UAW
INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW
SOLIDARITY
Vol. 2, No. 2 — 3-5-8 Edition — February 16, 1959

Our problem today is a struggle for national survival, not national solvency.

Walter P. Reuther

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UAW Action Program Hits Unemployment

Mass unemployment, with its tragic human consequences for affected workers and their families and its dire effects on U.S. economy, will come under attack from UAW full employment plan, outlined to Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report by President Reuther in Washinton last week.

UAW has intensified action against the "tragic problem of unemployment" with a sweeping frontal attack launched by the International Executive Board, it was announced by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

The board, meeting in Solidarity House Feb. 2-5, opened the broadened battle with the approval of a comprehensive program "to get America back to work."

The board assigned to an "officers' task force" the overall job of pounding out specific details, organizing the structure and administering the program. On the task force are Reuther, chairman; Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice President Leonard Woodcock.

Scope of Program

The scope of the action program—which reaches from national to local levels, urges mobilization of the entire labor movement and calls for cooperation from governmental leaders and agencies and socially-responsible groups—was outlined in announcement of the UAW program.

Specific details and course of action which the UAW board authorized and instructed the task force to carry out were being nailed down as Solidarity went to press. They will be announced shortly.

The program calls for creating machinery at the community, state, regional and national levels to deal with unemployment.

It deals with both the problems of finding immediate aid and assistance to unemployed workers and their families and for long-range legislative action to get the American economy back in high gear at levels of full employment and full production.

Call Upon Congress

The legislative program will include a call upon Congress for legislation providing a shorter work week, increases in unemployment compensation and federal standards of unemployment benefits.

Approach to the matter of a shorter work week will be based on the goal of translating the impact of automation and other technological advances in productivity into abundance for the entire population instead of mounting unemployment and reduced purchasing power.

The task force will give intensive attention to management-created problems caused by working some crews over-

Continued on Page 2

Reuther Urges Congress: Back UAW Plan for Jobs

WASHINGTON — UAW'S comprehensive program to put America back to work was carried into the nation's capital by UAW President Walter P. Reuther in an appearance before the Joint Economic Committee, last Monday.

Reuther placed a 19-point program before the committee aimed at stimulating the nation's lagging economy and bringing about full employment and full production.

The UAW president stressed an expanding economy was essential for an increasing standard of living, meeting the nation's military defense needs and bringing about ultimate victory in the economic cold-war the Soviet Union is now waging against the West.

Reuther warned that "economic growth in the Soviet Union is advancing four or five times as fast as our lagging economy has grown in recent years. If both economies continue simply to grow at the same pace as they have done respectively since 1950, it will be a mere 17 or 18 years until Soviet production can match and surpass ours in volume.

"If we should lose this race, it will not be primarily because Russia has surged ahead so fast, but because we have lagged so far behind."

"The Soviets will not be impressed by any neat balancing of our books."

Reuther charged the nation's economy "has been allowed to lag, to stagnate, and even to slip backward."

He pointed out employment in the United States today is less than it was three years ago, there are now 1.7 million fewer non-farm jobs than

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Raise Dues $1 to Rebuild Strike Fund

UAW has moved to strengthen the strike fund reserve through a $1 a month increase in dues, earmarked for the fund, it was announced by UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey.

The increase, effective in March, was voted by the International Executive Board in compliance with the obligation placed on it by the constitution to raise dues when the strike fund reserve falls below $20 million.

The constitution also provides automatic suspension of the dues increase when the reserves reach $25 million.

Mazey reported to the board the strike fund reserve amounted to $16,630,806.93 as of Jan. 31.

"The strike fund expenditures in the 1958-1959 collective bargaining period have been the greatest in the history of our union," Mazey said.

During the calendar year of 1958, strike benefits amounted to $22,127,402.72 to aid members in 279 plants covered by 254 local unions. In the first month of this year, expenditures totaled $3,337,408.42.

A complete, detailed report of strike fund expenditures for 1958 and the month of January, 1959, appears on pages four, five and six.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a good story, judging by the smiles on the faces of these delegates to the Caterpillar Council meeting at Solidarity House early this month. Council is made up of about 20 delegates representing five locals in Regions 4 and 8. Council discussed recent contract gains registered with the farm implement firm.

Workers Fight 'DCB' Terror at A-C

By RAY MARTIN

MILWAUKEE — Allis-Chalmers workers have nothing against discipline—they just don't like the company's brand.

In most A-C plants there exists a "DCB" (discipline control board) with no-holds-barred rights to question any A-C worker on any subject whatsoever. In plants that do not have a full-scale DCB, authority is delegated by the company to a single company official who acts as judge and jury.

The company, in negotiations with the UAW, vigorously defended its DCBs, contending: "We have no intention of giving up the DCBs. Maybe we're old-fashioned, but we think we have the right to ask questions of our employes."

No one knows—outside of the company and it won't tell—how many hundreds of A-C workers have been "subpoenaed" to appear before A-C's various DCBs. And very few workers will talk about their experiences becaus it could mean another trip back. Women are exceptionally silent.

"Fear is a basic ingredient," charged UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse when DCBs were discussed in negotiations just before the UAW struck.

The company refuses to turn over to the union details of what goes on at DCB trials but copies of "transcripts of evidence" (notes taken by the "judge") of a few of the hundreds of trials are in the UAW's possession, much to the company's embarrassment.

Greathouse raked the company over the coals on its discipline methods, reading chapter and verse from copies of the company's records.

Said he: "In a democracy, there is such a thing as the sacred rights of the individual. We've gone to war to preserve these rights. How can this company violate such rights through undemocratic, un-American trials by fear?"

He quoted at random from DCB documents the following "printable" questions the answers to which helped the company register a conviction.

Q.—Do you still drink as much as you did?

Q.—How long have you been divorced?

Q.—I notice by your record that you have had some financial trouble.

(The worker who was asked the above questions was fired.)

Q.—What do you do in the evening before you come to work?

(This worker was given a five-day suspension.)

Q—How long have you been drinking?

Q—Do you do your drinking alone? . . . ?

(Another five-day suspension.)

Q.—What do you do on weekends?

(A four-day suspension.)

Q.—Doesn't your father work here?

Q.—How long has he been an employe of Allis-Chalmers?

Q.—What does he think of the company?

(A three-day suspension resulted.)

E. F. Ohrman, A-C's manager of labor relations and chief negotiator, is a disciplinarian by trade. He has delivered lectures on how to keep workers in line, has issued a booklet on "Maintaining Discipline—a Management Responsibility" based on a speech last May 19 in Chicago to the American Management Association.

Ohrman reported (not to the union) that from July 1, 1950, to Feb. 28, 1958, 1,419 discipline cases came before the West Allis plant DCB alone. Results: 51 workers "quit voluntarily," 888 firings and suspensions were imposed and 500 workers were quizzed but no penalties were imposed.

According to UAW A-C presidents bargaining for a new contract, here's how the DCB works:

- A worker can be ordered before the DCB for any reason.
- Charges needn't be explicit. Files in the UAW's possession show this "charge" against one worker: "Your foreman thinks you have violated some rule which makes you liable for discipline."
- He must appear alone to face his accuser, the accuser's immediate superior and the DCB chairman who is authorized to cast a unanimous verdict.
- The worker's steward can't enter the closed "courtroom." He may wait outside.
- The chairman keeps minutes,' verified by his panelists, which can be used in arbitration court to back up suspensions and discharges.
- The worker must appear before the DCB when called or he is considered to have quit his job.
- He or she must answer all questions, otherwise the accused's "attitude" is considered in need of correction through suspension or even discharge.

At the Springfield, Ill. plant, Local 1027 President Mike Reagan estimated close to 150 workers have quit their jobs in the past three years rather than face "inquisition."

"Inquisition!" shouted disciplinarian Ohrman during negotiations. "It's not inquisition!"

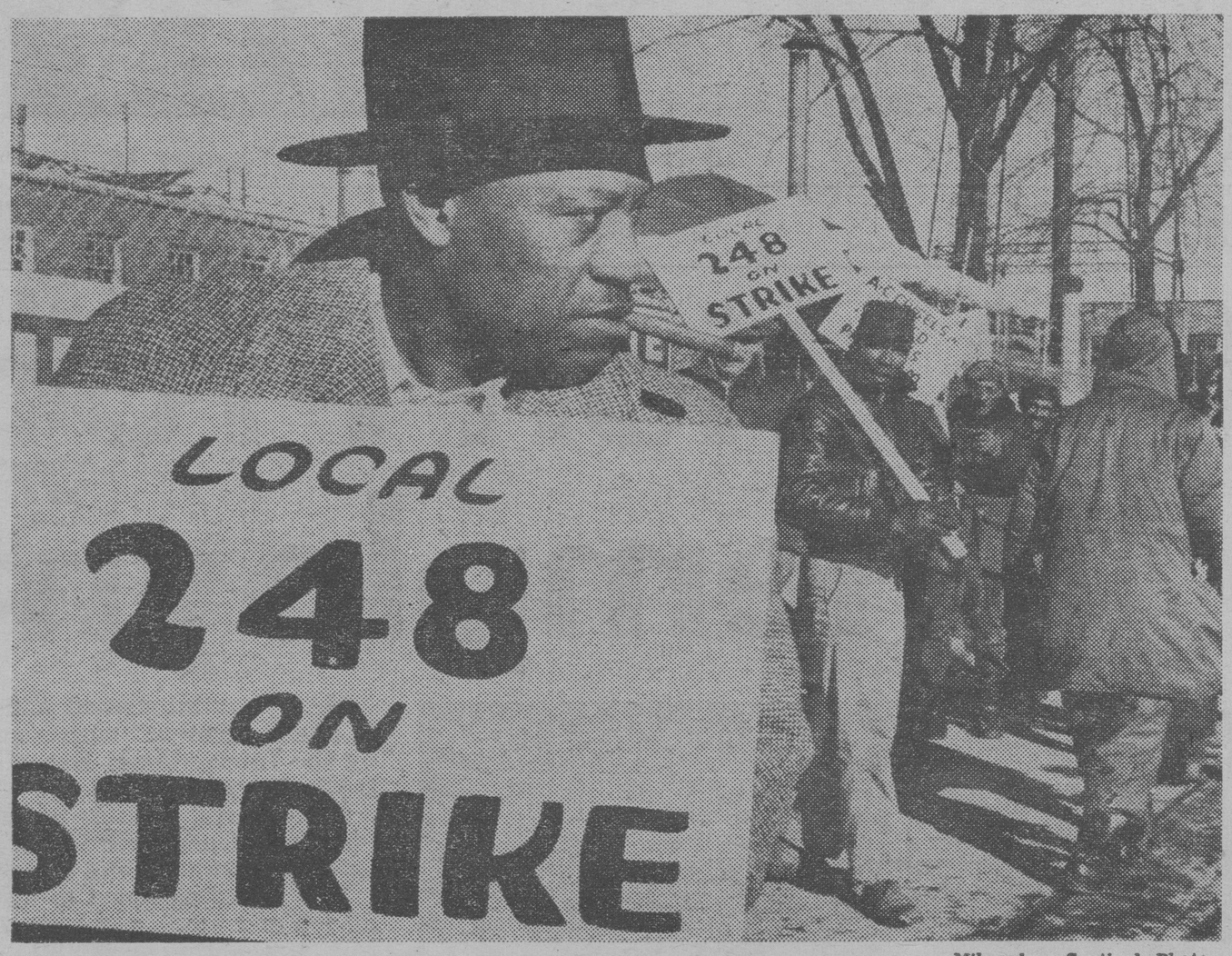
"What would you call it?" Greathouse replied. "It's trial by terror. It's the star chamber days all over again. It's like the brainwashing the Chinese Commies gave our boys in Korea. It's what Ford did back in the '20's . . . "

"We haven't attacked union officers, at least," Ohrman said.

UAW A-C department assistant director Burt Foster fought a grievance before an arbitrator several months ago on a discharge ordered by the Springfield DCB.

He told A-C's top negotiators this month: "In the minutes of that arbitration case, company officials admitted the company's DCB does not conform to the principles of American legal practices. In fact, they admitted 'It's more like the Russian system,' and that's a direct quote."

The UAW is determined, short of wiping out the DCB's, to win for A-C workers the right to call witnesses in their own behalf and to have a union steward along.



—Milwaukee Sentinel Photo

DETERMINED FACE of this UAW Local 248 picket in West Allis, Wis. typifies the solidarity of all Allis-Chalmers strikers. A-C workers hit the bricks across the country and in Canada Feb. 2 (story on page eight).

State Unions Ask Boost In UC Level

DENVER—Colorado labor has asked the state legislature to increase the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits and to widen coverage to all workers.

Eldon Cooper, president of the Denver AFL-CIO, said amendments would be sought to fix the benefit ceiling at two-thirds of the average weekly wage in industries covered by the law. The present weekly average wage is $84, he pointed out.

Other features of the proposal would:

- **Extend weekly UC bene4fits from the present 26 weeks to 32½ weeks.**
- **Extend the law's coverage to all employes in Colorado. At present, only workers in shops with a payroll of four or more are covered. This provision now excludes about 35,000 workers in the state, Cooper said.**

An attempt to include employes of smaller firms was advocated last summer by Gov. Steve McNichols but the proposal died in committee.

Bernard E. Teets, state employment director, said he agreed with the plan to widen coverage and supported "in principle" making benefit levels a percentage of wages. He recommended, though, that ceilings equal half of the weekly wage instead of two-thirds as recommended by organized labor.

Rep. Christopher Dead

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. George H. Christopher (D., Mo.). who only recently had written to Solidarity to thank UAW members for their support on Election Day (Solidarity, Dec. 8), died last month at his home here, apparently of a heart attack. He was 71 and in his fourth term in the House.

Wins Disability Award With S-P Local 5 Aid

SOUTH BEND — No one has to spell out the benefits of union membership for Genevieve Domnanovich.

A long-time member of UAW Local 5 at the big Studebaker-Packard plant here, Mrs. Domnanovich is today $1,477 richer — and can look forward to monthly checks of $82.10 in permanent disability benefits—thanks largely to her union.

Nearly two years elapsed from the time Mrs. Domnanovich applied for disability benefits under the social security law until the case was finally decided. Her application was made following a delicate brain operation in 1957.

The claim was denied and her husband, also a member of Local 5, called on Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt (himself a member of the local) for assistance. Berndt assigned David Hill, then assistant director of the Studebaker department of UAW, to help process the claim. Hill worked closely with John Bartee of the Region 3 staff and T. F. Hanna, president of Local 5, in presenting the case.

During the course of the hearings, the social security agency required an expensive clinical examination, despite extensive reports filed by Mrs. Domnanovich's physician and by the hospital where the surgery was performed and where she convalesced.

At this point, Local 5 came to the rescue of the beleaguered family by providing funds for the examination.

The case was processed and finally on Jan. 21, 1959, the agency ruled in favor of Mrs. Domnanovich.

Commenting on the case, Berndt said "other applicants without help such as provided by Local 5—and particularly the kind of assistance given by providing funds for the clinical examination" could easily lose their cases because of lack of money.

Mrs. Domnanovich

"We know now," he pointed out, "that there is no criteria established for permanent and total disability cases. Each case is decided on its merit and the government is the sole judge as to merit."

Berndt called for revision of social security regulations "to provide the protection our lawmakers intended when this benefit was included in the social security program."

Seek to Halt Foremen 'Bump Policy at A-C

MILWAUKEE—Don't let anyone tell you Allis-Chalmers doesn't take care of its foremen—up to a point.

Of course, A-C has dropped foremen like hot potatoes but it has one gimmick working for them.

Striking A-C workers in all eight plants around the country have a pet dislike in the contract recently cancelled: the right of the company to drop foremen, assistant foremen, instructors, and the like back into work covered by the bargaining unit with seniority over everyone.

How has it worked? Several hundred A-C workers were on layoff at strike time early this month because foremen had been moved into their jobs.

The last possible man to face a layoff would be an ex-foreman.

Springfield (Ill.) Local 1027 President Mike Reagan pointed out in negotiations here that when employment in Springfield fell from 3,000 to around 800 a few months back, 400 of the surviving 800 were foreman or assistant foremen.

The UAW's bargainers want this changed to give UAW members better job security.

Blast GOP; Charge RTW Repeal 'Stall'

INDIANAPOLIS—Led by "the senator from General Motors," George McDermott, Republican hold-over from Madison county, the GOP was stalling a "right to work" repeal as Solidarity went to press in a maneuver which observers here have called "political blackmail."

McDermott, chairman of the GOP-packed Senate Labor Committee, is a supervisor at GM's Delco-Remy plant.

Republicans, who control the state senate by a slim majority, announced last week they would delay action on SB 6, which would repeal the open shop law, until House bill 66, a union "reform" bill, has been amended and considered.

The GOP maneuver was met with a roar of protest from union leaders who charged the Republicans with dropping all pretense of responsible representation for Indiana citizens.

"The 'right to work' repealer has become a naked weapon for pressure and political blackmail," said UAW Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt.

Dallas Sells, state AFL-CIO president, charged that employers, through the Indiana state Chamber of Commerce, were opposing repeal of "right to work" legislation.

He attacked the contention made by backers of the law that new industry and jobs had come to the state as a result of such legislation.

He quoted figures released by the Employment Security division of the state which showed that on July 15, 1957, there were 605,200 workers in manufacturing. On Nov. 15, 1958, the figure was 522,400—a drop of 82,800.

The report also showed unemployment in Indiana in December was 100,400, or 6.4%—above the national average, Sells said.

Sen. Hennings
Dem., Missouri

Sees Threat From Steel, Car Pricing

Administered price policies similar to those employed in the auto and steel industries are jeopardizing the free enterprise system and denying the public "the benefits of a freely competitive economy," according to Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D. Mo.)

In a statement submitted to the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee of which he is ranking Democratic member, Hennings charged existing antitrust laws have not been "sufficient to bring about price competition" in the two giant industries.

The Missouri Democrat also attacked auto and steel companies for increasing prices in times of lowered production and for having identical prices which he pointed out, were characteristic of the two industries.

"It is fairly obvious the prices of the most powerful concern in each industry become the price of its smaller competitors even though the cost factors as between competitors are different.

"Such pricing is not, in my opinion, price competition anticipated by our antitrust policy," he declared.

Hennings also scoffed at President Eisenhower's admonition to consumers to shop 'carefully for price and quality."

"What chance has the consumer," he asked, "when so many important items on his shopping list fall within the category of administered prices which are both non-competitive and inflationary?"

Views Labor Church Aims As Identical

ST. LOUIS—Churches are involved deeply in many current problems faced by unions, a Region 5 official told a Methodist industrial conference here.

Representing Regional Director Theodore M. Hawks, assistant director Kenneth Worley declared shorter work week problems forced by automation can affect churches as well as labor.

"When automation forces a shorter work week, the longer weekends may take many people away from their homes on fishing trips and many other recreational activities," Worley said.

"That raises the possibility of a decline in church attendance," he declared. "And so just as unions, churches have ot begin pressing for socially-responsible attitudes toward the problems of automation."

Problems of living standards and integration also involve religious groups which often "have to face the same things unions had to face in tackling these issues," he said.

"As of now, far too many churches still are ducking their moral responsibility toward integration and toward many of these other problems in which wage-earners are involved," Worley added.

The program, sponsored by the St. Louis Methodist Church Annual Conference Board, also featured John R. Stockham, a St. Louis attorney and management consultant; Dr. Joseph Klamon of the Washington University Business School, and the Rev. Robert Froeschner, St. John's United Church of Christ in St. Louis.

Set for Contract Talks at Hayes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Preparations to enter into negotiations for a new contract with Hayes Aircraft here are being made by Local 1155, it was reported by UAW Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

Representatives of the UAW aircraft department, directed by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, and of the region are working with the local committee to prepare extensive revisions of job descriptions— which will be a key phase of the local's bargaining goals.

The local, which has a membership of some 6,000, is aiming at streamlining and clarifying job descriptions, which at the present time are a serious source of grievances, Michael said.

Blair Gives Sales Tax Rise Frosty Look

JEFFERSON CITY — A proposal to increase Missouri sales taxes by 50% has been given a cool reception by Gov. James T. Blair.

The governor earlier had expressed strong opposition to the plan but had agreed to study it if it were formally drafted and transmitted to his office.

"The legislature can do what it wants," Blair admitted, "but I still think we should avoid increasing the sales tax if at all possible because it hits hardest at those least ablee to pay."

The proposal is similar to the plan in effect in Illinois, with 2½% of the levy a basic state tax while the additional ½% is collected for municipalities. In Illinois, the state collects the full 3%, then remits one-sixth of tax collections to cities and towns.

Step Up Reg. 5 Rec Program

DALLAS—Region 5 is stepping up its area recreation programs, both for their value to members and their locals, Regional Director Ted Hawks told an area-wide local union recreation meeting here.

After hearing Hawks' report, the 60 delegates representing 21 local unions unanimously aproved setting up an area-wide recreation council. This now will be taken to the local unions for ratification, Hawks said.

"A recreation program enables members to meet one another away from the plant," Hawks said. "In that way, it helps them to better understand one another and to be better prepared for working more closely on all phases of UAW's programs."

Similar programs are under way in St. Louis and Denver, the regional director reported, with one also contemplated for Kansas City.

Participating in the conference here were all UAW locals from Dallas, Ft. Worth, Greenville and Waxahachie.

Local Braves -14° Chill In 'Solid' Oliver Strike

CHARLES CITY, Ia.—Ignoring 14 below zero weather, more than 1,400 members of UAW Local 1315 are on the picketlines at the Oliver Corp. tractor plant here. They're plenty steamed up about the company's callous and total disregard of their just demands, and neither the cold nor Iowa's "right to work" law can break the lines, established Jan. 30.

The strike is 100% solid, the local reports. And no wonder, when you consider the company's dismal labor relations record.

Negotiations for a new contract began more than six months ago, on July 24. Oliver workers are 30c behind the average pay scale in the farm equipment industry—partly because they have no cost-of-living escalator clause—and they figured it was time to catch up. Management, however, thought otherwise.

When the contract expired Oct. 30, the company refused to extend it and Oliver workers began working without a contract, as their fellow UAW members in the auto industry had done before them.

Not satisfied with cancelling the formal contract, the company also:

- Cancelled the dues check-off system.
- Refused to process pension claims.
- Refused to pay SUB when the entire work force was laid off for two weeks.

By Jan. 29, Local 1315 members had had enough. They struck the next day.

Management's reply was to hit out at the strikers and their families by immediately suspending their Blue Cross insurance.

"How low can you get," said UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, when he was informed of this development. Greathouse is director of the unions Oliver department.

Contract issues, besides wages, include improvements in pensions, SUB and general contract language, the settling of old grievances and the setting up of a skilled trades program.

Rich Get Richer

ALBANY, N.Y. — More than 3,000 New Yorkers earned more than $100,000 each in 1956, according to the state tax department. Of these, 45 earned $1 million or more. In 1954, there were only 19 millionaires in the state, the department noted.

'Keep Active in Union' Hawks Urges Pensioners

DALLAS—Retired workers are valuable UAW members, and should continue taking part in specific union programs, Regional Director Theodore M. Hawks told Local 870's Retiree Banquet here.

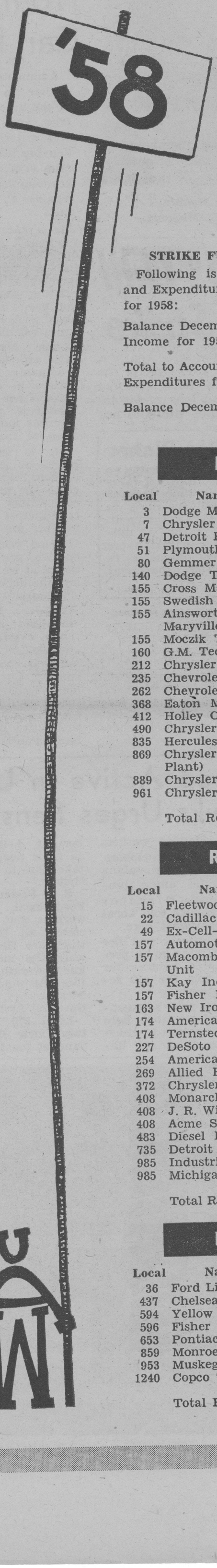
"The local officers and the International Union go on performing valuable services for you," Hawks told the 110 retirees and their wives.

"But it's also your responsibility to attend meetings, help in political campaigns in which citizenship functions are important, help sell poll taxes so more people can vote, and take part in other similar activities."

S. E. Foster, president of the Ford local, told the retired workers that the union appreciated all their efforts over the years. He pointed out they were the members who best knew working conditions before the union was organized because they were "there when the local first started."

Local 870 Recording Secretary Doyle Bridges served as banquet toastmaster.

IN ACTION at their workbenches are the youngsters attending Local 738's art craft class for youth. The class is supervised by the women's leadership of the Baltimore local.



Report to UAW Membership:

Local Breakdown of

UAW's strike fund expenditures in the 1958-1959 collective bargaining period have been the greatest in the history of our union.

Taking advantage of the recession with its lay-offs, hardship and insecurity, employers forced one prolonged strike on us after ano

In January, 1958, the democrat delegates to UAW's special convent comprehensive strike relief program

In keeping with the principles of

STRIKE FUND REPORT FOR 1958

Following is a report showing Income and Expenditures and Strike Fund Balance for 1958:

Balance December 31, 1957	$24,041,713.52
Income for 1958	17,860,233.36
Total to Account For	$41,901,946.88
Expenditures for 1958	22,127,402.72
Balance December 31, 1958	$19,774,544.16

REGION 1

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
3	Dodge Main	$ 515,216.87
7	Chrysler	93,220.85
47	Detroit Forge Co.	195.05
51	Plymouth Engine	95,469.44
80	Gemmer Gear	60,710.00
140	Dodge Truck	1,431.65
155	Cross Machine	54.00
155	Swedish Crucible	261.10
155	Ainsworth (Detroit & Maryville)	42,538.75
155	Moczik Tool	4,711.00
160	G.M. Tech Center	1,614.00
212	Chrysler Stamping	138,511.57
235	Chevrolet Gear & Axle	324,000.00
262	Chevrolet Drop Forge	132,992.00
368	Eaton Mfg.	460.68
412	Holley Carburetor	4,912.00
490	Chrysler	54,477.24
835	Hercules Forging Unit	385.40
869	Chrysler (9 Mile Press Plant)	22,617.24
889	Chrysler	30,110.00
961	Chrysler	31,350.00
	Total Region 1	$ 1,555,238.84

REGION 1A

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
15	Fleetwood	$ 210,253.00
22	Cadillac	463,160.00
49	Ex-Cell-O Corp.	429,023.21
157	Automotive Rubber	1,216.00
157	Macomb Steel Treating Unit	8,774.86
157	Kay Industries	3,866.13
157	Fisher Body	64,138.00
163	New Iron Foundry	1,559.11
174	American Metal Products	85,916.00
174	Ternstedt & Fisher	256,388.00
227	DeSoto	21.53
254	American Blower	111,457.89
269	Allied Products	16,165.94
372	Chrysler	32,846.00
408	Monarch Governor Unit	462.68
408	J. R. Winters Pressed Steel	174.40
408	Acme Spring Products	1,004.00
483	Diesel Engine	5,628.00
735	Detroit Transmission	273,821.79
985	Industrial Experiment & Mfg.	2,223.21
985	Michigan Wire Cloth	9,353.61
	Total Region 1A	$ 1,977,453.36

REGION 1B

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
36	Ford Lincoln Assembly	$ 980.16
437	Chelsea Products, Inc.	160.30
594	Yellow Truck & Coach	1,948.00
596	Fisher Body	91,328.18
653	Pontiac Motor Division	292,170.00
859	Monroe Steel Castings	136.15
953	Muskegon Motor Specialities	4,344.00
1240	Copco Trailer	29,810.95
	Total Region 1B	$ 420,877.74

REGION 1C

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
326	Ternstedt	$ 175,960.88
581	Fisher No. 1	197,600.00
598	Fisher No. 2	103,707.71
599	Buick Motor	463,426.60
602	Fisher Body	166,980.00
651	A.C. Spark Plug	12,548.26
652	Oldsmobile	253,000.00
659	Chevrolet Plant	997,880.00
724	John Bean Unit	50,952.93
741	Buick Branch	12,150.25
754	Auto Lite	36,302.00
	Total Region 1C	$ 2,470,508.63

REGION 1D

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
19	Gallmeyer & Livingston	$ 10,558.46
21	Ex-Cell-O	36,893.15
44	Mueller Brass Co.	11,440.61
126	Marble Arms	26,894.35
362	Chevrolet Parts	73,200.00
455	Malleable Iron	6,742.51
467	Chevrolet Transmission	49,820.00
522	Chevrolet Service	27,635.85
526	Auto Lite	48,898.00
537	U.S. Graphite	44,281.28
548	Michigan Plating & Stamping Co.	204.36
632	Harneschfeger Co.	–1,362.00
668	Chevrolet Transmission Grey Iron Fdry.	201,058.81
687	McInerny Spring & Wire	68,120.37
699	Steering Gear Parts 1 & 2	217,000.00
730	Jarecki Machine & Tool	46,146.95
944	Jarecki Machine & Tool	82,872.44
1013	Riverside Electrical Mfg. Co.	297.82
1135	Auto Lite	3,330.00
1243	Misco Precision Casting	23,475.05
	Total Region 1D	$ 977,508.31

REGION 2

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
45	Fisher	$ 108,768.00
70	Lakeshore Machine Unit	181.47
70	Rotor Tool Unit	224.12
71	Truck Engineering Corp.	11,574.88
122	Chrysler	12,452.00
363	Pesco Products Co.	156,312.90
451	Baker Industrial Trucks	60,392.46
580	Curtiss Wright	67.84
625	Cleveland Worm & Gear	17,682.51
654	Romito Donnelly Mfg.	–28.82
725	Harris Seybold Co.	–52.61
780	Brown Lipe Chapin	28,276.00
845	W. Bingham Co.	16,678.43
996	Brown Fintube Unit	197.20
1005	Chevrolet	291,372.00
1045	Fisher Station Wagon	86,668.00
1047	Euclid Products Machinery	39,534.00
1094	Hamlin Metal Products	40,316.28
1260	Lake City Malleable	8,045.58
1260	Fulton Foundry	11,960.36
1260	Salon Foundry	149.06
	Total Region 2	$ 890,771.66

REGION 2A

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
233	Fisher	$ 117,880.00
392	Trailmobile	51,410.77
402	International Harvester	465,841.00
544	Fisher	44,977.27
648	United Aircraft Products	61.80
658	International Harvester	72,257.00
667	American Blower Corp.	77,029.85
674	Chevrolet	103,796.00
852	Columbus Bolt & Forging Co.	56,56
888	F & G Tool & Die Unit	10,81
969	Ternstedt	232,25
1040	Ampex Machine & Tool	6,38
1311	Climax Molybdenum Co.	–2
	Total Region 2A	$ 1,239,23

REGION 2B

Local	Name of Plant	Donat
12	Auto Lite	$ 265,54
14	Chevrolet Truck Transmission	86,65
14	Bunting Brass Unit	46
211	Central Foundry	121,45
393	Farrell Cheek Unit	–16
446	Auto Lite	39,22
533	Auto Lite	68,15
549	Fisher Body Division	122,71
913	New Departure	72,55
1211	Ex-Cell-O Corp.	273,51
1224	Rockwell Register	7,07
1246	Ex-Cell-O Corp.	57,43
	Total Region 2B	$ 1,114,65

REGION 3

Local	Name of Plant	Donat
23	Chevrolet Com. Body	$ 88,11
57	International Harvester	408,24
98	International Harvester	145,40
226	International Harvester	156,98
265	Chrysler	46,90
305	International Harvester	76,92
440	Fabricant Division	4,77
489	Delco Battery	50,42
499	General Motors	41,54
597	Chrysler	3,06
662	Delco Remy	287,8
663	Guide Lamp	1,0
675	Auto Lite	24,5
685	Chrysler	39,7
705	Chrysler Assembly	31,8
817	International Harvester	116,8
862	Ford Motor	1,1
977	General Motors	3
1095	Oliver Corp.	2
1226	Chrysler	19,8
1336	International Harvester	300,1
	Total Region 3	$ 1,845,9

REGION 4

Local	Name of Plant	Dona
6	International Harvester	$ 329,9
39	Roper Hydraulics	13,0
111	International Harvester	38,9
162	Kensington Steel	29,7
215	Englehart Mfg.	9
442	Franklin Mfg.	17,6
450	John Deere Des Moines Works	–1,1
453	Guarantee Generator & Armature Co.	5,2
477	National Steel Cabinet	1,0
477	Essco Products	4
551	Ford Assembly	49,5
579	Central Foundry	79,6
688	International Harvester	39,3
751	Caterpillar Tractor	385,4
916	Blaw Knox Co.	16,3
974	Caterpillar Tractor	1,779,0
1012	International Harvester	31,1
1024	Cherry-Burrell Corp.	2
1101	International Harvester	32,8
1145	International Harvester	17,8
1255	Osmundson Motors	-
1262	Young Radiator Unit	125,3
1274	International Harvester	8,4
1277	International Harvester	1,1
1301	International Harvester	382,6
1302	International Harvester	7,3

# of Strike Assistance Benefits

after another.
democratically elected
l convention adopted a
f program.
nciples of the UAW,

your union's leadership believes it has a responsibility to make full a public disclosure to the rank-and-file of expenditures made under the program.

That is why this detailed report of strike assistance payments is printed here.

Since SOLIDARITY is sent to all members both current and retired and to thousands of persons outside the union as well, the report thus is getting both membership and nation-wide circulation.

ng Co.		56,562.13
t		10,810.20
		232,254.00
ol		6,380.00
o.		–25.88
...$		1,239,234.14

B

	Donation
$	265,547.40
	86,658.00
	469.56
	121,458.00
	–164.11
	39,228.00
	68,155.00
	122,717.25
	72,556.00
	273,519.58
	7,075.09
	57,436.49
..$	1,114,656.26

5

	Donation
$	88,111.43
r	408,246.00
r	145,408.00
r	156,980.00
	46,904.00
r	76,927.00
	4,772.00
	50,424.00
	41,543.44
	3,000.00
	287,847.55
	1,000.00
	24,588.00
	39,798.00
	31,808.32
r	116,853.00
	1,144.60
	373.16
	270.67
	19,800.00
r	300,195.00
. $	1,845,994.17

4

	Donation
r $	329,952.00
	13,027.30
r	38,973.00
	29,708.00
	908.06
	17,615.00
es	
	–1,100.00
& Ar-	
	5,284.71
	1,028.55
	442.28
	49,562.00
	79,620.00
r	39,358.00
	385,421.30
	16,356.49
	1,779,044.76
r	31,189.00
	210.66
r	32,833.00
r	17,895.00
	–17.65
	125,376.58
r	8,438.00
r	1,103.00
r	382,660.00
r	7,106.00

REGION 4

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
1303	International Harvester	4,568.00
1304	International Harvester	203,591.00
1306	International Harvester	30,060.00
1307	International Harvester	181,624.00
1308	International Harvester	339,313.00
1309	International Harvester	292,755.40
1310	International Harvester	27,320.00
1333	International Harvester	22,639.00
1356	International Harvester	25,890.00
1357	International Harvester	132,144.00
1361	International Harvester	19,926.00
1382	International Harvester	32,719.00
	Total Region 4	$ 4,704,544.44

REGION 5

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
25	Chevrolet	$ 319,399.80
31	B.O.P.	108,324.05
93	Chevrolet	159,341.75
119	International Harvester	9,288.00
276	B.O.P.	55,581.30
710	Lawn Boy Mfg. Co.	49,843.98
888	Bryant Mfg. Co.	–1,640.75
1021	Delco Remy	20,166.05
	Total Region 5	$ 720,304.18

REGION 6

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
76	International Harvester	$ 39,089.00
148	Douglas Aircraft	–2,400.00
216	B.O.P.	99,274.51
230	Chrysler	40,115.52
333	Fisher Body	44,653.06
492	International Harvester	7,850.00
509	Osbrink Mfg. Co.	225,461.97
645	Chevrolet	104,984.00
792	International Harvester	14,957.00
811	Southern Heater	3,127.00
1031	Chevrolet Assembly	61,380.00
1124	Chevrolet Parts	5,280.00
	Total Region 6	$ 643,772.06

CANADIAN REGION

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
27	Central Chevrolet, Olds Unit No. 6	$ 2,704.39
397	Praesto Aluminum Products	1,856.00
636	Hay & Co.	57,216.00
1265	Canadian Nameplate Co.	22,628.69
	Total Canadian Region	$ 84,405.68

REGION 8

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
10	B.O.P.	$ 172,790.00
34	Fisher	129,830.00
237	Mechanics Univ. Joint Borg Warner	12,917.00
239	Fisher	89,116.00
435	B.O.P.	61,754.00
472	International Harvester	11,208.00
678	Chevrolet	82,500.00
695	T. B. Woods Sons	22,548.00
786	Caterpillar Tractor	101,647.90
840	Bellanca Aircraft	170,346.90
894	International Harvester	19,052.00
988	International Harvester	158,877.00
1004	International Harvester	9,854.00
1079	York Hoover Corp. Body Division	–422.00
1183	Chrysler	43,002.32
	Total Region 8	$ 1,085,021.12

REGION 9

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
55	Curtiss Screw Unit	$ 6.77
55	Duncan Motors Unit	741.71
55	Farrer & Trefts	513.75
55	Kellogg Motors	396.72
55	Truck Equipment	51.78
214	Imperial Mobile Homes	5,349.00
271	Atlas Chain & Mfg. Co.	7,506.70
359	White Metal Mfg. Co.	32.04
424	Chevrolet Fisher	135,564.00
585	Selas Corp. Unit	14,888.00
595	B.O.P.	120,415.15
669	American Light Alloys	8,983.00
669	Precision Gear & Products Inc.	750.00
634	Harrison Radiator	67,217.34
621	Auto Lite	5,190.00
624	New Process Gear	12,100.00
686	Harrison Radiator	64,000.00
713	Chevrolet Service Parts Exp.	39,182.47
731	Ternstedt	169,772.00
736	Hyatt Roller Bearing	51,557.03
774	Chevrolet	148,632.00
846	Chevrolet Forge	20,892.00
854	Brown Lipe Chapin	26,840.41
964	Auto Lite Battery Corp.	72,143.51
980	Ford Motor Co., Mercury Division	–93.84
1097	Rock Prod. Div. G.M.	171.00
1173	Chevrolet Aviation	91,092.00
1178	Plant No. 2 United Steel & Wire	4,949.10
	Total Region 9	$ 1,068,843.64

REGION 9A

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
209	Spray Engineering	$ 10,564.15
259	Morganite, Inc.	36,339.00
365	Centre Brass Works Unit	2,632.00
365	Independent Metal Unit	320.00
365	Nappa Ford Inc. Unit	2,793.25
365	Eagle Electric Mfg.	53,526.28
365	Greer Hydraulics, Inc.	13,307.00
376	National Sheradizing Unit	187.91
422	Detroit Controls—Am. Standard	9,915.00
422	B.O.P.	66,224.00
518	Allen Mfg. Co.	–6.21
626	New Departure	59,728.46
664	Fisher	40,136.15
987	New Departure	43,920.96
1251	Waterbury Companies	18,591.00
1565	Chase Brass & Copper Co.	1,484.32
	Total Region 9A	$ 359,663.27

REGION 10

Local	Name of Plant	Donation
85	Walker Mfg.	$ 1,307.53
95	Fisher Body	93,844.00
121	Chevrolet	77,048.00
349	Range Auto Workers	547.40
396	Auto Lite	70,778.00
438	A.C. Spark Plug	2,000.00
763	International Harvester	14,392.00
833	Kohler Company	453,476.52
1264	In Sink Erator	1,081.03
Mics	McQuay Plant	1,716.00
	Total Region 10	$ 716,190.48

MISCELLANEOUS

Wolverine Tube, Decatur, Ala.	$ 181,808.32
Foster Case, Minneapolis	2,000.00
Perfect Circle	1,735.52
Local 880	10.00
Community Services	66,860.90
Total Miscellaneous	$ 252,414.74
Total Strike Expenditures for the year 1958	$ 22,127,402.72

Recap of Regions

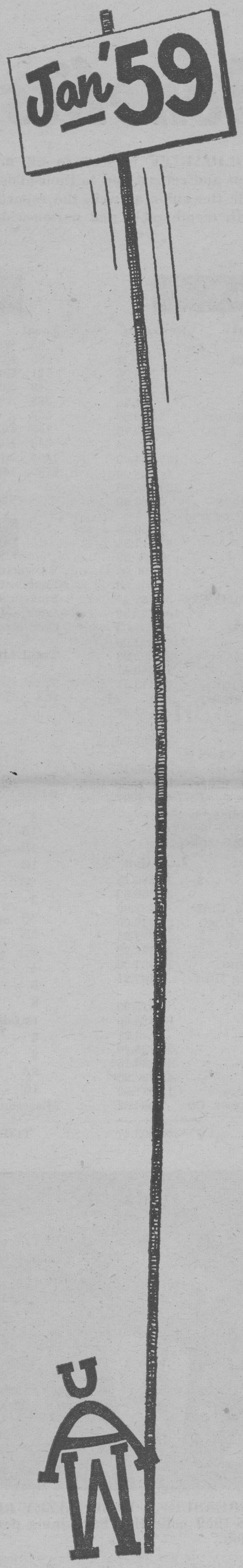
STRIKE EXPENDITURES

January 1, 1958 through December 31, 1958

REGION	DONATION
1	$ 1,555,238.84
1A	1,977,453.36
1B	420,877.74
1C	2,470,508.63
1D	977,508.31
2	890,771.66
2A	1,239,234.14
2B	1,114,656.26
3	1,845,994.17
4	4,704,544.44
5	720,304.18
6	643,772.06
Candian	84,405.68
8	1,085,021.12
9	1,068,843.64
9A	359,663.27
10	716,190.48
Miscellaneous	252,414.74
TOTAL	$22,127,402.72

UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER EMIL MAZEY REPORTS: "The strike fund expenditures in the 1958-1959 collective bargaining period have been the greatest in the history of our union."

Strike Assistance Benefits . . . by Region, Local Union



REGION 1

Local	Plant	Amount
3	Dodge Main	$ 6,556.68
7	Chrysler	-22,120.00
80	Gemmer Gear	4,751.25
155	Moczik Tool & Die	10,623.02
160	G.M. Tech Center	187.36
212	Chrysler	-15,469.22
235	Chevrolet Gear & Axle	-34,003.17
262	Chevrolet Drop Forge	-3,701.52
368	Eaton Mfg.	-4.87
400	Ford	1,046.00
490	Chrysler	-34,293.44
889	Chrysler—Office Workers	2,000.00
961	Chrysler—Lynch Rd. Axle	20.00
	Total Region 1 ....$	-84,407.91

REGION 1A

49	Ex-Cell-O	$ 297,888.67
163	Diesel—GM	1,000.00
174	American Metal	6,640.00
372	Chrysler	-19,812.00
483	Diesel Engine	-202.70
	Total Region 1A ....$	285,513.97

REGION 1C

581	Fisher No. 1	$ -22,292.62
659	Chevrolet Plant	2,651.00
724	John Bean Unit	-5,294.12
741	Buick Branch	8,936.00
754	Auto-Lite	19,542.00
	Total Region 1C ....$	3,542.26

REGION 1D

19	Gallmeyer & Livingston	$ 7,440.81
21	Cone Drive Gears	19,618.09
467	Chevrolet Transmission	-11,244.36
526	Auto-Lite	29,602.00
537	U.S. Graphite	-527.75
687	McInerney Spring & Wire	-6,138.52
699	Steering Gear Parts 1 & 2	-93,833.10
944	Jarecki Machine & Tool	47,960.15
1135	Auto-Lite	1,290.00
	Total Region 1D ....$	-5,832.68

REGION 2

122	Chrysler	$ -12,452.00
363	Pesco Products	113,406.70
1094	Hamlin Metal Prod.	9,951.16
	Total Region 2	$ 110,905.86

REGION 2A

402	International Harvester	$ 244,270.00
544	Fisher	17.55
658	International Harvester	40,011.00
674	Chevrolet	-22,001.06
888	G & G Tool & Die	1,672.95
969	Ternstedt	-59,436.69
	Total Region 2A ....$	204,533.75

REGION 2B

12	Auto-Lite	$ 172,920.00
14	Chevrolet Truck Trans.	-15,729.96
211	Central Foundry	-19,102.73
446	Auto-Lite	25,532.00
533	Auto-Lite	53,395.00
1064	Schultz Die Cast	128.00
1211	Ex-Cell-O	128,844.36
1246	Ex-Cell-O	27,265.76
	Total Region 2B ....$	373,252.43

REGION 3

57	International Harvester	$ 264,800.00
98	International Harvester	96,570.00
226	International Harvester	94,945.00
305	International Harvester	46,087.00
597	Chrysler	-660.00
675	Auto Lite	15,247.00
685	Chrysler	-39,798.00
705	Chrysler	-3,526.51
791	American Air Filter	12,100.00
817	International Harvester	67,405.00
1226	Chrysler	-19,800.00
1336	International Harvester	181,750.00
	Total Region 3 ....$	715,119.49

REGION 4

6	International Harvester	$ 173,007.00
39	Roper Hydraulic	1,409.80
111	International Harvester	22,269.92
442	Franklin Mfg.	-427.00
450	John Deere Des Moines Works	-200.00
688	International Harvester	23,243.00
751	Caterpillar	-17,401.44
974	Caterpillar	1,527.91
1012	International Harvester	19,423.00
1101	International Harvester	18,002.00
1145	International Harvester	7,097.00
1165	Donaldson Unit	1,540.00
1274	International Harvester	4,698.00
1277	International Harvester	305.44
1301	International Harvester	210,110.00
1302	International Harvester	3,456.00
1303	International Harvester	2,427.00
1304	International Harvester	114,005.79
1306	International Harvester	17,670.09
1307	International Harvester	119,050.00
1308	International Harvester	212,801.00
1309	International Harvester	172,418.52
1310	International Harvester	14,234.11
1333	International Harvester	13,183.00
1356	International Harvester	16,696.12
1357	International Harvester	66,732.00
1361	International Harvester	16,100.00
1382	International Harvester	26,538.00
	Total Region 4 ....$	1,259,916.26

REGION 5

119	International Harvester	$ 4,390.00
	Total Region 5 ....$	4,390.00

REGION 6

76	International Harvester	$ 19,741.00
148	Douglas Aircraft	-241.22
230	Chrysler	-39,930.00
492	International Harvester	4,712.00
792	International Harvester	9,585.00
811	Southern Heater	3,174.00
1031	Chevrolet Assembly	-7,696.02
	Total Region 6 ....$	-10,655.24

REGION 8

237	Borg Warner	$ 954.10
472	International Harvester	5,439.00
695	T. B. Woods	12,502.00
840	Bellanca Aircraft	11,889.15
894	International Harvester	17,165.00
988	International Harvester	139,130.00
1004	International Harvester	9,375.00
1079	York Hoover Corp., Body Division	-100.00
1183	Chrysler	-33,784.00
1212	Chrysler Office Workers	3,500.00
	Total Region 8 ....$	166,070.25

REGION 9

424	Chevrolet-Fisher	$ -11,578.62
621	Auto-Lite	26,776.00
624	Chrysler—New Process Gear	-12,100.00
669	American Light Alloys	5,180.82
686	Harrison Radiator	-28,490.59
964	Auto-Lite Battery	60,977.00
	Total Region 9 ....$	40,764.61

REGION 9A

259	Morganite, Inc.	$ 7,183.00
384	Continental Screw	20,583.00
1251	Waterbury Companies	1,332.29
	Total Region 9A ....$	26,433.71

REGION 10

Misc.	McQuay Plant	$ 132.00
396	Auto-Lite	29,930.00
763	International Harvester	10,805.00
833	Kohler	29,705.76
	Total Region 10 ....$	70,572.76

Regional Recap

January, 1959

REGION	AMOUNT
1	$ -84,407.91
1A	285,513.97
1C	3,542.26
1D	-5,832.68
2	110,905.86
2A	204,533.75
2B	373,252.43
3	715,119.49
4	1,259,916.26
5	4,390.00
6	-10,655.24
8	166,070.25
9	40,764.61
9A	26,433.71
10	70,572.76
GRAND TOTAL ....$	3,160,119.52

UAW Plans To Study Cost Of Arbitration

Small locals have to pay too much for arbitration and the International Union is trying to find a way to keep those costs in line, Vice President Leonard Woodcock told the National Academy of Arbitrators at its meeting in Detroit.

"The UAW is undertaking a study among its local unions in the Michigan area to seek some solution to this serious problem of arbitration costs," Woodcock said.

"We will shortly convene our local unions to obtain facts concerning the costs of arbitration in order to have a better picture of the problem.

"When we have compiled as much of the necessary information as we can obtain, we plan to invite the arbitrators in the immediate area to a meeting to discuss the problem with them."

The UAW vice president made it plain he was emphasizing the high costs for small locals in arbitration of specific, individual cases.

Outlining some of these charges, Woodcock said, "The cost of arbitration can become so burdensome that the arbitration procedure and machinery becomes difficult to maintain. This places such unions at a disadvantage.

"Company refusal to bargain out grievances which compels processing them to the arbitrator could bankrupt a local union," Woodcock explained.

"There must be found a way to keep such costs in line for otherwise the arbitration machinery will tend to break down with the resultant ill effects upon the collective bargaining relationship."

A National Academy of Arbitrators official said the problems Woodcock discussed "are receiving the close attention of the Academy."

Victories Scored

UAW won two-thirds of the NLRB elections in which it participated during the month of December, 1958, covering some 2,901 workers eligible to vote, it was reported by Richard Gosser, UAW vice president and director of the competitive shops department.

UAW SOLIDARITY

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Secretary-Treasurer

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Ed Valtman in The Hartford Times

REPRINTS OF an extensive account of how American labor leaders bluntly questioned Soviet Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan written by John Herling for the New Leader may be obtained from the UAW education department for 10c each, 100 for $2.

'Back UAW Plan for Jobs'

Continued from Page 1

when the recession started, and even after some industrial recovery "approximately 22% of the nation's productive capacity still stands idle."

Reuther sharply rapped President Eisenhower for an "obsession for a balanced budget," which has "blinded him from the economic truth that a balanced budget is possible only as a by-product of a balanced economy at full employment, full production levels."

"The President doesn't understand that getting the economy back into high gear is our greatest problem. He thinks fighting inflation is our greatest problem. But he thinks we're fighting a classic inflation caused by excessive demand of products over the amount of goods.

"There is actually no shortage of capacity of production. What we need is not more capacity for production but more customers. The inflation which we are experiencing is caused by administered prices.

"The effects of the recession are still present," he said. "The pick-up that started last May has not solved the problem of unemployment and idle productive capacity, by any means."

Employment has lagged "far behind" during the eight months since the economy has started to recover, Reuther said, while production and corporation profits were almost back to pre-recession peaks. The growing impact of automation and technological change has made the employment lag more serious than in any previous postwar recession, Reuther pointed out.

"We listened to stories of members with 16 years of seniority who have no hope of recall. They are existing on unemployment compensation and SUB. What they wanted to know is why we have had no difficulty achieving a high level of productivity making arms for war but don't have the good sense of achieving a high level of productivity during peace-time making goods for peace-time consumption."

The consumer is the key to the level of economic activity for 1959, he said.

"Only a continuing and rapid increase in production and sales — largely dependent on consumer spending—can provide the basis for achieving high levels of production and employment in 1959," he said.

"Wage and salary increases and a reasonably stable price level are essential in 1959. With profits rising rapidly from the recession low-point in recent months, there can be no rational reason why substantial wage and salary increases cannot be granted without raising living costs," he said.

Ask Wage Floor Act Extension to Missiles

Federal minimum wage regulations covering the aircraft industry must be extended to missile manufacturers in order to prevent additional unemployment in the already hard-hit industries, top officers of the UAW and IAM have warned.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther and IAM President Al Hayes joined forces in the attempt to protect prevailing wage structures won by aircraft and missile workers in years of collective bargaining.

The organizations represent more than a half-million aircraft and missile workers.

In this instance, the UAW and IAM are being joined by management, represented by the Aircraft Industries Assn.

Both labor and management are asking the U.S. Department of Labor to extend Walsh-Healy Act regulations that fix prevailing wages and conditions for work done by government contractors.

Regulations now covering aircraft must be extended uniformly to productior of all missiles, including electronic systems and sub-systems.

19-Point Program Handed Joint Economic Committee

1. AID FOR DISTRESSED AREAS

A concerted program of federal government aid, through loans and grants, is urgently needed to aid distressed areas to bring in new industries, to retrain workers and to assist workers to move to new communities where jobs are available.

2. MINIMUM FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The unemployment insurance system should be permanently improved by additional federal standards to extend duration and raise benefit payments to unemployed workers. Harsh disqualification provisions should be removed.

3. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Many communities would be happy to relieve local unemployment and at the same time create new or improved facilities for education, health, recreation, police and fire protection, civil defense, parking or other public needs, if they had the necessary means. Congress should pass new community facilities legislation which would provide authority and funds to assist municipalities in the provision of a wide variety of necessary facilities.

4. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

One of the most obvious ways in which the federal government can give immediate aid to communities distressed with serious unemployment is by placing defense and other government contracts in such areas.

5. MINIMUM WAGE

Congress should extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of workers in trade and services, and should raise the minimum wage from the present $1 to 1.25 an hour.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY

$ The Social Security Act should be improved through increased benefits, liberalized eligibility and medical-care provisions for those receiving social security benefits.

7. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE COMM.

A permanent National Commission on Technological Change should be established to investigate and keep abreast of developments in automation, atomic and solar energy and other technological innovations and make recommendations to Congress and the President to assure that the fruits of technological advance are fairly shared and full employment sustained. Such a national commission should be composed of representatives of labor, farmers, management, consumers and government.

8. WORK WEEK REDUCTION

The Fair Labor Standards Act should be amended to provide for a progressive reduction of the standard work-week with provision for periodic review by the proposed National Commission on Technological Change so that, as our technology continues to advance, workers can enjoy through a shorter work-week an increasing measure of creative and purposeful leisure instead of suffering the tragic and wasteful idleness of unemployment.

9. AID TO EDUCATION

There is a growing need for federal aid for education to strengthen the basic human resources of our country. This should mean not only aid for school construction, but also a federal scholarship program.

10. NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

A national housing program is needed to provide good homes in decent neighborhoods for all American families. The program should provide adequately for public housing for low-income families, slum clearance nd urban redevelopment and low-interest, long-term mortgages for privately constructed moderate-income priced homes and apartment developments. In this connection, too, a federal loan program for the improvement of community facilities is needed.

11. HOSPITALS, HIGHWAYS AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

Other essential federal programs include hospitals and medical facilities, highways and natural resource conservation and development. These, and similar programs to strengthen our human resources and to promote more efficient use of our material resources, contribute to full employment, facilitate economic growth and add to national security in a troubled world.

12. ADEQUATE DEFENSE

The national defense effort is in need of careful examination in terms of military requirements for the defense of freedom. The U.S. lag behind the Russians in some areas is obvious even to a layman. Informed experts have challenged the adequacy of the President's defense budget proposals. Defense expenditures should be stepped up wherever necessary to meet our national security needs.

13. FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

Economic and technical aid for the peoples that are emerging from colonialism should be considered as a major aspect of national policy. Such programs of loans and grants—both directly and through international agencies—should be expanded as part of a long-term effort by the United States to assist the economically underdeveloped nations.

14. CONSUMER BUYING POWER

Consumer buying power must be raised substantially in order to lift sales and output in the months ahead. Wage and salary increases and a reasonably stable price level, therefore, are essential. The President and the Congress should declare their essentiality as part of a concerted effort to eliminate the waste of idle manpower and machines.

15. ELIMINATE TIGHT MONEY POLICY

The government should indicate its support for a policy of rapid economic growth to full employment and full production by halting the tight money policy which is generally restrictive.

16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International economic and trade policies of the United States require bold and realistic measures to meet the needs of the times. Vice President Nixon's experience last year in South America dramatized, for example, the need to move in the direction of stabilizing raw material prices on an international basis.

17. INTERNATIONAL FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

The United States must build its trade relations with other countries, particularly since we need a wide variety of imports as well as foreign markets. But we cannot avoid the problem of unfair competition with some American products from low-wage, highly efficient foreign producers. In this connection, the United States should propose, through the International Labor Organization, the creation of international fair labor standards provisions on wages and other labor conditions in export industries directed at raising wages in such industries, step by step, to levels justified by productivity.

18. FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Opportunities should be opened for members of minority groups to contribute fully to and share fairly in social and economic growth through enactment of federal Fair Employment Practices legislation.

19. MEETING THE COST

Full employment, a more rapid rate of economic growth, and steps towards closing the numerous tax loopholes can raise more than enough revenue, without raising tax rates, to cover the increased federal expenditures to meet our national needs.

America at Work Means a World at Peace

Milwaukee Journal Photo

ON THE LINE in Milwaukee, Local 248 members solidly support strike against Allis-Chalmers.

Rejects Ag Imp Pattern, A-C Struck by 15,000

MILWAUKEE—Federal mediators here are tip-toeing along a fine but firm bargaining line drawn by the strike-bound Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., while some 15,000 UAW members tighten lines of their own around nine of A-C's plants.

Struck Feb. 2 were A-C plants at West Allis and LaCrosse, Wis.; LaPorte and Terre Haute, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Gadsden, Ala.

Two days later A-C's Canadian plant (St. Thomas, Ont.) struck.

A-C is the last king-sized corporation resisting a "1958" agreement with its workers.

One month ago, International Harvester workers approved a new pattern settlement that ended a two-month strike in that nation-wide chain.

Earlier UAW settlements with the Big 3 of the auto industry and A-C's co-leaders in the farm equipment industry have failed to interest A-C.

"The company scoffed at those other companies for settling," UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse reported.

"Now the company is breaking its word left to right to get out from under its contractural commitment to bargain centrally toward an agreement that would end discrimination against thousands of its workers."

The UAW's bargaining story with A-C comes in three parts:

● **The long wait while the bargaining spotlight rested, first on the auto industry, then on A-C's three chief competitors: John Deere Co., Caterpillar Tractor and International Harvester. A-C had announced it would set no patterns, would await the outcome on other fronts.**

● With the mid-January settlement at Harvester, A-C went through all the gestures of bargaining without agreeing to crucial economic or contract changes.

● Faced with contract cancellation effective Feb. 2, A-C took up the 10-day notice period (a) discussing minor issues, (b) fussing about procedure, (c) refusing night bargaining sessions before finally (d) delivering an ultimatum that as of strike time bargaining would be on company terms: strictly locally.

As strike deadline fast-approached, Greathouse warned A-C workers not to expect any "dramatic miracles — simply because, in collective bargaining, it takes two parties to agree to any miracle-making."

Federal mediators made their move 48 hours after the strike began, while A-C continued to hedge at the union's request for renewed bargaining sessions in Milwaukee, home of A-C's policy-makers. The union's central bargaining committee had remained intact awaiting A-C's word.

Mediators quickly found that A-C, while willing to "accept" mediation, demanded the government officers work within narrow confines: to develop future bargaining procedure only.

A-C clearly wanted negotiations resumed locally. It wanted no more central bargaining. It was against any master agreement.

Herschel Davis, administrative assistant to Greathouse, outlined the predicament to the mediators, pointing emphatically to:

● A-C's pre-strike announcement that it would not bargain centrally after the strike started despite the clear language in the contract to do so once the 1955-58 contract expired.

● The union's position that central bargaining is the quickest route to settlement and the number of contracts (a master or eight) can be best decided once agreement is reached on proposed economic and working contract changes.

Lists 9-Point 'Job' Plan

Specific details and course of action for UAW's hard-hitting drive to put people back to work were being hammered out as Solidarity went to press.

Meantime, a general announcement by UAW President Walter P. Reuther (see Page 1 story) revealed that among the points the program calls for are:

1. Machinery at the community, state, regional and national levels to deal with the unemployment problem.

2. Finding immediate aid and assistance to jobless workers and their families.

3. A legislative program urging Congress to increase unemployment compensation, provide federal standards for jobless benefits and a shorter work week.

4. Intensive attention to the problems created by managements which work some crews overtime while other seniority workers are laid off.

5. Immediate use and disposal of surplus foods for the relief of unemployed families.

6. Special and immediate legislative measures to relieve economically depressed areas.

7. Broader public works programs to provide more housing, hospitals, schools and other needed community facilities.

8. Mobilization of the entire labor movement in a cooperative effort to carry out the program.

9. Seeking the assistance and cooperation of governmental agencies and officials (at all levels) and socially-responsible groups in the program.

UAW Action Program . . .

Continued from Page 1

time while thousands of other seniority employees remain laid off.

In this connection, a Nov. 25, 1958 statement issued by UAW executive officers said, in part:

"It is morally wrong and socially indefensible for the automobile companies to schedule overtime work beyond that absolutely required merely to achieve additional production with large numbers of auto workers still unemployed.

"The officers of the UAW recognize the necessity for some overtime work by those now employed in the automobile industry in order to keep scheduling and production in balance and to maintain equipment.

"However, we are again urging the several auto companies to call back as many as possible of the unemployed even though their re-employment may be on a temorary basis. In this way, the benefits of economic recovery from the 1958 recession will be more widely and equitably shared."

The task force will work with regional directors and local union officers to see that this course of action, wherever feasible and as broadly as possible, will be implemented.

More On Program

In addition to the shorter work week and unemployment compensation legislation, the union's activities on the legislative front will include such items as:

● Special and immediate measures to relieve depressed arears;

● Immediate use and disposal of surplus foods for the relief of unemployed families.

"The United States has $8.4 billions worth of surplus foods in storage and it costs the government $1 billion a year to store it," Reuther said. "It is far more humane and practical, to say nothing of being more economical, to store these foods in the stomachs of hungry, unemployed workers and their families rather than in grain elevators and warehouse bins."

● A broader public works program to provide needed additional community facilities such as housing, hospitals, schools, etc.

The UAW will seek to mobilize the entire labor movement in a cooperative effort to carry out this program, the UAW president said. It will also seek and welcome the assistance and cooperation of governmental agencies and officials at all levels and of socially responsible and conscientious non-labor, non-governmental groups, said Reuther.

Fraser, Patterson Elevated to Board

Two vacancies on UAW's 25-member International Executive Board have been filled with elections of Douglas Fraser as co-director of Region One in Detroit and E. S. Patterson as director of Region 1-C with headquarters in Flint, Mich. Both were voted into office at special regional conventions.

Fraser, a member of DeSoto Local 227, defeated three candidates for the post, and Patterson, who comes out of Oldsmobile Local 652, decisively defeated one opponent.

The Region One special convention, chaired by President Walter P. Reuther, was called following the death of co-regional director Ed Cote who had held the post since 1947.

Fraser, 42, and a member of Local 227 since 1937, was elected with 594,389 votes to defeat Bard Young, Local 174 and assistant regional director, and Harry Southwell, Local 174 president since 1947. Young received 323,341 votes and Southwell 160,880.

A fourth candidate, Henry Walton of Local 600, entered the race at the last minute. He garnered 13,174 votes.

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who gave a "state of the union" report at both special conventions, presided over the Region 1-C convention in Flint at which Patterson received 466,626 votes to defeat M. Otis (Jim) Bishop who got 198,734.

The vacancy was caused by resignation of Robert M. Carter to take a post as Flint City manager.

Patterson, 43, has been a UAW member since 1935.

A UAW First:

Curtain Up on Union, Education-TV Series

A first-in-the-nation educational TV series tied in directly with a trade union program — complete with discussion groups and neighborhood classrooms — is under way in Detroit and plans are being made to extend it to other areas, it was announced by Brendan Sexton, UAW education director.

The series was worked out between the education departments of UAW Regions 1 and 1A and the Institutes of Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

In Detroit, the program, which began Feb. 3, is carried over channel 56 each Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited to attend classes at eight locations, first to watch the telecast and then to launch into full, informal discussion of the topic.

Kinescopes will be made of each of the 13 telecasts for expected use on a number of other educational TV channels in such cities as Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, Sexton said.

Kinescopes will also be offered to local unions for use in their own programs, while even further use will be made of them as the basis for discussions during core programs at summer schools, Sexton said.

"The UAW has opened the door as wide as possible for the general public to participate in a study of unions in an industrial society, unions and the nation's economy, management's views of labor, the bargaining goals of the UAW and the UAW's ethical standards," Sexton said.

In the first telecast, three educators questioned UAW President Walter P. Reuther on labor's future problems and its role in the American economy. They were Russell B. Smith, co-director of Wayne's Institute of Industrial Relations; Ronald Haughton, co-director of the University of Michigan's Institute, and Mark Kahn, professor of economics at Wayne.

Other UAW leaders will be seen on future telecasts.

Union Label Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO Label and Service Trades Department has opened its Golden Anniversary—50 years of service to the American trade movement—with a year-long anniversary program. Biggest event will be the 1959 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show to be held in San Francisco, May 1-6.

Reuther Hails Kennedy Bill

WASHINGTON — The Kennedy-Ervin labor-management bill is a "real step in the right direction," while that of the Administration is "a sloppy drafting job that would do more harm than good," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told a nation-wide TV audience.

Speaking on CBS's "Face the Nation" program Feb. 8, Reuther said the Administration's measure was "filled with all sorts of legal, complicated and vague language" which would "penalize clean unions."

Reuther said the Kennedy-Ervin bill (S. 505) was "constructive and practical" and charged the Eisenhower administration with "trying to inject a measure of partisan politics" with its bill.