiana Balk

"I have to say 'nearly' because in Indiana and Ohio reactions of politicians and non-union corporations combined to prevent the payment of SUB to unemployed workers in those states, thus hurting the economy of those states and the welfare of every worker and businessman he added.

"Those who obstruct SUB in Indiana and Ohio are, in effect, cutting their own economic throats."

19 UAW Voices Join in Harmony

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—UAW will have 19 voices on the new executive board of the Michigan AFL-CIO, seven of them by virtue of their positions as regional directors or co-directors and 12 elected at large.

Those automatically on the executive board by constitutional authority because of the size of the UAW are George Merrelli and Ken Morris, Region 1 co-directors; Edward Cote and Joseph McCusker, Region 1A co-directors; William McAulay, Region 1B director; Robert A. Carter, Region 1C director and Kenneth W. Robinson, Region 1D director.

Others from UAW chosen in the voting were Douglas Chapman of Battle Creek, Robert Reilly of Saginaw, Victor Scott of Muskegon, John Troy of Port Huron, Vincent Brannick of Jackson, and Joe Paladino, Carl Stellato, Harry Southwell, Paul Silver, Frank Gosinski, Nelson Edwards and E. Bruce, all of Detroit.

Role in Recession Seen for Merger

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The necessity for a Michigan AFL-CIO at this time of economic recession was emphasized by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, one of the principal speakers at the founding convention.

Woodcock rapped the complacency of the Eisenhower administration in the face of rising unemployment not only in Michigan but in the nation.

"The major difference between today and the situation in the Thirties is the presence of a strong labor movement," he reminded the delegates.

Michigan AFL-CIO Merger

Continued from Page 1

over its assets valued at \$170,000. These include a building in Lansing.

At the time the federation's executive board ordered the boycott of the founding convention, it also adopted a resolution not to yield its assets to the new AFL-CIO. A court fight may ensue.

All told, the new AFL-CIO will represent 550,000 workers from the former CIO council and 161,000 from the former federation of labor.

No Backward Steps

Per capita tax to finance the new organization was set at 6c per member. Formerly the per capita for the CIO council had been 6c and for the federation 4c.

Scholle urged the higher figure to step up political action, saying, "we are not going to regress; we are going to expand our activities."

Conventions will be held every two years, beginning in 1960, some time between January and June.

Besides the top three officers,

the newly-created group will be governed by an executive board made up of 40 elected members-at-large and ex-officio members. Among the first 40 elected were 25 from former CIO affiliates, including 12 from UAW.

Meany's for Us, Hits Committee

WASHINGTON — AFL-CIO President George Meany charged here that Republican members of the McClellan committee were seeking to deny the UAW a fair hearing.

Meany noted that the very Senators who had clamored for a probe of the UAW were now keeping its president off the stand. He also referred to the fact that an NLRB trial examiner had found the Kohler Co. guilty in its dispute with the UAW.

The GOP tactics, Meany said, "raise grave doubts as to the impartiality, objectivity and integrity of the future operations of the committee."