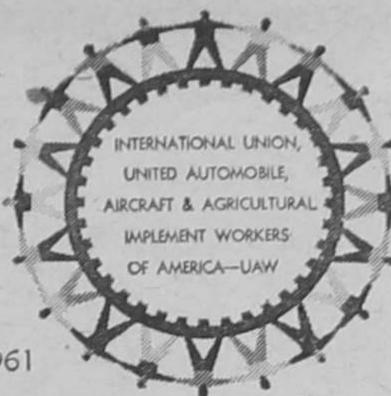
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UAW Takes Lead in All-Out 'Get America Back to Work' Drive



UAW PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther (left) and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey take time to greet delegates at wind-up of the first of three major UAW 'Get America Back to Work' conferences this month. The conferences were held in Detroit, Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Hold Worker Pay Down, Ford Says; Gives Big Bonuses to Executives

UAW President Walter P. Reuther this month charged that Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor Co., proposes oigger bonuses for company executives and smaller pay for workers "in

Ford announced March 7 that \$33.6 million in bonuses had been granted company executives, and practically at the same time said that the company will seek to "hold the line" on labor

Detroit Free Press headlines, page 11).

"This \$33.6 million bonus, most of which goes to a small group of top executives, is equivalent to almost 13c an hour for the company's hourlyrated workers," Reuther

"Once again, Mr. Ford is trying to blame his company's workers for the excessive rigged prices charged consumers for Ford products.

"This is on a par with the actions of the electrical manufacturing companies, which carried out a similar campaign to blame their workers for high prices at the very time their top executives were earning jail sentences by conspiring to rig the prices charged the United States Government, among others."

Reuther said the bonuses paid to the small group of executives "equalled or exceeded the combined gains of 120,000 hourly-rated workers - not to mention the tremendous economic gains that executives receive from the extremely favorable stock option plan."

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for all-out efforts to "Get America Back to Work" gained momentum this month as the AFL-CIO Executive Council threw its full weight into the fight to cut down unemployment and relieve the desperate plight of the nation's jobless.

UAW's pace-setting push

Fight Slump. **UAW** Asks Governors

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has asked the governors of six key midwest industrial states to form a special "task force" to help get America back to work.

"This task force of governors could have tremendous influence in impressing upon the U.S. Congress the compelling urgency of the situation and the need for intelligent and immediate action" to put new life in the economy, Reuther said.

His proposal came in letters to the governors of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin in which he described the stepped-up growth of unemployment across the nation.

In mid-February, he noted, the number of U.S. jobless was put at some 5.7 million, highest in 20 years. "Millions of other workers are working part-time," Reuther added.

Acting on a resolution presented by UAW, the Council approved setting up a series of regional meetings in cooperation with local civic bodies to bring home the seriousness of the unemployment crisis throughout the country.

Meanwhile, UAW moved into hard-hitting action with an extensive 20-point program for immediately spurring the nation's economy into high gear and reversing the still-rising tide of unemployment. The program included a comprehensive, long-range proposal for full employment and economic growth.

It was given unanimous backing at the union's three major "Get America Back to Work" conferences at which UAW President Walter P. Reuther and leading government and union officials were principal speakers.

At meetings with them were mayors and other officials of many cities hit hard by rising joblessness. In addition, Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson and representatives of governors of five other states attended the meeting for UAW's midwest auto industry locals at Detroit.

The union's agricultural implement local union leaders from five midwest states met at Chicago, while officers of UAW locals repre-

Continued on Page 2

Jack Conway Appointed costs. (See reproduction of the same breath." To High Government Post said in a statement. **Union Urges Ford:**

Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther since 1946 and a member of UAW since 1942, has been named Deputy Administrator of the Housing and Home Financing Administration by President John F. Kennedy.

Conway will be associated with Dr. Robert C. Weaver, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

"The UAW and I personally are proud of the honor and recognition of talent and ability in the appointment of Jack Conway," said Reuther. "But I cannot truthfully say that our pride and pleasure are not mixed with the greatest regret."

Conway said he felt "greatly honored" at the appointment, but that his "pleasure and satisfaction at

the opportunities for service which this appointment affords is mixed with a deep regret at leaving the UAW."

Conway will take with him a background of experience

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JACK CONWAY

To Aid Jobless in Chester UAW has asked the Ford Motor Co. to help the 1,500 employes thrown out of work with the closing of the

Act Now on UAW Proposal

company's Chester, Pa., assembly plant by putting into effect union proposals on relocation, early retirement and vacation pay that will provide an economic cushion for the unemployed.

Ken Bannon, UAW National Ford Department director, said the pro-



(See Inside)

posals have been made to com pany representatives and forwarded to Henry Ford II, president of the firm, for his consideration.

Ford closed its Chester plant March 10, despite pleas by the members of Local 918, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, and Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania that the company reconsider.

A wire to Ford from Reuther on Feb. 17 warned that "discontinuance of the use of this facility will further compound critical unemployment and economic distress in this community, and action by the

Continued on Page 12

'Dual' Plants Urged For Job Security

WASHINGTON - The possibility of "dual purpose" plants to provide job security, for workers in the nation's defense industries, such as aircraft and missile, has been suggested here by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Big Job Ahead Just in Jobs

The nation will need 80,000 new jobs "every week of every year for the next ten years" to create emplöyment opportunities for the new workers coming into the labor force and for workers displaced by automation.

This was emphasized by UAW President Walter P. Reuther in his talks to the union's "Get America Back to Work" conferences and in his letter proposing that the governors of six midwest states form a task force to spur Congress into action to bolster the economy.

Reuther said 26,000 new jobs will be needed each week for the 1,350,000 workers entering the labor force every year, and an additional 54,000 new jobs will have to be created weekly for the 2,800,000 workers to be displaced this year by technological progress.

"These 80,000 new jobs that must be created each each week moreover, do not provide for picking up the present slack of 51/2 million workers currently unem ployed," Reuther added.

Ignore Workers, Firms Slammed

The mayor of one of the nation's big cities strongly criticized the auto companies which boycotted UAW's major conference to discuss heavy unemployment in the industry and measures to "Get America Back to Work."

Mayor R. William Patterson of Dayton, O., told the conference it was "unfortunate we don't have more leaders of industry present here."

"If business is willing to hold sales conferences to promote products, as it should, then companies should be willing to come here and discuss the plight of the workers, how to get them jobs, and how to put America back on its feet," Mayor Patterson said.

Reuther discussed the idea in his talk to the union's national unemployment conference earlier this month for officers of UAW locals representing aircraft, missile and related electronics workers.

Meeting almost in the shadow of the nation's Capitol Building, the delegates also heard from Carlisle P. Runge, the Kennedy Administration's Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower.

Runge's office handles government defense procurement programs which include contracts with aircraft, missile and similar plants.

The UAW local leaders also met with congressional leaders who discussed with them the problems involved in the nation's current high rate of unemployment.

Detailing current heavy unemployment and recurring economic insecurity of workers in the industry, Reuther told the conference:

"I believe an answer is parallel production facilities at a common site. We've got to think in terms of getting the government to create such dual-purpose plants.

"When the 'cold war' has priority, then the civilian production facilities there would stand idle; when the 'cold war' cools off, the workers then would shift to making products for civilian needs.

"In most locations, buildings already are adequate for dualpurpose use," the UAW President said. "And using them this way, you have a stable base and workers and their families will not be pushed up and down, depending on the cold war."

Runge told the delegates that "labor's point of view is an important part of the defense manpower picture; I welcome it and I intend to encourage it."

Congressmen who discussed economic problems of workers in the industry with the local union leaders were James G. O'Hara (D., Mich.), a member of the House Education and Labor Committee; Jeff Cohelan (D., Calif.) of the Armed Services Committee; and Joseph Karth (D., Minn.) and Walter Moeller (D., Ohio), both members of the Science and Astronautics Committee.



Ag-Imp Slump Worst Ever

CHICAGO-UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse has urged leaders of labor, management and government at all levels and the public to join forces in an extensive effort to "Get America Back to Work."

More than 250 delegates from UAW agricultural implement locals in the midwest attended the conference here, with speakers including UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Congressman Roman Puscinski (D., Ill.), Illinois Labor Secretary Robert Johnston, and others. Present were officials of 16 cities including Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Reuther told the delegates that three increasingly severe recessions in the past eight years made it necessary for UAW to provide leadership for a massive effort by the entire nation to impress Congress with the need for corrective legislation.

Greathouse pointed out that current agricultural implement inventories and layoffs are the highest in history.

"Our economy is not going to operate by itself," Greathouse .. said. "The recent price-fixing scandals in the electrical industry have shown in dramatic fashion that we cannot stand idly by while industry decides what is best for the economy."

Auto Unemployment Heavy; Tied to National Problem

The nation's unemployment problem is border-to-border deep and coast-to-coast wide, measured in men and women and children.

And the mayors and other officials of the cities and towns where many men and women women have lost their jobs want something done now to get America back to work.

This was made clear by one after another at UAW's March 1 "Get America Back to Work" conference at Detroit. The conference was concerned primarily with unemployment in the auto, truck and parts industry.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther stressed the scope of the problem when he noted that along with the auto industry, the steel, textile, rubber, construction, appliance "and every basic industry" is suffering from heavy unemployment.

Even though the auto industry drastically cut its February car production by 44% compared to February, 1960, a total of 1,039,000 new cars still are stocked in inventory, the UAW President said.

Reuther told what this means in terms of unemployment. In Michigan, whose economy largely rises or falls with the auto industry, figures made public by the Michigan State Employment Commission as Solidarity went to press show 402,000 out of work in the state, a jump of 78,000 over the previous month.

In Indiana, January figures put unemployment at 8.7% but in industrialized St. Joseph County, the jobless rate amounted to 14% of the total work force. "In Indiana, in Ohio, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in state after state, one major area after another is classified as 'critical' because of high unemployment," Reuther said.

Describing the relation of automation to jobs Reuther said the nation's manufacturing industries turned out 17% more production between 1953 and 1960, but jobs in those industries decreased by 1,600,000. The auto industry produced 65% more autos last year than in 1947, employing 37,000 fewer workers, he added.

After the mayors and other officials of cities and towns described unemployment problems in their own localities, Reuther asked them to urge quick action in their local areas aimed at making Congress aware of the extent of

the nation's economic problem. Governors' representatives at the meeting were Robert Johnston, Illinois Secretary of Labor who is on leave of absence from his post as director of UAW Region 4; Hobart Butler, Indiana labor commissioner; Lewis F. Nicolini, Indiana employment service director; Dr. David Carley, Wisconsin's director of resources and development, and Leroy Schantz, Missouri's director of employment security.

Aid Jobless Fast: Reuther

Continued from Page 1

senting aircraft, missile and related electronics workers conferred at Washington, D. C.

Declaring the unemployment today is the nation's most critical problem, Reuther said Congress "has to recognize it has the power and responsibility to enact legislation to help get America back to work."

"Our job," Reuther said, "is t o mobilize the community to begin to exert the maximum pressure on Congress that's needed to get it to act. These meetings are the beginning of that effort."

UAW's program to reverse the downward economic trend and "Get America Back to Work" includes:

1. Press for immediate passage of emergency unemployment compensation legislation proposed by President Kennedy and extension of its scope.

2. Adoption of permanent federal standards for unememployment compensation. with specified limitations, to at least half the worker's regular weekly wage and a benefit period up to 39 weeks.

3. Urge states to immediately improve their unemployment compensation laws with duration on a uniform basis.

4. Payment of extended unemployment compensation benefits for persons taking approved vocational retraining.

5. Stepped-up aid to the nation's needlest, including assistance to children of needy unemployed; use of surplus food to provide adequate diets for underourished children, and higher social security benefits.

6. A \$1.25 an hour national minimum wage law.

7. Enactment of legislation to give the President authority to reduce personal income taxes by \$10 a week for 10 weeks if unemployment exceds seven per cent of the labor force.

Auto companies were urged by UAW to send representatives to the Detroit conference and farm equipment firms to the Chicago session. All snubbed the invitation with two exceptions.

The Kaiser Co. was represented by Norman Nicholson, administrative assistant to company president Edgar Kaiser, and W. H. Eastman, director of industrial relations, represented the Willys Motors Co.



THE SHARP CLIMB in unemployment is illustrated on the chart held by UAW President Walter P. Reuther at the union's "Get America Back to Work" conference in Detroit as Vice President Leonard Woodcock looks on.

Unemployment is Tragedy, Heartbreak, Waste

cerned, unemployment is much more than merely statistics.

It's a worker who desperately needs a job, a family without income and with rent to pay, kids who have to be fed, a mortgage company threatening to foreclose on a house - and doing so, a new car being repossessed, the despairing look in the eyes of long-jobless men and women.

It's individual after individual, family after family needing help - help that local unions, their officers, their community services committees are working hard to give.

Here is what delegates to UAW's "Get America Back to

As far as unionists are con- Work" Conference at Detroit this month had to say about joblessness among their local union's members and in their community:

"Eight years ago, we had 3.200 members on the average working at 16 plants," said Edward T. Osinski, financial secretary of amalgamated Local 205 in Detroit. "Today, membership is down to 900."

Four of the plants, he said, "have been lost completely." Included was the one in which he himself worked. He had 25 years of seniority there.

"In our local, there are people 55 to 60 years of age who have been laid off now for the past five, six years," Osinski said. "Even though

they keep looking, hoping, they don't ever expect to get a job again."

"Within the next couple of weeks, benefits will run out for a lot of our laid-off people and they'll have to go on relief," said Owen Bieber, president of Local 687 at Grand Rapids.

Benefits also have been running out for an increasing number of workers who are members of Local 257 at Grand Rapids. Local president Paul Kiel told why.

"In the past year, they worked only 13 weeks," he said. The local had numbered 900 members. Now, they total 285.

"When you have short work weeks, you have short pay checks and you can't pay

your bills," said Local 1231 president Wilbur Warren.

Short work weeks also have been an acute problem for members of Local 659 at Flint. "With only three or four days of work week after week, a family's income drops way down and people suffer," said Carl Bramlet, local president.

Local 659 financial secretary John Wyatt said the current wave of layoffs "are a lot rougher than the recessions we've had before."

Layoffs among members of Local 1292 in Flint haven't been as heavy as those at some of the area's other plants but the local is getting its committees "set up and working right now," said president Richard

Saeger. "We feel that within six months we may need them," he noted.

President of Local 326, George Dougherty bitterly criticized the impact of automation on jobs for members of the local, "We're putting out more work now with 4,500 people than we did with 8,500 in 1955 and 1956," he said.

"People have been working only three or four days a week for the past three, four months and they just haven't had enough work to make both ends 'meet," Dougherty said. "They go deeper into debt every day. Then, when they finally do go back to work, they're garnisheed."



INTENTLY FOLLOWING details of the UAW-proposed program to "Get America Back to Work" are leaders of the union's auto locals and others concerned with the need for solving the nation's growing unemployment problem. The program was presented at the union's three conferences on the problem, the first of which (above) was held in Detroit.

UAW Program Tops Audience Poll

Tune in to Shiftbreak, UAW's radio program broadcast by Guy Nunn, and you'll be joining in on Detroit's most listened-to radio show in its time slot, according to Pulse, the national radio rating service.

The show, heard between 2:30 and 3 p.m. at 800 on your dial, is one of UAW's programs beamed to workers on their way to or from their

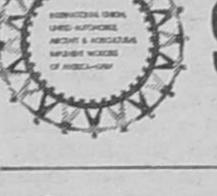
jobs and to housewives at home. The other is Eye Opener,

heard five mornings a week over radio stations in 21 industrial centers. In addition, the union's TV program, Telescope, also has been widely acclaimed. It is seen on Detroit area Channel 9 at 11:20 p.m. Mondays through Fridays.

Pulse reports that Shiftbreak is heard daily by approximately 100,000 radio listeners at home ar.d a proportionate number over their car radios. The next most popular program claimed about 78,000 home listeners.

Nunn has built the Shiftbreak setup around news, commentary, interviews, shop talk about the auto city's main industry, and some music. Success of Shiftbreak and the other programs is proof of UAW's contention that an intelligent program with a liberal viewpoint will attract a large and faithful audience.

The Eye Opener program is timed for workers on their way to first-shift jobs. In Detroit, it's heard at 800 on your dial from 6:15 to 6:30 a.m.; in the Grand Rapids area at 1480 kilocycles from 6:15 to 6:30 a.m., and in the Muskegon communities at 850 on the radio dial from 6 to 6:30 a.m.



March, 1961-Page 3

UAW Michigan News

State Jobless Up Over 400,000

Michigan unemployment skyrocketed last month to 402,000. highest for the state since the post-World War Two reconversion period. The total was 78,000 higher than the previous month,

Recession Hits **Upper Brackets**

Auto workers at Ford's Wixom, Mich., plant have proof that the current recession is hurting people who buy luxury cars, Sam Fishman, president of UAW Local 36, told the union's "Get America Back to Work" conference at Detroit.

"We didn't have any short work weeks in 1958, and the plant stayed able to produce Lincolns and Thunderbirds," said Fishman,

"But now, we're starting to have short work weeks at the plant. That not only indicates to us that the recession is worse than it was two and three years ago, but that it's starting to affect the people who buy the luxury cars."

Former President Of Local 247 Dies

Dan Charron, former president and charter member of UAW Local 247 who help reestablish the union in 1943 at the Thompson Products Co. after a so-called "employee association" had moved in on the workers in 1937, died Feb. 28 of a heart attack. He was 51.

Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris paid tribute to Brother Charron as a "faithful and loyal labor leader." The former Local 247 president is survived by his widow, Mrs. Doris Charron; two daughters, Mrs. Harold Lucas and Mrs. Robert Fehrenback, six brothers and five sisters.

In addition, it was more than double the 180,000 the number of workers unemployed in February, 1960.

At the same time, unemployment in Detroit soared 41,000 to a total for the city of 207,000. The Detroit jobless now number 14.4 per cent of the labor force; the Michigan unemployment rate is 13.4 per cent.

The new figures, made public by the Michigan State Employment Security Commission, showed that 14,400 workers had exhausted their unemployment benefits between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15. For both January and February, the total of benefit exhaustions amounted to 25,813 workers, the MESC said.

Severity of the unemployment problem in the state was emphasized by figures showing that while 194,580 workers have filed new applications so far this year with MESC, only 17,490 new job openings were listed in non-agricultural industry, and only 15,809 workers were placed in non-agricultural jobs.

Meanwhile, as Solidarity went to press, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plant shutdowns announced for the week resulted in layoffs of some 82,000 workers -58,000 at GM, 13,000 at Ford and 11,000 at Chrysler.

Normally, auto plants are booming this time of year in anticipation of a general spring buying pickup. But the companies' overloaded production schedules prior to November's election has resulted in a total of 1,008,000 new, unsold cars in inventory in mid-March.

> Vote April 3 See Page 9



FIRST CHA MEMBER to be an "in-patient" at Detroit's Metropolitan Hospital under the new UAW-backed Community Health Association plan is Mrs. Elizabeth Kleinberg (right), wife of a member of Local 30 of the bakery workers' union. CHA covers the full range of hospital services, but its emphasis also is on health care to keep people from having to be hospitalized. An increasing number of UAW members in the Detroit area is signing up in the CHA program. That's nurse Ruth Yarborough with Mrs. Kleinberg.



A LINE OF EMPTY STORES spotlights the recession in almost the same way as a line of jobless workers. This is just one block in Detroit; there are many in city after city where unemployment is high. As of mid-February, Detroit unemployment was figured by the Michigan Employment Security Commission at 207,000, or 14.7% of the labor force. Joblessness in the state totalled 402,000 or 13.4%, a rise of 78,000 over the previous month, MESC said. When workers lose their jobs, and can't find other employment, scenes such as this become commonplace - empty stores dotting block after block because laid-off workers become laid-off customers. These are the landmarks of a city in distress.

Board Upholds UAW; Election Set Aside

LAPEER-The Michigan Labor Mediation Board has thrown out an employee representation election which was challenged by UAW after being won without opposition by the Teamsters Union just before the Lapeer Metal Products Co. greatly increased the number of workers

at a new plant here.

The board said it was setting aside the vote and Teamsters certification since "the bargaining unit was inappropriate because of the expanded unit and the substantial increase in the number of employees which immediately followed the election."

In its challenge of the vote, UAW pointed out it had not received notice of the election although the company knew the

Assails Attack By Press on Liberal Court

The former director of Michigan's Workmen's Compensation Department has slammed out at the Detroit Free Press for recent editorial attacks against liberal compensation decisions of the State Supreme Court.

Zolton A. Ferency said that all the Court has done "is to restore the Workmen's Compensation Act to something resembling its original purposes. If this is 'liberal' innovation, so is the repair of a broken leg."

Pointing out that Michigan workmen's compensation insurance rates are substantially lower than those of comparable states, Ferency also stressed that insurance company "take" in the state is substantially higher than benefits.

"For long periods of time, benefits in Michigan have run under 55 cents of the premium dollar while benefits in those states where workmen's compensation is administered through a state fund have amounted to more than 90 cents on the premium dollar," he noted.

"If low workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation rates (along with low wages) were the magnets for investment capital which the Free Press imagines them to be, Georgia and Mississippi would be booming - which they are not," Ferency said.

"But even if differentials in insurance rates were a governing factor in industrial investment decisions, surely downgrading Michigan's compensation standards to match the lowest in the country is not the path to competitive equity for Michigan industry," he emphasized.

union claimed an interest in representing the workers.

That followed conversations with company officials who formerly were connected with the Garland Manufacturing Co. in Detroit about the possible transfer of workers to Lapeer after shutdown of the Garland plant. UAW represented the Garland workers.

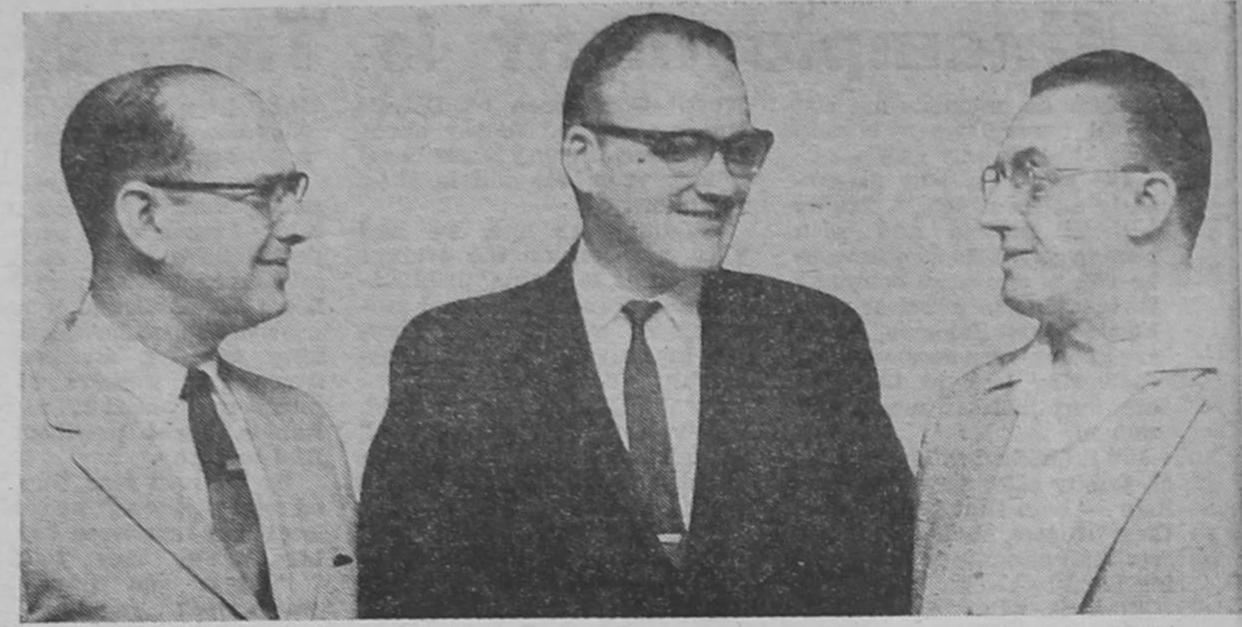
The company consented to a labor board election with the Teamsters last July when it employed only seven production workers at Lapeer. The board decision pointed out that Leonard C. Mooi, company president, stated he knew at that time "that the bargaining unit would be increased, otherwise, the employer never would have built the factory

"The facts are undisputed that the seven employees who voted at the representation election . . . did not constitute a substantial and representative complement of the ultimate working force," the board said in its ruling.

"Within a month after the election, the number of employees had increased to 35. Within two months, the number of employees had increased to 100 and at times as high as 125," the board noted.

"The Board is of the opinion that the rights of the present 100 employees should not be controlled by the wishes of seven employees."

A National Labor Relations Board hearing on UAW's petition for a collective bargaining election at the plant is set tentatively for April 11, George Merrelli, co-director of Region 1, said.



HUDDLING with Congressman James 'O'Hara (center), Seventh Michigan District Democrat, to talk about jobs for unemployed workers were Harry Kujawski (right), president of UAW Local 190 at Curtiss-Wright's Utica plant, and Region 1 co-director Ken Morris. O'Hara was one of the congressmen meeting with delegates to the union's "Get America Back to Work" Conference in Washington this month for aircraft locals,



NEED FOR STEPPED-UP ACTION by Congress to cope with growing unemployment was stressed by Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson (fourth from left) when he met with representatives of governors of four other midwest states at UAW's "Get America Back to Work" Conference in Detroit. From left: Leroy Schantz, Missouri; Lewis F. Nicolini, Indiana; Hobart Butler, Indiana; Swainson; Robert Johnston, Illinois, and David Carley, Wisconsin.



NAMED BY UAW as delegates to Michigan's Youth Advisory Council, Thomas Webber (left) and Dawn O'Connor delved into the jobs outlook for labor market newcomers when they met at Solidarity House with Research Department director Woodrow Ginsburg (right). Webber, 19, is the son of Local 889 president Wallace Webber; Miss O'Connor, 18, is the daughter of Local 326 recording secretary Minnie O'Connor.

Write Congress, Members Urged

Union members throughout Michigan are urged to open up an immediate "write your congressmen" drive calling for passage by Congress of HR3935, the measure to raise the national minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.

In addition to writing letters themselves to their congressmen, members of unions also are asked to urge similar letters without delay from employees of department stores, supermarkets and similar retail establishments.

Congressmen should be pressed to vote for HR3935 as it was reported out of committee, said those working for passage of the vitally-needed legislation. Locals also are asked to handbill department stores, supermarkets and other such establishments to prompt letters to congressmen.

Union Members in Port Huron Job Campaign

PORT HURON-Union members, company officers, and city officials are pitching in on a joint campaign to attract jobs to this hard-hit Michigan area.

Two union leaders, Ray L. Mathieson, executive board member of Auto Workers Local 44, and Eldon Pringle, business representative for IAM District 158, both of Port Huron, outlined the area's plans for a combined attack on unemployment when they visited Washington recently.

Mathieson and Pringle were in the nation's capital with other members of an eightman Mayor's Committee appointed by Mayor Robert L. Patterson of Port Huron, Here is their report:

The Port Huron-Marysville area, north of Detroit where Lake Huron channels into the St. Clair River, is a real depressed area. Unemployment there has averaged 9 per cent over the past seven years.

Since 1952, factory jobs have decreased one third, a loss of about 4,200 jobs. Three-quarters of these were auto jobs, the rest other metal manufacturing, textiles, and stone, clay and glass products.

Members of the committee met in Washington with U.S. Sens. Phillip Hart and Patrick McNamara, Congressman James G. O'Hara and high officials of the Defense and Commerce Departments. Object was to cut red tape to develop a simple process for local companies to bid on Government contracts.

As a result, a conference will be scheduled shortly at Port Huron at which Government procurement officers will outline the bidding system to representatives of 30 industries in the Port Huron-Marysville area.

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Damesworth, and Region 1-A co-director Douglas Fraser.



GETTING TOGETHER at a recent institute at which rising Blue Cross-Blue Shield rates was discussed were (left to right) Jesse Damesworth, vice-president of UAW Local 22; Mrs.

Vote MONDAY, April 3 In Michigan's Vital Election

What's Happening to Democracy In the United States Congress?

(This is the third article in the Solidarity series entitled "What's Happening to U.S. Democracy?"—Ed.)

REP. JOHN B. BENNETT (R., MICH.) is a man of distinction in the hallowed halls of the United States Congress. He holds the unenviable position of representing LESS voters than any other member of the House. His district, the 12th, lies in Michigan's sparsely-populated Upper Peninsula and has a 1960 population of 177,431.

Rep. James B. Utt (R., Calif.), on the other hand, represents MORE voters than any other Congressman. His district, California's 28th, has a population of 1,014,460, according to final 1960 U.S. Census figures.

Yet the vote of Rep. Bennett is equal to the vote of Rep. Utt. This leads us to the basic question:

How representative, how democratic is our Congress?

Equality is one of the cornerstones of our free, democratic American system, yet less than 200,000 people in Michigan have a voice in Congress equal to more than a million in California.

And that's just half the story.

While inequality of populations from one Congressional district to another—like the inequalities of state legislative districts discussed in our earlier articles—subverts the fundamental concepts of our government, it is not the only factor which brings the functioning of Congressional democracy into doubt.

The other—and equally important—factor is the deliberate gerrymandering of Congressional district boundary lines to favor one political party over another. This article will delve into both problems.

Perhaps you believe that the great discrepancy between the populations of Michigan's 12th and California's 28th Congressional districts is some kind of a "freak" situation, an unusual extreme not generally found in other districts. If this is your impression, read on.

FIVE TO ONE

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.) represents the 182,314 people who live in his district, Arkansas' 2nd. But Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D., Fla.) of Florida's 4th represents 982,968 people.

Republican Congressman E. Y. Berry represents 182,845 people living in South Dakota's 2nd district, but Republican Congressman Bruce Alger represents 951,527 people living in Texas' 5th district.

Democrat Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado speaks for the 195,551 people of his state's 4th district, but Democrat Otis G. Pike of New

York speaks for the 906,187 people who live in the 1st district of Long Island, N.Y.

Rep. William L. McVey, Republican of Kansas' 3rd district, represents 212,520 people; Rep. Marguerite. Stitt Church, Republican of Illinois' 13th, represents 905,761 people.

The distinguished Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn of Texas, actually represents only the 216,371 people living in his district, the 4th, yet he is one of the most powerful individuals in Congress. On the other hand, another Democrat, Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia, represents 823,680 people in that state's 5th district. But Davis is relatively unknown outside of his own area.

Rep. Robert A. Everett (D., Tenn.) represents the 223,387 people of his state's 8th district, but Rep. William C. Cramer (R., Fla.) represents 820,443 people in his state's 1st district. The 223,395 people of Maryland's 1st district are represented by one Congressman (Democrat Thomas F. Johnson), but the 803,302 people of California's 25th district also have but one Congressman (Republican John H. Rousselot).

And here are a few more from across the country, for the sake of comparison:

Carl Albert (D), 3rd dist., Okla., 227,692; but John Lesinski (D), 16th dist., Mich., 802,994; Tom Murray (D), 7th, Tenn., 232,652; Cecil R. King (D), 17th, Calif., 773,555; William L. Dawson (D), 1st, Ill., 235,202; Paul G. Rogers (D), 6th, Fla., 743,966; Carl Elliott (D), 7th, Ala., 236,216; Charles S. Gubser (R), 10th, Calif., 741,930.

This great inequality of populations among Congressional districts shows up not only on a national scale, but within the Congressional districts of a single state.

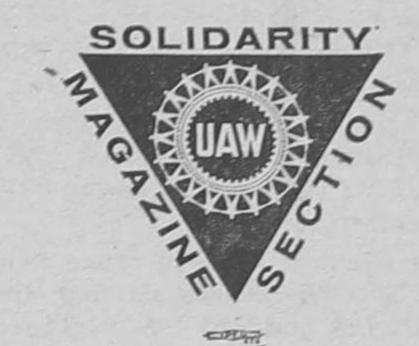
For example:

Alabama is divided into nine Congressional districts. Its largest, the 9th, has a population of 634,864. Its smallest, the 7th, has a population of 236,216. Keep in mind that the national average for a Congressional district is 410,481.

This average is arrived at by dividing the total U.S. population, minus the population of the District of Columbia which has no Congressman, by 435, the permanent number of Congressional seats. There are at present 437 members in the House, because of the recent additions of Alaska and Hawaii, but the two extra seats will be eliminated during the next Congressional re-districting.

Arkansas is divided into six Congressional districts. Its largest, the 1st, has a population of 360,183. Its smallest, the 2nd, has a population of 182,314. And none of the six even come close to the national average.

California has 30 Congressional districts. Its



largest, which is also the largest in the nation, is the 28th, with over a million people. Its smallest, the 20th, has a population of only 253,360. California's 21st district has a population of 719,856; the 16th, 285,038; the 30th, 722,476; the 24th, 266,659.

Colorado has but four Congressional districts, but even here you get variations all the way from 653,954 people in the 2nd to 195,551 in the 4th.

And little Connecticut, too, shows great variations in its five districts, from 318,942 people in the 5th to 689,555 in the 1st. (This state actually has six seats in the House, but one is at-large.)

Florida's eight districts vary in population from 239,992 to 982,968, and only one comes close to the national average. Georgia's ten districts vary from 823,680 to 272,154. The latter, by the way, is the 9th district, which is represented by Rep. Phil M. Landrum, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act.



THIS DISTRICT, the 12th Michigan district (see arrow), is the country's smallest Congressional district, by population.

Idaho has but two Congressional districts, but even this state hasn't seen fit to equalize the population between the two. One has 257,242 people, the other 409,942.

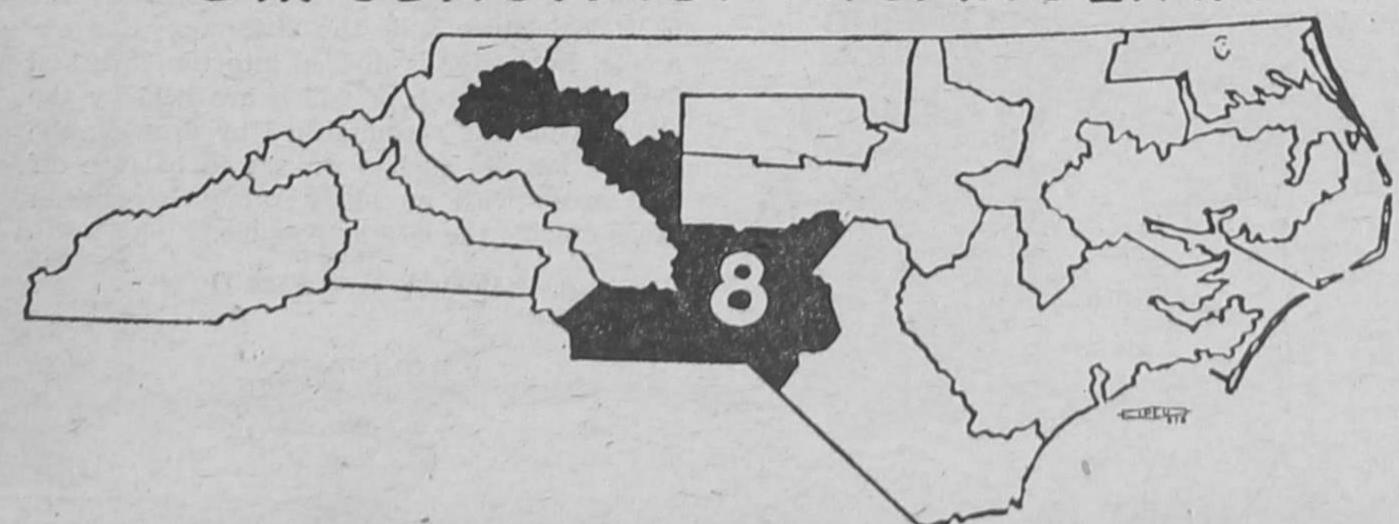
Illinois' 25 districts range in population from 905,761 to 235,202; Indiana's eleven from 697,567 to 290,596; Iowa's eight from 465,828 to 236,585; Kansas' six from 580,124 to 212,520; Kentucky's eight districts from 610,947 to 303,431; Louisiana's eight from 536,029 to 263,850 and Maryland's seven districts range in population from 722,018 to 223,395.

Massachusetts has 14 Congressional districts, which vary in size of population from 474,691 (5th dist.) to 272,361 (11th dist.).

Michigan, with 18 districts, "boasts" the nation's smallest district and two of the nation's largest. GOP Rep. Bennett's 12th district, as

(Continued on the next page)

8th CONG. DIST. N. CAROLINA



ONE OF THE NATION'S many gerrymandered Congressional districts.

What's Happening to Democracy...

(Continued from the previous page)

previously noted, has only 177,431 people in it, while Democratic Rep. John Lesinski's 16th Wayne County district has a population of 802,994. Michigan's 11th district, represented by GOP Congressman Victor A. Knox of Sault Ste. Marie, has a population of 240,793, while the 18th (Oakland County) district, represented by GOP Rep. William Broomfield, has 690,259 people in it.

Minnesota's nine seats in Congress are also unequally apportioned, ranging from 266,075 (9th) and 300,762 (7th) on one end to 697,572 (3rd) on the other.

Missouri's eleven districts range from 301,098 to 568,029; Nebraska's four from 296,592 to 421,198, and New Jersey's 14 from 255,165 to 667,906.

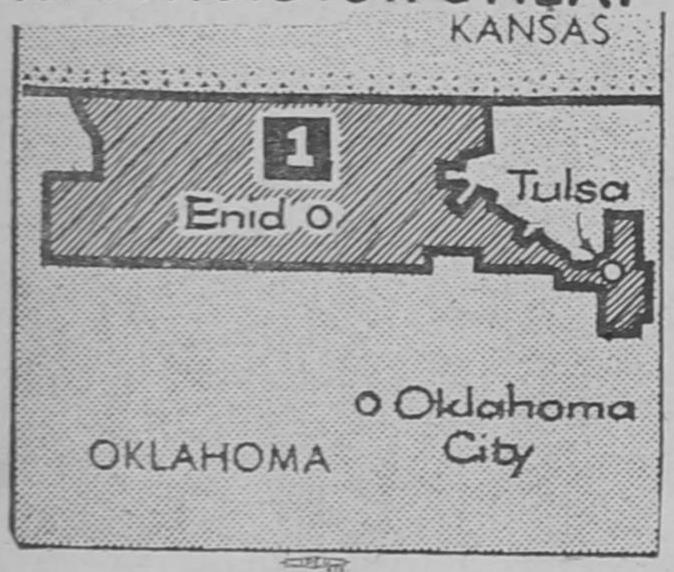
Montana has but two Congressional districts, yet one has a population of 274,194, while the other has a population of 400,573.

New York's 43 districts range in population from 260,235 people in GOP Rep. John V. Linday's gerrymandered 17th Manhattan "silk stocking" district to the 906,187 people in Long Island's 1st district of Democrat Otis Pike, as previously mentioned.

Following, briefly, are other population ranges in Congressional districts, by and within states:

North Carolina (12 districts), largest: 487,159; smallest: 253,511. Ohio (23 districts), largest: 726,156; smallest: 236,288. Oklahoma (6 dist.), largest: 552,863; smallest: 227,692. Oregon (4 dist.), largest: 522,813; smallest: 265,164. Pennsylvania (30 dist.), largest: 553,154; smallest: 260,767. South Dakota: (only-2 districts), first: 497,669; second: 182,845. Tennessee (9 dist.), largest: 627,019; smallest: 223,387. Texas (22 dist.), largest: 951,527; smallest: 216,371. Wisconsin (10 dist.), largest: 530,316; smallest: 236,870.

Ist CONG. DIST. OKLA.



THIS IS ANOTHER one of the nation's gerrymandered Congressional districts.

Many of these Congressional districts, though unequal in population, are not necessarily "gerrymandered;" that is, they may follow natural boundary lines. There are, however, some districts which have been deliberately "gerrymandered."

GERRYMANDERED DISTRICTS

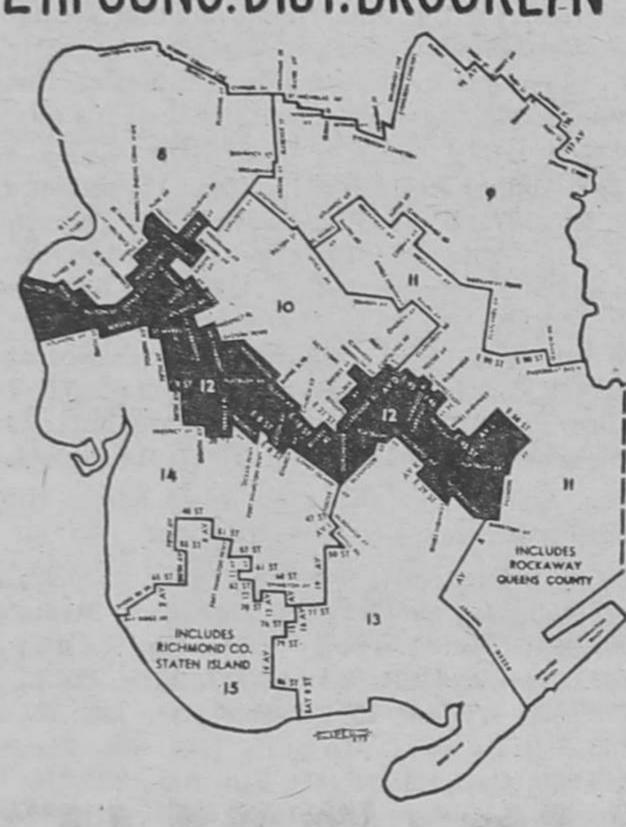
The word gerrymander has come to mean the division of election districts in an "unnatural and unfair way," especially "to give a political party an advantage over its opponent," to use the dictionary's language.

It derives from Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts whose party, in 1812, divided that state's Essex County into areas which formed a district resembling a small dragon. An artist, noticing this, added a head, wings and claws to the oddly shaped district and called it a "salamander." His editor said that "gerrymander" would be a better name for this "beast." (Solidarity, Jan. 1961.) The name has stuck ever since in political parlance.

Examples of Congressional district gerrymandering are numerous. We shall cite but a few. HOW NEW YORKERS ARE CHEATED

New York is one of the states which suffers not from one but from several gerrymandered districts. The worst of these is the 12th Congressional district in Brooklyn (see illustration). This district, as a quick look at the map will show, forms a crazy-quilt pattern, snaking its way almost through the entire borough in a most unnatural way. The district received its shape because the Republican-dominated state legislature wanted to make a "safe Republican" district in heavily Democratic Brooklyn. It achieved its result by delicately carving out little GOP neighborhood strongholds and then stringing them together into one Congressional district.

12th CONG. DIST. BROOKLYN

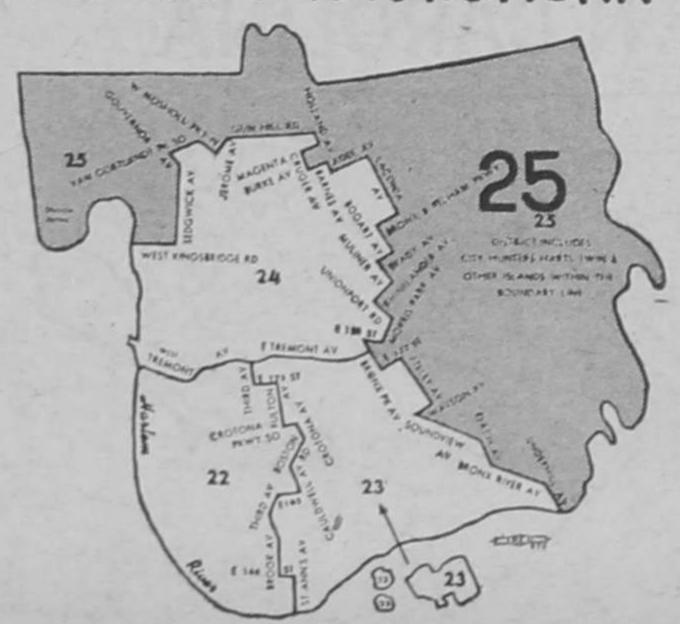


The 12th district is not only gerrymandered, it is also less populous than most other New York Congressional districts, having a current population of only 316,177. The average for New York is 409,324, and the national average, as previously noted, is 410,481.

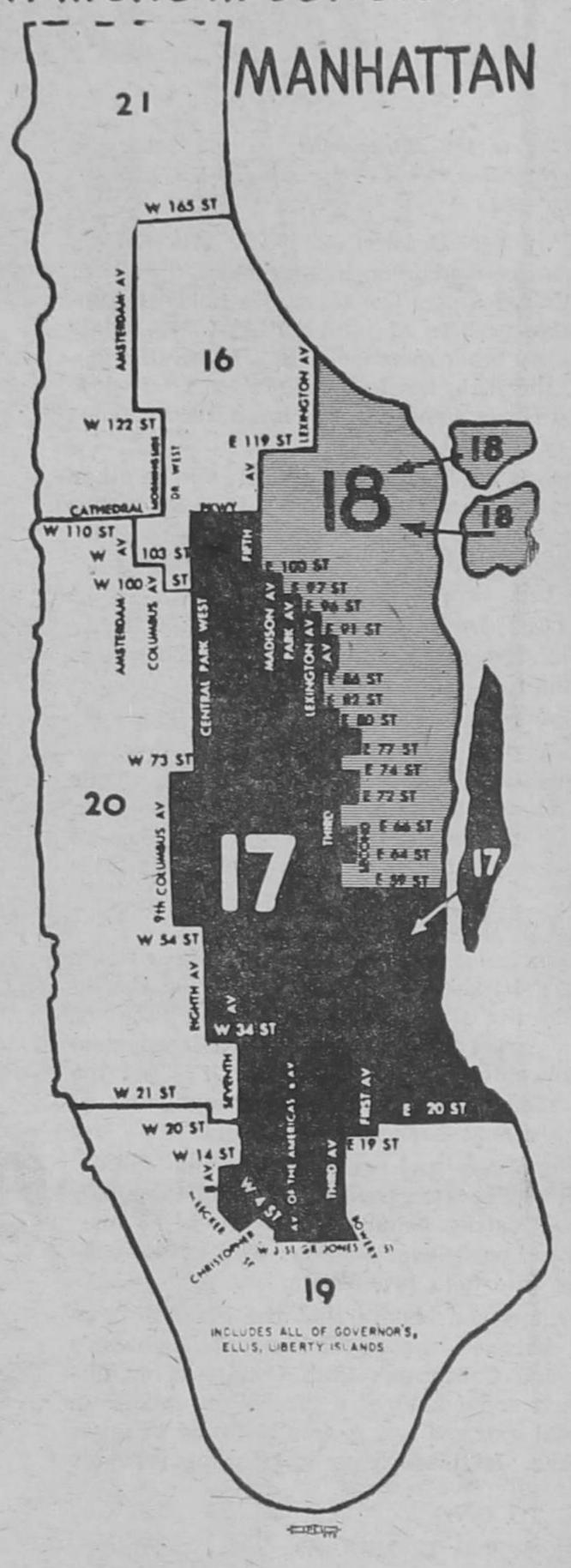
But sometimes, as Robert Burns pointed out, "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley, an' lea'e us nought but grief and pain, for promis'd joy." In this case, the GOP has been left with nothing but "grief and pain" because last year, for the first time, the 12th district voted for a Democrat for Congress.

Brooklyn is not the only borough of the city of New York with gerrymandered districts. The GOP state legislature paid equal homage to the Bronx and Manhattan by gerrymandering these two Democratic areas also. In the Bronx, the 25th district is gerrymandered and thus represented by a Republican in Congress (see illustration). The district drapes itself around the northern and eastern parts of the borough like an unwieldy mantle, its zig-

25+h CONG. DIST. BRONX



17th & 18th CONG. DIST's.

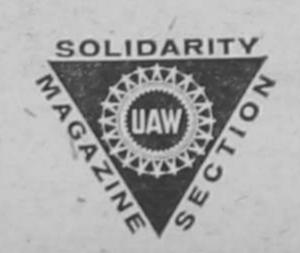


zag borders a dead give-away, the tell-tale sign of the gerrymander.

In Manhattan, the 17th and 18th districts are the products of a gerrymander. The 17th, often referred to as the "silk stocking district," contains many upper-income, fashionable areas, such as Central Park West and the streets in the East Fifties and Sixties. By cutting in and out of streets (see map), enough GOP pockets were carved out to form a safe Republican district.

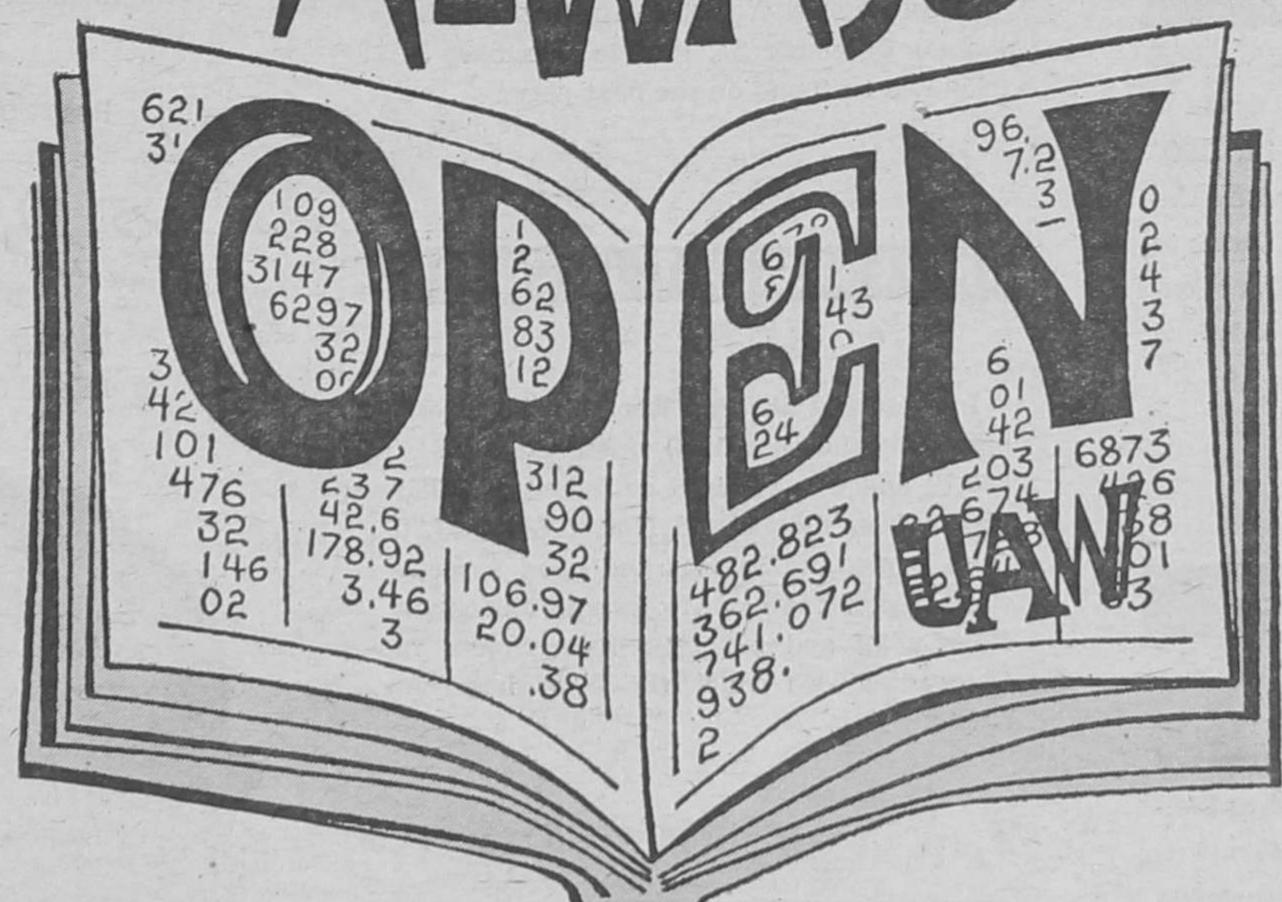
But even upstate New York suffers from the gerrymander's knife. Though normally Republican, the upstate area includes a number of heavily Democratic cities. To lessen the impact of this big-city Democratic vote, the GOP legislature split the cities up. For example, Rochester is divided into the 38th and 39th districts, both of which are held by the GOP. This was accomplished by drawing the district lines in such a way as to balance off city areas with as many safely Republican areas outside the city as possible.

(Continued on Page 7)



EJAWS

PINANCIAL BOKSARE ALWAYS



J.MASCHHOFF



Report of Secretary Treasurer

Emil Mazey

Jan. 1, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1960

This is a report of our annual audit of the financial records of the International Union, UAW for the year ending December 31, 1960 conducted by Clarence H. Johnson, Certified Public Accountant.

RESOURCES

Total Resources of the International Union as of December 31, 1960 amounted to \$48,538,574.84. This is an increase of \$17,-778,047.02 over December 31, 1959 when our Total Resources amounted to \$30,760,527.82.

LIABILITIES

Liabilities as of December 31, 1960 amounted to \$413,312.54 represented by Unpaid Bills and Accounts, Per Capita Taxes to the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress, Loans Payable, Payroll Deductions and Exchanges.

NET WORTH

Net Worth, which represents the excess of Resources over Liabilities, amounted to \$48,-125,262.30 on December 31, 1960. Comparison of Total Resources, Liabilities and Net Worth December 31, 1960 to December 31, 1959 will be found on the next page.

Included in our Net Worth were Liquid Assets of \$36,610,197.79 (Cash on Hand and in Banks and Savings and Loan Associations, U.S. Government Bonds and Notes, Dominion of Canada Bonds, State of Israel Bonds and General Motors Acceptance Corporation Debenture Bonds) and other assets of \$11,515,064.51 (Investments in Union Building Corporation, Vehicles, Furniture and Fixtures, Accounts Receivable, Notes and Mortgages Receivable, Supplies for Resale and Stocks).

LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid Assets (which consist of Cash on Hand and in Banks and Savings and Loan Associations, Deposit in International Federal Credit Union, Investments in U.S. and Canadian Government Securities, State of Israel Bonds, GMAC Debenture Bonds and Certificates of Deposit) as of December 31, 1960 amounted to \$36,610,197.79, an increase of \$17,230,198.66 since December 31, 1959, when our Liquid Assets amounted to \$19,-379,999.13.

A comparison of Liquid Assets (Fund Balances) December 31, 1960 to December 31, 1959 will be found on the next page.

INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest and dividend income from investments for the year 1960 amounted to \$843, 532.79 and was received as followed: \$677, 336.72 from Bonds and Notes; \$110,397.70 from Banks and Savings and Loan Associations; \$53,898.44 from Notes and Mortgages Receivable; and \$1,899.93 from Stocks in Companies with which the UAW has contracts.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund shows liquid assets of \$3,689,270.02 as of December 31, 1960 compared to a deficit of \$1,567,143.13 as of December 31, 1959, an increase of \$5,256,413.15 during the calendar year.

The improvement in our General Fund is due to the dues increase voted by the delegates to the 1959 Convention.

During the year we had asset expenditures of \$100,898.45 on our new headquarters in Chicago. We made additional loans to Community Health Association in the amount of \$250,000.

STRIKE FUND

Our Strike Fund (Liquid) as of December 31, 1960, amounted to \$32,390,845.17, an increase of \$12,087,427.91 since December 31, 1959, when our Strike Fund amounted to \$20,303,417.26.

Included in our Strike Fund income is a refund of \$1 Million which we donated to the United Steel Workers in September 1959.

During the year we made strike expenditures of \$6,019,404.43 from which strike assistance was given to 133 local unions representing 156 plants.

During the year we made loans from the Strike Fund totaling \$583,710 to Metropolitan Hospital, Willow Village Apartments and Deerfield Parks Project:

MEMBERSHIP

Average monthly dues-paying membership for the calendar year 1960 was 1,136,140 compared to 1,124,362 for the year 1959, an increase of 11,778 average dues-paying members.

We currently have 110,000 members who are retired and enjoy full membership privileges without payment of dues.

A copy of my report and the audit report in pamphlet form will soon be in the hands of the officers of your local union. These reports are available in the local union office to any member of the union who wishes to see them.

I urge you to study this report carefully so that you may become better acquainted with the financial structure and functions of our Union.

Respectfully submitted,

Emil Magest

Emil Mazey
International Secretary-Treasurer



UAW FINANCES AT A GLANCE

Cash	\$ 8,392,520.39
Securities—Including Government Bonds	
Building Loans to Local Unions	
Stocks	
Inventories—Supplies for Resale	44,775.32
Land and Buildings (Union Building Corporation)	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	
Accounts Receivable	
Notes Receivable	
	\$48,538,574.84
What UAW Owes	
Wildi OAW OWCS	
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	21,264.56
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	21,264.56
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	21,264.56 4,887.80
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	
Per Capita Taxes AFL-CIO	

COMPARISON OF TOTAL RESOURCES

	Dec. 31, 1960	Dec. 31, 1959	Increase - Decrease
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 8,392,520.39	\$ 5,656,774.13	\$ 2,735,746.26
U. S. Government Securities	24,172,162.50	13,686,225.00	10,485,937.50
Dominion of Canada Bonds	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
GMAC Debenture Bonds	2,473,514.90		2,473,514.90
Certificates of Deposit	1,535,000.00	_	1,535,000.00
State of Israel Bonds	27,000.00	27,000.00	-
Accounts Receivable	178,970.73	743,198.74	- 564,228.01
Mortgages Receivable	829,662.33	913,046.11	- 83,383.78
Notes Receivable	1,732,970.51	499,425.41	1,233,545.10
Inventory—Supplies for Resale	44,775.32	47,089.93	- 2,314.61
Furniture, Fixtures and Vehicles	613,079.03	632,448.59	- 19,369.56
Union Building Corporation—USA	8,392,200.32	8,407,842.70	- 15,642.38
Union Building Corporation—Canada	115,255.25	115,255.25	-
Stocks in Corporations	21,463.56	22,221.96	- 758.40
Total Resources	\$48,538,574.84	\$30,760,527.82	\$ 17,778,047.02
Liabiilties	413,312.54	387,337.32	25,975.22
NET WORTH	\$48,125,262.30	\$30,373,190.50	\$ 17,752,071.80
Ver			

Minus (-) denotes Red Figure

COMPARISON OF FUND BALANCES

	Dec. 31, 1960	Dec. 31, 1959	Increase - Decrease
	\$ 3,689,270.02	\$- 1,567,143.13	\$ 5,256,413.15
Strike Insurance Fund	32,390,845.17	20,303,417.26	12,087,427.91
Citizenship Fund	15,817.22	360,191.53	- 344,374.31
Education Fund	17,636.96	3,263.64	14,373.32
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund	- 44,729.06	- 71,489.04	26,759.98
Recreation Fund	20,129.23	3,765.19	16,364.04
Retired Members Fund	302,359.70	250,332.39	52,027.31
Councils Fund	218,868.55	97,661.29	121,207.26
	36,610,197.79	\$ 19,379,999.13	\$ 17,230,198.66

Minus (-) denotes Red Figure

CPA RUDIT REPORT

February 15, 1961

International Executive Board
International Union
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural
Implement Workers of America—U.A.W.
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, a detailed examination has been made of the cash receipts and disbursements of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—U.A.W.
for the period ended December 31, 1960, and as a result
thereof the following financial statements have been prepared:

"A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities

December 31, 1960

"B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

Six Months ended June 30, 1960

Six Months ended December 31, 1960

"C"—Statement of Funds

Six Months ended June 30, 1960

Six Months ended June 30, 1960

Six Months ended June 30, 1960 Six Months ended December 31, 1960 Year ended December 31, 1960

"B-1"—Summary of Fund Receipts
Six Months ended June 30, 1960
Six Months ended December 31, 1960
Year ended December 31, 1960
"B-2"—Summary of Fund Disbursements
Six Months ended June 30, 1960
Six Months ended December 31, 1960
Year ended December 31, 1960
— CERTIFICATE—

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the
INTERNATIONAL UNION

UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—U.A.W. as of December 31, 1960, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1960; have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the International Union and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the International Union and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate.

In my opinion, the accompanying Statement of Resources and Liabilities and related Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements present fairly the position of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—U.A.W.
as of December 31, 1960 and the result of its operations
for the year ended December 31, 1960, in conformity with
generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis
consistent with that of the preceding year.
Very truly yours,

Clarence X Johnson.

Clarence H. Johnson, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

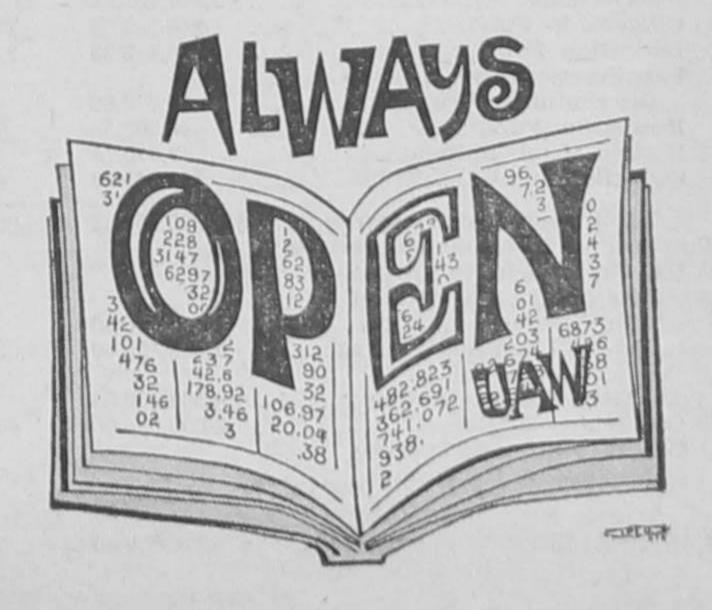




EXHIBIT "A"

	1000		
-RES	OURCES-		
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS: Demand Deposits Time Deposits		\$1,927,488.26 6,465,032.13	\$ 8,392,520.39
U. S. Government Securities — Bonds and Certficates of Indebtedness Federal Land Bank Loans	\$18,538,725.00	\$24,172,162.50	
Dominion of Canada Bonds State of Israel Bonds		10,000.00 27,000.00	
General Motors Acceptance Corporation Debentures Certificates of Deposit		2,473,514.90 1,535,000.00	28,217,677.40
Total Liquid Assets			\$36,610,197.79
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: Miscellaneous Advances Rotating Funds Local Unions for Supplies and		\$50,587.95 122,805.76	
Literature		5,577.02	178,970.73
MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE NOTES RECEIVABLE			829,662.33 1,732,970.51
Supplies for Resale			44,775.32
FIXED ASSETS: Furniture and Fixtures Vehicles and Equipment		\$ 1,634,619.09 27,092.72	
LESS—Reserves for Depreciation		\$ 1,661,711.81 1,048,632.78	613,079.03
PROPERTIES: Union Building Corporation—U.S.A Union Building Corporation—Canad		\$ 8,392,200.32 115,255.25	8,507,455.57
OTHER INVESTMENTS: Stocks			21,463.56
TOTAL RESOURCES			\$48,538,574.84
	ILITIES -		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		e 52 930 65	

EXHIBIT "B"

Accounts and Bills Unpaid

A.F.L.-C.I.O. Per Capita Taxes Industrial Union Department

A.F.L.-C.I.O. Per Capita Taxes

Payroll Deductions and Exchanges

Total Liabilities

Canadian Labour Congress Per Capita Taxes

52,830.65

63,793.68

21,264.56

4,887.80

413,312.54

270,535.85

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1960	SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1960	YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1960
CASH BALANCE—December 31, 1959	\$ 5,656,774.13	¢	\$ 5,656,774.13
—June 30, 1960		4,310,079.36	φ 0,000,111.10
ADD — RECEIPTS		2,020,010.00	
General Fund	\$11.662.160.11	\$12,136,990.99	\$23,799,151.10
International Strike Fund		8,572,757.21	18,690,542.34
Citizenship Fund		325,913.30	681,683.95
Education Fund		195,814.30	410,308.78
Fair Practices and Anti-			
Discrimination Fund	71,154.13	65,182.66	136,336.79
Recreation Fund	71,154.13	65,182.66	136,336.79
Retired Members Fund	71,154.13	65,182.66	136,336.79
Councils Fund	154,501.63	154,799.30	309,300.93
Total Fund Receipts	\$22,718,174.39	\$21,581,823.08	\$44,299,997.47
Federal National Mortgage Association		4,503,390.63	4,503,390.63
Certificates of Deposit		365,000.00	1,865,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$26,450,213.71	\$50,668,388.10
Together	\$29,874,948.52	\$30,760,293.07	\$56,325,162.23
DEDUCT — DISBURSEMENTS:	e 0 050 206 02	\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
General Fund		4,036,331.20	6,603,114.43
Citizenship Fund		777,760.73	1,026,058.26
Education Fund		220,517.13	395,935.46
Fair Practices and Anti-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Discrimination Fund	60,639.02	48,937.79	109,576.81
Recreation Fund		73,464.22	119,972.75
Retired Members Fund		41,658.74	84,309.48
Councils Fund		80,744.45	188,093.67
Total Fund Disbursements Purchase of Investment Securities: U.S. Government Securities —	\$12,205,853.53	\$14,863,945.28	\$27,069,798.81
Bonds and Certificates of			
Indebtedness	4,852,500.00		4,852,500.00
Federal Land Bank Loans		4,630,312.50	5,633,437.50
Federal National Mortgage Association	4,503,390.63		4,503,390.63
Certificates of Deposit		400,000.00	3,400,000.00
General Motors Acceptance	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Corporation Debentures		2,473,514.90	2,473,514.90
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$22,367,772.68	\$47,932,641.84
CASH BALANCE—June 30, 1960 —December 31, 1960	÷ 4,310,079.36	8,392,520.39	8,392,520.39

-NET WORTH-NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS: Represented by Liquid Assets: \$ 3,689,270.02

General Fund International Strike Fund Citizenship Fund Education Fund Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund Recreation Fund Retired Members Fund Councils Fund

- 44,729.06 20,129.23 302,359.70 218,868.55 \$36,610,197.79

Represented by Other Assets: General Fund International Strike Fund

Total Net Worth

583,710.00 11,515,064.51

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH Minus (-) denotes Red Figure

48,125,262.30

\$48,538.574.84

EXHIBIT "C"

SIX MONTHS SIX MONTHS

32,390,845.17

\$10,931,354.51

15,817.22

17,636.96

		JUNE 30, 196		ENDED DEC. 31, 1960		EAR ENDED EC. 31, 1960
GENERAL FUND: Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts		1,567,143.13 1,662,160.11	100	1,136,810.05 2,136,990.99		1,567,143.13 3,799,151.10
Less—Disbursements		0,095,016.98 8,958,206.93	and the second	3,273,801.04 9,584,531.02	0.00	2,232,007.97 3,542,737.95
Balance — Ending	\$	1,136,810.05	\$	3,689,270.02	\$:	3,689,270.02
INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts	\$2	0,303,417.26 0,117,785.13		7,854,419.1 6 8,572,757.21	11. A	0,303,417.26 8,690,542.34
Less - Disbursements		0,421,202.39 2,566,783.23		6,427,176.37 4,036,331.20		8,993,959.60 6,603,114.43
Balance — Ending	\$2	7,854,419.16	\$33	2,390,845.17	\$3	2,390,845.17*
CITIZENSHIP FUND: Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts	\$	360,191.53 355,770:65	\$	467,664.65 325,913.30	\$	360,191.53 681,683.95
Less - Disbursements	\$	715,962.18 248,297.53	\$	793,577.95 777,760.73	- N. W.	1,041,875.48 1,026,058.26
Balance - Ending	\$	467,664.65	\$	15,817.22	\$	15,817.22
EDUCATION FUND: Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts		3,263.64 214,494.48	\$	42,339.79 195,814.30	\$	3,263.64 410,308.78
Less — Disbursements	\$	217,758.12 175,418.33	\$	238,154.09 220,517.13	\$	413,572.42 395,935.46
Balance — Ending	\$	42,339.79	\$	17,636.96	\$	17,636.96
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI- DISCRIMINATION FUND: Balance — Beginning		71,154.13	-	65,182.66	\$	- 71,489.04 136,336.79 64,847.75
Less - Disbursement		- 334.91 60,639.02	\$	4,208.73 48,937.79	4	109,576.81
Balance — Ending	\$	- 60,973.93	\$	- 44,729.06	\$	- 44,729.06
RECREATION FUND: Balance — Beginning	\$	3,765.19 71,154.13	\$	28,410.79 65,182.66	\$	3,765.19 136,336.79
Less — Disbursements	\$	74,919.32 46,508.53	\$	93,593.45 73,464.22	\$	140,101.98 119,972.75
Balance - Ending	\$	28,410.79	\$	20,129.23	\$	20,129.23
RETIRED MEMBERS FUND: Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts	\$	250,332.39 71,154.13	\$	278,835.78 65,182.66	\$	250,332.39 136,336.79
Less — Disbursements	\$	321,486.52 42,650.74	\$	344,018.44 41,658.74	\$	386,669.18 84,309.48
Balance — Ending		278,835.78	\$	302,359.70	\$	302,359.70
COUNCILS FUND: Balance — Beginning Add — Receipts	\$	97,661.29 154,501.63	\$	144,813.70 154,799.30	\$	97,661.29 309,300.93
Less — Disbursements	\$	252,162.92 107,349.22	\$	299,613.00 80,744.45	\$	406,962.22 188,093.67
Balance — Ending	-	144,813.70	\$	218,868.55	\$	218,868.55
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	-	9,892,319.99	\$3	6,610,197.79	\$3	6,610,197.79
*Does Not Include Notes Receivabl	-		-		=	

*Does Not Include Notes Receivable in Amount of \$583,710.00 Allocated to International Strike Fund

SCHEDULE B-1

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1960	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1968	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1960
ENERAL FUND:			
Per Capita Taxes\$	10,832,668.11	\$ 10,681,750.23	\$21,514,418.34
Initiation Fees	63,433.85	38,128.50	101,562.35
Readmission Fees	2,771.88	1,749.00	4,520.88
Charter and Supplies	228.15	228.00	456.15
Burglary and Holdup Insurance	33.75	143.75	177.50
Supplies	55,718.71	25,610.84	81,329.55
Health Institute Per			
Capita Taxes	42,096.15	38,097.71	80,193.86
Escrow Fund—			
Balance in Treasury	22,596.72	14,364.99	36,961.71
Rentals	3,245.00	4,070.00	7,315.00
Dividends on Stocks	1,350.42	549.51	1,899.93
Interest on Bonds	1,262.50	868.75	2,131.25
Interest on Mortgages and	2,202.00		
Notes Receivable	31,078.94	22,819.50	53,898.44
Miscellaneous Income	38,873.94	10,722,48	49,596.42
Miscellaneous Advances	108,554.63	64,579.18	173,133.81
	28,973.30	54,410,48	83,383.78
Mortgages Receivable	37,004.37	41,414.74	78,419.11
Notes Receivable	1,619.81	2,786.05	4,405.86
Rotating Fund Advances		416,933.91	430,611.93
Sale of Property	13,678.02	410,533.51	600.00
Sale of Vehicles	600.00		
Sale of Stocks	1,075.50	14.00	1,089.50
Credit Memos	751.68	8,253.89	9,005.57
Exchanges	374,544.68	709,495.48	1,084,040.16
Total\$	311,662,160.11	\$12,136,990.99	\$23,799,151.10
NUMBER AND		1	
NTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:	T 100 510 05	6 0 004 002 50	¢15 946 515 75
	7,182,512.25	\$ 8,064,003.50	\$15,246,515.75
Strike Fund Dues	1,639,443.19	13,414.24	1,652,857.43
Interest on Investments	289,081.00	496,522,17	785,603.17
Miscellaneous Income—			
Return of Strike			
Assistance Donations—			
United Steelworkers of			
America	1,006,245.19	(1,059.00)	
Other	503.50	(123.70)	379.80
Total	\$10,117,785.13	\$ 8,572,757.21	\$18,690,542.34
A COMA THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE P			1

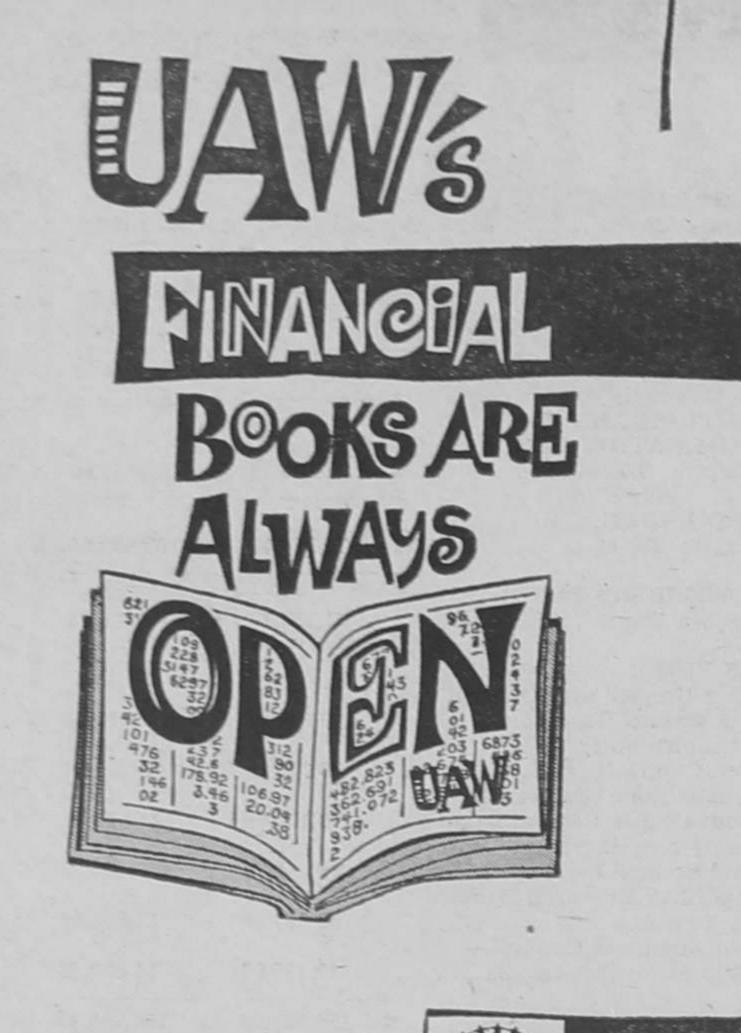
CITIZENSHIP FUND: Per Capita Taxes\$	355,770.65	\$	325,913.30	\$	681,683.95
EDUCATION FUND:		-		-	
Per Capita Taxes\$	213 462 39	5	195,547.98	\$	409.010.37
Miscellaneous	1,032.09	7	266.32	-	1,298.41
Total\$	214,494.48	\$	195,814.30	\$	410,308.78
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI- DISCRIMINATION FUND:					
Per Capita Taxes\$	71,154.13	\$	65,182.66	\$	136,336.79
RECREATION FUND:					
Per Capita Taxes\$	71,154.13	\$	65,182.66	\$	136,336.79
RETIRED MEMBERS FUND:				I	
Per Capita Taxes\$	71,154.13	\$	65,182.66	\$	136,336.79
COUNCILS FUND:					
Chrysler Umpire and Council					
Per Capita Taxes\$ Ford Umpire and Council	8,637.65	\$	21,095.24	\$	29,732.89
Per Capita Taxes	36,126.10		35,284.50		71,410.60
General Motors Umpire and Council Per Capita Taxes	48,100.76		44,905.77		93,006.53
International Harvester Umpire and Council Per Capita Taxes	36,249.78		30,408.68		66,658.46
Metropolitan Research Bureau	00,210.10		00,100.00		,
of Detroit	13,197.30		11,584.89		24,782.19
Retired Members Council—	10 100 01		11 500 00		02 710 00
Regions 1 and 1A	12,190.04		11,520.22		23,710.26
Total\$	154,501.63	\$	154,799.30	\$	309,300.93
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS\$	22,718,174.39	\$	21,581,823.08	S	44,299,997.47
CATALLE A CALLE AND DATE AND INITIALITY				-	



SCHEDULE B-2

NERAL FUND:	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1960	SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1960	YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1960
DEPARTMENTS:		* 00 505 41	* 150 404 70
Office of the President	Participant of the Control of the Co	\$ 82,525.41 38,078.44	\$ 158,404.70 75,838.25
Office of the Vice-Presidents: Gosser	33,596.47	38,821.43	72,417.90
Greathouse		41,419.02	81,506.29
Matthews	31,167.70	29,241.45	60,409.15
	46,080.59	43,444.09	89,524.68
Accounting	75,377.90	78,027.10	153,405.00
Agricultural Implement	122,740.14	116,264.61	239,004.75
Council	6,508.22	6,655.89	13,164.11
Auditing		134,527.75	246,609.02
Auto Lite	4-00-	17,920.84	35,175.89
Bendix		7,537.08	13,711.36
Borg* Warner		9,502.27	19,792.60
Champion Spark Plug		7,669.52	15,135.25
Chrysler	04 440 04	79,338.49	160,456.70
Chrysler Umpire		10,000.25	1,950.00
Circulation		13,302.90	27,262.43
Clerical Center		80,381.53	150,594.16
Community Relations		16,631.22	32,926.60
		14,388.25	82,387.47
Competitive Shop		7,229.39	14,487.70
Dana Corporation Council	4 40	11,719.42	26.795.8
Die Casting		6,492.83	13,012.2
Eaton Manufacturing		100,818.29	198,446.6
Ford	4 1 404 01		28,316.8
Foundry	the second second second second second	14,025.64	1,277,967.5
General and Administrative	440 400 54	539,755.94	
General Motors		112,576.68	230,982.1
General Motors Board of Review	5 W M S S S S S	31,317.54	61,943.0 79,071.4
General Motors Umpire Dept Legal	400 000 40	41,350.60 66,119.21	169,857.3
McQuay-Norris, Walker and	E 000 00	7 500 50	15,268.3
Houdaille Industries Council	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	7,599.50	13,476.5
Mack Truck	010 000 00	6,977.88	477,278.9
Maintenance	and the same of the same of the same	234,505.52	109,480.7
National Aircraft		50,630.75	
National Organizing Department .	OO FOO HE	638,355.42	1,188,821.4
Office Workers		30,960.68	64,547.4
Public Relations	OR FAS FA	402,818.42	
Purchase and Supply	. 22,511.52	22,389.89	44,901.4
Radio	206,119.85	227,172.52	433,292.3
Research and Engineering	99,440.56	103,712.37	203,152.9
Skilled Trades	98,588.52	100,335.80	198,924.3
Social Security	93,626.11	98,053.82	191,679.9
and Economic Analysis	34,464.89	34,426.78	68,891.6
Spring Council	6,950.56	7,150.76	14,101.3
U.A.W. Public Review Board	21,553.36	27,097.23	48,650,5
U.A.W. Trustees	837.72	1,470.31	2,308.0
employment and Workmen's Compensation	45,111.21	45,343.84	90,455.0
	9,203.88	9,371.08	18,574.9
Washington Office	96,399.28	100,836.33	197,235.6
Women's Department	7,260.56	31,187.79	38,448.3
Women's Auxiliary	6,884.64	6,827.25	13,711.8
	400 000 4 4 4	298,217.08	315,421,1
Union Building Expense	000 001 00	679,627.87	1,338,562.4
Employees' Benefits	the second secon	565,656.00	1,101,849.2
Per Capita Taxes		94,070.94	184,045.5
Total Departments	\$5,349,990.62	\$5,611,878.66	\$10,961,869.2

Ann. 100 At 100			
REGIONS:		+ 010 =010=	e 401 000 47
No. 1\$			\$ 431,028.47
1A	188,932.00	204,167.25	393,099.25
1C	152,692.77	153,266.11	305,958.88
1D	136,069.45	155,979.22	292,048.67
2	146,303.55	151,722.57	298,026.12
2A	133,216.18	127,327.01	260,543.19
2B	109,670.81	123,437.82	233,108.63
3	198,053.42	193,257.51	391,310.93
	222,606.79	245,653.47	468,260.26
4	208,071.57	214,433.48	422,505.05
0		146,421.06	309,267.09
6	162,846.03		398,968.59
Canadian Region	201,742.24	197,226.35	
8	160,763.72	168,846.99	329,610.71
9	246,728.31	241,914.32	488,642.63
9A	182,722.12	217,769.56	400,491.68
10	143,883.85	152,382.68	296,266.53
Total Regions	\$2,806,766.33	\$2,912,370.35	\$ 5,719,136.68
Total regions	,2,000,100		
TOTAL DEPARTMENTS		40 504 040 01	010 001 005 00
AND REGIONS	\$8,156,756.95	\$8,524,249.01	\$16,681,005.96
ACCES DEPONDITUDES EDOM			
ASSET EXPENDITURES FROM			
GENERAL FUND:			
Union Building Corporation			* 414.000 FF
U.S.A. \$	246,002.53	\$ 168,967.02	
Investments — Stocks	298.90	32.20	331.10
Notes Receivable and			
Miscellaneous Advances	174,989.54	155,930.18	330,919.72
	2,712.67	(13.95)	2,698.72
Rotating Funds	Accorded 5, 5 Acc, 5 (acc, 5 (370.76	3,870.76
Recreation Rotating Funds	3,500.00		5,866.00
Vehicles and Equipment		5,866.00	3,000.00
	The second second		
Total Asset Expenditures\$	427,503.64	\$ 331,152.21	\$ 758,655.85
			-
OTHER EXPENDITURES FROM			
GENERAL FUND (PAYABLES)			\$ 30,000.00
Loans Payable\$	30,000.00	\$	\$ 30,000.00
Exchanges and Payroll			4 000 000 14
Deductions	343,946.34	729,129.80	1,073,076.14
200000000000000000000000000000000000000			-
Total Other Expenditures			
from General Fund (Payables) \$	373,946.34	\$ 729,129.80	\$ 1,103,076.14
from General Fund (Fayables)	W 4 W 1 W 1 W 1 W 1		
The state of the s			
	0.050.000.02		
	8,958.206.93	\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$	8,958.206.93		
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$	8,958.206.93	\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$		\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$			\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$		\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable		\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00	\$18,542,737.95 \$6,019,404.43 583,710.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23	\$ 9,584,531.02	\$18,542,737.95
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable	2,566,783.23	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00	\$18,542,737.95 \$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable	2,566,783.23	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20	\$18,542,737.95 \$6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$6,603,114.43
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable\$ TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND\$	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20	\$18,542,737.95 \$6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$6,603,114.43
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26 395,935.46
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79	\$18,542,737.95 \$6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$6,603,114.43 \$1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02 46,508.53	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79 73,464.22	\$18,542,737.95 \$6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$6,603,114.43 \$1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81 119,972.75
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable\$ TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND\$ CITIZENSHIP FUND\$ EDUCATION FUND\$ FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI- DISCRIMINATION FUND	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02 46,508.53 42,650.74	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79 73,464.22 41,658.74	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81 119,972.75 84,309.48
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02 46,508.53	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79 73,464.22 41,658.74	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81 119,972.75 84,309.48
TOTAL GENERAL FUND\$ INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures\$ Notes Receivable\$ TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND\$ CITIZENSHIP FUND\$ EDUCATION FUND\$ FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI- DISCRIMINATION FUND	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02 46,508.53 42,650.74	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79 73,464.22 41,658.74 80,744.45	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81 119,972.75 84,309.48 188,093.67
INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND: Regular Expenditures	2,566,783.23 2,566,783.23 248,297.53 175,418.33 60,639.02 46,508.53 42,650.74	\$ 9,584,531.02 \$ 3,452,621.20 583,710.00 \$ 4,036,331.20 \$ 777,760.73 220,517.13 48,937.79 73,464.22 41,658.74 80,744.45	\$ 6,019,404.43 583,710.00 \$ 6,603,114.43 \$ 1,026,058.26 395,935.46 109,576.81 119,972.75 84,309.48 188,093.67





REGION 1

(East Side of Detroit and Northeastern Michigan)

Local	Plant		Amount
3	Dodge Main	S	618.73
47	Detroit Forge Co		-19.97
155	Cross Unit		53,688.74
189	Julian Aluminum		
	Foundry		3,484.00
417	Great Lakes Transit		47.50
490	Chrysler		-200.00
653	Pontiac Motor		
	Div., G. M		-136.65
771	Bendix Unit		65.03
835	Illinois Scrap Iron &		
	Metal Co.		115.00
889	Chrysler Office Workers		-778.84
Total	Region 1	\$	56,883.54

REGION 1A

(West Side of Detroit and Southeastern Michigan)

Local	Plant	Amount
15	Fleetwood	\$ 745.00
49	Ex-Cell-O	-34,498.65
157	Auto Craft	-01,100.00
	Engineering Co	7,106.27
157	Commonwealth Brass	17,980.00
157	Form-A-Tool	2,435.24
157	Langlois Gauge Co	64.00
174	Cleveland Container Co.	14,892.89
174	Scanner	7,089.94
269	Allied Products	-369.94
408	Acme Spring	4.01
408	Crescent Brass	2.01
	and Pin Co.	17,327.42
408	Electra Finish	31.92
408	J. R. Winters Co	-145.61
723	Ford	133.69
735	G. M	6,824.13
849	Ford	193.69
900	Ford Motor -	200.00
	Mercury Div	216,396.39
Total	Region 1A	\$ 256,210.39

REGION 1C

(Flint, Lansing and Jackson Area)

Plant		Amount
Fisher #1	\$	-168.13
Fisher Body	7	-60.41
A. C. Spark Plug-G. M.		2,738.00
Lee L. Woodard Sons		80,917.67
		59,114.04
Kennedy Co		5,734.00
American Planter Co		13,199.00
Region 1C	\$	161,474.17
	Plant Fisher #1 Fisher Body A. C. Spark Plug-G. M. Lee L. Woodard Sons General Processing Corp. Kennedy Co. American Planter Co Region 1C	Fisher #1

Local Breakdown of Strike Assistance

Jan. 1, 1960 Through Dec. 31, 1960

Minus (-) Denotes credits for refunds of Strike Assistance given to and reported in an earlier period.

REGION 1D

(Western and Upper Michigan)

Local	Plant	Amount	
277	Reynolds Metals Co	\$ 75,864.00	
Total	Region 1D	\$ 75,864.00	

REGION 2

(Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania)

Local	Plant		Amount
70	Euclid Heat Treat Unit	\$	727.37
70	Lucas Machine Unit		290.45
217	Boehm Pressed Steel		-823.33
217	Locke Machine		24.00
217	Manufacturers Brush		-2,331.94
217	Overly Hautz		49.54
346	Van Dorn Iron Works		63,011.16
363	Pesco Products - Div.		
	of Borg Warner		184.91
463	Weatherhead		67,159.61
479	Superior Mold & Die		
P BOT S	Unit		29,689.69
527	Marquette Metal Co		,
	Curtiss Wright	-	-878.15
625	Cleveland Worm & Gear		39.24
845	W. Bingham Co		18.85
1260	Fulton Foundry		23.83
1260	Lake City Malleable		-38.50
Total	Region 2	\$	157,146.73

REGION 2A

(Southern Ohio and Southwestern Pennsylvania)

Local	Plant	Amount
312	Joyce-Cridland Co	\$ -2,502.12
392	Trailmobile, Inc	15.14
500	Bauer Brothers	-687.87
647	General Electric Unit	2,661.75
689	Miami Cabinet Co	70,672.25
758	Vulcan Moulding &	
	Iron Co	87,580.79
969	Eshelmann Grain Unit	506.00
1036	Allis Chalmers	1,423.14
1040	Apex Machine &	
	Tool Co	-481.16
1059	Kennametal Co	-2,554.26
1242	McKinney Mfg	47,403.24
Total	Region 2A	\$ 204,036.90

REGION 2B

(Northwestern Ohio)

Local	Plant	Amount
12	Toledo Steel Tube\$	22,790.73
14	Chevrolet Truck	
	Transmission Unit	1,041.60
393	Lyman Boat Works	11,261.56
533	Auto-Lite	83.52
549	Fisher Body Division	807.19
1211	Excello	-4,515.32
1219	Ford	244.81
1224	Rockwell Register Unit	-59.31
1246	Excello	-480.52
Total	Region 2B	31,174.26

REGION 3

(Indiana and Kentucky)

ocal	Plant	Ar	nount
5	Studebaker	\$	32,153.29
23	Chevrolet Body Div.,	1	
	G. M		-254.08
57	International Harvester		413.11
64	Utica-Bend, Div.		
	Curtiss Wright		-10,590.45
98	International Harvester		-4,392.86
226	International Harvester		-1,543.06
292	G. M. Unit		990.94
305	International Harvester		61.70
321	Tuttle Wire		
	Specialties Co		-103.73
440	G. M		19.38
489	Delco Battery		-5,249.63
499	Chevrolet G. M		-3,042.39
662	Delco Remy - G. M		459.80
663	Guide Lamp - G. M		373.06
675	Auto-Lite		-3,920.37
703	Hurwich Iron Co		-866.78
777	Lynch Corporation		59,506.00
791	American Air Filter		-5,499.59
932	Charles A. Hiler &		
	Sons, Inc		2,453.00
933	G. M		2,471.99
957	Precise Casting Co		908.00
1111	Ford		360.71
1164	Allis Chalmers		-1,130.97
1244	Hayes Track Co		1,965.78
1317	Bohn Aluminum		
	& Brass		3,939.43
	Micromatic Hone Corp.		1,662.00
Total	Region 3	*	71,144.28

STRIKE ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

Jan. 1, 1960 Through Dec. 31, 1960

REGION 4

(Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska)

Local	Plant	Amount
6	International Harvester	\$ -229.00
53	Automatic Transporta-	
	tion Co	528.26
162	Kensington Steel	54.00
378	J. I. Case Co	-5,594.00
419	Acme Aluminum	
	Foundry	132.02
442	Franklin Mfg	-481.07
450	John Deere Des	
	Moines Works	-554.25
453	American Brake Shoe Co.	2,253.50
477	Alloy Mfg. Unit	126.79
477	Essco Products Unit	482.63
543	Airtex Prod. Inc	232,308.00
688	International Harvester	789.55
858	J. I. Case Co	464,106.31
916	Blaw Knox Co	8,266.00
991	Ford Des Moines	
	Implement	30,285.29
1011	American Brake	
	Shoe Co	4,451.83
1024	Cherry Burrell Corp	12,264.33
1027	Allis Chalmers	-4,548.72
1101	International Harvester	26.00
1112	American Brake	
	Shoe Co	812.02
1145	International Harvester	300.81
1165	Donaldson Unit	70.92
1165	Speedy Mfg. Co	3,752.95
1255	Osmundson Motors	-449.54
1303	International Harvester	-247.96
1307	International Harvester	-202.79
1308	International Harvester	-20,661.19
1315	Oliver Corp	724.92
	Walsh Unit	161.09
1315	Allis Chalmers	-19.00
1316	International Harvester	99.76
1333		2,871.75
1357	International Harvester	
1361	International Harvester	
1382	International Harvester	-5,065.12
Total	Region 4	\$ 726,819.26

REGION 5

(Southwestern United States)

Local	Plant		Amount
93	Fisher Body -	1	
	G. M. Chevrolet	\$	405,440.30
213	Amerian Coleman Co		10,200.03
710	Chrysler		12.50
710	Kelly William Unit		-671.06
710	Lawn Boy Mfg. Co		124.10
893	Chance Vought		200.12
1061	Chris Craft		21,918.00
Total	Region 5	\$	437,223.99

REGION 6

(Western United States)

Local	Plant	Amount
216	G. M	\$ 203.32
509	Recold Corp	166,152.62
811	Cannon Electric Unit	-13,560.94
-811	Trade Winds Motorfan	2,714.93
Total	Region 6	\$ 155,509.93

CANADIAN REGION

(All of Canada)

Local	Plant	Amount
112	DeHavilland Unit	\$ 685.19
195	American Standard	-336.48
195	International Playing	
	Card Unit	8,932.60
195	Johnstel Metal	
	Products Ltd	1,559.00
199	Genaire Limited	2,549.36
397	Robbins & Myers Co.	
-	of Canada	1,782.45
525	Studebaker	-8,794.51
Total	Canadian Region	\$ 6,377.61

REGION 8

(Southeastern United States)

Local	Plant	Amount
10	Buick-Oldsmobile-	
	Pontiac\$	235,613.57
149	American Brake Shoe Co.	7,445.42
243	Douglas Aircraft	806.72
839	International Harvester	3,596.00
840	Bellanca Aircraft	102,331.47
919	Ford	40.65
1104	Motor Wheel Corp	26,659.16
1151	Ainsworth Precision Cast-	
	ing Co	101.50
1155	Hayes Aircraft	3,417.89
1179	Goddard & Goddard	2,646.03
1183	Chrysler	4,044.87
1322	Automotive Rebuilding	28,189.88
Total	Region 8\$	414,893.16

REGION 9

(New Jersey, New York and Eastern Pennsylvania)

ocal	Plant	Amount
55	Fyr Fyter\$	2,005.00
55	S. B. Whistler Unit	29.05
55	Tube Manifold Unit	148.10
181	Mirror Installation	6,812.10
260	Kueffel Esser Co	3,397.00
416	Wilkening Mfg. Co	22,374.00
587	Bundy Tubing	154.54
593	Syncro Machine Co	30,129.71
603	Office Workers—American	
	Smelting and Refining	
	Plant	1,026.60
621	Auto Lite	-24,126.73
634	Harrison Radiator	-1,357.25
644	Teleflex Industrial	
	Products, Inc	4,070.00
713	G. M. Chevrolet Service	
	Parts Export	364.10
834	Kelsey Hayes-Heintz Div.	113,343.89
846	G. M	332.3
854	G. M	705.94
897	Ford	1,757.20
964	Electric Auto Lite	
	Battery Corp	-22,092.7
981	Small Tube Prod	16,176.7
1173	Chevrolet Aviation	500.0
1221	W. L. Maxson Corp	38,631.69
Total	Region 9\$	194 381 2

REGION 9A

(New England States and Long Island, N.Y.)

Local

Plant

Amount

Ray-O-Vac\$	41,061.34
Autocraft Rambler	90.55
Benson Chevrolet	776.00
	9,786.84
Mercury	14.00
Edwards Huntington	
Corp.	783.35
General Tire	180.00
Hagin & Kaplin	1,860.00
Parts Co	367.76
Christensen & Weiss	
Motors Inc	627.25
Products Co.	2,085.00
	4,100.00
	7,381.00
	86,302.33
	-1,797.83
	400.24
	6,629.11
	-1,525.10
	-1,525.11
	84,096.72
	858,572.93
	9,647.00
	232,119.10
	Benson Chevrolet

REGION 10

(Wisconsin and Minnesota)

riant	Amount
Walker Mfg. Co.,	
Ajax Div.	46.28
Kohler	
Mac Whyte Co	356.57
McQuay	356.57 560.00
1 Region 10	e1 585 572 85
	Walker Mfg. Co., Ajax Div. J. I. Case Co. Garage Employees Kohler Mac Whyte Co.

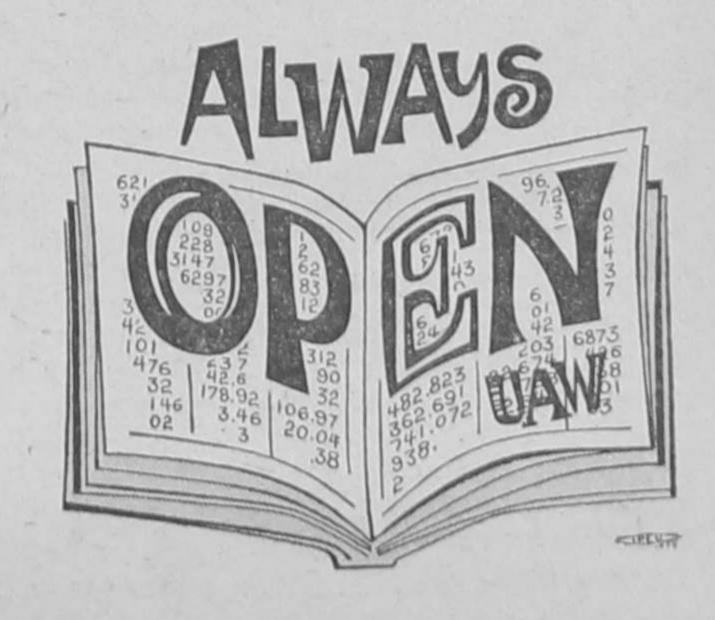
MISCELLANEOUS

Local	Plant	Amount	-
	Allis Chalmers Intra-		14
	Corp. Council\$	-12.32	0
	Brotherhood of Railway		
	Trainmen	500.00	
	Community Services Dept.—Expense	79,968.49	
	G. M. Insurance Refunds	904.08	
514	I. U. E. Strike Defense		
	Fund—Canadian	1,000.00	
	Industrial Union of		
	Marine & Shipbuilding		
	Workers of America	50,000.00	
	Kohler Boycott Dept.— Expense	4,298.56	
	Perfect Circle	1,000.00	
	United Packing House	2,000.00	
	Workers of America	25,000.00	
Total	Miscellaneaus\$	162.658.81	

RECAPITULATION

STRIKE EXPENDITURES
January 1, 1960, thru December 31, 1960

January 1, 1960, thru December 31, 1960			
REGION	LOCATION	DONATION	
1	East Side of Detroit and Northeastern Michigan	\$ 56,883.54	
1A / ·	West Side of Detroit and Southeastern Michigan	256,210.39	
1C	Flint, Lansing and Jackson Area	161,474.17	
1D	Western and Upper Michigan	75,864.00	
2	Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania	157,146.73	
2A	Southern Ohio and Southwestern Pennsylvania	204,036.90	
2 B	Northwestern Ohio	31,174.26	
3	Indiana and Kentucky	71,144.28	
4	Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska	726,819.26	
5	Southwestern United States	437,223.99	
6	Western United States	155,509.93	
Canadian	All of Canada	6,377.61	
8	Southeastern United States	414,893.16	
9	New Jersey, New York and Eastern Pennsylvania	194,381.27	
9A	New England States and Long Island, N.Y.	1,342.032.48	
10	Wisconsin and Minnesota	1,565,573.65	
Miscellane	ous	162,658.81	
TOTA	L	\$6,019,404.43	



IN

EL XL

UAW Integrity Is On the Record

In the spring of 1958, a respected public servant testified before the McClellan Committee. He was the last major witness in the Kohler investigation, and he talked with authority and with honesty about the UAW's financial records.

He was Carmine Bellino, chief investigator for the McClellan Committee, a highly skilled accountant and a former FBI staff man. What he had to say came as the result of a meticulous and complete examination he had made of the UAW's finances.

During his testimony he was questioned by Robert F. Kennedy, then committee counsel, and now Attorney-General of the United States. Following are key excerpts from his testimony, taken from the official record:

Now Mr. Chairman, we've also gone into a number of different unions regarding the financial records that are kept by them. We went into the UAW, also, extensively. Mr. Bellino went into the international books, which we had not done as in the Teamsters. We found a different procedure was followed by the UAW than was followed by these other unions that have examined, and I think-that in view of the fact that we have brought out some derogatory information regarding other unions and the procedures they have followed, it might be well if Mr. Bellino would, for just for a minute or two tell us what procedures have been followed by the UAW in dealing with their money.

I'd like to ask you first if there are definite rules to be followed by financial officers of the union?

Yes sir. They put out a booklet which is called "Duties of Local Union Financial Officers" which explains in detail in simple layman's language with samples of entries, exactly how a union secretary-treasurer should maintain his records, what reports he should submit, how to collect the information. It is very detailed. I might say it definitely is one of the best methods we have seen in any union. We have not seen anything like this in the Teams sters union. There was no difficulty whatsoever in connection with the UAW.

They also have an auditing division. The auditing division, I understand, consists of 22 men. I have samples of their reports. They are identical with what certified public accounts put out. They have a regular audit program, and they submit these reports through channels to the local union and insist that the headquarters at Detroit be advised hat the report was read at the meeting, and of any comments the members have with respect to the report. I noticed various follow-up letters where they may have been dilatory in notifying Detroit and they got right after them. Their records are audited at least once a year, and the trustees are also required to audit every three months or they may elect to engage a certified public accounting firm. And I noticed their CPA's report of these examinations.

(At this point the booklet of instructions, samples of UAW financial procedures, etc. collected by Bellino were entered into the record as an exhibit.)

Now, Mr. Bellino, in some of the other investigations we've conducted, we have found no check authorization. When there is a check written there is no authorization for it or it has been handled in an improper manner.

Yes sir, we have found just the issuance of a check which would be cashed and no supporting documents whatsoever. In this union (the UAW) they have a regular check authorization and complete detailed supporting documents. Particularly with respect to organizational expenses. I don't recall seeing one check in any of the Teamster union's locals that we have examined, where a check would be issued for \$5,000 or \$10,000, where there would be supporting documents whatsoever of any of those items. In this union (the UAW), you have a supporting document, showing exactly what it was spent for.

(McClellan then interposed.)

Q. Do you find any instance where there was false entries?

A. No sir.

It's been my observation in the course of this investigation that frequently the entries made such as — and I think this is a very common one — organizational expenses — where the money was drawn out in cash and spent and there's been no way of tracing it. Do you find anything like that?

No sir. In this case, where there's organizational expenses, it shows the plant where the expenses were incurred, and it gives detailed items of the nature of the expenditures.

Okay, that's a racket that's going on in some unions as we know and I just wanted to know about this one.

(Kennedy resumed questioning.)

Also, on the weekly expense form, we have found in other unions that there has been no authorization or documentation on expense accounts. What did you find there?

They have a regular statement of expenses, which is broken down by each day. It covers a period of two weeks and accounts for every expenditure, whether it's car allowance, taxi, limousine, parking, telephone, telegraph, and to whom the telephone call is made. And that would be listed. That's something we have never found in any other union.

And what about the cash receipts and disbursements For the month? Did you find that broken down?

The cash receipts have complete detailed information as to the source of the funds. Any item, you could trace it, all you'd need is the time, the information and data is there.

Q. Do you have any summary on it, Mr. Bellino — just generally as to what you have found?

Generally, I believe it is one of the reasons why we have never received any letters in all my experience going back to the House committee on education and labor, that involve any of these UAW-CIO locals, because of the excellent way they keep their records and the auditing which is done in their organization.



101

C/15

(Continued from Page 6)

The same thing was done in Buffalo, which was divided into three Congressional districts (the 40th 41st, and 42nd) in such a way as to swigive the Democrats an even chance in only one.

. . AND IN NEW JERSEY

There are several gerrymandered Congres-

The 3rd and 5th districts in that state, both blacked by the GOP, were constructed by splitting Democratic Middlesex County between the two. Morris and Somerset counties in the 5th bruand Ocean and Monmouth counties in the 3rd state safely GOP, but if all of Middlesex County backed been placed in either of these two districts, and the Democrats would at least have a chance to to take the district.

N.J.CONG.DIST's



The 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional districts present another example of gerrymandering in the Garden State. These three districts split up Essex County and make mince meat out of the heavily Democratic city of Newark. The 12th was made safe for the GOP by taking the Democratic southern part of Newark and combining it with a group of Republican upper-income towns to form an odd-looking peripheral semi-circular district.

The 11th, though currently represented in Congress by a Democrat, was originally set up to neutralize the heavily-Democratic working class central ward of Newark by combining it with upper class suburban towns. It is only recently that, due to population shifts and the trend toward suburban living, the district has become a marginal one, up for grabs by either party.

The 10th, made up of a part of Essex County and a part of Democratic Hudson County, is a safe one for the Democrats.

LOS ANGELES' CLAW

Heavily populated Los Angeles county (6,038,771), which contains more than one-third of the entire population of California (15,717.204), is presently divided into 12 Congressional districts (15th through 26th).

After the 1950 census, a GOP-dominated state legislature carefully, deliberately gerry-mandered the districts to guarantee election of a majority of Republicans. Of the dozen Congressional seats, seven are held by members of the GOP.

26th CONG. DIST. L.A. CAL.



The gerrymandering was accomplished in at least two ways: (1) by concentrating areas known to vote Democratic into extralarge districts, and (2) by sketching out oddly-shaped districts so that the boundary lines would enclose otherwise widely separated neighborhoods populated by various racial groups with strong tendencies to vote Democratic.

The first approach led to the formation, for example, of the 19th district, which has been represented by liberal, pro-labor Chet Holifield (D) for many years. After the 1950 census, the 19th district was drawn to include a population twice the size of other, Republicandominated districts.

The second approach led to the creation of the claw-shaped 26th district, represented by Jimmy Roosevelt (D). The bizarre outline of this district (see illustration) makes sense—of a sort—when it is realized the GOP legislature deliberately created it to include population areas of widely-separated minority groups, neatly severing them from contiguous areas which were prone to vote Republican.

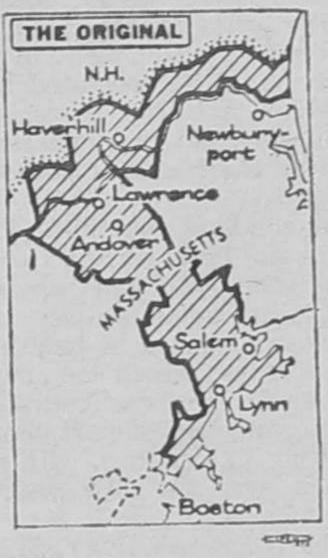
And so it went following the 1950 census. This year, a Democratic-controlled state legislature will take up the task of redrawing Congressional districts following the 1960 census, which showed a dramatic upsurge in California's population.

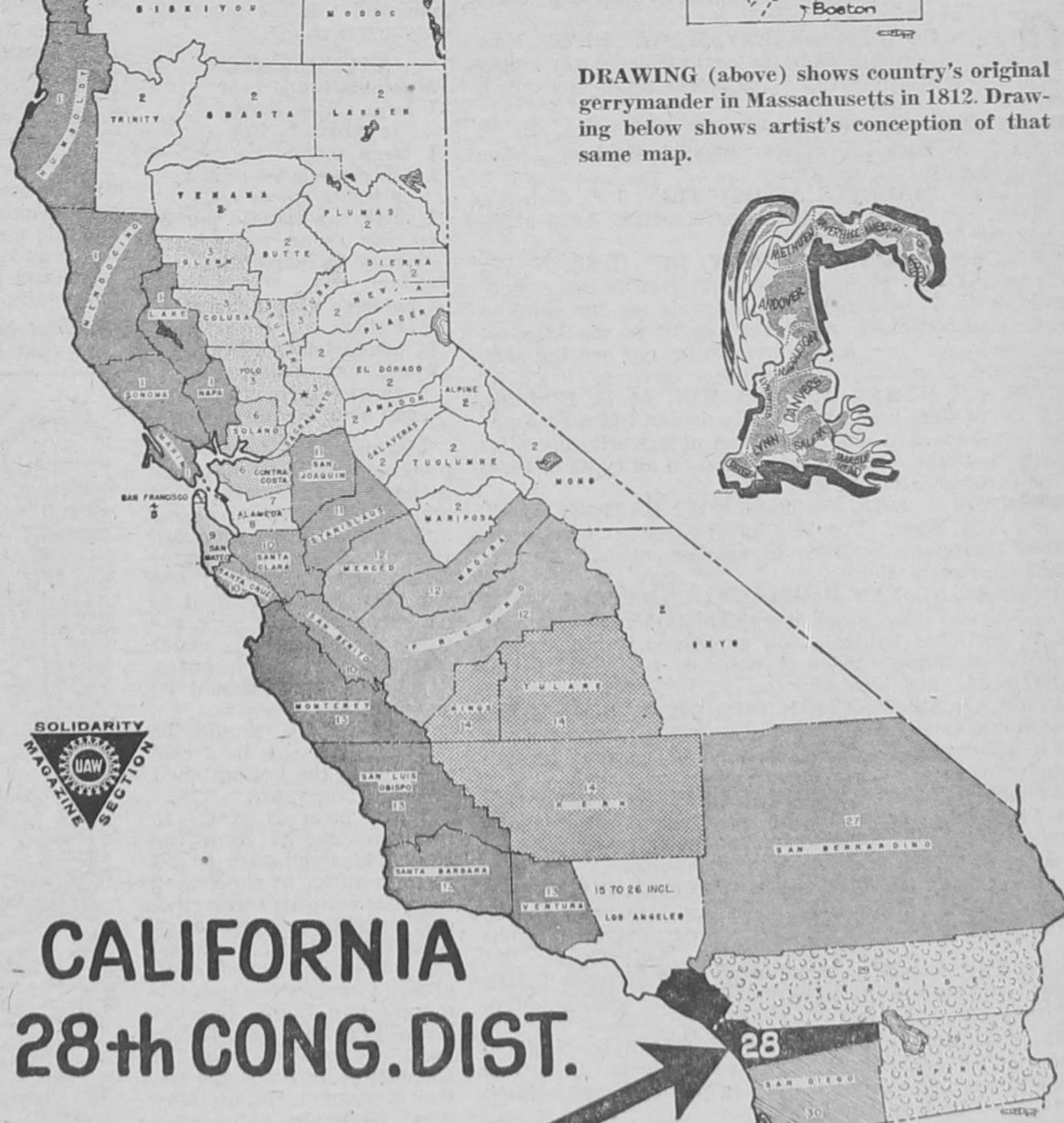
THIS IS DEMOCRACY?

The present complexion of the country's Congressional districts — gerrymandered, under-populated and over-populated — makes a mockery of democracy. It is entirely possible to have Congress pass an important bill by a vote of, say, 220 to 215, in which the 220 Representatives voting in the affirmative represent a minority of the people of the United States and the 215 others actually represent a majority.

This could come about if the 215 Congressmen voting "no" happened to represent the nation's 215 largest (in population) Congressional districts, and the 220 voting "yes" happened to be from the 220 smallest districts.

There's only one way to make sure that our House of Representatives lives up to its name—and that's to equalize the population of each district around the national average of 410,000 (permitting a leeway of a few thousand people either way). Otherwise, we will continue to have democracy thwarted by some Congressmen who represent one-fifth or one-sixth as many people as other Congressmen but whose votes count in full when the roll is called.





THE 28th CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (see arrow) is the nation's largest Congressional district, by population

E All

VoluntaryHealthGroups Provide Many Services

By Sidney Margolius

Medical care is improving. The trouble is, this modern good care is being priced further out of reach of moderate-income families. Medical costs rose 3% again this year, making a total rise of 58% since the 1947-49 base period.

Families who have access to union health clinics or belong to medical co-ops are fortunate in this period. Such groups have been able to keep down expenses by preventive care

and other means.

But most families still don't have access to such groups. Especially in this time of rising medical costs and reduced employment, they may need to make greater use of community services to make sure they do get needed care.

Most health departments now provide at least some free services for children, and sometimes also for adults. You can ask your doctor about such services or contact your board of health yourself. Among such services are immunizations for children; chest X-rays; orthopedic clinics; treatment for handicapped children, and public-health nurses to provide nursing in long illnesses.

Sometimes labor unions themselves take the lead in getting health departments to provide services. Lorain, Ohio, union representatives held talks with a group of local doctors and the city and county health departments. This led to a program of free inoculations not only for school children, but also for pre-school kids who sometimes are overlooked.

Another source of medical help is the voluntary health organizations. You've given many dollars to these groups to help them do research and give aid to ill people. If anything happens in your family, these facilities are for your use too. For example, the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation has done excellent work in evaluating arthritis "medicines", and should be consulted by arthritics before they spend money on "miracle" cures.

Another example is the free eye exams for preschool children offered by the National Society for the Preven-

tion of Blindness.

In time of need, families sometimes don't know where to turn. Your doctor or the local Red Cross can refer you to representative of your union or city labor council. You also can call your local board of health to get names and addresses of organizations which can provide health services and sometimes even financial assistance.

To further help you, this department has assembled a list of major health organizations, with addresses and brief summaries of their services. We suggest you clip it for

reference in time of need.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, 521 W. 57th St., New York. Research organization; its local affiliates can supply information on such services as sickroom supplies, oxygen, etc.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FUND OF AMERICA, 15 E. 67th St., New York. Provides financial assistance after consultation with your doctor.

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION, 1 E. 45th St., New York. Publishes magazine for diabetics; local affili-

ates sponsor detection program.

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY, 1800 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Supplies information on hearing problems; conducts lip-reading and speech classes for children through local societies. Affiliated League of the Hard of Hearing chapters give you a chance to try out hearing aids, supply names of specialists, offer other services.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, 44 E. 23rd St., New York. Offers booklets. Its Cardiac-in-Industry Committee sponsors local clinics to determine work capacities of cardiac patients. Gives information on all types of serv-

ices for cardiac patients.

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION, 23 W. 45th St., New York. Provides information on treatment; sponsors treatment facilities in smaller cities and rural areas; evaluates medicines.

NATIONAL KIDNEY DISEASE FOUNDATION, 143 E. 35th St., New York. Supplies pamphlets and newsletters; sponsors cortisone banks which supply cortisone and its derivatives at reduced rates or without charge in case of financial need. Has local chapters.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 10 Columbus Circle, New York. Can refer you to nearest affiliate which can give you names and addresses of special-

ists and clinics.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS. 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago. Local units have diagnostic clinics; convalescent homes; treatment centers; sheltered workshops; placement programs.

FEDERATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, 241 W. 23rd St., New York. No other branches, but will refer you to local agencies and supply pamphlets on coping with handicaps.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHIL-DREN, 129 E. 52nd St., New York. Some local chapters have clinics; all give help.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION (formerly National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), 800 Second Ave., New York. Expanding program into arthritis, viruses, birth defects, nervous disorders.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, 1790 Broadway, New York. Chapters and field staff sponsor free vision-screening programs for preschool children, glaucoma-detection for adults; also information, referral services.

Union Chef



Beef will be featured as a "good buy" in many grocery stores this month. So for that new and different way to prepare your chuck roast comes this recipe for sauerbraten from Hugo Schultz, chef of the Whitehall Club, New York.

Chef Schultz, a veteran member of Local 6, Hotel, Restaurant & Bartenders Union is well qualified to offer this German dish, for he began his apprenticeship in his native Germany at the age of 14. Since then he has been employed as a chef on ships, in Buenos Aires, Rio De Janeiro, Bermuda, the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, and the United Nations.

Literally translated, says Chef Schultz, sauerbraten means "sour roast" and is similar to pot roast. This famous national dish was developed before refrigeration when spoilage in meats was quite frequent . . . thus marinating was discovered. To marinate the meat helped prevent spoilage years ago, and today it has the delightful advantage of tenderizing the cheaper cuts of meat.

Bottom round, beef shoulder or chuck may be used in this recipe, but in any case, be certain that your butcher rolls and ties the meat for easy carving.

easy carving.

SAUERBRATEN
3 pounds rolled beef
1 large sliced carrot
(approx. ½ lb.)
1 large onion

1 ounce prepared mixed pickling spices 1 small can tomato puree

vinegar (sour, red wine may be substituted) water

1 package ginger snaps beef stock 1/8 pound bacon rind

2 tablespoons butter or shortening

1 cup sour cream

Marinade the beef for a minimum of three days together with the carrot, onion and mixed spices in vinegar and water. A sufficent quantity of vinegar and water (three parts water to one vinegar) should be used to cover the meat. If sour, red wine is substituted, water need not be added, but a dash of vinegar should be added to the wine.

The mixture should be placed in a crock in a cool place or in the bottom shelf of the refrigerator.

When meat is ready to cook, remove it from the marinade and braise on all sides in butter or shortening together with the bacon rind, carrots and onion. Fill a pot with water or beef stock, add the tomato puree and beef, allow to simmer for approximately two hours (do not boil). One half hour before meat is finished add the package of ginger snaps and cup of sour cream. Remove meat from stove and pass the sauce, carrots and onions through a sieve to be used as gravy. The ingredients will serve a family of five with good size portions.

For the Family

Soup to Nonsense

Sleep Tight!



By Jane Goodsell

In any household which harbors a small child, it is important to have a regular bedtime routine. There must be clearly understood rules, and even the smallest tot can be trained to recognize how far he can stretch them before Mommy starts foaming at the mouth.

A definite time for going to bed should be established. If bedtime is, say 7:30, and at five minutes to eight the child pleads tearfully for permission to color just one picture of Yogi Bear, Mommy should announce in a loud, clear voice that it is already 25 minutes past bedtime. Having clarified this point, she should firmly insist that the child promise to start upstairs immediately — and without a fuss — the minute the picture is finished.

Although there may be conflicting opinions on whether Yogi has ben sufficiently colored ("But Mommy, I haven't done his eyelashes yet!") Mommy must be firm, and not allow the child to stay up later than one hour past bedtime.

Plenty of rest is important. If Junior is permitted to stay up to watch Jack Paar, Mommy will lose her rosy cheeks and get dark circles under her eyes.

It is not advisable to insist that the child undress himself. A youngster undressing for bed moves at the speed of a glacier. Unless Mommy has the patience of a birdwatcher, she had better take over the job herself.

Mommy is within her right, however, to insist that Junior cooperate by not turning somersaults while she is removing his shoes, and not hugging his teddy bear while she is trying to slip his arms out of his tee-shirt.

While the primary purpose of the evening bath is, of course, a good water romp, surely a couple of minutes can be spared for washing. If Junior refuses to have his ears scrubbed, Mommy can — well actually, there isn't much Mommy CAN do about it. A physical struggle with a wet, slippery child in a bathtub full of water is foolhardy to the point of madness.

The bedtime story is an important part of the nightly ritual. Its purpose is to bridge the gap from wakefulness to dreamland.

Before the story is half-finished, the sandman cometh. He cometh straight to Mommy, who can barely keep her eyes open long enough to learn whether Little Toot gets home safely. Junior, however, is wide awake and hanging on every word —just as though he hadn't followed Little Toot home for 27 nights in a row.

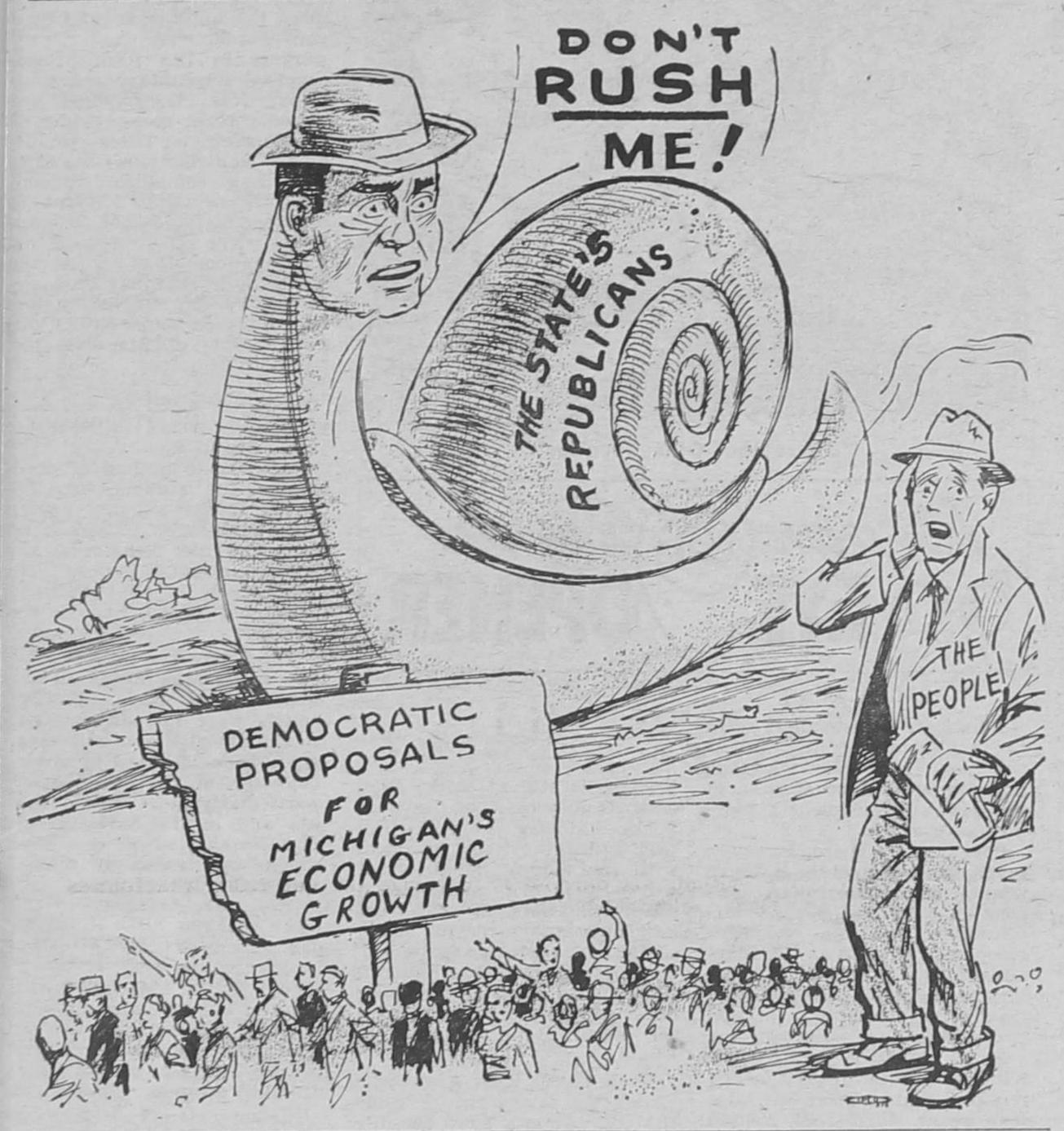
And now, at last, Mommy's task is almost finished. After tucking Junior in bed, after surrounding him with a dozen stuffed animals to keep him company, after kissing Junior and the animals goodnight, after giving Junior a drink of water and shepherding him on one more trip to the bathroom and tucking him back into bed, Mommy can tiptoe downstairs and breathe a sigh of relief.

Junior has, at long last, been put to bed. Or has he? Isn't that his voice calling, "Mommeeee!"?



"This Little Kid's Got a Big Guy With Him"

Jobs, Education, Security Issues In Vital Michigan Apr. 3 Election



For Their Stand on the Issues:

Vote April 3 for Democratic Candidates

Jobs

Michigan's fast-pased highway construction program has to the state's economy.

Under State Highway Commissioner John C. Mackie, nominated for re-election by the Democratic Party, the roadbuilding program is resulting in new businesses, expanding industry, and jobs in areas previously considered "in the country."

For example, there's Ford's big Lincoln plant at Wixom, The proposed U.S. 16 highway route had a lot to do with locating the plant there.

Similar developments by other firms, with associated industries buying sites close by, are under way in other parts of the state.

When Mackie took office in 1957 as state highway commissioner, Michigan ranked 35th in the nation in its roadbuilding. Today, it's at the top of the list in construction of interstate freeways with their vast economic benefit to Michigan's people.

Courts

In the past few years, Michigan's wage-earners have learn- has the right to a decent edubeen giving an increasing lift ed why the judges they elect cation to the extent of his or are important to them.

> When the Republicans ruled the state Supreme Court, workers were denied essential legal protection in many instances.

That's no longer true. Under the court's new liberal majority, wage-earners have been receiving much more adequate measures of justice.

For example, the State Supreme Court under its Republican majority several years ago took away the home of an elderly couple because of an unpaid 36-cent tax penalty.

The court's liberal majority, brought into being by the state's Democratic administration, changed that, It changed similar ideas in

other cases, too. The need to make sure the liberal decisions continue is why you're urged to be sure to vote the non-partisan judicial ticket for James E. McLaughlin and Ernest, C. Boehm for the Michigan Supreme Court.

Schools

Unions believe every child her capacity. So does the Democratic party.

In terms of economic gain alone, education is tremendously important to your youngsters. To a workingman's child, a college degree can be worth as much as \$130,000 in earning capacity.

That's because estimates are that a college education can mean up to that much more in income over a normal working life.

Moreover, the worker who only finishes grade school has about three or four times more chance to be unemployed than the college graduate.

This is why labor takes an acute interest in education and in widening the opportunities for children of working families to get as good an education as possible.

That's why labor recommends that you vote for the Democratic - supported education candidates.

In terms of its impact on workers, job-seekers, families, ? Michigan's election Monday, April 3, is a must for every registered voter.

How you vote in the statewide election the day after Easter can affect you for years to come in terms of economic

in cold, hard cash.

Here's what's at stake: • JOBS - The highway, education and court posts you'll be voting on basically involve increasing job opportunities and greater job security for workers.

 EDUCATION—In terms of income alone, the U.S. Census Bureau figures that each year of schooling is worth \$300 more in income. That's why widening job opportunities through better education for your kids is so vital.

• SECURITY - Led by its liberals, Michigan's Supreme Court in recent years has given the state a humane approach to the law. Most important, this has meant real justice to workers in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, hospitalization and other cases in which workers and their pocketbooks are deeply involved.

Taking stock of these issues and the position of candidates in regard to them, Michigan labor is urging that you vote for Democratic candidates.

There's another, equally important reason for you to be sure to vote, too.

Michigan voters gave important majorities to both Pres. Kennedy and Gov. Swainson in last November's election. But the Republicans would like to be able to claim that failure of voters to cast ballots April 3 involves a lack of interest in the measures Pres. Kennedy and Gov. Swainson want passed.

If you and all Michigan voters are sure to vote Monday April 3, those vitally necessary proposals to get the state and the nation moving again will get a big boost forward.

gains, justice, education, even Here Are the COPE-Endorsed Candidates

LANSING—Eleven candidates on the April 3 ballot have the backing of the Michigan AFL-CIO COPE committee.

The committee and the Michigan AFL-CIO also are supporting Governor Swainson's tax reform program and the proposal calling for a constitutional convention (con-con).

Candidates, all Democrats, endorsed by Michigan labor are:

Highway Commissioner: John C. Mackie.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Lynn M. Bartlett. Regent of the University of Michigan: Theodore Sachs and

Allan Sorensen. State Board of Education: Frank Hartman.

Michigan State University Board of Trustees: C. Allen Harlan and Connor D. Smith.

Wayne State University Board of Governors: Dr. De-Witt T. Burton and Ralph E. Richman.

Michigan Supreme Court Justice (non-partisan ticket): Ernest C. Boehm and James H. McLaughlin.

The governor's tax reform program backed by labor is designed to give relief to low-income and unemployed worders, by removing the present sales tax on food and drugs which bear most heavily on those least able to pay

The program seeks to eliminate inequities which bear most heavily on small business in the state. It includes a 3 per cent tax on corporate profits and on income.



Be Sure to Vote Monday, April 3

3.74

It's the best method known for communication with the membership on just about any vital issue. And now, it needn't be a chore that can't be handled by a local union officer. It doesn't have to cost much, either.

The UAW Education Department has arranged with Press Associates Inc., a labor press service, to supply a monthly preedited mimeographed shop paper for only \$3 a month.

What it amounts to is a four-page layout about threequarters filled with already-written copy on vital issues that leaves space for your own important stories or items. You simply copy or trace what's already provided on your own stencil and fill in your own material to be run off on your mimeo machine.

Both Carroll Hutton, UAW education director, and Frank Winn, UAW public relations and publications director, have endorsed the service.

To subscribe, simply fill out the blank below and send it along with \$3 to Press Associates, Inc. at their address as given.

Press Associates, Inc. 312 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E. Washington 3, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to subscribe to your pre-edited, monthly mimeograph service. Enclosed is \$3 for the first month's service.

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If your committeemen would like to be briefed on the importance of political action to your collective bargaining program, the UAW Education and Citizenship Departments have worked out a discussion outline which will show you where you need to plug any gaps in your information or understanding.

Collective bargaining goes far beyond just sitting

Titled "Collective Bargaining — Its Political Implications," this four-page discussion outline covers such important topics as the effect of unemployment, federal legislation, state statutes on workmen's and unemployment compensation, automation, sick and accident insurance, etc.

A skull session devoted to a discussion of the matters outlined in the pamphlet can't help but stimulate your stewards' and committeemen's thinking when it comes time to assemble your collective bargaining program. For a free copy, write to UAW Citizenship Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Better local unions aren't built overnight, and they aren't restricted to the mere policing of a collective bargaining contract.

The local union that enters into community afficient and seem to it that shildren and others such as

fairs and sees to it that children—and others such as their teachers, who influence them — are aware of the labor movement and its aims and goals—that local union is going to be a better one.

Achieving this is a job for local union leaders.

The steps to undertake in building this kind of an organization are discussed in "Programs to Build a Better Union," a fourpage guide published by the UAW Education Department.

It suggests roles local leaders can play in the community, as well as in collective bargaining, and outlines some valid methods of creating a good public image of your local union.

For a free copy of this leaflet, write to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Canadian Named Assistant UAW Education Director

William C. MacDonald, who has been Canadian regional education director since 1948, has been appointed assistant director of the UAW Education Department.

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Education Director Carroll Hutton said "Brother MacDonald will bring to the Education



WILLIAM C. MACDONALD

Department a background of experience and knowledge about the education program of the labor movement and particularly the UAW. Bill's experience in Canada will contribute greatly to our international program. We feel very fortunate in obtaining Brother MacDonald to fill this most important position."

MacDonald ,born in Saskatchewan in 1908, was a northerr Quebec gold miner before becoming a Chrysler Corp. of Canada employee and a UAW member in 1943. He was elected Chrysler motor plant chairman in 1945, Amalgamated Local 195 vice president in 1946 and 1947, and was appointed Canadian region education director in 1948.

He has served on the Canadian Labour Congress national committees on education and human rights and on similar standing committees of the Ontario Federation of Labour. He is also a member of the labour advisory committees of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Film Institute.



'On to the OLD Frontier'



By GUY NUNN

American industrialists seem to have an allergy to the velvet glove in public relations, and competition amongst them has always been keen in footin-mouth races.

For a while there, however, it appeared that C. E. Wilson's kennel dog remarks in pre-election 1954 had set an unbeatable high in executive bloopery. But even as the four-minute mile was breached, so Engine Charley's gaucherie has finally been topped . . . and by another auto magnate, too.

Henry Ford II turned the trick by combining in the one report an announcement that just under thirty-four million dollars in bonuses would be divvied up amongst a number of key executives and the statement that the company was determined to hold the line solidly on wages.

The nearly \$34 million in executive bonuses is, of course, only part of the swag. Unspecified millions have been handed out amongst a wider range of management personnel as incentives, and stock options in unrevealed amounts have been resumed as handouts to the upper-echelon needy.

In one breath Ford was announcing that its fat cats had been made fatter and threatening that its hourly-rated employees had better stay thin if they knew what was good for them.

A final, almost exquisite touch in timing was furnished by the company's just having laid off 18,000 workers for a week.

That majestic impartiality of the law, which forbids rich and poor alike to sleep under 910

bridges, is still at work. Even as the guilty brass of the electrical industry were having their corporate wrists slapped, with maximum penalties of thirty days for multi-billion dollar violations of anti-trust laws, a dangerous nobody named John Mitchell was sentenced to ninety days in the clink in Washington, D. C. for making off with \$2:18 worth of unpaid for steak. John Mitchell is legion.

There seems to be a law governing the law which dictates that punishment shall run inversely to the income of the offender. Check this out in your own community, From traffic tickets to homicide, the scales of justice are sharply tilted in favor of the defendant with income and status.

Nearly all of the executives involved in the electrical industry conspiracy cases kept their jobs and salaries intact. If they'd been union officers, and found guilty of anything much worse than speeding, Landrum Griffin would forbid their holding office for five years.

The theoretical justification for punishment is its presumed deterrent effect. Yet criminality among executives is many times more frequent than among trade union officers.

Complaints multiply, incidentally, that the big electrical companies are back at bid collusion, price-rigging and market-slicing even while Judge Graney's denunciation still echoes in the press.

MONTHLY STRIKE REPORT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR JANUARY, 1961

The following is a summary of Strike Fund Income and Expenditures for the month of January, 1961.

TOTAL RESOURCES, JANUARY 31, 1961\$ 34,313,176.47 There are 7 strikes in effect at the present time involving 700 members of the UAW.

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news HATLES AT CONTRESS ON THE PARTY OF PERENTERS ON THE PERENTERS OF THE PERENTERS ON THE PERENTERS OF THE

Editor's note: The following items are taken from "Spotlight," uncensored news from the dictatorship countries published monthly by the ICFTU. The news comes partly from a confidential information network of the ICFTU, and partly from official and trade union publications issued in those countries, but not widely available. "Spotlight" explains that "in all cases the greatest possible care is taken to check the accuracy of items before publication."

The Cuban government has imposed se- CUBA vere burdens on the workers in the form of socalled "voluntary contributions" from their wages towards certain causes which it is sponsoring. These "voluntary contributions" together with new compulsory deductions from wages amount to approximately 15% of workers' wages. The effect of these deductions combined with the wage-freeze that has been enforced by the Castro regime has been to cause a serious impairment of the workers' standard of living.

workers' courts",
which are in fact
an additional method of pre

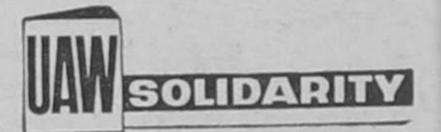
an additional method of pressure on the workers, were recently introduced in some Warsaw factories. There is no doubt that the communist authorities intend to impose them progressively in all the factories and enterprises in the country.

They were set up last autumn in Lower Silesia on an experimental basis. Similar courts were introduced first in the Soviet Union and have since been imitated in other countries of the Soviet bloc, particularly in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Zone of Germany, where they are given the name of "comrades' courts."

the Portuguese
vessel "Santa Maria" by a
group of opponents of the Sal-

group of opponents of the Salazar rule has thrown into vivid relief the continued existence in Europe of a 33-year-old dictatorship often tacitly ignored.

The coup staged by these opponents of the Portuguese dictator has given striking confirmation of the existence of a strong movement of revolt against the iniquity of the Salazar regime.



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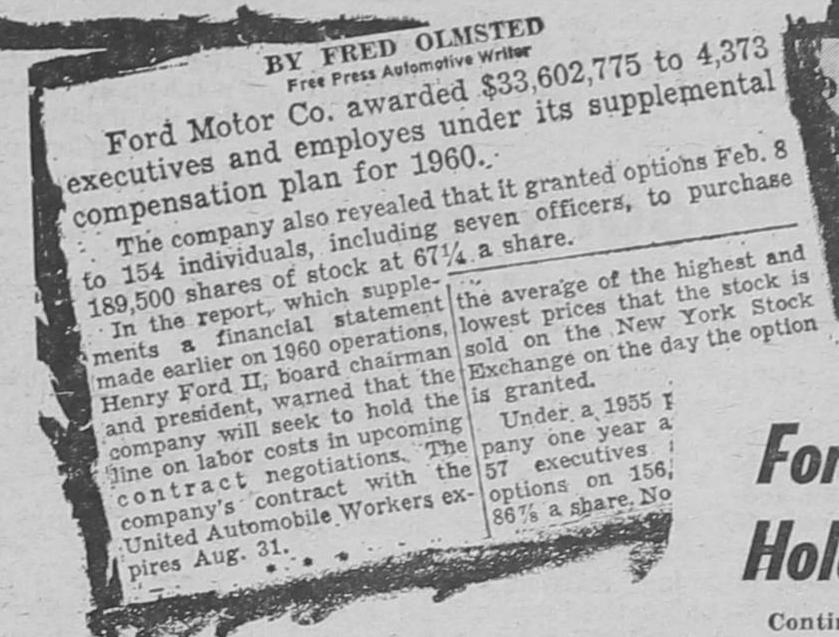
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\$33.6 MILLION IN BONUSES GRANTED FORD EXECUTIVES

MORE FAT for the fat cats and not even a bone for its employees is what Ford said in one breath this month when it announced a sugary \$33.6 million in bonuses for bosses and a "hold down wages" policy for the men and women in the shop. The company's hypocritical double standard was spelled out in these headlines in one of the nation's big daily newspapers.



Firm to Hold Line on UAW

Cost Must Be Contained, Stockholders Are Told

TELON .

Ford: Big Bonuses at Top; Hold Workers' Wages Down

Continued from Page 1

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Lions In,

May Sign

BECKMAN

The UAW President charged it was "sheer hypocrisy" for Ford to issue calls to hold the wage line.

"Especially when he follows it with an exhortation to 'more carefully discipline ourselves in all cost areas.' In view of his own large share of the \$33.6 million bonus, I should like to suggest that Mr. Ford should

begin with self-discipline." Reuther said Ford's own bonus last year was \$300,000, and that it probably would be about the same this year.

"This is the typical double economic and moral standard of management," he said, "to accept without question a \$300,000 individual bonus — on top of a six-figure salary—and to issue statements about having to hold the wage line for workers in the plants who get a small fraction of this amount.

"The \$33.6 million in bonuses was equal to \$17.78 on every passenger car Ford made last year, which after excise taxes and sales taxes and dealer markup would have been the equivalent of about \$25 on the retail price of a car."

Reuther's statement charged that "Not only Ford management but Ford stockholders have made gains beside which Ford workers' earning pale into insignificance . . ."

Reuther said that, based on a 2,000-hour year, the

worker's annual earnings, plus the claimed cost of his fringe benefits, would have increased by \$2,520 between 1951 and 1961.

"The stockholder's annual dividend income would have increased by \$16,847, or over 6½ times as much," he said.

"Yet the company continues its propaganda battle to persuade the public that it is wage increases which have forced it to impose price increases."

Reuther said that the profits the Ford Co. makes each hour "are almost as much as its hourly wage bill."

Ford could have cut prices \$100 per passenger car in 1959 and 1960, as UAW had proposed, Reuther said, and "would nevertheless have had generous profits after taxes on its U.S. operations in those years of 15.3% and 12.3% on its net worth, respectively . . ."

Reuther charged that, "Mr. Ford would deny equity to Ford workers and at the same time blame them for unjustifiably high prices for which the company alone is responsible.

"This is a time when we need expanded purchasing power to get back to work the unemployed and to activate the 25% of our industrial capacity that is now idle.

"Yet at this time, Ford is following the practice of giving more to its few executives who already have more than they need while denying equity to the many Ford workers and consumers who have too little."

Powell Names Committee To Investigate NLRB

WASHINGTON - An investigation of the National Labor Relations Board to determine if it has failed to protect workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively will get under way this session of Congress, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., House Committee on Educa-N.Y.), chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has disclosed.

Powell told a legislative conference of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, headed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, that he has appointed a "special subcommittee with investigatory powers" under chairmanship of Congressman John H. Dent (D., Pa.) to

handle the inquiry. The Congressman's disdelegates to the two-day conference which also spotlighted these other highlights:

 A "buttonholing" visit by delegates to their senators and congressmen to urge speedy passage of urgent legislation.

 Detailing by Reuther of eight important legislative goals, plus the IUD and UAW President's emphasis that getting America back to work must get top con-

gressional priority. · A call by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) for reforms in unemployment compensation laws to provide more effective antirecession measures plus federal standards; aid to the nation's heavy unemployment areas, and hospital and nursing care for the aged.

Powell, who outlined a closure was greeted warmly series of legislative goals by the approximately 1,000 concerned primarily with

human rights and needs in his speech to conference delegates, reported he also is having a special subcommittee look into automation's relationship to unemployment.

Effective legislation is needed, he declared, "so that progress in production will not be measured against milestones of human misery."

Discussing his proposed investigation of the NLRB, Powell said the federal agency's determinations and the actions of its chief administrator "must be consistent with one of the basic purposes of the law, and that is to protect the right to organize and bargain collectively."

"If Congressman Dent's committee finds that during the course of the administration of the law that this has been lost sight of, that the Board and its general counsel have perverted the intentions of Congress, then we will certainly recommend effective measures to right this wrong," the committee chairman said.

With an Eisenhower-appointed majority considered favorable to management, the Board frequently has been strongly criticized during the past eight years by many labor union officials, including UAW President Reuther and Secretary-

Mazey, for example, has blasted the Board for delays of up to more than five years before a final decision was handed down on complaints against managements by

Sen. Douglas said unemshowed up in the law now these, he said, was failure to provide federal standards.

Kohler Strikers Get Tax Refunds on Aid

MILWAUKEE, Wis. - Kohler strikers are going to receive more than a million dollars in income tax refunds during the next six weeks, the Internal Revenue Service announced here as Solidarity went to press.

The refunds are on taxes paid by the strikers on strike assistance benefits received from the UAW.

The decision to make tax refunds to all Kohler strikers instead of just to some, is based on a U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down last summer. The court ruled at that time, in the test case of Allen Kaiser brought by the UAW, that strike benefits were not income but gifts and therefore not taxable.

Since the court decision, it

had been the contention of UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey that it applied to all Kohler strikers, but the Internal Revenue Service took six months to study the practical application of the court's decision and then announced last January (Solidarity, Jan. 1961) that "in cases presenting facts substantially like those in the Kaiser case" tax refunds would be made.

The new decision makes refunds available to all the cases where there were claims for refunds.

The IRS said Kohler strikers would receive \$860,000 in refunds and \$150,000 in interest. The money will go to 1,711 members of UAW Local 833 who filed 3,833 claims for a four-year period of the strike, starting in 1954.

Federal Post to Conway

Continued from Page 1

which includes several years of working in close cooperation with the Citizens Redevlopment Corp. in Detroit, which has carried on effective and practical programs of urban redevelopment.

He said that he was "heartily in accord with the broad housing program just presented to Congress by President Kennedy."

"On this new job, I would endeavor to the best of my ability to advance this and any other programs within the province of the duties of the Deputy Administrator which are developed by the Federal Administration and approved by the Congress," Conway added.

Reuther pointed out that Conway had been associated with him as administrative assistant for nearly 15 years.

"And during that period, I have come to rely to a great extent on his practical and careful appraisal of policies and activities and on his energetic and effective implementation of policies whose execution is the responsibility of the office of the president of the UAW.

"Our relationship has naturally not been merely a business and organizational relationship, but a strong and warm friendship as well.

"Probably no one in the UAW appreciates more than I not only his ability but his unquestionably integrity and his unselfish devotion to the task of helping to build a finer, more democratic and happier society in America and in the world.

"But we in the UAW would not be doing our duty to the new Administration and its liberal and progressive policies if we denied to them Jack Conway's outstanding talents and abilities.

"Whatever may be the UAW's and my personal loss and regrets, we could not, and would not if we could, stand in the way of his accepting appointment to this important post."

Treasurer Emil Mazey.

unions. ployment compensation reforms now are needed to correct mistakes which have on the statute books. One of



LOCAL UNION RECOMMENDATIONS for contract proposals on production standards are being studied by an International Executive Board committee headed by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (right). Listening to officers of a UAW local discuss their ideas was a panel including Region 1-A co-directors Douglas Fraser (second from right) and Joseph McCusker (left), and Region 1 co-director Ken Morris (third from right).

JFK Presses Bold Programs To Meet Urgent U.S. Problems

WASHINGTON — President John F. Kennedy's bold programs to meet the nation's problems head on gained momentum this month with rapid-fire action to spur the economy, strengthen civil rights, assist the needy and unemployed, and aid America's schools as well as its youth.

In fast-paced developments, Kennedy had taken these positive, vigorous actions this month as Solidarity went to press:

1: Recommended a bold new multibillion dollar housing and urban renewal program with emphasis on improved housing for persons with low or moderate incomes and for the elderly.

In addition, the President urged establishment of a new Cabinet-rank Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. The recommendation came in special message to Congress on housing and community development.

The President said his proposals were aimed at "improving our cities ... providing decent housing ... and encouraging a prosperous and efficient construction in dustry." Among recommendations was one calling for no-down-payment, 40-year FHA mort-

gages for homes costing up to \$13,500.

2: A new committee to combat discrimination in employment by the federal government and its subcontractors was established by the President in his first major civil rights action.

The new group, to be known as the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, is empowered by a sweeping executive order to enforce government policy against discrimination. Every company doing government policy against discrimination. Every company doing government or subcontract basis is affected.

3: President Kennedy also asked Congress for \$900 million a year more for the \$37 billion interstate highway program in another move to stimulate the economy.

4: A new food stamp plan, slated to be tested starting June 1 in eight of the nation's areas including Detroit, was announced by the Administration.

The program, designed to help those who are needy and to improve nutrition, involves the use of food stamps which can be used like cash at grocery stores.

5: Kennedy also sent à special message to Congress

calling for a \$5.6 billion plan of federal aid to improve the nation's school system over a five-year period.

The program calls for federal grants and loans for building public schools, raising teachers' salaries and boosting college opportunities.

UAW Hits GOP Slur

An attempt by Sen. Carl Curtis (R., Neb.) to insinuate that the UAW and automanufacturers conspired on layoffs to "beef up" unemployment figures has been sharply rebuffed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Curtis' allegation came in the form of a question asked for him by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah) during a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, March 9.

The committee was taking testimony on a bill to provide a \$1 billion emergency program for the unemployed, and the query was put to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

Reuther, told by telephone of the Curtis' insinuation, promptly sent a wire to Sen. Harry F. Byrd, committee chairman.

"The allegation in Senator Curtis' question is downright false." the wire said. "The insinuation that the automobile corporations and our union would conspirt to rig the unemployment figures is a challenge to their integrity as well as ours."

Curtis, who reportedly was attending a funeral, had submitted the question to Bennett in writing. The question was: "Is it true that Walter Reuther requested the auto industry to make layoffs — that the request was responded to by the industry—and that this had the effect of beefing p the unemployment to get a higher percentage of benefits for Michigan from the pending bill?"

(Goldberg angrily told the committee that "it is inconceivable that Mr. Reuther would make such a request, or that the automobile industry would have honored such a re-

quest."

Union-Won SUB Plan Aids Laid-Off Workers

Because UAW is as interested in its members when they're laid off as when they're working, supplemental unemployment benefits totalling \$3,485,131.77 were paid in January to workers laid off at General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler plants.

This was reported by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey who noted that SUB payments to laid-off members at the Big Three totalled a who pping \$19,786,032.65 for the month.

The supplemental unemployment benefits program was won by UAW in 1955 because, Mazey stressed, "our union recognized the perils of recurring unemployment."

"It added purchasing power to our members and their families in times of layoff," he said, "and has worked to minimize economic sacrifices that members go through in unemployment."

Since 1956, SUB payments totalling \$53,322,-660.92 have been made to G.M. workers and \$28,338,-665 to Chrysler workers. Specific Ford figures were not available as Solidarity went to press, but they were estimated roughly at about \$40,000,000 over the five-year period.

For all 1960, 531,688 checks totalling \$8,853,-059.13 in SUB were paid laid-off workers at G.M.; 284,377 checks amounting to \$5,531,901.80 went to Ford workers are drawing SUB, and 296,640 checks added up to \$5,501,035.72 for workers on layoff at Chrysler.

Weeds Vs. Kids

Wyoming's Republican-controlled legislature is so fearful of any contamination from the Federal Government that it voted to refuse all help to the state's school system from funds available under the National Defense Education Act.

It was a different story when it came to Federal aid to agriculture. The same legislature turned around and petitioned Congress for Federal aid in control of "noxious weeds."

With layoffs on the rise, 121,504 checks calling for SUB payments totalling \$2,-187,677.66 went to laid-off Chrysler workers in January; 38;089 checks totalling \$683,683.02 to G M. workers on layoff in that month, and 32,067 checks adding up to \$613,771.09 to unemployed Ford workers, Mazey said.

The average benefit check amounts to about \$18, the UAW Secretary - Treasurer added.

'Act Now'

Continued from Page 1

company to close this plant under these circumstances is ill-advised."

In a similar wire the same day to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg urging him to intervene, Reuther pointed out that the Chester Ford plant had been in operation for 34 years.

"For the company to arbritrarily discont in u e this plant is a great disservice to both the workers and the Chester community and to the national effort of the Administration to minimize unemployment and economic distress," Reuther told Goldberg.

The UAW's proposals, as outlined by Bannon, called for the company to provide an "adequate moving allowance" for those Chester employes who would transfer to another Ford plant.

Another proposal asked the company to consider allowing early retirement at the age of 55 and upward for those Chester employes who, because of hardship or some other reason, are unable to accept a transfer.

"Pension money would be of considerable help to these Chester citizens and to the community itself, since it was already in economic straits before the closing of the Ford plant," Bannon said.

The UAW also asked Ford to consider those employes who will not be transferred but would have been eligible for vacation pay June 1, to be eligible for that pay as of the date of the plant closed.



LUNCHEON HONORING Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg in New York brings together (l. to r.) UAW Region 9 Director Martin Gerber, International Representative Tom DeLorenzo, Goldberg and UAW President Walter P. Reuther. The latter was one of the principal speakers at the luncheon, given by the Liberal Party of New York State.

UAW's Chrysler Retirees Paid \$29 Million So Far

A total of \$29,071,678 in pension benefits has been paid 12,618 UAW members who have retired since 1950 under the program won by the union at the Chrysler Corporation, Norman Matthews, vice president of the UAW and director of its National Chrysler Department, reported.

At the same time, the UAW-Chrysler Pension Trust Fund now totals more than \$140 million, Matthews said. Insistence of UAW members at Chrysler on a company-paid funded pension program to guarantee pension benefit payments when they retire was the basis of their long strike at the company in 1950, he pointed out.

Of the 12,618 UAW members retiring at Chrysler since that time, a total of 10,041 are living and receiving pension payments, Mat-

thews said. Last year, a total of \$5,797,807 was paid retirees under the UAW-Chrysler program, he added.

Moreover, in 1960, 1,093 additional UAW members were added to the pension rolls at the corporation.

Under the UAW-Chrysler retirement program, a worker who retires after 30 years of service and whose wife is 65 or older, receives up to \$252 a month including social security for both.

Goldwater's Year

ATLANTA, Ga. (PAI) — The following item is quoted from the Atlanta Constitution:

"Senator Barry Goldwater has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next time.

"He can already tell that 1964 won't be a good year. "But if 1896 ever comes back, watch out."

SOLIDARITY

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March, 1961

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Women's Committee Sponsors Contest To Send Kids to Camp

The Women's Committee of no later than midnight, May, Local 174, UAW, is sponsoring a 1961. letter writing contest to select children to go to summer camp at FDR-AFL-CIO Labor Center UAW. Children's Camp near Port Huron, Michigan for one week during the month of July.

Contestants must meet the Michigan. following qualifications:

girls from 8 to 14 years of age. in. 2. Subject of letter to be: Why

Summer Camp. 3. Letters must be postmarked of the Judges will be final,

4. Contestants must be children of members of Local 174,

5. Letters to be mailed to the Women's Committee, Local 174, 6495 West Warren, Detroit 10, Conference.

Letts should give the name of 1. Contest open to all boys and parent and plant parent works

Winners will be picked by im-I would like to go to the Union partial judges selected from outside the Local Union. Decisions

> NOTICE! THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF LOCAL 174 UAW Will Be Held

SUNDAY APRIL 30th 1961 10:30 a.m. WEST SIDE LOCAL HALL

6495 W. WARREN

PURPOSE:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. NOMINATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LOCAL OFFICERS: PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT FINANCIAL SECRETARY RECORDING SECRETARY THREE (3) TWO-YEAR TRUSTEES GUIDE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Scholle Blasts Pirating Firms Between States

LANSING, Mich.—Only Federal legislation can halt the increasing cut-throat competition between states in luring industry into their areas with the promise of sweat shop costs, Michigan AFL-CIO President Scholle told delegates to the State Legislative

Scholle, keynote speaker at the kickoff luncheon, told the 1,000 delegates that unemployment is the problem that overshadows all others, and much nomic standards are acting like of it was caused by industry's attempt to return to the good of carrion." old days of the sweat shop.

favorable political and economic climate in Michigan. Industry is always crying about high labor costs and high taxes.

"I'll admit there is some inequity in the tax burden on industry, but the answer to this problem is federal legislation making taxes uniform throughout the country," he said.

"But industry is trying to lower the economic standards of the people in the nation by seeking to making standard the wages, and working conditions existing in the lowest states of the country where right to work laws exist.

"They aren't acting like Americans. These state legislators and state industrial planners are thinking only of themselves and their communities. They don't think like Americans."

HE CITED THE NORGE plant move from Muskegon to Arkan- professional strikebreakers in sas as a prime example of industry's eagerness to save a few with bi-partisan support in the bucks with utter disregard of State Senate. the fate of its 1,800 loyal employes.

Norge," Scholle said, "graphically illustrates the cut-throat competition by states to get industry to move to more favorable political and economical climates.

"Norge has been operating in Muskegon since 1892, but

it's moving to a community in Arkansas on the promise of tax free property. Arkansas, remember, is a right-to-work state.

"Arkansas financed the construction of the band new plant beyond that caused by automawhere Norge will operate, at a tion and technology. low wage structure, and has promised Norge a lease at a nominal fee.

SCHOLLE WENT ON to say that states with such low eco- vive.

ing for business.

"States boasting the best economic opportunities are those with laws against the working man, they violate civil rights, hold anti-union views, have no safety laws or health protection, and give the lowest benefits on workmen's compensation."

He predicted a rash of de- just a short-term pallative. mands to appeal the decisions

ish competition between states for business.

Because of this mass exodus of industry from high economic level states to the lowest, unemployment has increased even

"These exploiters will eventually ruin the free enterprise system," Scholle said, "with five or six million jobless, industry and free enterprise cannot sur-

"Industry in trying to build "a pack of wolves over a piece a new America and take Michigan to the gutter level of Mis-He said industrial and state sissippi and Alabama economi« "We hear a lot about the un- groups are working in 'devious cally, will consume itself in failand nefarious' ways in compet- ing to recognize the need for planning for its own survival with the expansion and growth of unemployment and the growing population.

"We must have a concise program which will provide job opportunities for people who want to work," Scholle said.

"Unemployment benefits and legislation extending them is

"This problem can only be on workmen's compensation resolved on a federal basis promade by the Michigan State viding protection the Railway Supreme Court in equitable set- Brotherhood has enjoyed for tlements, because of this wolf- many years in its contracts."

Bill Seeks to Ban Importation of Scabs

LANSING, Mich. - A bill to of strikebreakers by any person, prohibit recruitment of strikebreakers and employment of Michigan has been introduced

The proposed measure, Senate labor-management dispute. bill 1097, has been introduced by "This move to Arkansas by Senators Stanley Rozycki (D. Detroit), Ray Dzendzel (D., Detroit), Perry Greene R., Grand Rapids) and Haskell Nichols (R., Jackson).

> .THE PROPOSED BILL'S sections provide:

1-A ban on the recruitment | pute."

partnership, agency, firm or corporation not directly interested in a labor-management dispute.

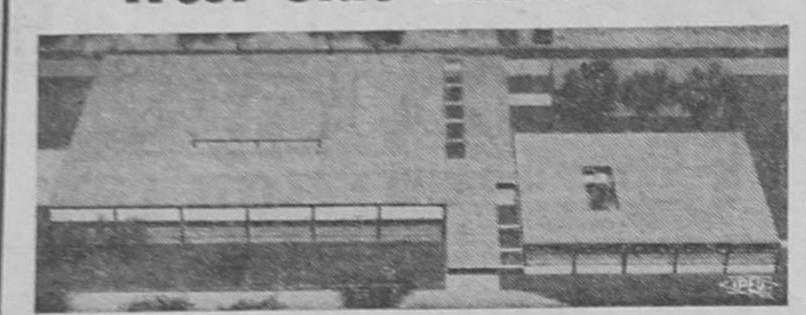
2-A ban on the use of professional strikebreakers to replace workers involved in a

3-A ban on advertising or recruiting strikebreakers "without adequate notice to the person, or in the advertisement, that there is a labor dispute at the place in which employment is offered and that the employment offered is in place of employes involved in the labor dis-



Thirty-six students graduated from the "Planning Your Retirement" course sponsored by the Education Committee of Local 174 on Thursday, March 2nd. The seven-week course was conducted by Alex Penman and Mildred Szur of the Education Committee and featured experts from all fields of social services. George Edwards, Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, was the featured speaker at the graduation ceremony and is shown presenting a diploma to Marian Evans. Vice-President Cal Fletcher and Financial Secretary Roland Garland represented the Local at the graduation. Those who received diplomas were: Jacob Ansler, Ludwig Baier, Howard and Gola M. Bowser, Charles Brabetz, Maude and Harry Corbett, Antoinette Czapski, Marian and Ivor Evans, Stanley Garela, Frank Gutowsky, Robert Hoyt, Stanley Janisz, Rose and George Komaromi, Eric Krix, Carla Lebow, Alex Lengyel, Jean and James Lindsay, Edith and A. MacDonald, Aline Murphy, Olive and Gerry Power, Daniel Richey, Hulda and Richard Ruokolainen, Steve Smilansky, Beyla Szur, William and Leona Thompson, Martha Bradley, Henry J. Einheuser and Louis J. Marene.

West Side Local 174



West Side Local 174 CONVEYOR Edition is the official publication of Amalgamated West Side Local 174, UAW-AFL-CIO, 6445 West Warren Ave., Detroit 10. Phone TY. 8-5400.

HARRY SOUTHWELL, President CAL FLETCHER, Vice-President ROLAND GARLAND, Financial Secretary

JAMES THOMPSON, Recording Secretary

MAX ZANDER, BLAINE DAVIS, MARTHA BRADLEY, Trustees ORVEL (GENE) KELLY Guide, ED KWASNIEWSKI, Sergeant-at-Arms SEORGE LYONS, Editor. Member AFL-CIO Labor Press Council

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

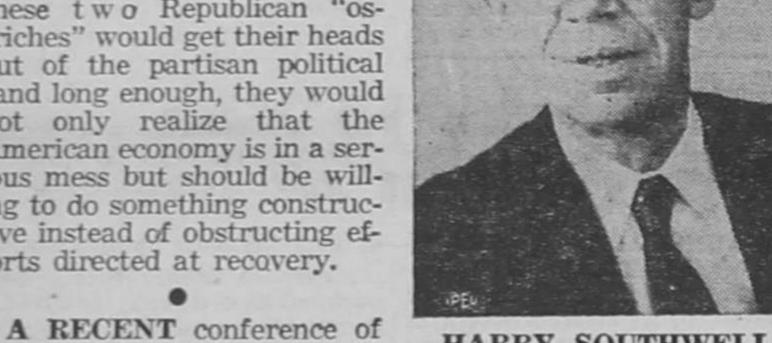
Republican Reactionaries Now Admit We Are in An Economic Recession

By HARRY SOUTHWELL

It is now official. Even Republican reactionaries as Senators Goldwater and Senator Dirksen admit as much, although they still argue that unemployment is not as serious as President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Goldberg have

reported.

11% or 160,000 of Detroit's workers could testify that we are in a recession and so could a similar number of unemployed in almost every industrial city in America, and if these two Republican "ostriches" would get their heads out of the partisan political sand long enough, they would not only realize that the American economy is in a serious mess but should be willing to do something constructive instead of obstructing efforts directed at recovery.



HARRY SOUTHWELL

Union, Business, and State Municipal Officials from five midwestern states was called by the UAW to "Get America Back to Work" with a comprehensive program for community, state and federal activities designed to relieve the present unemployment and to provide additional purchasing power.

Proposals such as the extension of unemployment benefits, increased minimum wage, aid to dependent children, aid to distressed areas and medical hospital assistance to the aged under Social Security are already before Congress. These Presidential proposals should be adopted immediately. Most of them will have no effect upon the federal budget but would have fast results in building up consumer demands which would put workers back to work.

These proposals will face a battle by reactionaries in Congress. The political stooges of big business, medical association and southern Democrats will oppose any liberal legislation. You can help by writing a letter or post card to your Senator or Representative demanding that he support such legislation; even though you are sure that these representatives are supporting th President's program, a flood of letters helps them in their efforts to convince other congressmen.

ONE LETTER WRITTEN by a worker is worth a hundred typewritten communications from an organization. It gets attention. So won't you spend the few minutes necessary and write that letter or post card.

Many small companies are caught in the competitive price squeeze between unorganized competition from low wage areas and the threat of losing work to the large corporations which are their own customers, and some of them have asked for wage relief from the union. In all such cases these companies are asked to open their books to a union auditor to verify the claim of financial distress, and only after this is the request placed before the union membership.

On several occasions such a request has been accompanied by a threat to "leave the state" or "go out of business" and workers with great seniority who are past middle age get deeply concerned about the possibility of losing their jobs. We can understand their anxiety but urge them to keep calm and not make any overtures to the company Brass; and Lillie Mae Agee, nosed as indigestion, if you wages that resulted from the until we can ascertain the true condition of the company. Brass Craft, Local 408.

FIRESTONE FAX

Hearing Loss Is Vital Problem In Noisy Industrial Factories

By OREN HUBBARD

Due to space required for the Local financial report, I have been requested to make this productivity of the department through our insurance to help column brief, and if you know and the plant. me, sometimes this is hard.

However, here tiz:

Company officers recently called a meeting in the conference room for all M.U.T.T. Department employees. Movies were shown and a short talk given by George Hollenback.

IN HIS DISCUSSION he desimplest of words the troubles and deserved. which beset the M.U.T.T. Department, which are manifold and complex.

He stated that although we are having difficulties and have lost money in this department, there is a fair chance for improvement and, more important, of obtaining new contracts which would provide steady employment for 100 people in this department alone for at least a year. This would be most welcome.

We feel that it was a fair request when he asked for your 40% of all employees with any and maintain a proper "sense continued fine support plus an length of service have a hearing of values" of the real important increased awareness and inter- loss ranging from 10% to 50. I things in life.

work, increase the officiency and thing could be worked out

We will certainly agree with that. We have always taken the position that it is not only our job but our duty to all all times do everything possible to promote new jobs and to promote Firestone.

CONGRATULATIONS to Firestone on being seletced as one of the ten best managed organscribed very honestly and in the izations in the USA. High honor

What did you say??

It has just been pointed out to me, and very true, that although Firestone and other companies place a great deal of stress on safety glasses and shoes, and rightly so, very little consideration is given to "hearing loss," equally important and very acute at Firestone and other poisy plants. It is a serious, dangerous and very embarrassing problem.

est in our mutual problem; in | know of many-including myshort; that everyone connected | self. We would welcome tests to will, by giving a real good day's prove this, and we feel somethis condition.

> SILHOUETTES: What happens to "protested suggestions"? We would like an answer.

> Our parking lot is once again in a state of "poor repair." Please.

How come other Firestone plants have prizes for safe driving for truck drivers and many other benefits and recrecreation facilities which we do not have?

Don't Forget:

Support Sutra, Myers and Decker in our coming election. They're our boys.

Happy Birthday and "God Bless You"—to my son, Patrick, who will be 7 years old on March 7th.

WE FEEL THERE are many, many wonderful and exciting things in store for our generation and future ones, but only if We have it here-but good. | we control our tensions, retain I would wager that at least our love for our fellow being,

DETROIT UNIVERSAL

Detroit Universal Members Votes For Improved Insurance Program

By PAULINE MAYNARD

The shop articles are to be short this month due to lack of space - Local Financial Report, etc. has priority over our articles.

Work outlook is pretty gloomy here at the present time. I sincerely hope that things will pick up in the near future.

THE FEBRUARY membership meeting proved to be chuck full of information dealing with the M-75 Blue Cross-Blue Shield Group Enrollment Plan.

Mr. Griggs, Representative for the Blue Cross, explained the changes from our present plan. A lengthy and informative question and answer period was held whereby the membership understood more thoroughly the initial cost of X Rays, clinic visits, emergency and many other benefits that I do not have the space to elaborate upon here.

The improved insurance program was also presented including sick and accident, permanent disability under 60 years, paid up policy, etc. was discussed by Phil Terrana and our committee.

A motion to concur with the

members who were not present during this important discussion because no matter how hard we try to explain the pros and cons, it's not like hearing it direct the first time. We have a capable committee that will be glad to help you clarify any questions pertaining to these new insurance groupings.

tion carried unanimously.

I FEEL VERY SORRY for the

May I stress the importance of attending the next few meetings. Contract negotiations are coming up again this year, as well as elections.

The only way to keep up to date for those who are laid off is to be present and find out the true picture for yourself.

Remember, our meetings are held the 3rd Sunday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

WE HAVE A FELLER, a downright smart feller working here that held everyone spellbound the other day. No matter how frigid the weather is outside, he comes to work and from work in short shirt sleeves, a pair of gloves and a cap.

Well, sir, the other day, when the weather was hovering in the middle 40's, if he doesn't decide it was the day for him to wear his overcoat! The first time anyone had seen him wear one!

This man with the iron physique is none other than Sam Moskolek, Inspection Department. At least we know now that he does possess an overcoat.

WE HAVE ANOTHER feller heart condition. But at the hos- Act. pital after a cardiograph was taken, I am happy to say, that raignment on the same day, enit was not a coronary condition, tered a plea of nolo contendere, American Metal Products; John only some stray wind caught in and was fined \$1,000 and was M. Wiggins, Revere Copper and the old tubes crosswise - diag- ordered to pay back overtime please. Pleased also to report violations.

committee's recommendation that his boo boo is healing well was made and supported. Mo- too.

Johnny Cabanillas is now out of the hospital after his auto accident. He sustained serious lacerations which required 25 stitches to close. Glad that you are able to tell us about it. For a minute we thought you were in the house wrecking business.

Mildred Getto is still in the hospital after undergoing surgery.

Edna Weber is convalescing at home. Sophie Hetner's broken bone is healing and Essie Lee Temple is sick in bed with the virus.

I HAVE JUST received word that the above mentioned insurance program will go into effect in May. Payroll deductions will be made in April.

I would like to inform you that if it is necessary for you to cash your unemployment check before applying for your S.U.B., you may do so, but remember this, you must receive a receipt at the compensation office for your check. By that I do not mean the entry date card, but an official receipt. Bring this receipt with you when you apply for your S.U.B. in the shop.

Firm Fined \$1,000 Ordered to Pay Overtime Wages

The Department of Justice, upon the recommendation of the U.S. Department of Labor, charged Ketterman Welder and who scared the dickens out of Products Company, of 6789 Goldus the other day. This feller is smith avenue, Detroit, Michigan, Brother Joe Slaven. He was with willful failure to pay overrushed to the hospital via an time and other violations of the ambulance thinking he had a Federal Fair Labor Standards

The defendant, at the ar-

10 Graduate From Steward Training Course

Ten students completed the six-week course in Steward Training held recently at the Local Hall,

Those who graduated were: Robert B. Grabinski, Rockwell Standard; Carl H. Gibbons, Shatterproof Glass; Alex Karpinski, Shatterproof Glass; Arlonzo Marshall, Revere Copper and Brass; James Melton, Wolverine Tube; William A. Mills, Revere Copper and Brass; Jake Strong, Revere Copper and Brass; Carley D. Winstead,

able to the membership upon

FEDERAL SCREW WORKS

ROLAND GARLAND

The Executive Board,

in the circumstances.

Land and buildings:

Warren Avenue:

Crawford Avenue:

accumulated depreciation

Audit

and amortization

organizations.

Local Union No. 174, U.A.W.:

UNITED AUTO WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CASH BASIS

with

REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTA

and liabilities of the United Auto Workers Educational Association

at December 31, 1960 and the related statement of cash receipts

and disbursements for the year then ended. Our examination was

made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards,

and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records

and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary

receipts and disbursements except for receivables from affiliated

Association at December 31, 1960 on the basis described above,

and the receipts collected and expenses disbursed during the year

then ended, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1960

ASSETS

Receivable due from Local Union No. 174 U.A.W.....

Fence 5,250.00 \$415,837.77

Land \$ 26,481.56

Building 342,825.65

Parking Lot 41,280.56

Land 3,000.00

Building 12,448.00

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of cash

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly

ARTHUR YOUNG AND COMPANY

15,448.00

431,285.77

84,655.59

346,630.18

48,318.32

150.00

Certified Public Accountants

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1960

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets

By NORMAN J. MELOCHE

Hi folks, well we managed to live through February all right nasty as it was. Now we are faced with March, in like a limb and out like a lion or vice versa. Ptrsonally we have never placed much faith in these old wives tales, but isn't it strange how often they seem to work out?

A classic example could be the recent "Billet Doux" that we all have been receiving from management. The first one told of their intent in sending them, the second one pointed out a specific example, and the third one pointedly showed the possible net result of disregarding them.

A PERFECT EXAMPLE of the old saw "Where there's smoke, theire's fire." Now seriously folks, a lot of you are figuring that it can't happen there, that these are things we read about in the papers but they never happen to us. A good many of you even resent the fact that these letters are being sent to your homes, you take the attitude that this is an intrusion of your privacy.

Please believe me folks, it can and is happening here. It has happened to some of your friends and neighbors, it happened to many of your union brothers and sisters in our own local, it will without a doubt happen again. So being forewarned is being forearmed, and to use another old saw "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Keep in mind that the watch word in industry, today with the influx of automation more so than ever is quality. A quality product is the best boost that can possibly be given to a sales February 17, 1961 department. Remember that on their ability to sell our product rests the future of your job and mine so let's do our best to keep them, and us, in business.

WELL FOLKS THAT OLD bugaboo of the daily laborer has hit us again. More of our people are slated for lay offs. As of this writing we don't know how far it will go but suffice it to say that even one is too many. We all joke about it and say we could use a couple of weeks off and no doubt most of us could.

The difference comes in at the end of those couple of weeks you don't have a job to go back to. The feeling of frustration that engulfs a person who is ready, willing, and able to do a days work but is denied the chance to do it is indeed sad.

Let us hope that the day will not come when it will not be necessary for people to encounter this situation.

SURE IS NICE to see our good friend "Honest Ernie" Towsley back on the job after his recent sojourn in the hospital for chest surgery. The circumstances behind this little forced vacation of Ernie's are a little strange. Seems that the whole thing was the result of "tweaking." Now believe me folks, the story is Ernie's, not mine. So, discretion being the better part of valor, we are going to let him tell you the story, that way we may not be sued for misinterpretation of facts.

Under the same heading we are also glad to welcome back our good friend "Gorgeous Gorgie" Cole who spent the better part of two weeks in Harper hospital. Georgie had a little optical trouble.

Now far be it from us to cast any aspersions on any one, but in his duties as an electrician, our boy is often called on to repair a floor plug in the upstairs office. We can't help but wonder if the floor level view from some of those open front desks couldn't possibly have some thing to do with it.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY REPORTS:

Quality Products Will Help Financial Report of Local 174 UAW and To Keep Factory Working United Auto Workers Educational Ass'n

By ROLAND GARLAND

The Annual Financial Reports cover an audit made by Arthur are on file at the Local Union nancial Secretary-Treasurer or Young and Company, Certified Office and any information per- the President. Public Accountants, on the statement of affairs of both Local Union 174 International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and the United Auto Workers Educational Association for the year ending December 31, 1960.

The audit has been completed and the condensed statements published in this edition of the "Conveyor."

A COPY OF THE AUDIT has been sent to the United States Government and the Interna-

INTERNAIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE,

AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, U. A. W.

Itional Union as required each taining to the reports are avail-

A detailed report of the audits request, by contacting the Fi-

LOCAL UNION No. 174

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1960

with

REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Executive Board, Local Union No. 174, U.A.W.:

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Local Union No. 174, U.A.W. at December 31, 1960 and the related statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements and do not reflect ordinary accounts payable or accrued liabilities other than payroll taxes, payroll deductions and liabilities to affiliated organizations.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of Local Union No. 174 U.A.W. at December 31, 1960 on the basis described above, and the receipts collected and expenses disbursed during the year then ended, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

ARTHUR YOUNG AND COMPANY Certified Public Accountants

87,171.52

4,020.84

2,615.48

10,062.20

852,654.76

66,204.92

4,342.29

3,004.97

10,880.56

937,087.50

\$ 86,542,41

1,023,629.91

21,402.04

3,079.43

4,040.71

7,952.17

2,012,44

32,198.74

253.52

February 17, 1961

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES December 31, 1960 ASSETS

,	Advances to units	887.48
	Furniture, fixtures and furnishings\$ 25,891.23 Station wagon	
	Less accumulated depreciation	11,042.38
	Dess accumulated depreciation	
		\$343,659.41
0	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities:	
	Due to International Union and affiliated organizations	\$ 53,872.25
	Withholding and payroll taxes payable	2,509.90
	Employees' credit union deductions	
	Employees' severance plans	11,566.13
	Total liabilities	68,458.28
	Fund balances:	
	General fund\$157,591.52	
	Plant fund	
	Educational fund	
	Recreational fund	275,201.13
8		\$343,659.41
-	CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	100
0	Year Ended December 31, 1960	
ī	Cash receipts:	
	General fund:	
5	Dues, net of allocations\$903,882.53 Strike fund dues	
	Strike fund dues 2,977.00 Initiation fees 2,893.00	
0	Readmission fees	
-	Interest	
5	Hall rental	
-	Miscellaneous	\$919,759.87

Plant fund

Education fund

Recreational fund

Citizenship fund

Salaries, lost time, expenses

Cash disbursements:

General fund:

Total cash receipts

Building expenses

Convention expenses

Arbitration fees

Election expenses

Councils and conferences.....

U.A.W. Educational Association

Retiree fund

Plant fund

Educational fund

Recreational fund

Citizenship fund

Total cash disbursements

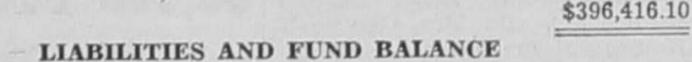
Excess of cash receipts over disbursements

International Union 603,148.25

Affiliation fees 23,290.47

General and administrative expenses.. 30,360.97

and car allowance 124,916.02



Mortgage payable—on Warren Avenue building	\$111,632.05
Land contract payable—on Crawford Avenue land and building	11,413.00
Total liabilities	123,045.05 273,371.05

	CHEST DO NOT HAVE AND THEFT OF			\$396,416.
Contraction of the Contraction o	STATEMENT OF CASH RECE Year Ended De	CIPTS AND	DISBURSI , 1960	EMENTS
	Cash receipts: Per capita tax			\$ 31,659 5,289 4,500 2,225
	Total cash receipts			43,673
Service of	On property: Warren Avenue:			
Į		16,380.85		
	Insurance	423.25		
	Repairs Payments on mortgage:	9,762.66	Arra tend	
	Principal	10,105.39		
	Interest	4,685.57	\$ 41,357.72	
0.00	Crawford Avenue:	1		
-	Taxes	359.37		
	Insurance	30.37	000 74	
5	Payments on land contract	600.00	989.74	
*	1960 pienie		5,820.86	
A.			150.00	40 210

Excess of cash disbursements over receipts...... \$(4,644.38)

1960 GM Sales and Profits High Wake Up America! In Spite of Nation Wide Recession

By ALEX PENMAN

Hi-Ho everybody. Here it is spring again and the birds are on the wing again - at least that's what poets tell us and everyone should be tripping around feeling like something special. But as we take a look at the economic outlook for Ternstedt and the auto industry, we suddenly lose all that springlike feeling.

The inventory of unsold autos continues at an extremely high level and the expected spring rush to buy autos is to say the least, anything but a rush; its more like a slow walk. Sales are picking up, however, and maybe by the time you read this things will look better.

THE PRESENT PICTURE in the plant looks a little on the bleak side. Due to the slow pickup in sales, we are facing continuing layoffs and as a result many of our members face another year without a vacation

As we write this article, we are looking over the GM Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1960, and what a contrast it presents to this report. Sales reached a new high of \$12.7 billion, compared with \$11.2 in 1959 and the previous record of \$12.4 billion in 1955.

members laid off and more getting it everyday, this GM Annual Report will make good reading when they are resting up after looking vainly for a job all day.

JUST IMAGINE HOW GOOD it is to read about GM's profit being up 75% during the last quarter of 1960; these three months they netted \$258 compared to \$148 in the same period of 1959.

year was up ten percent (9.8) March 6, 7 and 8th. These will keen. over '59, with the total "petty be followed by a GM Confercash" to be distributed among ence on SUB on March 24, 1961. the shareholders, executives, etc. amounting to \$955 million. In- be thoroughly discussed along cidentally, our foremen have re- with proposals from other GM ceived their share, receiving Locals throughout the country. something like \$5 for every \$3 These Conferences will then they invested in 1955. This was draw up a set of finalized prothe GM Savings Plan we turned down in 1955.

We note that GM set aside an ample amount to service, maintain and buy new automated equipment for the year 1961, but what about the laid off worker? He receives a few bucks from SUB and Unemployment Compensation and pretty soon when his benefits are exhausted faces the bright prospect of going on the welfare. Here in Ternstedt laid off workers with more than twenty years seniority face the loss of their vacation pay for another year.

But pity the poor shareholder! As he cries for them, he wipes his tears with \$100 bills all the way to the bank.

BROTHER LEONARD WOOD-COCK, UAW Vice-President in charge of GM, and President Harry Southwell met with the Shop Committee, the SUB Committee, and yours truly representing the Pension Committee on Tuesday, February 14th, to discuss our new contract aims, with the vacation pay situation receiving a large share of the discussion.

The committee felt that any GM employee with ten or more years seniority should receive their full vacation pay regardless of how much they worked. Those from one to ten years seniority, if they didn't qualify, should receive 1/52 for

each week they worked. These proposals along with others were thoroughly discussed and it was indicated that whatever gains we were to make ATTENTION ALL TERNSTEDT MEMBERS

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1961 AT 11:30 A.M. AT THE LOCAL UNION HALL 6495 W. Warren

Purpose: Nominations only for candidates for the following union positions:

Financial Secretary 2 Trustees Sergeant At Arms 8 Shop Committeemen 2 Local Executive Board Members

When nominating for Shop Committeemen, you must be working in the Zone you wish to nominate for; the same holds true for your candidate.

This meeting is called solely for this purpose and is called on this date in order to comply with the Landrum-Griffith Bill.

these aims.

THE SAME THING applies to our demands for improved pensions and earlier retirement, also With over a thousand of our to our proposals for improvements in the SUB plan, which badly needs improvement.

> Brother Woodcock is to be congratulated for his and his assistants in the GM Department efforts to try and find out the real feelings of our GM members throughout the country in regard to our 1961 new contract demands. Similar meetings are being held at every GM Local in the Country.

Take home (net) profit for the Council meetings here in Detroit,

Our Ternstedt proposals will

Vote

Monday, April 3

FOR UNIVERSITY OF

MICHIGAN

BOARD OF REGENTS

THEODORE R. SACHS

ALLAN R. SORENSON

FOR SUPERINTENDENT

OF PUBLIC

INSTRUCTION

DR. LYNN M. BARTLETT

FOR STATE BOARD

OF EDUCATION

FRANK HARTMAN

FOR MICHIGAN STATE

UNIVERSITY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

C. ALLEN HARLAN

DR. CONNOR D. SMITH

FOR STATE HIGHWAY

COMMISSIONER

JOHN C. MACKIE

FOR WAYNE STATE

UNIVERSITY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

DR. DeWITT T. BURTON

RALPH E. RICHMAN

FOR SUPREME COURT

JUSTICES

(NON-PARTISAN BALLOT)

ERNEST C. BOEHM

JAMES H. McLAUGHLIN

this year would rest on the eco- posals to be presented to the nomic outlook at the time of Special Contract Bargaining negotiations, and the determi- Convention to be held in Cobo nation of our members to back Hall, April 27, 28 and 29th. We will try and keep our members abreast of anything that happens at these meetings.

> WE ARE VERY PROUD of the Class" held under the sponsorship of Local 174 Education Committee and of our good fortune to be the Discussion Leadby Sister Mildred Szur.

This class started January 19th with 32 members and their wives to pipe fittings, bicycle parts, attending; 26 being from Ternstedt. During the bad weather in January and February the attendance rose instead of falling and finished with an attend-These will be followed by GM ance of over 40, and the discussion in these classes was always

Approximately 40 members and their wives were presented with Diplomas by Brother George Edwards, State of Michigan Supreme Court Justice, on Thursday, March 2nd. George is a charter member of Local 174.

Here are the names of our 26 Ternstedt graduating members: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baier, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bowser, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Corbett, Mrs. Antoinette Czapski, Frank Gutowski, Robert Hoyt, Stanley Janirz, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Komaromi, Eric Krix, Alex Leng-Louis Marene.

We wish to congratulate all of these members who turned out so well during the bad weather, also for the splendid and intelligent manner in which they participated.

Why don't you come down to our next class. Watch the bulletin boards for details.

PRODUCT ENGINEERING will move to Ternstedt Tech Center, 11 Mile and Mound Roads, early in September.

The move is scheduled to be completed by September 23rd, providing there are no complications.

Management and the Shop Committee are now meeting and arranging details of the move so that there will be as few complications as-possible. The move will be arranged so that the work will be accomplished on the weekends and the move made in an orderly manner.

will be a division of its own.

DETROIT BRASS & MALLEABLE

By ERNEST GRAMLICH and STANLEY LITWINSKI

This month we would like to deviate somewhat from our usual column and get into something that is important to all union members, in fact to all of America.

We know and firmly believe in a foreign policy, foreign trade and tariffs with which we can live in peace with the entire world. Somewhere along the line this objective has been lost.

WE IN AMERICA are used to our high standard of living for our working people. We are proud of the fact and will do most anything to maintain this position in the world today, but millionaires and big business are trying hard to hurt us in this respect by exploiting slave labor in foreign countries causing 1.2 million. chaos in America's economy. Some radical changes are needed in our present tariff policy and the sooner these are put into effect the better, or small business faces doom.

Plants producing pipe fittings, textiles, nuts and bolts, sewing machines, bicycles, toys, etc., are closing their doors at an alrming rate creating mass unemployment throughout America, because they no longer can compete price-wise with foreign products which are flooding the American market.

We are not alarmists. We have facts and figures to prove what first "Retirement Planning is happening around us here in America.

WEST GERMANY can sell wire for \$28 per thousand feet less er in this group, ably assisted than the American product price. This very same sort of thing is taking place in regard typewriters, plywood and woolen gloves to mention only a few items. This penetration of the American market, often by countries that have the advantages of a newly modernized plant and in addition low labor costs, is at present causing widespread concern in both labor and management circles.

Automobile sales of U.S. cars overseas are dropping steadily, and are now less than half of what they were in

Firm Fined \$500 Ordered to Pay \$8,000 Overtime

yel, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry Power, U. S. District Court in Detroit puts pressure to bear on Wash-Mr. and Mrs. James Lindsay, Mr. fined Standard Impression Die ington's new administration to and Mrs. A. MacDonald, Daniel Company, 25524 John R., Madi- alleviate these conditions, so Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard son Heights, Michigan, \$500.00 that we may once again move Ruokolainen, Steve Smilansky, in a criminal action for viola- ahead as leaders of the world. Beyla Szur, Ethel Andrews and tion of the Fair Labor Standrads Act.

The firm pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) on three counts at the arraignment on Friday, February 3. The fine was imposed for failure to pay overtime. Sentence was suspended on the charges that the company failed to maintain and preserve time recorords, and with wilfully shipping goods in interstate commerce in violation of the law on the condition that approximately \$3000.00 in back overtime wages be paid to employees.

The violations of the Federal Wage-Hour Law were uncovered in an investigation made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division under the supervision of Francis M. Quigley. The criminal charges were brought against the defendant by the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Standard Impression Die sented by Local 174, but not by dies for the automotive, airthe Ternstedt Detroit plant. It craft, hardware and plumbing industries.

1955. However, imports to the United States of foreign-made autos have multiplied six times in three years. 1956 imports were 108,000 autos. 1959 imports were 668,000. Truck imports have multiplied eight times in three years. 1956 imports were 2,800. 1959 imports were 22,000; nearly 2% of domestic production,

Imports of sewing machines have increased 33% in three years. In 1959 the U.S. imported one million sewing machines from Japan alone. There is only one major producer left. 1956 imports were one and a half million. 1959 were two million.

TIRES IMPORTED have multiplied eight times in three years, not counting the tires on imported cars. 1956 imports of tires were 149,000. 1959 imports

Pipe fittings—96% of the fittings imported from foreign countries were because of substandard wage rates and living conditions. Labor costs abroad are less than 12% of labor costs in the U.S. Since 75% of the total cost of fittings is labor, the foreign imports have undersold us by as much as 30%. For the same reasons, our industry has now lost 88% of its export market. Thus, acceptance of imports has not made it possible for us to even hold on to the exports we had, let alone make any increase.

Steel. This year's imports will nearly triple the 1956 figure which was 1.3 million tons. 1959 was 4.4 million tons. Industry estimate for 1960 is 3.5 million tons. Barbed wire -The United States once a major producer now imports 60% of all barbed wire sold in this country. 1956 - 62,000 tons. 1959-78,000 tons.

Clothing and textile imports are up one third in three years. Places like Hong Kong, which were not even sources of supply in 1956, are now heavy producers. 1956 imports \$340 million. 1959-\$446 million.

THE STORY IS THE SAME in hand tools, electrical machinery, office equipment, steel cutlery and many other products. Imports are rising sharply. The quality of the imports is frequently impressive. The price of imports is usually substantially less than the domestic product.

We know our leadership, the great AFL-CIO, knows of our plight in these industries and of the danger in foreign trade without putting in stronger and Judge John Peikens of the more effective tariff laws, and

SHOP NEWS:

We would like to extend our sympathy to Mildred Bojanowski whose husband passed away recently.

Sick list includes Mike Putz, Paul Miller and Chester Choinski. Get well soon,

Marion Ketchum had a short stay in the hospital and is back at work again.

I'd like to wish a belated happy birthday to Smokey and his wife Bernie whose birthdays were on February 20th and 25th respectively. Smokey gave Bernie a beautiful corsage and then they proceeded to go out on the

town for a good time. Too bad birthdays only come once a year-for the celebrating end of it-I mean. I'm getting too old too quick as it is. Steve Hojanowski's source of

supply for his cigars has disappeared. Now he's buying his Company is engaged in the own, the cheap kind, too. In-This division will be repre- manufacturing of steel forged stead of 25c cigars, he gets two for 15c now. Did you notice? His nose isn't as brown as it used to be either.



March 31, 1961



SOUIDARITY

Special Michigan Election Edition

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Jobless Get Added Compensation Under Democratic-Sponsored Bill



THE NEEDED PROGRAMS of Pres. John F. Kennedy (right) and Michigan's Gov. John B. Swainson are worth fighting for, and one sure way you can give them strong support is to be sure to vote Monday, April 3. Your votes and those of voters in your family, your co-workers, your friends and your neighbors emphasize to Congress and the State Legislature that you want them to get back of those urgent programs to help the unemployed and their families and get everyone back to work full time.

Vote Monday, April 3, to Support Programs of Kennedy, Swainson

There's one vital issue every voter will have to decide in the Monday, April 3, election, even vote on election day. though you won't see it on the ballot-whether the urgentlyneeded programs being pushed by Pres. John F. Kennedy and Gov. John B. Swainson are passed or will be stymied.

The election, which comes the day after Easter also has added importance because it involves pocketbook issues for every Michigan wage-earner and his family.

With feverish work under way by opponents of the Kennedy - Swainson programs to find reasons for shunting them

aside, it's urgent for every Democratic voter to be sure to

This means you—every voter in your family—your friends your co-workers - your neighbors. Here's why:

Michigan's election April 3 is the first held by any state since November when Kennedy and Swainson were elected. Anything less than a heavy Democratic vote in this state. therefore, can be expected to be used by Republicans and newspapers in a shout that voters "are not interested" in passage of the Kennedy-Swainson programs.

'Yes' Vote Urged for State Industrial Loans

Citizens who vote "YES" on Proposition 2 in the Monday April 3 spring election will be supporting Governor John Swainson's proposal to create an industrial loan program to stimulate busi-

ness and jobs in Michigan. Proposition 2 was placed on the ballot by action of the state legislature. It calls for the repeal of a constitutional provision that now prevents the state from investing in

private industry. If citizens vote "Yes" on Proposition 2, the state can set up a \$5 million industrial credit fund to extend to in-

dustrial development corporations which would use the money to help finance industrial facilities for private firms.

Governor Swainson's proposal is another of the steps that the Democratic administration is making in an effort to boost industrial activity and jobs in Michigan.

They also then can be expected to use anything less than a heavy vote to try to roadblock these programs aimed at getting the country and Michigan out of the recession and at helping the unemployed and the partially - employed and their families.

At stake in the Michigan election are education, highways and courts. Each is essentially involved with workers and their families, not only in terms of public services but also the state's economy, jobs and workers' income.

Each also has top-flight importance in terms of the future to Michigan people, adults and youngsters. How much so is reported on pages two and three of this issue as well as in other reports on this page.

One meaningful indication of what Republicans have in store came earlier this month with a GOP-sponsored bill in the state legislature affecting unemployment compensation.

That measure would cut off unemployment benefits if a jobless worker, in effect, turns down a job paying as little as \$1 or even 50 cents an hour. If the Democrats do not win a heavy vote in the state election Monday, April 3, the Republicans can be expected to push for passage of that measure and many others like it.

Pres. Kennedy Delivers On Campaign Pledge

The first of the Democratic Party's anti-recession programs has passed Congress and was signed into law by its original sponsor, Pres. John F. Kennedy.

This was the billion dollar emergency program extending un-

employment compensation payments for jobless workers who had exhausted their benefits. The extension will give them added compensation for a period up to 13 weeks over a calendar year.

Approval of the bill, pushed through Congress by Kennedy and heavy Democratic support, is another important fulfillment of campaign pledges by Kennedy and the Democratic Party.

More than 3,125,000 unemployed workers are expected to obtain extended benefits under the new law. Of the total it provides for added benefits, some \$93 million is expected to go to Michigan's unemployed workers.

The bill provides that up to 13 weeks of extra payments will go to workers who exhausted their regular benefits after July 1, 1960. It also will apply to any person exhausting benefits up to June 1, 1962.

In many cases, this means that unemployment compensation will amount to up to 39 weeks of benefits rather than the regular 26 weeks during a calendar year.

April 10 is Key Date for New TUC

April 10 is the date Michigan's unemployed workers can start registering for additional benefits under the law just guided through Congress by Pres. John F. Kennedy's Democratic administration. That's six days after you vote in the April 3 election.

Passage of the measure is another step by Kennedy and the Democrats to nail down the pledges made during the campaign.

Between 270,000 and 300,000 unemployed Michigan workers, including workers whose benefits already have run out, will receive additional compensation payments because of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation legislation sponsored by Kennedy and the Democrats.

The average weekly additional benefits are expected to amount to about \$34 per worker.

State Voters Urged to Cast 'Yes' Ballots for Con-Con

Thousands of words have been spoken and written in recent months about one issue which you will decide by your vote in this election: Shall Michigan bring delegates from every part of the state into a convention to study and recommend revisions in the state constitution?

The answer is simple: Yes!

on Proposition 1.

And the basic reason is simple, too: Michigan's constitution is outdated, cumbersome and ineffective. It needs changes. The chances of getting a much better constitution through study by a convention are good.

In any case, should the voters decide they want a convention, they will have a final voice in the selection of delegates, and in adoption of the proposed revisions.

Students of constitutional revision point out several areas for study and possible changes:

Reapportionment, so that every vote has equal value, so that a vote in a rural county isn't worth five or ten times your vote from an urban coun-

Executive reorganization, so that the chief executive of the state can do his job well without the drawbacks of too little authority, too little time.

Local government revision, to provide for metropolitan areawide government, home rule for counties.

Tax revision, to clear up a swamp of conflicting and vague provisions.

NEED EVERY VOTE

Remember how worried you were last November because the election was so close? Indications are that Michigan's election Monday, April 3, will be just as tight.

It can even be decided by a margin of one vote per pre-

cinct or less, just as November's outcome was. That's why your efforts to get out a big vote are so vital. Be sure you vote-every voter in your family votes-your

co-workers vote-your neighbors vote. Any one of these votes may decide the election.

Top Court Rulings May Apply to You

When the State Supreme Court hands down a decision in a workmen's or unemployment compensation case, the court may be talking right to you.

In many cases, the facts could fit you to a "T" and the decisions reached by the Supreme Court could mean the

difference of hundreds of dollars to you. Even more important, the court's decisions will determine whether you are entitled to a measure of justice and fairness when you've had a bad break.

For example, suppose you worked in a mine, and had a hard, tough job. Eventually, you suffered a heart condition and had to slow down, on doctor's orders. Your employer puts you back on a "lighter" job, but one that's still a "killer" for you in your weakened condition.

One day, at the end of your shift, the terrible pains come back. You die. And the courts have to decide: Was your death due to your employment? Is your widow and family entitled to workmen's compensation?

This happened last year in an actual case in Michigan. The referee on the case ruled that no compensation was payable because no "unusual strain" was involved in the "lighter" job, and no accident had occurred to show the attack was job-cc; nected.

But the now-liberal majority of the Supreme Court said that no accident needed to be proved and that an injury or death could arise from months of steady strain on a job. The widow was awarded compensation to help meet the great financial loss in her husband's death.

This decision is typical of the modern, human-rights rulings the Michigan Supreme Court has been making since judges nominated or appointed with Democratic backing became a majority in the state's highest tribunal.

for example, 38 years ago the State Supreme Court had ruled that a worker who had lost a hand or a foot on the job was paid a specified number of weeks and then had no further rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The present Supreme Court reversed this long-standing miscarriage of justice.

The election of the two Democratic nominees to the court this year would ensure continued fair - minded decisions by Michigan's highest court.

Remember their names on the non-partisan judicial ballot April 3: Ernest C. Boehm and James H. McLaughlin.

Votes Needed



JUSTICE IS FOR PEOPLE—for men, women and children—and not just for property rights, as the now-liberal Michigan Supreme Court interprets the law. Michigan voters can keep the highest tribunal of the state on the side of people by electing liberal and humane judges—Boehm and McLaughlin—to the Supreme Court April 3.

Judges Back Humane Ideas

The Michigan Supreme Court, which formerly was dominated by a Republican-backed majority, had in the past always upheld the theory that a worker was not entitled to workmen's compensation benefits unless he could point to a specific physcal injury suffered on the job and prove that single injury incapacitated him and left him unable to work.

That's changed, now that Michigan voters have elected enough liberal, fairminded justices to the court to make up its new majority. This court's majority has gotten away from in-the-clouds theories which have no basis in modern medical knowledge.

For example, an assembler in a Detroit auto plant was put on a job which required faster work than he was capable of. Rather than complain or transfer to less-exacting work, he let the pressure and frustration of the job build up in him to the extent that he suffered a nervous breakdown. The question before the courts: Should he get workmen's compensation?

The conservative members of the court rejected the claim flatly, on the basis that no single injury caused by the job could be shown. But the liberal majority on the court took a more humane approach.

Admittedly, the worker was a nervous type, perhaps took his work too seriously and had a predisposition toward mental disturbance, the court's majority said. But the pressure and frustration of the job he was put on was the factor which precipitated his nervous breakdown, the court added; no single physical injury needed to be proved to entitle him to compensation.

This decision, and other similar rulings by the Supreme court's Democratic-backed majority, have had widespread influence on the lower state courts and on the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which have begun liberalizing their own interpretations of the laws in conformity with the humane attitude of the state's top tribunal, observers say.

Make It Emphatic

Here is the slate of Democratic candidates in Michigan's election Monday, April 3:

University of Michigan Regents: Theodore Sachs and Allan R. Sorenson; Superintendent of Public Instruction: Lynn M. Bartlett; Member of the State Board of Education: Frank Hartman.

Michigan State University Board of Trustees: C. Allen Harlan and Connor D. Smith; State Highway Commissioner: John C. Mackie; Wayne State University Board of Governors: DeWitt T. Burton and Ralph E. Richman.

On the Non-Partisan Judicial Ballot, for justices of the Michigan Supreme Court: Ernest C. Boehm and James H. McLaughlin. And vote YES on Propositions 1 and 2.

You're Getting More Rights; Know Them

Know your rights under law when you are claiming unemployment or workmen's compensation benefits, union advisors have urged repeatedly.

It's even more important now than ever, they say, because the State Supreme Court's liberal majority has

given workers more rights, and a better break, than they had when the court was dominated by conservative Republicans.

For example, employers and insurance companies have frequently resorted to harassing litigation on a compensation claim, hoping to so discourage an injured worker that he either drops his claim or accepts a settlement of only a small fraction of the benefits to which he is entitled.

The present Supreme Court must have been aware of this immoral and inhumane practice when they recently ruled in the case of an injured woman worker.

The court's liberal justices ruled that in this case, and in all future cases, the employer or insurance company must pay 5 per cent per year interest on all money improperly withheld while the case was being litigated.

This is expected to reduce the number of frivolous and unjustified rejections of valid claims. Employers and insurance companies will think twice about disputing an injured worker's claims when they realize they will have to pay well for that unfair privilege.

Vote Boehm, McLaughlin On the Judicial Ballot

When you vote April 3, be sure to look for the separate non-partisan judicial ballot. It won't be with the regular partisan ballot and must be voted separately.

Running for the Supreme Court, in the tradition of the liberal justices now serving the state's people, are Ernest C. Boehm and James H. McLaughlin. Look for them on the separate judicial ballot.

Boehm is now presiding Wayne County probate judge. McLaughlin is chairman of the state's Workmen's Compensation Appeal Board.

Both have a humane, fair-minded approach to the problems of working people. Boehm is a recognized authority on probate law and was instrumental in drafting proposals which brought improvements to the state laws on the protection and support of children. McLaughlin has served on the Workmen's Compensation Commission and participated in many liberal rulings on claims from the thousands of workers injured on the job every year.

Be Your Own Judge: Try This Quick Quiz

How would you decide these cases, if you were the judge? Here are two actual cases which came before the Michigan Supreme Court. Use your sense of justice and fair play when you make your decisions, then compare them with the rulings of the Supreme Court's majority.

Questions:

Case No. 1: A Detroit paper worker, while driving to his job, was arrested for driving without an operator's license. The judge gave him 15 days in the Detroit House of Correction. The worker notified his employer he wouldn't be able to show up for work for a couple of weeks.

The company decided that the worker, in effect, was voluntarily leaving his work, and fired him.

Should he get unemployment compensation?

Case No. 2: Two laid-off Continental Motors workers know how to repair watches, so they try to start a watch-repair business while they continue to look for full-time work and draw unemployment compensation. Their earnings from the business don't exceed the limits allowed for drawing compensation, so that isn't the question. But the court must decide:

Are these two self-employed and therefore not entitled to unemployment compensation?

Answers:

Case No. 1: In the case of the driver-withoutlicense, the Wayne County Circuit Court, Employment Security Appeal Board and referee had all ruled that this worker had left work "voluntarily" by getting himself jailed for driving without a license. They said he should have realized that breaking the law could lead to losing his job. This was a "voluntary" act on his part, so he was not entitled to unemployment compensation, they said.

But the Supreme Court's majority, all Democrats, was fairer-minded about it. "The voluntary assumption of a risk which the employee knows may (but trusts and assumes will not) keep him from work, is not voluntary leaving of his work," the majority decision said, and ruled him entitled to benefits.

Case No. 2: In its decision last September, the Supreme Court ruled that the two were not self-employed and were therefore entitled to benefits. The test in cases of this kind, the majority decision said, is whether the claimants are genuinely attached to the labor market, able to work and temporarily attempting to help themselves through self-employment.

Schools, Highways Tied to Upturn

Michigan's future, in terms of attracting new industries and more jobs, is linked closely with the state's education program. That's why the Democratic candidates for state education posts in the Monday, April 3, election stress importance of the state schools and their facilities to Michigan voters.

One major step already under way is creation of the University of Michigan's new Institute of Science and Technology. Important in development of a larger electronics industry in the state, it would aid in diversifying Michigan industry, help create more jobs and give the state greater economic balance.

How important this is was pointed up by the New York Times when it said, "The country's principal centers of electronics manufacturing are anything but 'depressed areas.' They are either booming or definitely holding fast against the general economic recession."

How essential is education in terms of the state's economy? The Michigan Employment Security Commission reported this month that twothirds of Detroit's unemployed have less than a full highschool education, and that nationally, 40% of the jobless are semi-skilled or unskilled.

That's why the Democratic candidates stress the urgency of education to meet the needs of the people-youngsters who will be going to work and adults who need training for new skills and greater abilities.

Here Are the Education Candidates

Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett, the Democratic candidate for reelection as Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been an outstanding educator for over 30 years.

For the vacancy on the State Board of Education, the Democratic Party chose Frank Hartman, a former school teacher and superintendent of schools.

Theodore Sachs, a practicing attorney and civic leader and honor graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, is one of the two candidates for Board of Regents of the University of Michigan who has been nominated by the Democratic Party.

Allan R. Sorenson, a research engineer with the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, has been nominated by the Democratic Party as one of its two candidates for the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

A well known industrialist and community leader, C. Allen Harlan, has the support of the Democratic Party to retain his post on the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University.

Dr. Connor D. Smith, president of the Board of Trustees for Michigan State University, has the nomination of the Democratic Party for re-election because of his outstanding work in that position.

The re-election of Dr. DeWitt Burton to the Board of Governors for Wayne State University has been backed by the Democratic Party because of his work and also his role as civic leader and humanitarian.

Ralph E. Richman, an insurance executive and civic leader with 30 years experience in college problems is a candidate of the Democratic Party for one of the two positions on the ballot for Board of Governors for Wayne State University.



But Michigan's Kids Are Entitled to More Than a Piggy-Bank Approach to Education

Make It Emphatic

Vote Straight Democratic

Monday, April 3

More than \$100 million dollars will be paid in wages and salaries out of the \$240 million budget for calendar year 1961 by the Michigan State Highway Department, John C. Mackie, state highway commissioner, said.

The other \$140 million will be spent for materials and supplies, which indirectly also provides jobs for people.

This expenditure serves a double usefulness. It provides a living for thousands of Michigan workers, and it helps make Michigan more attractive to industry, since highways and freeways for industrial transportation are a significant factor in plant locations.

Linking Michigan's highways with the main transportation roads from Chicago to Pittsburgh makes the trucking of both raw materials and finished products easier. About 76 per cent of the raw materials and finished products of Michigan industry are moved to their destination over the highways.

The re-election of state highway commissioner John C. Mackie assures that the highway - road - building program will remain in capable hands.

Mackie, moreover, has worked out a continued program to carry the state's roadbuilding over the next five years.

Mackie's program has emphasized attracting industry and jobs by putting roads and highways where people are throughout the state. Measure of his effectiveness is this: when he took over from his Republican predecessor, Michigan was ranked 35th in the nation in road-building. Now it's ranked first.

Here's Why Mackie's Backed

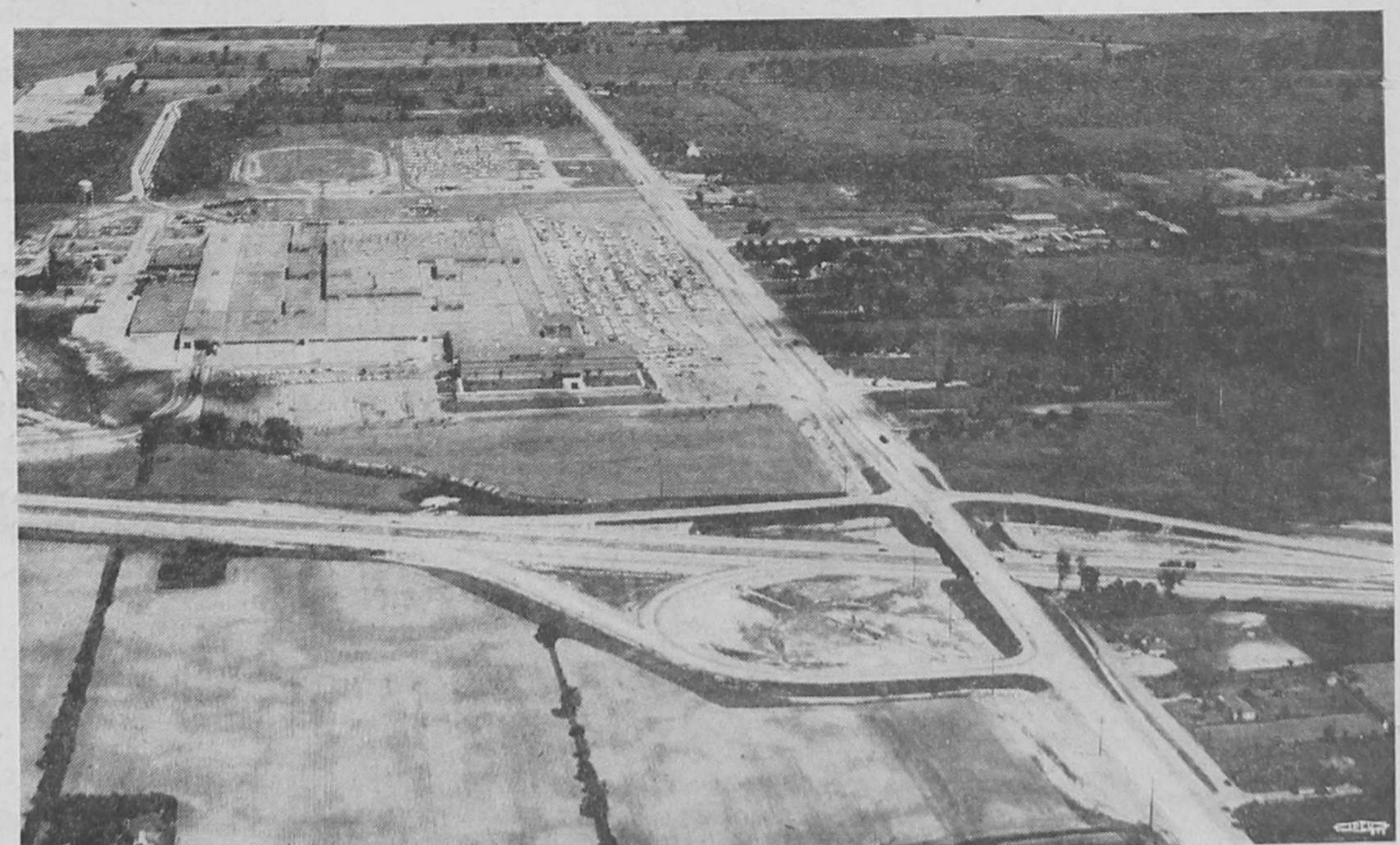
John C. Mackie, the Democratic Party's candidate for re-election as state highway commissioner, now is rated nationally as the top road builder in the U.S.

Reason is much more than his having boosted Michigan viously looked on as "a hard from 35th in the nation in its road-building program when he took office in 1957 to first in the U.S. today.

It's also because his program is geared to attracting industry and jobs to Michigan. As a result of building modern roads and highways to serve areas where the people are, new industries and businesses have expanded into sections preplace to get to."

Mackie, a registered engineer, has boosted freeway mileage 400% to produce more jobs, more profits and more tourists coming into the state.

For More Progress **VOTE APRIL 3**

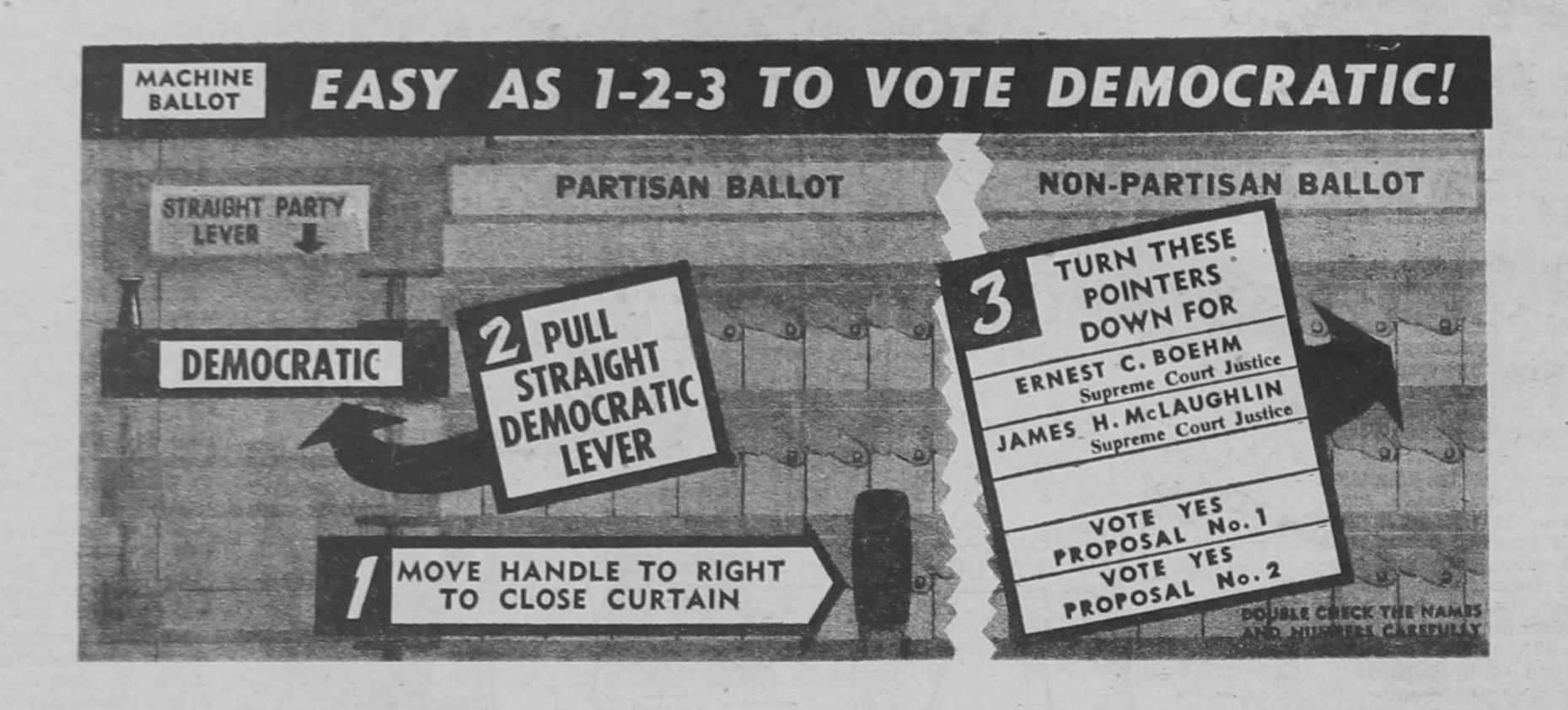


A "prime factor" in locating the new Lincoln-Mercury plant near the Novi-Wixom area was the good transportation facilities of the expressway built as part of the Michigan highway

program, Professor Frank Suggitt, of Michigan State University, who made a study of it, reported. The new plant has given employment to about 5,000 workers.

Make YOUR Vote Count-Use It!

Michigan polling places use one of three possible methods of voting. They are shown below for you. Get to know them before you vote or take this page to the polling place with you.







Vote Monday, April 3