

Informational picket lines at branches of Fruehauf Corp. are being expanded to bring additional pressure on the strikebound firm to settle its long dispute with 260 members of UAW Local 889 in Detroit, reports Reg. 1B Dir. **Ken Morris**. UAW members are currently picketing Fruehauf sales and service outlets in Detroit, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Los Angeles and Ontario, Calif. and Toledo.

The grim state of housing in the U.S. is reflected in reports issued by both the Dept. of Commerce and the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development: the number of one-family homes sold in the U.S. is down 28 per cent below the figure of one year ago.



After more than four grapeless years, discriminating shoppers are now able to buy grapes with a union label, following union recognition won from some growers in California's Coachella Valley. Farm

Workers Leader **Cesar Chavez** said the union label would be the union's black thunderbird symbol within a circle against a red flag, stamped on all boxes of grapes.

A sardonic point by Columnist **Bill Gold** in the *Washington Post*: "Did you notice that General Motors has cut the pay of its president from \$794,934 a year to \$765,858? They had been paying him for a 40-hour week until somebody thought to look in the flat-rate book and found that the job is supposed to take only 39.9 hours."

UAW Canada's longest strike ever seemed about to end just days short of two years, as *Solidarity* went to press.

Some 340 members of Local 251, Wallaceburg, Ont., struck U.S.-owned North American Plastics for a first contract May 18, 1968. According to UAW V.P. and Canadian Director **Dennis McDermott**: "Victory in Wallaceburg was dear to the hearts of tens of thousands of Canadian members, especially those in Big Three auto plants who by law were forced to handle goods supplied by strikebreakers."

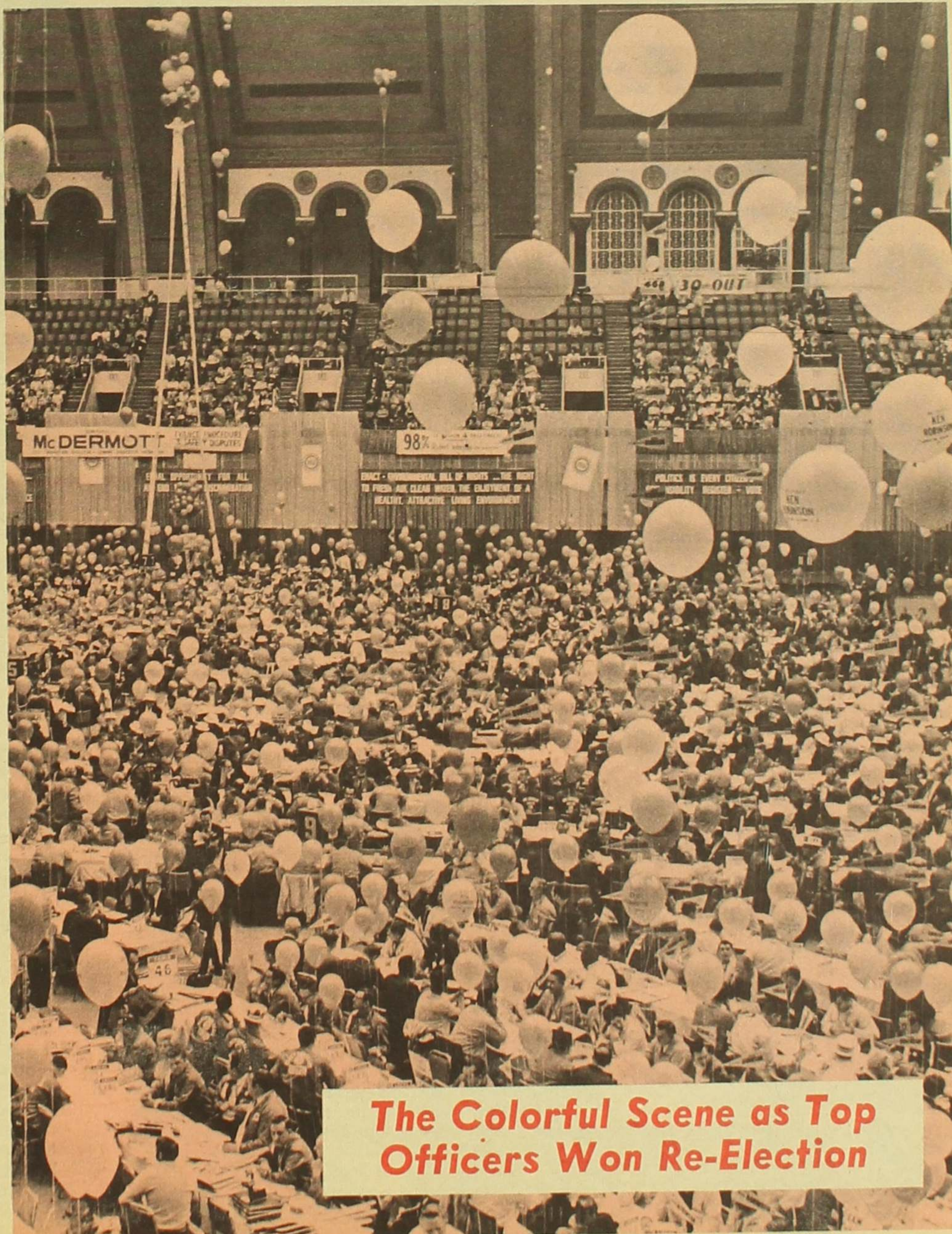
Following is the latest monthly summary of the UAW's Strike Fund income and expenditures, as issued by Sec. Treas. **Emil Mazey**:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Total fund assets, | |
| Feb. 28 | \$103,545,571.03 |
| Add dues income | |
| for March | \$ 3,437,598.76 |
| Add earnings on | |
| investments | \$ 733,370.69 |
| Total | |
| accountable | \$107,716,540.48 |
| Disbursements for | |
| March | \$ 244,285.73 |
| Total resources, | |
| March 31 | \$107,472,254.75 |

At the end of March, there were 29 strikes in effect involving 6,700 members.

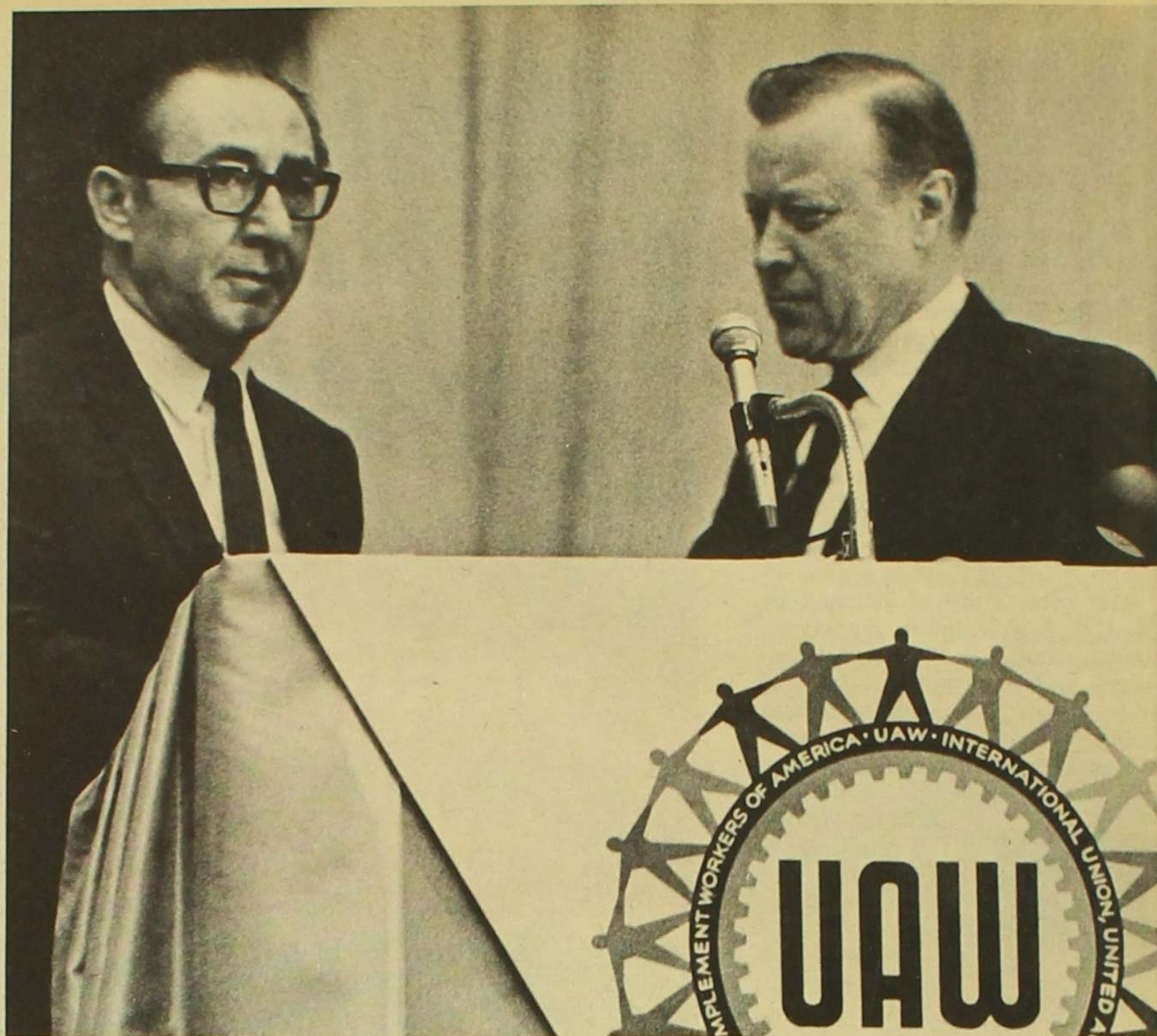
AT UAW'S BIGGEST CONVENTION

Delegates Unite Behind Wide-Ranging Bargaining Program



The Colorful Scene as Top Officers Won Re-Election

Convention Charts the UAW's Future



At the podium: Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey and President Walter P. Reuther

THEY came like young dreamers with eyes on the horizon, bearing badges that read DELEGATE.

UAW convention time in Atlantic City, N.J.:

A time of color and excitement far from the shops and timeclocks of Des Moines, Dallas and Detroit—a time of exciting decisions fashioned proudly by young, middle-aged and up-in-years men and women uniquely called together to do something about the world in which they live.

They'll return to their machines and familiar neighborhoods, the horizon not quite so distant, their dreams confided to others and now closer to blossoming into reality.

UAW convention time:

A time that exudes hope.

A time that inspires inner pledges.

A time of unselfish concern for the wide, wide world outside; the slums of nearby Philadelphia and all cities, their trapped inhabitants, the struggling farmworkers and small farm owners between Atlantic City and Philadelphia and beyond—for the wretched tens of millions in lands most UAW members will never see.

A time for pride because, after all, these delegates would write another chapter in the glorious history of workers anxious for justice, for peace, for brotherhood—not just for themselves but for everyone. And it's that

universal look that makes a UAW convention.

The UAW in convention:

Delegates gave near-unanimous approval to a collective bargaining program and the leadership is geared to pilot a course toward greater security and equity.

Tribute to Great Men

They saw and heard soft words from former Chief Justice Earl Warren and they acclaimed him for the paths he smoothed for democracy's sake.

And for a brief hour, a shadow moved around the huge convention hall: Mrs. Coretta Scott King stood before the delegates, accepting a posthumous award—the UAW's highest award—for her husband and words like "we shall overcome" and "free at last" were like whispers on the conscience.

Excitement at the sight of her, then tears as memory crowded in. Open tears for many, shed without shame. For many others, the kind of tears that choke, that just glisten the eyes and leave you alone except for the shadow: the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., back to finish his journey, back to stay in men's hearts. In your aloneness, that's your hope and your promise.

The UAW in convention:

Senator Robert F. Kennedy had stood exactly where Mrs. King stands. That was six years ago at another UAW convention. He, too, accepted the UAW's Social Justice Award, given posthumously to his brother, John, who just two years before that had smiled and waved and talked to UAW convention delegates from the same podium.

More shadows.

As if recalling those dreadful, violent days, delegates underlined their decisions with an urging—an appeal—for peace, for brotherhood and a gentler world.

A Program for All People

Black and white and Indian and Oriental, from big cities and little towns you never heard of, they searched their conscience, they looked at America and Canada and then at the rest of the world. They saw people. And so an unselfish union cast its program in the image of people:

Full equality for women—and women realized they have a civil rights battle on their hands, too.

There's still some distance to full justice for men and women of minority races and so delegates said: "Professions of democracy are meaningless unless they are accompanied by effective and impartial action by the government and the people to assure that the constitutional, legal and civil rights of individuals and minority groups are fully protected—including the minorities of opinion as well as those of race . . ."

A UAW member's own security is frail, he knows, unless it's shared, unless it's broad and means no one lives in poverty, jobless, with children hungry—doomed to miss a proper education which means (in this age) doomed—period.

Spell Out Principles

So UAW members in convention swept all 360 degrees of man's interests and man's crises:

- Inflation must be fought, but not at the expense of men's jobs; not by heaping burdens of unfair taxation and scandalous interest rates on the innocent.
- Because men yearn for dignity, policies that make for full employment must be pursued.
- The young, bursting with ideas and hope, must be heard.
- The old must be respected for their contributions; their needs are special and must be met.
- The air we breathe must be cleansed and kept clean; the water we drink and fish and watch reflect the moon and stars must be made pure again.
- The best of health care must be made available to everyone: never again must any child, any mother—any person—suffer because society has kept the dollar sign affixed to health care.

And peace.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther put it this way:

"While difficult and complex domestic problems plague our society, no problem is more urgent than the problem of peace and disarmament. Every noble effort to eliminate the ills of our society can come to naught in a moment with the irrational triggering of the H bomb . . ."

The UAW in convention: charting new paths to the horizons of better tomorrows.

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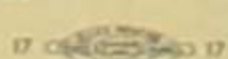
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FOR THE WORKER AND THE FAMILY

Convention Mandates Contract Goals

- Minimum pension benefits of \$500 a month after 30 years of credited service, regardless of age.
- Improved and humanized working conditions, with the worker being assured of the right to help shape his job environment.
- Effectively meeting problems which confront workers as a result of technological change, such as job losses and bargaining unit erosion.
- Overtime to be voluntary for each worker.
- Preferential hiring rights in "customer company" plants for displaced parts and supplier firm workers.

Subcontracting Proposal

- Correcting problems caused UAW members as a result of work being subcontracted out by their plants, including establishment of the right to strike against subcontracting abuses.
- Equal opportunity for all workers to get higher level jobs, both higher skilled blue-collar and white-collar.
- A solution to the problems of skilled trades workers, such as use of outside contractors, improvements in apprenticeship training programs, grappling with problems of lines of demarcation and achievement of pattern contract bargaining in jobbing shops.
- Working on solutions to the special problems of white-collar workers, foundry workers and other specialized groups within UAW.
- A year-end cash bonus to enable workers to share in the profitability of the company for which they work.
- Improvements in benefits covering early retirement, basic pensions for present and future retirees, and survivors.

- Extension of the UAW-won prepaid prescription drug program to the retiree and his surviving spouse.
- Full company payment of the Medicare premium.
- Cost-of-living protection for retirees.
- Liberalized pension vesting provisions.
- Improved SUB for low seniority workers and improved income maintenance and short workweek benefits.

- Establishment of an inverse seniority system subject to local option.
- A family dental care program.
- Family coverage for such out-of-hospital doctor's services as home and office visits.

Insurance Benefits

- Improved group life insurance and weekly sickness and accident benefits, with joint union-management administration to insure fair and equitable claims adjustment.
- Closing loopholes and gaps in existing fringe benefits such as pensions, SUB, insurance and health care, and elimination of deficiencies in other programs such as jury duty and bereavement pay.
- Longer vacations, with workers being encouraged to take vacation time off instead of pay in lieu of vacations.
- A vacation bonus.
- More paid holidays, including an unbroken Christmas-New Year paid holiday week and more long weekends.
- Workers on necessary continuous seven-day operations should be covered by the same premium pay principles as all other workers.
- A faster, more effective grievance procedure.

Canadian Program

- Continued cooperative work to find answers to special problems of UAW's Canadian members.
 - Establishment by the corporations of a fund to assist UAW members and their families to further their education.
 - Ending pollution by the auto and related industries of man's living and working environment.
- "No worker in this union, whether he is the lowest paid production worker or the highest paid engineer or skilled trades worker, can find the answer to his problem in isolation," Reuther said.
- "We can find the answers to these problems only if we put together the basic solidarity of this union. We are all going to go out of this convention arm in arm and we are going to fight on the picket lines if necessary to get these demands in 1970."

A COLLECTIVE bargaining program designed to move UAW members and their families into the 1970s was hammered out by delegates to UAW's convention held in Atlantic City April 20-24.

Adopted overwhelmingly, the demands formulated by the 3,142 delegates include substantial wage increases, the "30 and Out" pension program providing minimum benefits of \$500 a month after 30 years of service, regardless of age, improved working conditions and other important proposals.

The delegates also demanded restoration of the full cost-of-living protection formula and its improvement. Additionally, they made it clear that the expected cost-of-living "overage" of 21 to 26 cents an hour, due auto workers at expiration of the current agreements, must be added directly to the wage rates.

'Matters of Highest Priority'

"These are all matters of the highest priority," said UAW President Walter P. Reuther, referring to these and other demands. "You are mandating your bargaining committees and the leadership of this union to fight for these demands."

Described by Reuther as "the most important resolution to come before the convention," the bargaining program is targeted at upcoming negotiations for auto and agricultural implement workers. Contract bargaining at the Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—is expected to get underway in July.

But delegates from aerospace locals, whose contracts generally do not expire until 1971, told the convention their members recognize that economic gains for aerospace workers are tied to improvements which will be won by UAW members in major negotiations this year.

The bargaining resolution was adopted overwhelmingly by a vote of over 99 per cent of the delegates. Here are its major points:

- Substantial across-the-board wage increases for all UAW members.
- Improved cost-of-living protection, with International Union assistance in winning c-o-l provisions to locals whose contracts now do not include such a clause.
- The 21-to-26 cents cost-of-living "overage" must be added to direct wage rates, the convention said in a companion resolution.



AFTER THOROUGH DEBATE

'70 Bargaining Program Gets Enthusiastic OK

THEY WERE all there—3,142 delegates representing UAW's auto, aerospace, agricultural implement and other workers—and they left no doubt they had shaped the union's 1970 contract demands and are supporting these enthusiastically.

In the nearly four hours of discussion of the bargaining resolution, many delegates favoring passage spoke of the gains it targeted for achievement and the problems it sought to solve for all UAW members and their families.

Those opposing it, with few exceptions, pinpointed their criticism on one or two specific proposals in the program.

Calls It 'Unity' Program

One supporter was Charles Brooks, president of Amalgamated Local 444, Windsor, Canada, who said: "This program is designed to weld this union together so that all people here will be able to unite in taking on the corporations."

Another was William Adams, president of the 4,000-member Ford Local 897, Buffalo, N.Y. who told the convention he "strongly urged adoption" of the demands.

Adams, a skilled tradesman in a local where, he said, one-third of the members are craftsmen, said skilled trades workers "will continue to walk the picket lines united with the production workers" for contract gains.

Robert Kinerk of UAW's GM Delco-Remy Local 662, Anderson, Ind., said the local "has long been in support of the '30 and Out' pension demand.

"Our younger members may not realize the importance of this program because they look at retirement as something far in the future," he said. "If you help us get this program through, you won't have to move us over; we'll move out and you can take over."

Backs 30-and-Out

Jack Wagner, president of GM Local 599, Flint, Mich., urged the convention to make this demand the "number one priority."

Earl Coleman of UAW's GM Local 933, Indianapolis, Ind., and Wayne Medders of Ford Local 1250, Cleveland, O., each spoke in favor of the proposal to restrict management's use of outside contractors.

Each made the point that employment of outside contractors for such work can result

in layoffs of UAW members. "It not only brings layoffs of our people but there is nothing right now that we can do about it," Medders said.

Art Fox of Ford Local 600, Dearborn, Mich., unsuccessful in his bid for the UAW presidency, opposed the resolution.

"We're asking for a 50 per cent across-the-board increase for all UAW workers and no UAW worker to work for less than \$5 an hour," Fox said.

Another opposition speaker, Mike Singer of Ford Local 588, Chicago Heights, Ill., said, among other things, that the 1970 program should include a demand that overtime be made voluntary and that it should be "one of the main issues" in the next negotiations.

Delegate Maurice Pape of International Harvester Local 57, Ft. Wayne, Ind., said he was "against the resolution in part because I don't think it goes far enough on the pension program."

'Merit Total Support'

Jack Poudrier of North American Rockwell Local 887, on the other hand, told the convention that its "collective bargaining goals for negotiation with the auto empire merit the total support of not only auto and other locals but of sister aerospace and ag-imp locals of UAW.

"We in aerospace are well aware that the gains achieved in auto workers' contracts help open the door for similar strides in aerospace workers' contracts," Poudrier said. "We are indeed well aware that in bargaining, we must maintain an indivisible union."

The convention's decision to pinpoint pollution as one bargaining demand brought favorable comments from Thelma Livingston of Chrysler Local 51, Detroit, and Wilbert T. Roberts, Amalgamated Local 509, Los Angeles, Calif. They labelled pollution "the most serious issue of our time."

Supports Pollution Stand

Sister Livingston said the UAW "must dedicate itself in coming negotiations to elimination of pollution on the job. We must stop management from forcing our members to perform work assignments which destroy the ecology," she added.

Roberts said: "We have the problem inside the plants which includes chemicals we

are using and dumping and also includes noise pollution which causes many workers to develop hearing disabilities."

Curtis Hartfield of Auto Specialties Local 793, Benton Harbor, Mich., urged the convention to "get an agreement whereby the Big Three will not job out work to a company that moves out of Michigan or out of a comparable wage area and goes to a cheaper wage area because this takes our jobs and our pension benefits away from us."

Reuther told the delegates that the bargaining resolution "is comprehensive and realistic, and reflects the needs and hopes and aspirations of our rank-and-file members and their families.

"If we are united, we improve the prospects of translating the words into action and into meaningful contract achievements."

Following Reuther's words the convention voted on the demands. There were only about 30 dissenting votes.



Top International Officers Re-elected

IT WAS a day of parading and proclaiming, of cheering and chanting, of signs, slogans and singing, of hoopla and of whooping it up for candidates for UAW leadership offices.

Splashed toward the huge, high dome of Atlantic City's vast auditorium like a rainbow cut up into floating clouds were balloons of many colors.

Below them, a steady line of singing, shouting, marching delegates, sometimes eight and nine abreast, stepped gaily around the convention floor and up across the stage where many sought the hands of UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey and the other union officials just nominated to the top UAW offices.

A slate of opposing candidates also had been nominated. But whatever demonstration their supporters had planned was overshadowed and obscured by the vast numbers of delegates who paraded and cheered and held aloft their signs and banners in support of the "Reuther team."

Victory Margins

When the roll call was completed, the convention had re-elected Reuther to the UAW presidency with 14,202 votes to 230 for his opponent, Art Fox of Local 600. Mazey won re-election with 14,065 votes while his challenger, Peter Kelly of Local 160, received 294.

Reuther came to Detroit from his native West Virginia in 1926 and went to work at Ford. He soon became active in various drives to organize workers into unions and lost several jobs because of that activity.

He was one of the founders of the UAW and attended the infant union's first convention in South Bend, Ind. in 1936. He was first elected to the UAW executive board at that convention, became a vice president in 1942 and was first elected president in 1946. This is his 13th term in that office.

Mazey was elected president of Local 212, Detroit, in 1937. He won his first race for a UAW International office in 1946, when he was elected to the union's executive board while actually thousands of miles away from the convention hall. (He was on the lonely Pacific isle of Ie Shima, serving in the U.S. Army.)

Mazey was first elected secretary treasurer in 1947 and has been re-elected to that post at every subsequent convention.

Re-elected vice presidents were Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse. Elected to the four vice presidential posts newly created by the convention were Ken Bannon, Nelson Jack Edwards, Douglas Fraser and Olga Madar.

Vice Presidential Votes

Their votes ranged from 14,150 to 14,257 while those of their challengers—Teresa Carpenter, Local 248; Bob McFarlin, Local 212; James A. Parker, Local 669; Mike Singer, Local 588; Rudy Sulenta, Local 216, and Herb Zalopany, Local 1264—ranged from 158 to 297.

Also designated a vice president was Dennis McDermott, Canadian regional director. Under a constitutional change approved by the delegates, the director of the union's Canadian region also serves as an International vice president.

In addition, Paul Lawson was re-elected as an International UAW trustee. Lawson, a member of Budd Local 813, Philadelphia, Pa., has held that post since 1957. He received 14,316 votes to 291 for Elmer Hornyak of Local 163.

Woodcock, director of the union's General Motors and Aerospace departments, has

served since 1955 as a vice president of the International Union. Before that, he served four two-year terms as Region 1D director.

A member of Continental Motors Local 113, Woodcock, now 59, went to work in the auto industry in 1933 when he joined an AFL Federal Labor Union which later became part of the UAW-CIO.

Greathouse has served as a vice president since 1956. Director of the American Motors, Agricultural Implement, Organizing and Competitive Shop departments, he is responsible for negotiations with the agricultural implement industry giants and other major companies.

A charter member of Local 551 at the Ford Assembly plant in Chicago, Greathouse served as director of UAW Region 4 before his election as vice president.

Former Regional Director

Fraser, 53, has been a member-at-large of the UAW International Executive Board since he was elected to that post in 1962. He served as co-director of Region 1A for four years before that and earlier served for eight years as an administrative assistant to President Reuther.

Fraser also is director of the union's Chrysler, Skilled Trades, and Technical, Office and Professional Organizing departments.

Bannon, director of the union's National Ford Dept. since 1947, had served as a board member-at-large since 1962. He also is director of the union's Bendix and Borg-Warner Depts., and the Ex-Cell-O, Federal Mogul, Houdaille, McQuay Norris, Midland-Ross and Modine councils. He will be 56 next month.

A member of Ford Local 400, Bannon and a Ford rank-and-file negotiating committee, assisted by Reuther, put together the first company-wide negotiated pension plan in the auto industry in 1949.

Edwards, 52, also had served as an International Executive Board at-large member since 1962. Director of the union's Independent Parts and Suppliers Dept., and co-director of its Manpower Development and Training Dept., Edwards, a member of Local 900, also heads the union's Foundry, Die Casting and Forge departments and other departments and councils.

First Woman on Board

Miss Madar was the first woman elected to the International Executive Board when she won an at-large seat at the 1966 convention. Before that, she had been the International Union's Recreation Dept. director for 19 years. She is a member of Local 796.

As head of the Dept. of Conservation and Resource Development for the UAW, she is responsible for the union's wide-ranging battle against pollution and destruction of natural resources. She also heads the recently established Consumers Affairs Dept. of the union and the servicing section of the Technical, Office and Professional Workers Dept.

McDermott, 47, was elected Canadian regional director at UAW's 1968 convention. Sub-regional director for eight years before that, he served as UAW's chief negotiator with the Canadian agricultural implement industry and won recognition as an expert on arbitration and labor law.

He started work as an assembler and welder at the Massey plant in Toronto in 1948. He served Local 439 for five years as chief steward and three years as recording secretary, and was appointed to the International Union staff in 1954.

The UAW's Vice Presidents



LEONARD WOODCOCK



PAT GREATHOUSE



KEN BANNON



NELSON JACK EDWARDS



DOUGLAS A. FRASER



OLGA M. MADAR



DENNIS McDERMOTT

REGIONAL ELECTIONS

UAW's U.S. and Canadian Directors

NINE regional directors were re-elected by acclamation, seven incumbents won in roll call votes and two new directors were elected by regional caucuses held during the 22nd Constitutional Convention.

George Merrelli won re-election to the directorship of Region 1 in a five-way contest. He received 689,412 votes to 57,296 for his nearest opponent, George H. Robertson. Merrelli, 59 and a member of Local 235, has been a member of the International Executive Board since 1955.

Region 1A Director Marcellus Ivory received 417,585 votes to 405,391 for Robert Battle III, vice president of Ford Local 600. Ivory was elected last year at a special con-



MERRELLI



IVORY



MORRIS



ELLIS



ROBINSON



YOUNG



CASSTEVENS



ROSS



MURPHY



BERNDT



JOHNSTON



WORLEY

vention to head the region on Detroit's West Side. He succeeded the late Joseph McCusker.

Ivory joined the UAW in 1937 at Local 236 and has been a member and elected official of Locals 36, 400 and 600, employed at different times in three Ford plants in the Detroit area.

Ken Morris was re-elected by acclamation as director of Region 1B. A board member since 1955, Morris served six terms as president of Amalgamated Local 212 in Detroit.

In Region 1C, covering the Flint area, Don Ellis won the directorship over challenger Jack Wagner. Ellis succeeds E. S. "Pat" Patterson, who suffered a disabling stroke last January. Ellis received 649,589 votes; Wagner 403,391. Ellis, 52, is a former president of AC Local 651 in Flint. A UAW member for 29 years, he served as assistant regional director since 1954.

No Opposition

Kenneth Robinson, 48, was returned by acclamation to the directorship of Region 1D, covering western and northern Michigan. He first won election to the post in 1955. Robinson, who has served on numerous state and community organizations and is active politically in Grand Rapids, was appointed to the Region 1D staff in 1944 after his union work in Local 801 at Hayes Manufacturing.

Also re-elected by acclamation was Bard Young, head of Region 1E. Young first was elected to the post in 1962. He was appointed an international representative in June 1944. Young joined the UAW in 1939 and helped organize Wolverine Tube.

In Region 2, headquartered at Cleveland, Ohio, Billy Joe Casstevens captured the directorship from Dan Forchione. Casstevens, 41, received 412,152 votes. Forchione, 44, who had been director since May 1968, received 386,837 votes.

Youngest Director

Casstevens, who becomes the youngest of the regional directors, was appointed an international representative in 1962 under Region 2's then director, Pat O'Malley. A UAW member for 17 years, Casstevens served as recording secretary, steward and committeeman of Local 45.

Ray Ross was re-elected as director of Region 2A. Ross received 324,066 votes, against 198,928 for his opponent, Elmo Parrish. Ross first was elected regional director in 1949. He went to work for International Harvester Co. in Springfield, Ohio, in 1934 and became president of Local 402 at that plant.

Walter Murphy, 58, was re-elected by acclamation as director of Region 2B. A former administrative assistant to the late Vice President Richard Gosser, Murphy also has served the UAW as an international representative and as an elected official of Amalgamated Local 12.

In Region 3, Raymond H. Berndt, 59, was re-elected by acclamation as director. He has headed the region serving Indiana and Kentucky since 1947. Born in South Bend, Ind., Berndt went to work for Studebaker in that city and was elected president of Local 5.

Helped Organize Local

Robert Johnston was re-elected as director of Region 4 which covers Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Johnston received 1,170,291 votes, compared with 67,618 for his nearest opponent, Dave DeBarre. He has been director of the region since 1956. Johnston helped organize Local 79 while working in the foundry of the John Deere Spreader Works in East Moline, Ill.

Kenneth L. Worley, 45, won re-election by acclamation as director of Region 5. He has been director since 1967. Worley, who worked as a stockman at the Chrysler Parts Depot in Kansas City, Kan., was active in the leadership of Local 855. He was appointed an in-

ternational representative in 1951 and was named assistant regional director in 1959.

In Region 6, Director Paul Schrade was re-elected. Schrade received 588 votes, compared with 18 for his nearest opponent, Philip Reyes. Schrade, 45, first was elected director in 1962. An officer for 10 years in Local 887, North American Aviation, Schrade served seven years on the UAW staff, including a span from 1957-62 as administrative assistant to Reuther.

Dennis McDermott, who also was elected a UAW vice president, was re-elected by acclamation to a second term as director of the Canadian Region. McDermott, 47, started work as an assembler and welder at the Massey-Harris plant in Toronto, Ont., in 1948. He became active in Local 439 and was appointed an international representative in 1948.

E. T. Michael was re-elected by acclamation as director of Region 8. He helped organize workers at the Fairchild Aircraft plant in Hagerstown, Md., in 1942 and was elected president of Local 842 in 1950. He was appointed in 1955 to the Region 8 staff.

First Elected at 28

Martin Gerber, 53, was re-elected director of Region 9—a post he first gained in 1944 at age 28. Gerber received 989 votes against 58 cast for William Farrell. A charter member of General Motors Local 595 in Linden, N.J., Gerber served on the local's executive board from the time it was organized in 1938. He was appointed as an international representative in 1941.

Charles H. Kerrigan, 57, was re-elected by acclamation as director of Region 9A. Kerrigan has been director of the region since 1941. He joined Local 365 as an aircraft worker and was elected a local officer, serving until 1941 when he was elected to head the region.

In Region 10, Harvey Kitzman was re-elected to the directorship which he first won in 1949. Kitzman received 397,892 votes, compared with 48,107 for Eldred Mielke. Kitzman was instrumental in organizing J. I. Case Co. in Racine, Wis., into Local 180 and served as president of the local for 11 years.



SCHRADER



McDERMOTT



MICHAEL



GERBER



KERRIGAN



KITZMAN

The Young in Age Join Hands with the Young in Spirit



James Schuler, Elliott Anderson and Susie Hillygus talk over convention matters

IT WAS obvious at UAW's 22nd Constitutional Convention that its young members have begun forging its future. There were more of them in Atlantic City than at any convention since the early years of UAW and they made their impact felt.

None appeared to be conservative in ideals and objectives. And many were dressed up in mod clothes.

But appearances can be deceiving when it comes to bell-bottom blue jeans, beards, sometimes shoulder-length hair, wide ties or miniskirts. Behind the splashes of colorful clothing frequently worn on and off the job by the half-million UAW members age 30 or younger, there is a new generation of thoughtfulness and dedication to the labor movement.

Time after time during the convention, young delegates sounded forth their idealism, their impatience and—surprising as it may have been to some of the older generation—their gratitude and respect for the hard-fought organizing and bargaining battles waged by their elders.

The impatience of the young was voiced by 22-year-old Jim Kosik, a member of the "Mod Squad" delegation of Local 148 at the McDonnell-Douglas plant in Long Beach, Calif.

"People want results and we're trying to deliver," Kosik said. He was asked what is the unique contribution of youth to the UAW. Kosik, whose brown hair falls near his shoulders and who wears bell-bottom jeans and moccasins, answered: "It's performance politics. I got involved in the UAW because of the way I was treated in the shop. The supervisor called me an SOB. We got the whole crew together and wouldn't obey the supervisor's orders. They got rid of the supervisor."

The dedication of the young was voiced by Linda Synnott, 20-year-old recording secretary of Local 1474 at Daal Specialties, a seat-belt manufacturer in Collingwood, Ont.

Miss Synnott, a pretty blonde with a sprinkling of freckles on her face, said she became active in her union to counter "this I-don't-care attitude among many young people."

Idealism was voiced during the convention in a rousing speech from the floor by 28-year-old Elliott Anderson.

"We want to help this union build," said Anderson, three-term president of Local 807 at Burlington, Iowa. "We want to help it increase. We want to make it a magnificent union. We give you our hearts and our dedication."

Calling for establishment of youth departments at the International and local union levels, Anderson asserted that the young members "will work for this International Union. We all have stars in our eyes, as Brother Reuther did when he was 27 years old and he spoke out on the issues at the CIO convention and he had a tremendous task."

Carried by a near unanimous vote, the resolution on "Young Members and Youth" commended the International Union's leadership "for opening a dialogue with young Americans in the work places, in our communities, and on the campuses."

It cited youth-related projects of the UAW, including the UAW Conference of Young Members April 14-16, 1969, in Detroit; strike information classes; establishment of the Family Education Center at Black Lake, and opportunities for youth involvement in the Community Action Program and the Alliance for Labor Action.

"There is the further need—and again we have the means to meet it—of making common cause with democratically progressive youth in general, whether on the campuses or in the surrounding communities," the resolution said. It mentioned UAW involvement in programs of civil rights, equal opportunity, farm worker organizing, peace, community unions, battling environmental pollution and arms limitation.

Interest in the welfare of older UAW members rippled through the ranks of the young members—a concern expressed most obviously in their wearing of "30-and-Out" hats and buttons.

Susie Hillygus, 26, a conventioneer from Local 893 at Fisher Controls in Marshalltown, Iowa, talked of a strong youth movement in Region 4. She said Region 4 youth conferences were a major force in launching a march on the state capitol to protest the treatment of elderly patients in nursing homes. Young UAW members not only joined the march but helped recruit elderly persons in the campaign to gain laws guaranteeing good treatment of the nursing home patients.

"The young people are more concerned than ever," asserted James Schuler, 30-year-old president of Local 838 at the John Deere tractor plant in Waterloo, Iowa. Schuler said the youth movement in his local began five years ago "when the younger people saw it was possible to get elected to office." Now, five of the ten executive board members of his 7,600-member local are age 30 or younger.

Many of the young UAW leaders see their responsibilities in broad human terms involving the total welfare of the communities and world in which they live.

Among such young members were 30-year-old Pat Dillon, vice president of Local 94 at the John Deere plant in Dubuque, Iowa. Dillon has been a key figure in an effective campaign to boycott nonunion grapes in Dubuque.

Al Calvillo of Local 148, Long Beach, Calif., 30-year-old regional chairman of the Community Action Program, spoke of his work in aiding Spanish-speaking citizens to register and vote.

Michael D. Lyons, bearded, 29-year-old vice president of Local 1535 at the Northern Electric plant in Bramalea, Ont., described his roles in Canada's New Democratic Party and in "working to form union-student coalitions in 22 high schools in the metropolitan Toronto area."

During one break in convention proceedings, Reuther outlined his views on the roles to be played by young UAW members.

Talking informally with a large group of local union editors, he said that young militants, working within the UAW, "have access to what I consider to be the most powerful, the most responsible instrument for social change that any worker in the world can get access to."

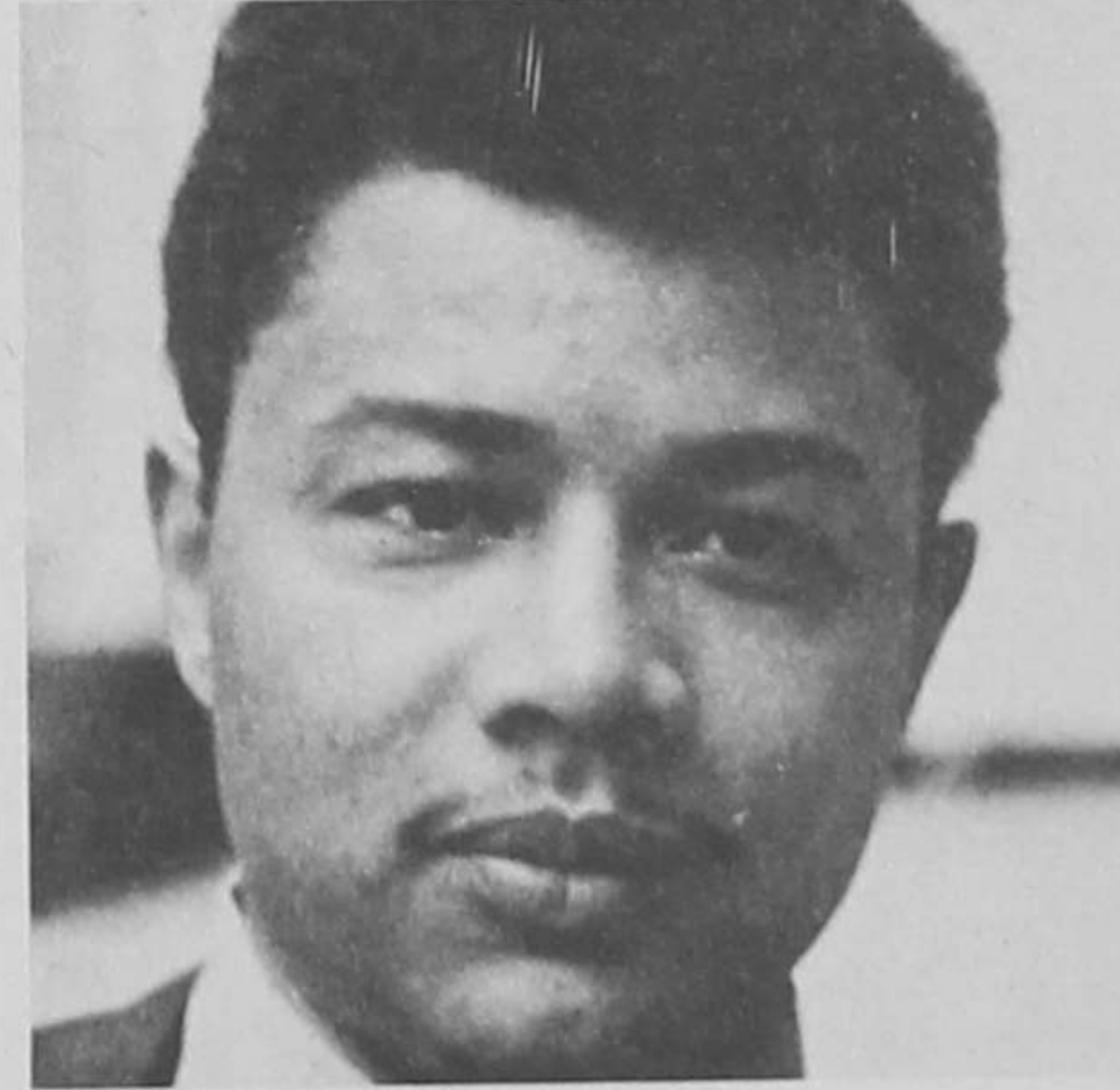
"Here's this tremendous organization called the UAW," he said. "And here's an opportunity for a young fellow to get in there and help us do these things that he's impatient about."

"We want to end this tragic war in Vietnam. We want to get on with the black revolution. We know we've got to make one America. You can't have a black America and a white America—you can only have one America. We want to do something about cleaning out the ghettos and building decent cities."

"And, I think what we have to say to a young fellow," said Reuther, "is, look, don't try to do it outside of here as though we were a part of the establishment and that we're hopeless. Come in here and get your teeth into it and get with us because here is a chance."



MICHAEL D. LYONS, Local 1535



KENNETH PERRILIAT, Local 76

Reuther Urges 'Total Fight' for Key '70 Proposals

LABELING the auto industry as a "golden goose" fat with profits, Walter P. Reuther has cast his weight behind setting "highest priority" on 30-and-Out pensions and two other major economic demands in 1970 bargaining.

In a keynote speech interrupted 26 times by applause, the UAW president told the constitutional convention that the top-priority contract demands should be \$500-minimum monthly pensions after 30 years of work; a substantial, across-the-board wage increase, and restoration of full cost-of-living protection.

The loudest and longest thunderclap of applause during Reuther's speech boomed through the Atlantic City Convention Hall after he tugged at a red, white and blue "30-and-Out" button on his lapel and asserted:

"I am aware—and I have my button on—that there is tremendous support and enthusiasm in this union, and I share that with you, for winning in 1970 a \$500 minimum, 30-years-and-out retirement program."

'Rat Race in the Plant'

Leaning forward at the microphone, Reuther told the 3,142 delegates, "We have understood this demand. You do not have to be a social psychologist to know why it is that there is a deep human urge on the part of a worker who has been bucking a line for 30 years and who wants to get out of the rat race in the plant.

"I understand that," he asserted, his voice rising. "Frankly, had I been bucking the line for 30 years I would have been raising hell about that a long time ago."

Reuther said 30-and-Out is "the kind of demand around which this union would mobilize" and added that the technical work bolstering the bargaining goal already has been done.

Urging a "total fight" for all three demands "because they all relate to the basic needs of our total membership," Reuther set high priority on basic wage hikes as a means to boost the purchasing power of young workers with growing families.

Restoration of full cost-of-living provisions is necessary to guarantee protection of real wages, Reuther said, noting that UAW members "are still the best-protected group of wage earners in the world on the cost of living."

He described as "the final down payment of the 1967 contract" the "catch-up" provision in the cost-of-living clause with the auto companies. This provision is expected to yield from 21 to 26 cents hourly, effective Sept.

Record Turnout

There were more local union delegates registered at the 22nd Constitutional Convention here than at any other convention held in the 35-year history of the UAW.

The final report of the Credentials Committee showed that 3,142 delegates from 1,069 local unions and 22 retired workers advisory councils had registered for the convention.

Committee Chairman Charles Meeks of Local 696 reported that the voting strength of the convention at the time of the final report totaled 14,507 votes.

15, and UAW bargainers will insist that the money be "socked in our pay envelopes" before talks about the new contracts begin.

Other high-priority bargaining demands, Reuther said, should be improved working conditions, better health and safety conditions, an end to compulsory overtime and corporate action to eliminate "the pollution in the plants, the pollution of the communities by the plant and the pollution of the community by the products we produce in those plants."

Needs, Goals, Aspirations

Throughout his 77-minute speech, Reuther linked the needs, the goals and the aspirations of the UAW's 1.8 million active and retired members to the broad climate of economics, environment and politics in which U.S. and Canadian citizens live.

Acknowledging that the economic climate today "is not overly favorable," with more than 100,000 auto workers laid off, Reuther asserted that "no corporation is going to be able to hide behind Mr. Nixon's recession and try to deny us . . . equity."

He traced the "fantastic" profits of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, saying their combined earnings of \$35 billion from 1947 through 1969 gave the firms a return 14 times greater than their total investments—despite recessions.

"There is no other industry in the world that is even remotely comparable in terms of the profit capability of this industry," Reuther said. He said the 1970 negotiations will deal with the future and vowed that "we are going to get our share of those bigger and better things that lie ahead in the automobile industry's future."

'Prepared to Fight'

Calling for a "balanced collective bargaining program," Reuther said "we must deal with the needs and the problems of all of our members—the old and the young members, the production workers and the skilled workers, and the office and the technical workers, not just the workers in the Big Three but the workers in the parts plants and in Ag Implement and thus lay the basis for moving into our aerospace negotiations next year."

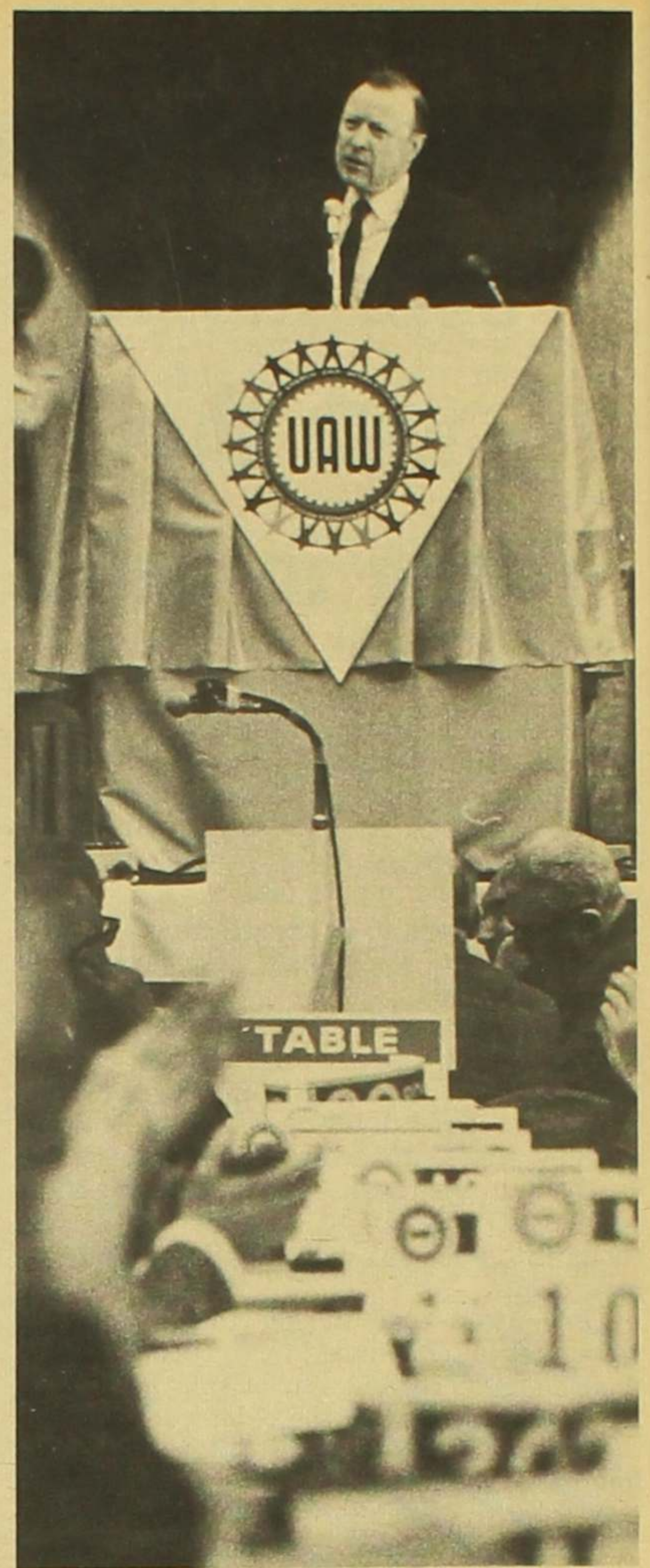
A groundswell of table-thumping, whistling and applause filled the hall after Reuther declared that if the corporations deny UAW members their equity through good-faith bargaining, "then the membership and leadership of this union will be prepared to fight for that equity on the picket lines in 1970."

Touches of sadness echoed in the union leader's words as he spoke of the nation's "great and troubled times."

Urging rejection of "the irrational forces of violence," Reuther said: "we have lost too many friends and America has lost too many noble sons.

"John Kennedy is gone; Martin Luther King is gone; Morris Adler, who was the chairman of our Public Review Board, is gone. Bobby Kennedy is gone. All of them were destroyed in a moment of madness and violence.

"We have got to stop violence in America," Reuther asserted, "before it destroys our society." He called for each human being to "work with renewed commitment and renewed courage and with greater compas-



sion to wipe out injustice, to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to provide equal opportunity for every American. Unless we can facilitate peaceful social change, then we are inevitably going to get violent social change."

He pointed to the big cities where "the rightists, the affluent and those who have all of the advantages are calling for order, and the poor and the disadvantaged are crying for justice."

Reuther said the Vietnam war "is wasting our resources" and "is tarnishing our moral credentials in the world.

"But I want to make it clear that while we in the UAW work to end that tragic war, and we work to build a just peace in the world, we condemn those Americans who burn the American flag and march behind the Viet Cong flag.

Reject Reckless Attitudes

"We reject the concept that says in order to be anti-war you have to be anti-American. That kind of reckless attitude, we believe, is destructive and counter-productive."

Citing a "direct relationship between the bread box and the ballot box," Reuther said:

"Who fails to vote? Not the families of management who have a 99 per cent batting average at the polls."

He said the "millions of workers, people who have serious problems, they are the people who fail to vote, and the great and wonderful thing about a democratic society is that the lowest-paid worker has the same power at the ballot box as the highest-paid corporation executive."

He reminded delegates that the UAW is supporting legislation for reconversion of aerospace and defense industries, in which thousands have been laid off, to peacetime work. "But unless we get our friends back in Congress, that legislation will go down the drain."

Delegates Make Pollution a Bargaining Table Issue

LONG BEFORE the issue of our rapidly deteriorating environment became the "in thing" with politicians, the UAW was fighting the battle against pollution in the community and on the legislative front.

And now, with the unanimous support of the 22nd Constitutional Convention, the UAW will insist that the problem of pollution become a collective bargaining issue.

The resolution on restoring and protecting the environment emphasized the immediate need to force industry "to accept responsibility for cleaning up the pollution and wastes its processes and products have created."

It pointed out that continuous pollution over the years by industry "has now created an environmental crisis of catastrophic proportions in the communities in which we live.

"The UAW will insist on discussing the implications of this crisis at the bargaining table, because it affects us as workers, citizens and human beings, and because it bears upon the future of our families and communities."

Declaring that "public interest takes precedence over private profit," the resolution called for enactment of an Environmental Bill of Rights guaranteeing every person the inalienable right to a decent environment.

It also called for establishment of a National Environmental Commission with broad powers "to compel industry to respect the natural environment in all respects.

"Tax penalties must be used to end present processes of pollution with strict controls to prevent the development of new ones," the resolution stated.

Other recommendations urged by the convention to halt the pollution of our air and water included:

- An immediate ban on all hard pesticides and phosphate detergents.
- Stricter standards governing the emission of carbon monoxide, sulfur and nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and other polluting substances.
- Imposition of a rigid timetable on the auto industry to develop a pollution-free engine.

The resolution demanded that oil tankers be subject "to the strictest national and international regulations to minimize the danger of oil spillage."

Reminding the convention that a 1909 U.S. treaty with Canada forbids either country to pollute the Great Lakes or other waters, Charles Brooks of Windsor Local 444 urged delegates to use this tool "to take on industries that are responsible for water pollution."

Many delegates complained of the dirty smoke and noxious fumes that permeate their work environment and voiced the fear that constant exposure to in-plant pollution would eventually lead to emphysema.

Under the heading of a natural resources policy, the resolution called for establishment of a federal recreation service and extension of land acquisition programs.

It urged adoption of strict regulations to



enhance natural beauty in highway design and construction, and in urban and metropolitan planning to "rid the country of the visual pollution caused by billboards, junkyards, and land disfigured and laid barren by strip mining."

UAW Affirms Commitment to Organizing



The convention commended the effective work of the UAW Organizing Dept. and the TOP Dept. "for their efforts in bringing organization to tens of thousands of workers since the last constitutional convention."

President Reuther, in his written report to the convention, noted that UAW organizers brought more than 75,000 new members into the union since the 1968 convention.

A resolution on TOP white collar organizing pledged support to a continuing white collar organizing program and called for continuing efforts to modify laws affecting organizing in this segment of the work force.

Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Organizing Dept., told the convention that through organizing we are continuing to work to build the union.

Organizing is important, he said, "not only to add new members and to bring new ideas into the union, but also to protect the jobs of our members where companies are attempting to move."

He referred to the resolution's aim of UAW-negotiated clauses of mutual respect:

"We find that the companies where we

have a collective bargaining relationship, where they claim to accept the union, where they bargain with us when they have to, will still many times be the most vicious anti-union companies you can find when we go to organize the unorganized plants.

"As far as I'm concerned, in 1970 I'm prepared to say to the corporations with which I have a collective bargaining relationship, 'Unless you agree to keep a neutral position in any organizational campaigns that we have, we are going to make this an issue of our relationship in these negotiations, and if that is the only issue left at the end of negotiations, if necessary we will strike your company to establish that relationship.'"

Vice President Douglas A. Fraser, who heads TOP organizing, suggested: "Tell your employers, 'You can't expect to have a peaceful relationship with our union if, when we attempt to organize white collar workers, you malign and you attack and you slander the UAW.'"

Fraser reported that UAW organizes more white collar workers than any other industrial union in America.

CONVENTION delegates reaffirmed the union's total commitment to organizing the unorganized and spelled out several specific goals related to organizing.

The resolution which was adopted also called for mobilizing the union's total resources in support of ALA's organizing program and it urged the NLRB to avoid excessive delays in collective bargaining and in protecting workers from unfair labor practices.

The resolution urged UAW to negotiate "mutual respect" clauses into collective bargaining contracts. These clauses would recognize the right of non-supervisory and non-management employees presently unrepresented to join appropriate UAW bargaining units, and the right of the UAW to encourage such organization.

"Our changing work force, changing technology and changing society call for us to expand our organizing methods and techniques," said the resolution.

Pace-Setting Program Adopted for UAW Women



Mrs. Walter P. Reuther addresses UAW women

"Before the union organized Northern Electric in London, Ont.," said Barbara Pare of Local 27, "women had no chance for promotion to a higher paid job. Working conditions and pay are much better now, but there is still a 30 cent differential in the base rates of men and women."

Dorothy Walker, Local 735 recording secretary and chairman of the women's committee of Regions 1, 1A, 1B and 1E, was particularly impressed by the UAW's pledge to fight for equal working conditions for women and voluntary overtime.

Demands for opening up skilled trades jobs to women and a \$2.50 national minimum wage law covering all workers were wholeheartedly endorsed by Naomi Hoot, president of Local 1344 in Angola, Ind.

"If we achieve these goals," she said, "it will help upgrade many women workers who are now doing equal work for unequal pay."

The all-inclusive resolution on Women in Society also called for the elimination of "protective" state laws which deny women rights and benefits they are entitled to, and adoption of a national insurance program of protection for men and women against wage loss due to temporary disability, including illness, pregnancy and maternity.

Working Wives

One of the very important demands in the 15-point program, according to Caroline Davis, director of the UAW Women's Dept., is that more equitable recognition be given to working wives for their Social Security contributions.

"As the law now stands," said Mrs. Davis, "a wife who has worked for many years and contributed to the Social Security program system may, in some cases, receive no larger benefit than if she had never worked."

She pledged the Women's Dept. "will fight the battle to win more equitable retirement benefits for families with working wives, passage of the equal rights amendment, child care centers and every other demand in the resolution.

"But to win this battle," she warned, "we need the help of every UAW member. Each of us must make our voice heard. Always remember, 'the wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the grease.'"



A luncheon fashion show was one of several special events for women delegates and visitors.

UAW women want full equality. And they want it now.

Their brethren at the UAW convention got the message—loud and clear—that union women are out to win the battle for equality launched more than a century ago by Susan B. Anthony, pioneer crusader for women's rights. And the male delegates pledged to help them.

The Women in Society resolution, described by UAW General Counsel Stephen Schlossberg as "the most comprehensive resolution ever passed by any group for women's rights," was unanimously approved by the 3,142 delegates at the convention.

Schlossberg said it was particularly apropos that the convention adopted "this aggressive resolution on the 50th anniversary of the women's right to vote," a memorable occasion that was commemorated in a companion resolution.

Spell Out Goals

The sweeping resolution put the UAW squarely on record as favoring repeal of abortion laws, for paid maternity leave, a national program of child care centers and enactment of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

"This resolution," said UAW Trustee Ann LeFebvre, Local 148, Long Beach, Calif., "will go a long way toward providing equality for all women. Half of our battle will be won if we get an equal rights amendment passed in Congress."

She told the convention that "women have been second class citizens for too long," and urged the men to join their "sisters in the battle for an equal place in society."

The pressing need for a national program of child care centers for all parents, especially women heads of households, was dramatically expressed by Elva Jones, Local 1000, Jacksonville, Ark.

"We desperately need child care in our town," she stated. "It costs me \$20 a week for child care."

Toward Full Equality

Demands in the resolution for equal pay, equal job security and greater opportunities for jobs and job training for women won high praise from delegates who work in plants manned predominantly by women.

Martha Bradley, delegate from Detroit Local 174 and vice chairman of the women's committee of Regions 1, 1A, 1B and 1E, expressed her determination to fight for job security, equal pay and equal opportunity for women workers.

"It has become a custom that women get lower paid jobs in the plant," she declared. "Education being equal, a man makes approximately \$3,000 more a year than a woman doing comparable work."

Family Education Center Praised

THE UAW Family Education Center at Black Lake, Mich., authorized by the 1968 convention, will bear the name of the union's president.

The 22nd Constitutional Convention mandated that the facility be known as the Walter P. Reuther UAW Family Education Center. The formal designation bearing Reuther's name is to be deferred until the conclusion of his service as president of UAW.

In a companion resolution, the convention heartily commended the IEB "for that speed and efficient manner in which the convention resolution to establish a UAW Family Education Center has been accomplished."

The resolution also empowered the IEB to complete the construction work necessary to fulfill the objectives and goals of the center and to "proceed with all possible speed to implement the program to the fullest possible extent."

Two-Week Programs

The basic educational and leadership training program at Black Lake will be of two weeks duration for those who receive a UAW scholarship to attend the Family Education Center. The scholarships will include the spouse and, in the summer months, the children as well as the worker.

In addition, longer periods of training will be given to those who are awarded UAW fellowships so that they can have the advantage of more intensive educational training.

A third type of training will take the form of a UAW internship which will be of extended duration for comprehensive, intensive educational instruction.

The center, which has been utilized as continuing construction has permitted, will be opened officially with appropriate dedication ceremonies this summer.

Urge Economic Bill of Rights

The first major step in a campaign to adopt an Economic Bill of Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution has been launched by the UAW Convention.

Delegates, citing a "gap between promise and performance" in the economic welfare of U.S. citizens, directed the UAW's officers and International Executive Board, "in cooperation with the broadest possible coalition of concerned citizens and organizations," to begin a drive for the Economic Bill of Rights.

The convention resolved that the constitutional amendment should:

- Establish the constitutional right of all Americans to a useful job if they are able and willing to work; a sufficient wage in accordance with prevailing economic standards; a guaranteed annual income for those unable to work; access to high-quality, comprehensive medical care; "a good house in a good neighborhood, in a wholesome community," and full educational opportunity.

- Require the President and Congress "to take all reasonable steps, including provision for training of personnel and creation of facilities, to effectuate the above rights as promptly as practicable."

- Provide that "any person or class of persons claiming to have been denied a right guaranteed by the Economic Bill of Rights shall be entitled to redress through the courts . . ."

The resolution noted that the promises of the Declaration of Independence, almost 200 years after its signing, "remain unfulfilled for millions of Americans. They are denied the decency, the dignity and the security essential to the pursuit of happiness."

ALA

Delegates Praise New Allies

CONVENTION delegates formally welcomed the formation of the Alliance for Labor Action and commended ALA officers for the excellent beginnings toward fulfillment of ALA goals.

President Reuther pointed out to the convention that ALA set out to deal with three basic questions: organizing the millions of unorganized, strengthening collective bargaining and helping our nation to find answers to the urgent problems that confront us.

"It is in these areas," Reuther said, "that we are working."

ALA was established in 1968 by UAW and the Teamsters and joined later by the International Chemical Workers Union and the National Distributive Workers.

ALA, which represents about 4 million workers, is committing sizeable resources and is putting forth increasing effort in the fulfillment of an action program both for the labor movement and for the nation, said the resolution adopted by the convention.

The organization's special organizing effort in the Atlanta area was reported in the resolution. Over 2,000 workers have been organized there and "the continuing organizing drive promises to bring thousands more into ALA," the resolution said.

The work of ALA's Community and Social Action committee, under the direction of President Reuther, with community unions in major cities, was reported.

Legislative activity, including a national petition drive for tax reform, and the structure to work with other forces in the community, also were reported.

Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey said: "The Alliance for Labor Action is the only large labor organization in this country that took a position against squandering billions of dollars of our resources to establish a useless, unworkable anti-ballistic missile.

"We took the position that instead of spending our money for this, we ought to spend it to solve the basic problems of our

UE's Top Officers Visit Convention

The two top officers of a union which cooperated closely with the UAW in the recent successful nationwide strike against General Electric attended the UAW convention and were introduced from the platform by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Albert Fitzgerald, president, and Jim Matles, secretary treasurer of the independent United Electrical Workers (UE) received an ovation from the delegates. On the platform with them was Joseph Turkowski, chairman of the UE's GE Conference Board.

Reuther also announced that a delegation from General Motors locals of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) was at the convention as guests of the UAW.



Teamsters' Frank Fitzsimmons and Chemical Workers' Thomas Boyle

people . . . The American Federation of Labor supported the Nixon administration's squandering of our money on the anti-ballistic missile."

It is equally significant, said Mazey, that ALA adopted a clear-cut resolution asking to end the Vietnam war, to bring our troops home, to stop squandering our money.

"George Meany and the American Federation of Labor support the position of Nixon," he said. "They support the Vietnam war.

"So we finally have a large section of the American labor movement speaking out on this crucial issue," said Mazey.

The resolution pledged "the full and con-

tinuing support of UAW in resources, in manpower and in commitment" to the continuation of ALA activities.

UAW Vice President Douglas A. Fraser, director of the organizing section of the Technical, Office and Professional Dept. (TOP), also paid tribute to the organizing work done in cooperation with ALA.

Added Mazey: "We have made a good beginning. We are on the right road, and the organization of the Alliance for Labor Action is good for American workers. It is good for our country. As a result, we will have a better labor movement than we have had before the Alliance was organized."

CONVENTION CHEERS:

Fitzsimmons, Boyle and Robinson

OFFICERS of three unions affiliated with UAW in the Alliance for Labor Action reviewed the work begun by the ALA and assessed some of the tasks ahead.

The three officers are Frank Fitzsimmons, general vice president of the Teamsters, which joined with the UAW to form ALA in May, 1968; Thomas Boyle, president of the International Chemical Workers Union, which joined ALA in 1969; and Cleveland Robinson, president of the National Council of Distributive Workers of America, the latest ALA affiliate.

That affiliation means that "fifty thousand more voices have been added to the outcry for social justice through a new order of national priorities," said Fitzsimmons in welcoming the union.

Fitzsimmons told the convention that ALA officials are proud of that alliance and the strides it has made.

"It has made strides in organizing non-union workers in the South, and in providing help to community organizations bent on relieving the anguish of minority and economically deprived groups of Americans," he said.

Despite the success achieved in initial ALA actions, the nation still faces many problems, said Fitzsimmons. These include the war in Vietnam, the "wildest runaway inflation in

the history of our country," and widespread worker unrest.

Chemical Workers President Boyle, praising ALA efforts, told the convention "the best thing that ever happened to my union was our affiliation with the Alliance for Labor Action.

"Under the leadership of President Reuther and Brother Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters, I am confident that the ICWU made the right move."

He said further, ". . . we pledge to you that the International Chemical Workers Union is ready, willing and able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the other members of this great alliance for the benefit and dignity of all workers in the United States and Canada."

Welcoming the Distributive Workers to ALA, Boyle predicted that "our association is the forerunner of what the labor movement will be all about during the coming decade."

Distributive Workers President Robinson extended thanks to UAW for help "in our days of greatest trouble."

Pointing out that in today's affluent age, wages of 70 cents an hour are common to many workers, Robinson said his union will "do our part" in helping to "bring America where it ought to be."

'GIANTS AMONG MEN'

UAW Honors Dr. King, Justice Warren

THE presentation of the UAW's Social Justice Award to former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren and posthumously to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of the emotional highlights of the convention.

In citing the honorees, UAW President Walter P. Reuther described them as being "giants among men . . . because they have understood that the future of . . . mankind itself is indivisibly woven together with man's ancient search for the truth. For having found the truth, we can find our way into true brotherhood.

"Earl Warren took the Constitution out of mothballs, out of the archives of history," Reuther said in his introduction, "and he made the Constitution into a living document, capable of providing a compass for a people searching for new answers and new meaning to the words of equality and justice.

"No man in the history of our nation has done more to strengthen the fabric of our system of justice," Reuther added.

Justice Warren's citation read ". . . your courageous spirit, your compassionate heart, your inspired vision moved our nation in giant strides toward the ideal of equal justice under law."

In his remarks, Warren praised the UAW as a "great organization because it has . . . pursued good causes. And every American citizen and every American institution in these days must, in order to be entitled to claim good citizenship, pursue some good cause other than the main thrust of the life of the institution or the man."

Describing Dr. King as "a great friend of this union and a great friend of humanity," Reuther reflected on the many times they had marched together for justice in such cities as Washington, Selma, Ala., Detroit and Jackson, Miss.

"This has been a violent nation," Reuther remarked. "Martin Luther King thought that he might help this nation find itself and find the path away from violence to understanding . . . to brotherhood . . . to peace and . . . to human fulfillment."

The award to Dr. King, which was accepted by his widow, was inscribed: "Dr. Martin Luther King, spiritual giant, crusader, America's moral conscience . . . dreamed that love and compassion would overcome the violent forces of man's inhumanity to man."

In her response, Mrs. King mentioned "the long association" of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) with the UAW. "When the UAW in the Thirties made trade unionism an instrument of social reform, it won the respect of a majority of the nation," she said. "It was

Urge National Holiday on Dr. King's Birthday

Because "Martin Luther King, Jr. gave moral and spiritual leadership to all America by proving, in his own life and deeds, that a revolution could be created in the hearts and minds of men without violence . . ." the UAW unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Congress to declare King's birthday a national holiday.

King was born on Jan. 15, 1929 and was assassinated April 4, 1968.



MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



JUSTICE EARL WARREN

your union and others of the CIO that pioneered to admit black people to your ranks. By standing for equal justice you not only opened doors to blacks but you defeated the employers' strategy to make black people a distinct group of strikebreakers."

Mrs. King described the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center being built in Atlanta as celebrating "more than a man—it celebrates the movement he inspired . . . He inspired black people, for the first time in nearly a century, to rise up against stultifying servitude, by putting their bodies and lives on the line in direct confrontation in the streets."

Relating her husband's affinity with the labor movement, the widow remarked: "It is not an accident that my husband was assassinated while leading a strike. Nor is it coincidental that the time of his assassination came when he was calling for a coalition of all the poor black and white, and urging that they create union organization. He was arousing a sleeping giant when he was cut down."

Mrs. King called for a united front by both black and white workers "not just in race relations" but in "all the dimensions of our lives."

She explained that solidarity is essential to "achieve the interracial harmony my husband always believed was possible."

Stirred by the oratory and the emotion of the moment, many delegates wept openly during the presentation of the awards.

Senator Hits Nixon Policies as Negative

"We have in the White House a man who unashamedly plays politics with this country's most important institutions—a man to whom a grand political strategy is more important than the quality of the justices who sit on our nation's highest courts."

So said Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), first speaker to address UAW delegates.

It was, he said, the constitutional obligation of the Senate to turn President Nixon down "and had we done less we would have been guilty of gross neglect of duty."

Taking dead aim at Nixon, the veteran New Jersey senator said:

"We have in the White House a man who has turned his back on 11 per cent of this country's people. He has made it clear that the momentum towards equal rights for all our people . . . is at an end. If Mr. Nixon has his way, we would actually start slipping back in this vital area.

"We have in the White House a man who believes it is inflationary to spend money for cancer research, heart research, to help school districts, to train workers so they can keep up with automation. Yet he does not think it inflationary to pour billions of dollars into unflyable airplanes, unworkable missiles and unrequested aircraft carriers.

"He apparently does not think it inflationary to continue pouring more than \$16 billion a year into a tragic war whose outcome has little bearing on our national interest."

A counterbalance to reactionary thinking, Sen. Williams said, is a Democratic majority in both the House and Senate. This November, he said, Democratic majorities must be continued, otherwise the drift deeper into recession and rising unemployment will continue.

Urge Broadening of Political Activity

"Politics is the housekeeping job of democracy," says a citizenship resolution unanimously passed at the UAW convention, "and each of us must share the burden of citizenship responsibility to insure that democracy's house is kept in order."

The resolution went on to explain that "the labor movement is in politics, not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity." It further emphasized the "direct relationship between the bread box and the ballot box."

The wide-ranging document resolved to get out the vote for upcoming elections and urged the involvement of everyone, including youth and women, in making "government more responsive to the needs of the people."

Mark Anniversary of Reuther Shooting

The 22nd Constitutional Convention paused during its deliberations on its first day to note a tragic anniversary—the attempted shotgun assassination of President Walter P. Reuther by a gunman on the night of April 20, 1948—22 years ago.

The shotgun blast through the kitchen window of his Detroit home was obviously intended to kill Reuther. But because he moved an instant before the blast, he was instead severely wounded in the right arm and shoulder. Doctors were able to save the arm.

Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey reminded delegates of the anniversary after President Reuther, in his keynote address to the convention, declared that violence can never provide an equitable solution to social problems.

Don't Blame Workers for Inflation, Shultz Urges

A HIGH-RANKING member of the Nixon Administration agrees that workers are not to blame for inflation.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, a convention speaker, acknowledged that "fundamentally the worker has been on a treadmill" and that "the wage earner should not be the scapegoat for inflation. I agree with Walter Reuther on that."

But he also "parted company somewhat with some of your leaders" on the causes of inflation.

"The cause of inflation we have today is well known. The cause is government," the Nixon Administration spokesman declared, "pointing to 'the big deficits in the federal budget' arising from the war in Vietnam and the 'very loose monetary policies that were followed by the Federal Reserve.'"

He pledged "responsible government policies now and in the future" to solve the problem.

"We know that this is an area that calls for great patience and . . . moderation because we don't want to work so hard at curbing the inflation that we wind up overly disrupting the economy," he noted.

"While we can't point to dramatic results in prices, we can now see the beginning of a decline in the increasing rate of prices," the secretary asserted.

He foresaw a "strong forward growth in the economy" and "some hope that we can do it with reasonably stable prices." And he urged the delegates to use moderation in the upcoming bargaining with the auto industry.

"We hope that by the time the year comes to a close, the general picture and the economy will be much better than it is right now," Shultz said.

He praised UAW members as "thoughtful people . . . who 'give a damn.'"

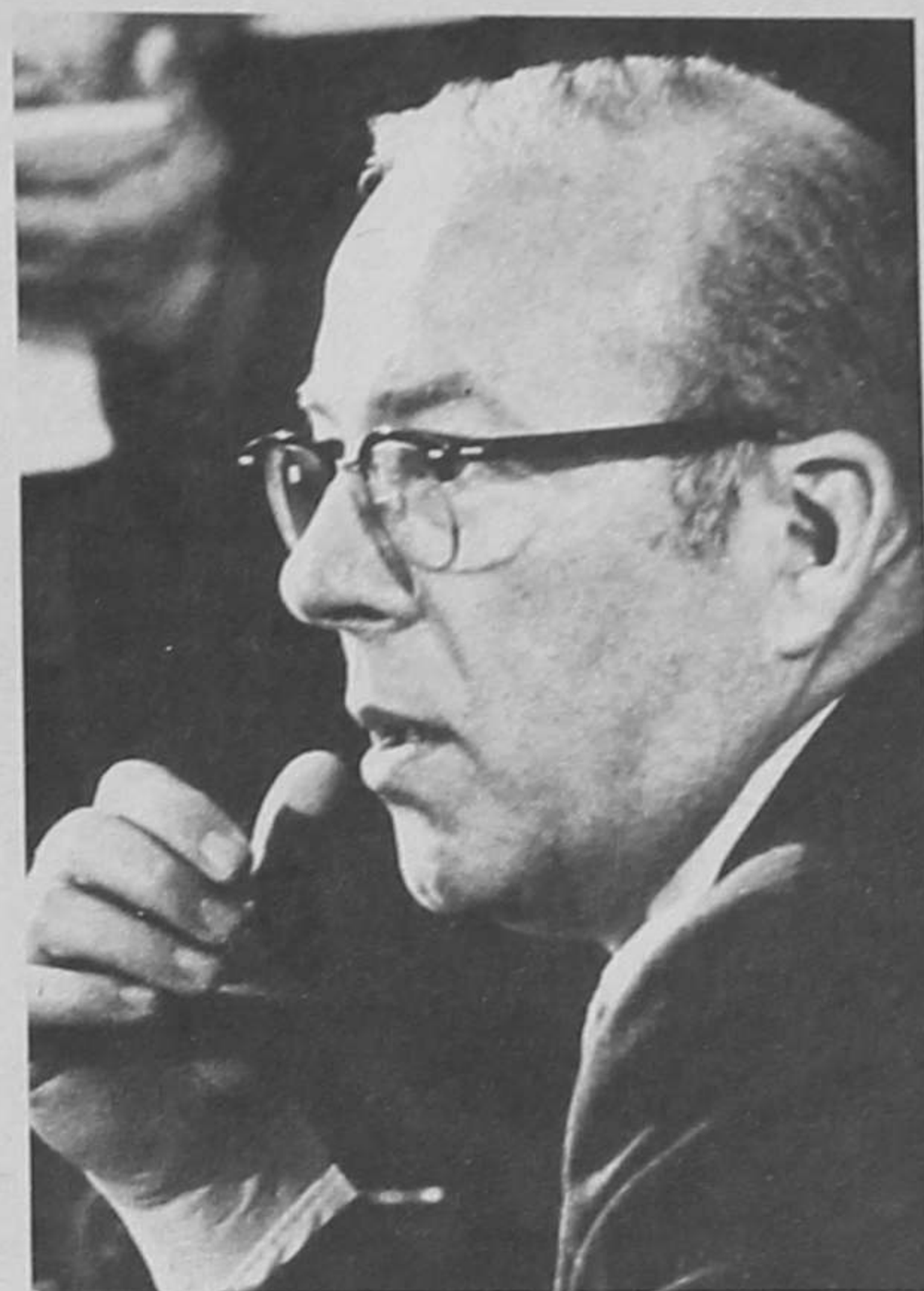
UAW a 'Fighting Outfit'

"I salute you because you care. You are concerned," Shultz declared. "You are a swinging and fighting outfit . . . fighting for good things."

And he noted his own involvement with the union in connection with such matters as the establishment of the UAW Public Review Board, the union's early concern with the effects of automation and the UAW drive for a guaranteed annual wage.

The secretary also discussed a number of other subjects of concern to the union, including job safety, unemployment, pollution and equal employment opportunities.

He pointed out that "there are more deaths from lack of on-the-job safety in the United States than in Vietnam in the period of that tragic war" and that the rate of on-



the-job injuries has been rising since 1958.

"After three decades of improvement, we are now getting worse," he declared, and called on the union "to work together" with the Administration for "a reasonable and broad occupational health and safety bill" after examining "what our differences are."

He also:

- Welcomed UAW support in the anti-pollution fight.
- Noted the Administration's concern about unemployment and a pledge to fight it.
- Said the Nixon Administration "believes in free collective bargaining" without interference from the government.
- Said that President Nixon "is still fighting" for equal employment opportunities for all "and he intends to win" that fight.

In his response to the Secretary of Labor, UAW President Walter P. Reuther said that "as one American, I think that George Shultz was the best appointment that Nixon made in the cabinet. (He) is a man who does care about people . . . does have a deep sense of human compassion."

He added that "we are all very much reassured to know that the economic situation is going to improve quickly. We will tell the corporations that we will be sitting with at the bargaining table: 'Forget about the temporary problems. We are going to talk about the better days tomorrow when we bargain.'"

Calls Threat to Environment Mankind's Most Critical Problem



AMERICA must develop national policies on the use of our environment if we are to save the resources necessary to sustain life, Wisconsin Sen. Gaylord Nelson told the convention.

He described the threat to the environment as "the most critical problem facing mankind."

The senator paid tribute to UAW's leadership for being "in the vanguard in the nation" on this issue.

"I commend you for being the first union in America to take up in the collective bargaining conferences, as I understand you will, the issue of what is the quality of the environment in which we work, as well as the quality of the environment in which we live," he said.

About the environment in the plant, he said:

"It's ridiculous that anybody should spend all day long working in an environment some place not knowing what is in the air, not knowing what he is inhaling and not knowing what the physiological consequences to his health are."

He said we live in a finite planet. It is a small, relatively insignificant piece of sand, spinning through space. It has a limited capacity to sustain life. It has a limited amount of resources, a thin envelope of air around it which is rapidly being polluted.

"We witnessed the other day another closed system that traveled around the moon—Apollo 13—with a limited amount of air, a limited amount of food, a limited amount of water and a limited capacity to sustain life.

"One little accident almost destroyed that little closed system and the brave gentlemen aboard."

To avert a similar tragedy for the entire earth, Nelson suggested that we need several national, state and local programs to combat the problems of environmental pollution and destruction.

At the national level, he suggested:

- A policy on air and water quality
- A policy on land use
- A national wilderness policy
- A policy on herbicides and pesticides
- A policy that eliminates the ghetto
- A policy on energy
- A national policy on the oceans, and
- A policy and understanding and a philosophy "that tells us that we had ought not increase the population of this country and the world."

Then Nelson asked: "Now, how much is all this going to cost?"

"I would say that the cost is in the same dimension as the cost of building weapons systems and exploring space."

This, he said, raises the question of priorities.

"It may very well be unpopular to say so, but let me say to you that there are critical problems here on earth and in this country that are more significant than war, peace or what is on the moon. When we start talking about priorities, let's start talking about what we do about human beings here on earth."

UAW Tribute Paid to Pat Patterson

"Big Pat" wasn't there to see it, but Region 1C's huge delegation to UAW's Atlantic City convention gave him a standing ovation.

E. S. Patterson was back home in Flushing, Mich. where he's recovering from a stroke suffered in January. Because of it, the 6½-foot-tall UAW veteran had decided to retire as Region 1C director.

When a delegate made a motion that the regional meeting express its appreciation to "Big Pat" for his long, outstanding service to UAW, its members and to Region 1C, delegates stood and applauded for nearly four minutes. Observers noted tears streaming from the eyes of newly-elected Region 1C Director Don Ellis and several delegates.

For Patterson not only is the warm friend of many but he has been serving the union and "UAW people" since he joined what became Local 652 at the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing, Mich. in 1936.

Said Ellis later: "It was a fitting tribute to a great guy."

Senator Backs Defense Plant Conversion Plan

UAW's plan to encourage defense contractors to convert their facilities to civilian production to protect aerospace and other defense workers against layoffs and economic hardship drew strong support from a key U. S. senator at the union's convention.

Saying that he strongly favored the proposed conversion program, Sen. Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) told about 800 delegates representing aerospace local unions that the nation "shouldn't use the excuse that we have to fight a war in order for a man to make a living.

"There is plenty of opportunity to keep America fully employed, and the outcome of full employment will be a better America," Sen. Bayh said.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, outlining the union's conversion proposal to the delegates, said that "tens and tens of thousands of workers now are being displaced in aerospace and defense industries.

"When the industries that employ them no longer need them, are they to be dumped out on the street as worn-out human beings?" Reuther asked. "We believe this country has a responsibility to these workers and their families.

"That is why we are deeply involved in the question of conversion of aerospace and defense industries to peacetime production," Reuther said. "I will be working very closely on these problems with Vice President Leonard Woodcock and the directors in whose regions the aerospace and defense plants are located."

Woodcock, director of the union's Aerospace Dept., told the delegates "if these industries can make their private plans for private profits, then we can and must have



Sen. Birch Bayh discusses jobs bill with UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock.

public planning to meet public needs—and the problems of layoffs of aerospace and defense workers involve public needs for full employment."

The UAW conversion proposal, intended as an amendment to a bill (S. 1285) introduced by Sen. George McGovern (D., S.D.), would set aside a portion—25 per cent has been a suggested amount—of each contractor's after-tax profits from defense production as a "conversion reserve." This money would be released to carry out a conversion plan filed by the contractor with the government.

The reserve would be used to pay the costs of conversion and of certain types of benefits to workers. These would help protect them against hardships they otherwise might suffer during the transition to peacetime production. Money remaining after conversion would be returned to the contractor.

"If these industries don't plan, they'd have to pay the price," said Reuther. "If they do plan, they get the benefit of being able to keep their profit."

Vow Victory in Fruehauf Strike

Detroit-based Fruehauf Corp., struck by the UAW for nearly six months, has been put on notice by the union's 22nd Constitutional Convention that "organized labor will not be broken or defeated in its search for a better life for people."

Convention delegates in Atlantic City unanimously resolved "to give maximum support to the valiant Fruehauf strikers to help them win a decent, equitable contract."

Delegates saluted "the many local unions, their membership and our partners in the Alliance for Labor Action, the Teamsters Union, who have given outstanding support to the Fruehauf workers."

The resolution calls on the National Labor Relations Board, which is to rule on charges that Fruehauf committed unfair labor practices, to speed a decision "in the knowledge that justice delayed is justice denied."

It also calls on Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs "to direct the Detroit Police Dept. to cease giving encouragement and support to the union-busting activities of the Fruehauf Corp.

"It would be more appropriate for the mayor to recognize that the company is violating the law in failing to meet its legal obligation to negotiate in good faith with the union certified by the U.S. Government as the bargaining representative of its office employees."

Some 260 members of Local 889 struck Fruehauf Nov. 19 in efforts to win an initial contract covering technical, office and professional employees at the firm's headquarters in Detroit.

Hartke at Convention

Sen. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.), one of three members of the U.S. Senate to address the UAW convention, asked for the union's support in his fight for re-election. Addressing himself directly to the delegates from Region 3, he declared:

"You helped me in 1958, and you helped me in 1964. I have been with you for 12 years and I would like to walk side by side with you for another six. With your help, we will get the job done."

Retirees Praise UAW Actions

"This has been one of the most productive and interesting conventions in the history of the UAW," said Dave Miller, 79, president of the National Retired Workers Advisory Council. "And I should know," he smiled, "because I've been around to attend nearly all 22 of them."

With 22 delegates at the convention to represent 426 retiree chapters, the active oldsters ranged in age from 65 to 79.

Miller, who was called on to install the officers of the UAW, voiced his pleasure over the passage of retiree resolutions to be included in this year's bargaining demands.

The retirees' vice president, John DeVito, who has been touring the country as an advocate of the "30 and Out" proposal that allows a worker to retire after 30 years of work regardless of age, acclaimed his pleasure over the reception of the idea by young workers.

"These young workers who have only a few years in the plants, but have made up their minds to stay there, overwhelmingly approved '30 and Out' to my happy amazement," DeVito beamed.



President Dave Miller, far right, with Retiree Council delegates at convention.

UAW Hails School Bd.

The Detroit Board of Education has been commended for taking "a major step toward the goal of integrated, quality education" in a statement issued by the four Detroit regional directors of the UAW.

"We applaud the decision of the board and the support given it by the Detroit school superintendent and commend them for their devotion to the highest ideals of American democracy and the cause of human freedom," they declared.

The four directors — George Merrelli, Region 1; Marcellus Ivory, Region 1A; Ken Morris, Region 1B, and Bard Young, Region 1E—were joined in their statement by four other top UAW officers who are residents of the city of Detroit. They are Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock, Nelson Jack Edwards, Douglas Fraser and Olga Madar.

"Desegregation, which as President Nixon has noted is an indispensable condition for quality education, is now on its way," the board members' statement noted.

"But quality, which is impossible without fulfillment of that condition, requires, in addition, adequate resources to meet the need of every child for whom the school system is responsible.

"President Nixon has promised to make those resources available," they added. "We call upon the President of the United States to allocate sufficient funds to make quality, integrated education a reality for every Detroit child."

Three Get Certificates

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Three UAW members here were among a large group of trade unionists who have received certificates from Michigan State University's School of Labor and Industrial Relations after completing a course in "Social Psychology in Industry." They are Carol Cierlak and Louis Huizenga of GM Local 1231, and Ken Norris of Local 687.



FISH STORY. Here's one that didn't get away! A 97½-pound Giant Grouper is displayed by George Henry of UAW Local 157, Detroit, a chief steward at Scotten Die & Machine. He landed the critter in Florida, with the assistance of fellow vacationer Joe Danz, Local 157 president.

Philco-Ford Win Certified

The National Labor Relations Board has certified the UAW as bargaining agent for the 2,700 workers in the growing Philco-Ford plant at Lansdale, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb, it was announced by Vice President Pat Greathouse, UAW director of organizing, and Region 9 Director Martin Gerber.

The workers chose the UAW by a vote of 1,248 for the union and 1,035 for no union, in an election conducted by the NLRB April 3. The plant is the second one in Ford Motor Co.'s Philco-Ford division to join UAW's lengthening list of recent wins.

"The workers chose UAW despite a vicious anti-union campaign by the company, reminiscent of an earlier period in the relations between Ford and the union," Greathouse said. "Ford management chose to vilify the union with tired old charges relating to strikes and dues, delivered to captive audiences of its workers."

Mazey Hits Editorial on Inflation

Shocked by what he considered a "callous" editorial in The Detroit News concerning the unemployment problem, UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey wrote a reply to the paper's editor and had the letter reproduced and distributed to the delegates at the Convention in Atlantic City.

The editorial had called unemployment "desirable" as long as it helps to "fight inflation."

Why is it that it is always working people "who are called upon to make sacrifices in the name of stopping inflation," Mazey asked in his letter. "While working people are losing their jobs, the bankers are increasing their profits," he observed.

The person who wrote the editorial obviously "has never known what it is like to be without a job," Mazey noted in his letter. "Even a Ph. D. in economics ought to know that seeing children go hungry or malnourished . . . is not desirable."

The current inflation is not caused by workers but "by corporate greed . . . and by illegal price-fixing conspiracies" uncovered in various industries, he noted.

The solution to inflation "lies in government action . . . to end corporate . . . price-gouging and not in throwing people out of work," Mazey declared.

A \$2,400 Settlement

ANDERSON, Ind.—The widow of a GM Local 663 member is \$2,400 richer today, thanks to prompt action from the local's insurance committee. Mary Downing had been denied Transition Survivor Income Benefits by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the insurance carrier. The local, which represents the Guide Lamp workers, put its insurance committee to work on her problem, records were straightened out and a \$2,400 settlement was reached, reports Carroll Bud Miller, committee chairman.



DOLLARS FOR POUNDS. Alan Borovoy (left) of the Canadian Civil Liberties Assn. accepts a \$634.31 check from John Denman (center), president of Northern Electric Office Workers Local 1535, UAW, and Michael Lyons, vice president of the Bramalea, Ont. local. The money came from members of the local who pledged a set amount for each pound of weight the dieting Denman and Lyons would lose over a five-month period. The result: 72 pounds lost between them; more than \$600 gained for CCLA.

Fourth Union Joins ALA

Another union has joined the Alliance for Labor Action.

The National Council, Distributive Workers of America (NCDWA), representing 50,000 workers, joined the ALA last month, it was announced by ALA Co-Chairmen Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Teamsters general vice president, and Walter P. Reuther, UAW president.

The NCDWA was organized about a year ago and has locals in 14 states. Its largest segment, District 65, represents 30,000 workers in metropolitan New York. District 65 was formerly a part of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO.

The new union shares one of ALA's major goals: organizing the millions of working poor in America, declared NCDWA President Cleveland Robinson and Executive Vice President David Livingston. In the past 10 months alone, NCDWA's organizing drives have brought more than 10,000 workers into the union, according to Organizing Director Frank Brown.

NCDWA is ALA's fourth member union, joining the UAW, Teamsters and International Chemical Workers.

CONCERNED OVER MERCURY

Make Pollution a Felony, UAW Urges

Concerned over reports that fish in Lake St. Clair are contaminated with dangerous amounts of mercury, the UAW urged the Michigan Legislature to make the discharge of mercury and other toxic substances into public waters a felony.

Such a law also should contain stiff penalties commensurate with "this crime against society," said UAW Vice President Olga Madar.

Miss Madar, director of the UAW Conservation Dept., also urged Michigan Governor William G. Milliken to use his authority to immediately halt the continued mercury pollution of the Detroit River by Wyandotte Chemical Co. The one other identified major source is Dow Chemical Co. of Canada, the Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources said.

The governor and the legisla-

ture should take immediate action to identify and stop the flow of all toxic materials into our waterways, Miss Madar said.

Ontario officials found dangerous concentrations of mercury in fish taken from the Canadian side of these bodies of water. They immediately imposed a ban on commercial and sports fishing in these waters. In cooperation with federal officials, they are developing a program of unemployment compensation and low cost loans for Canadians whose livelihoods have been wiped out by pollution.

"We feel that Governor Milliken should also work with the legislature on a program to compensate those whose suffering and losses resulted from the laxity of state enforcement authorities and the callous disregard of industries who have been pouring

mercury into the rivers and lakes," she said.

Declaring that "a crisis situation exists" and criticizing the "inept handling by state officials of the mercury pollution problem," she urged that he:

- Use his authority to stop the discharge of mercury into the Detroit River by Wyandotte.

- Place a priority on the enactment of legislation establishing a Department of Environmental Protection which has the authority to act expeditiously on all pollution matters.

- Appoint immediately an environmental coordinator to act until such time as the Dept. of Environmental Protection begins to function to get speedy action from state government when pollution is detected.

- Call for federal intervention to prevent the further discharge of toxic substances into the Great Lakes and other waterways.

- Urge the legislature to appropriate funds for adequate staff to inspect and determine the types and amount of contaminants and to prevent water pollution.

Following her suggestions, the State Dept. of Natural Resources said the releases of mercury into the waters were stopped.

The department announced that Gov. Milliken thinks there may be other harmful substances getting into the water. He has ordered state agencies to make a check. He also urged the federal government to make a nationwide investigation of mercury and other contaminants.

UAW Convention Draws World Labor Leaders

CITING the activities of "the largest region within the UAW," Victor Reuther, director of UAW's International Affairs Dept., says his unit is busy "building international trade union solidarity" in maintaining harmonious relations with 12 million workers in over 50 nations.

"We are building this not because we lack other crusades in which to engage," Reuther reported to the UAW Convention in Atlantic City, "but because the corporations that employ you made a decision to go world-wide in their operations."

Reuther also reported on the historic European Automobile Workers Conference held in Paris last December to set priority demands in each of the represented countries.

In telling of the UAW's association with the International Metalworkers Federation, Reuther cited the effectiveness of the organization's work on the mushrooming auto industry in Japan. He revealed that 200,000 organized automobile workers in Japan "are

moving their wages up at a faster rate than in any industrialized nation in the world"—including the U.S. and Canada.

The UAW STEP program, a non-profit corporation set up to help impoverished areas both in this country and around the world, has achieved wide success, Reuther said.

He pointed out that the STEP operation is important "because we believe in people and because we know that unless we extend the hand of solidarity, we have no right in a crisis to expect their support and their cooperation and their solidarity."

Interest in the UAW's 22nd Constitutional Convention ran so high that it drew nearly 100 distinguished guests from around the globe.

Among the foreign visitors were Milton P. McCarney, president of the Vehicle Builders Employees Federation of Australia; Jose A. Mollegas, president of the Metalworkers of Venezuela; Dirck Kloosterman, president of SMATA (Metalworkers) of Argentina; Argeu

E. dos Santos, president of FITIM (Metalworkers) of Brazil; Sharfundine M. Khan, Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) representative to the U.S. and the United Nations; Ivar Noren, new general secretary of the International Metalworkers Federation and Adolph Graedel, retired general secretary of IMF. Also visiting were many guests from various embassies and consulates.

Also included in the guest list were: Mrs. Erma Angevine, director of the Consumer Federation of America; Dr. John A. D. Cooper, president, Association of American Medical Colleges; Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Ogden Fields, executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; Ben Ross, assistant director, National Urban Coalition; Norman Sprague, director, National Council on the Aging and Henry W. Warren, executive director, Community Health Association.

A Bell for Delano

THERE'S A BELL for Delano—and for farm workers everywhere across the land.

It's silenced by chains and locks, to peal the songs of freedom only when the powerful grape grower corporations of California agree to recognize their workers' right to have a union.

In the dying moments of the UAW's 22nd Constitutional Convention, weary delegates had cause for one more long, standing ovation: for 30 men and women from the fields of Delano and their cause as they pulled their huge, mounted bell through the aisles of applauding delegates.

Three UAW officials were honored for their contribution to the striking grapeworkers and allowed to help pull the 300-pound



bell: Region 6 Director Paul Schrade, newly elected Vice President and Canadian Director Dennis McDermott and Victor Reuther, director of UAW international affairs.

By a voice vote—a thunderous cheer—delegates passed a resolution:

- That the UAW continue to provide both financial and moral help to the farm workers in their courageous efforts to organize and bring the advantages of collective bargaining to the farm workers of both the U.S. and Canada;

- That the UAW continue its support of U.S. Rep. James O'Hara's bill (H.R. 9954) which would extend the protection of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers, giving them the legally enforceable right to organize and bargain collectively;

- And that the UAW reaffirm its endorsement of the grape boycott until grape growers accept the right of farm workers to organize their own union and engage in genuine collective bargaining.

Back Credit Unions

The UAW convention reaffirmed the union's support of the organized credit union movement and urged the membership to become active in it.

Members should "use credit union services . . . (to) escape the higher charges" demanded by other lending institutions, the delegates said in the resolution which they adopted without opposition.

They also pledged "continued organizational assistance for local unions wishing to establish credit unions and support (for) the negotiation of contract clauses providing for credit union checkoffs."

CAP Program Is Wide-Ranging

UAW'S Community Action Program has completed the long journey from an idea to a fully structured, fully operating, constitutionally authorized program of the UAW, designed to implement all of UAW's social and legislative goals apart from collective bargaining.

Delegates to the 22nd Constitutional Convention adopted a comprehensive resolution setting forth the objectives, operation and suggested activities of the CAP Councils now established throughout the United States. The delegates also adopted a completely new Article 23 in the Constitution, establishing CAP's structure and duties.

The vast program replaces UAW's former participation in the AFL-CIO's national, state and city central councils during the years of the UAW's affiliation, from the merger of the AFL and the CIO in late 1955 until UAW disaffiliated in 1968. No CAP Councils are being established in Canada, since UAW is still affiliated and working with the Canadian Labor Congress, the national labor federation in that country.

The overall purpose of CAP is to enrich the quality of American life, the convention resolution says. In practical terms, the resolution explains, "CAP engages in community, civic, welfare, educational, environmental, cultural, citizenship-legislation, consumer protection, community services and other activities to improve the economic and social conditions of UAW members and their families and to promote the general welfare and democratic way of life for all people."

Convention Mourns Gene Prato's Death

Gene Prato's death was announced to more than 3,000 delegates in convention and Atlantic City's huge auditorium was hushed in his memory.

He had served as chairman of the all-important UAW National Ford Council since 1948—and only six weeks ago, in fast-failing health, he accepted the unanimous Ford local union leaders' decision to ask him to continue leading the council in this year of major negotiations.

Prato was a pioneer and mainstay of UAW Local 600. Soon after Ken Bannon was appointed director of the UAW Ford Dept., Prato was taken on as administrative assistant, a post he held until 1962. For reasons of health that required him to cut down on the travelling expected of national staff members, he chose to return to his plant, the Ford rolling mill.

Community Work Expansion Voted

Delegates to the 22nd UAW Convention urged local unions to expand their community services activities in conjunction with the CAP program.

In a two-page resolution, the convention voted to call on all locals to:

- Accelerate the training of union counselors to help members with their out-of-plant problems.

- Help set up community mental health centers.

- Advocate welfare reform, including federal standards and income maintenance at an adequate level.

- Support the Committee for a National Health Insurance program for better health care.

- Continue their commitment "to the total environmental problems of the inner city" and actively support, through CAP, the Urban Coalition and other community groups.

- Intensify efforts "to support and identify with the newly emerging groups in our society who are seeking redress because of neglect, discrimination and poverty."