UAW

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

SOLIDARITY

Vol. 2, No. 11 Convention Edition November, 1959

Special: Report of Public Review Board

SEE CENTER SECTION

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CONVENTION RESPONDS:

UAW Re-Dedicated To Peace, Security, Freedom, Progress

Dues Increase Backed Solidly

Starting in January 1960, basic UAW administrative dues will become $3.75 a month, and the union's strike insurance fund dues will go to $1.25.

Under the new provision, each local union will retain $2 from the administrative dues, with the remaining $1.75 going as monthly per capita payments to the international. The entire $1.25 of strike insurance will go directly into that fund.

Before the convention's action, administrative dues were $2.75, with $1.50 going to each local and $1.25 to the international. Strike fund insurance dues had been 25c a month. A provision put into the constitution in 1958 to build the

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Major UAW offensive during the next 30 months on the collective bargaining, organizing and citizenship activities fronts became virtually assured last month as 2,491 delegates to the 17th Constitutional Convention welded together basic programs to build a stronger union—and a stronger labor movement.

In eight, hard-working days in Atlantic City, N.J., delegates representing 932 local unions from throughout the United States and Canada debated and acted upon such fundamental issues as:

1. An increase in the dues structure to meet serious financial problems of the local unions, and the international, and to strengthen the strike insurance fund;

2. A broad organizing program to build the union and help move organized labor into an extensive organizing resurgence;

3. Increased emphasis on education, legislative and citizenship activities and fair employment and civil rights programs;

4. A series of key amendments to the international constitution;

5. A special collective bargaining convention to be held closer to the time when major contracts open; and

6. Strong financial and moral support for embattled Steelworkers on strike.

Delegates also re-elected by acclamation the six top officers of the union, and returned incumbents to the posts of regional directors. (For full story on the elections, see page 3.)

The convention was opened by Region 9 Director Martin Gerber, who welcomed delegates and guests and reviewed past achievements of the UAW.

"There is no question that we have a right to be proud of our achievements," he said, "but we cannot afford the time, nor the luxury of self-satisfied contemplation, for the greatest challenge of our existence now faces us."

Gerber, acting as temporary chairman as the convention began, introduced Paul Krebs, New Jersey State CIO president, who welcomed delegates to the Garden State. Gerber turned the gavel over to the convention's permanent chairman, UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

In his keynote address, Reuther told the delegates the actions they would be taking during the convention "will affect the lives of millions of people throughout the United States and

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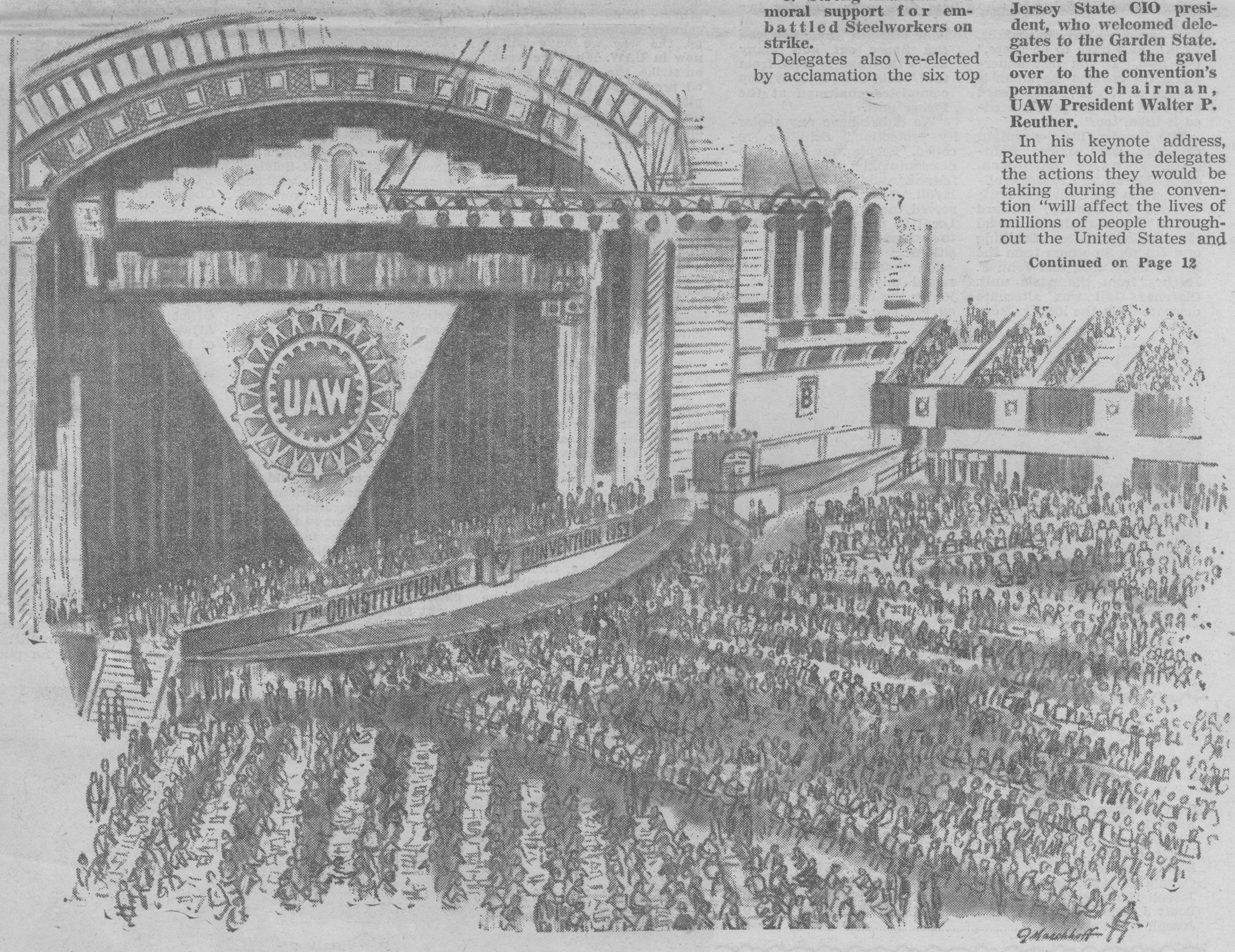


There were a lot of memories in the Local 25 delegation.

Delegates Link UAW Convention With Their Union's Living History

The past came alive again during UAW's Convention when delegates from many locals recalled the early vivid days of UAW history.

One such group was Local 25 representing Chevrolet and Fisher Body workers at St. Louis, Mo.

Its 10-member delegation included veterans of the 1937 sitdown period and four who also were in the eager but unsuccessful attempt to organize an auto workers' union three years earlier at the plant.

Like many other UAW locals, therefore, Local 25's real history began long before it was chartered into the Union.

Its beginning came when workers at the General Motors plant in St. Louis began to fight for a solution to their desperate needs, heightened by the depression and by rigid management efforts to keep workers under its thumb.

Even Local 25's delegates who were not GM workers at the time can spell out the details. "You didn't have to be there," one said. "If you just understand the reasons the union is needed now, you've also heard and read why the people needed it then, too."

The local's 10 Convention delegates were James Blancetta, Eugene Harrington, James Moran and Frank Walleman from the Chevrolet unit; Charles F. Conway, Edward Lavin, Thomas Maples, Local 25 president Walter Schilling and Joseph Smothers from the Fisher Body unit, and John F. Hughes from the parts unit. Clarence Gail was alternate delegate from the local's Chevrolet unit; Robert White from the Fisher Body unit and Dan Dunlap from the parts unit.

Schilling, Conway, Harrington and Walleman joined the union the workers were trying to organize in 1933 and 1934. So did Region 5 Director Ted Hawks who was one of the organizers of Local 25.

The attempt to organize successfully in 1933 started when 16 trim shop workers began talking up the need for a union at the plant. Wages were low—Schilling, then a power lift truck driver, was getting 35 cents an hour (the rate now is $2.49); Conway, who worked in the trim shop, was paid 50 cents an hour — and the hours, all at straight time, were long.

Men would be on the job 50 or 60 days at a stretch, often at 10 or 12 or even more hours a day, the union veterans recalled. "There wasn't any overtime; in some instances, trim shop workers drew over $100 for two weeks work at 40 cents an hour straight time and you can figure out how many hours they had to work from that," said Conway, now shop committee chairman at the Fisher unit.

"We didn't have any seniority protection," Schilling recalled. "People were laid off indiscriminately and the bosses' friends would get the jobs in a layoff." Now 47, Schilling has served three previous terms as Local 25 president in addition to a host of other union positions.

"In those days, anyone who raised any question about a job or the way you were treated got one stock answer," he added. "The boss walked over to the window, told you to look outside, and he'd say there are plenty of guys out there who would like your job—and there always were."

"They'd do the same if you hollered about the speedup," Conway added. "The management answer always would be, there are lots of guys out there who will do your job if you don't want to do it.

"At the end of the 1933 model, I was one of 105 men who weren't recalled to work on the 1934 model," Conway remembered. "The reason was union activity."

"In April, 1934, we went on strike," said Walleman, now chairman of the Chevrolet unit shop committee. He also has served as president and vice-president of the local. Financial secretary of Local 25 is Ray George.

"We'd finally organized a federal union—federal local 18386—but the strike was lost because we didn't have any other locals around the country acting together with us, the way we have unity now in UAW. When we went on strike, the company shifted production to a different plant and we weren't organized to stop them," Walleman said.

"The men went back," Schilling said. "We went back without recognition of the union. We went back without any gains whatsoever.

"Many of the men were kept out by the company for a long time. The company wouldn't take back 113 of those guys. Walleman was one. The company kept him out 11 months.

"And when we went back, we were given a hard way to go," Conway recalled. "We were placed on jobs that called for way more work than a man normally should be asked to do."

In November and December 1936, organization of UAW at the plant "began to show spirit," the men said.

"Then the sitdowns started in Atlanta and Flint and South Bend. On the evening of Jan. 15, 1937, we called a union meeting. It was attended by 146 people.

"But when the picket line was set up the morning after our union meeting, there were a lot of people on it—including many of our friends in the community.

"The first day, we signed up 1,500 members; the next day, almost twice the same number.

"We were on our way."

One of Local 25's first picket lines—left to right, "Red" Smith, John Hussey, Hugh Schaad, Harry Fischer, H. School and Sam Lee.

Constitution Changes Mailed to All Locals

Delegates worked hard and long—the better part of a day and a half—changing the UAW's constitution to meet the many technical requirements of the new labor law and the practical revisions which union-wide experience indicated.

A few minor changes resulted from recommendations of the union's Public Review Board.

UAW International Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, who worked closely with the Constitution Committee in preparing the recommended changes, asked for and got the convention's indulgence while the committee reported out the many technical requirements of the Labor-Managements Disclosures Act.

An administrative letter has gone out from the international union to all UAW locals detailing the constitutional changes.

Also in the mails within a few weeks to all local unions will be copies of the revised Constitution.

Local unions will receive educational material which will enable them to make their stewards and committeemen familiar with the changes and the new labor laws.

Delegates Say Times Call For Even More Education

An omnibus report, unanimously adopted by the delegates, left no doubt but what the UAW is for education for everyone.

Dallas Kernes, of Local 74, chairman of the convention's Education Committee, noted the economy cutbacks of the past year and the up-coming dues increase and said education is vital to the union. His report urged a many-pronged step-up to what the union has done in the past.

The report found many champions among the delegates.

Organized labor is under attack as never before. The false claim is being made that unions are responsible for inflation. Automation is having continued and deepening effects. There is large-scale movement of workers to new residential areas. Passage of restrictive legislation, at both federal and state levels, is the order of the day.

All of these circumstances demand of labor a renewed and increased education program, the report declared.

Specific recommendations included: restoration of Solidarity as a weekly; more weekend leadership education conferences in all regions; expansion of the Labor Book Shelf program in which UAW local unions already have a $16,000 investment; renewed and improved summer schools; greater use of documentary films; participation in university extension courses; and increased production of discussion outlines by the UAW Education Department.

The International Union ought now to go ahead with its proposed Staff Training and Educational Center as soon as possible, the report said. "An immediate dividend from such courses would be additional ammunition for use at the bargaining table or in the community programs where the staff members represent the union point of view."

While developing new educational means, the union ought to retain such things as leaflets, cartoons, etc. which have proved effective in the past.

In public relations, the report said, "Union members should be encouraged to accept positions on community boards, church boards, fund drives, and civic committees, and above all to run for public office.

Convention Draws Guests From Overseas

Distinguished foreign guests at the UAW's 17th Constitutional Convention included European, Asian and South American trade union leaders.

Notable among these visitors were Francixzek Bialas, president, executive committee, International Center of Free Trade Unionists in Exile, Paris; and Beino Heinonen, chairman, Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions.

Others included 22 from Chile, members of teams of commercial employes, construction workers and printers.

There were 25 from the French Trade Union Leadership Development, including six young women trade unionists, who were guests of the Office of International Labor Affairs of the U.S. Department of Labor.

From Japan came five participants in the Foreign Leaders Program of the International Educational Exchange Service of the U.S. Department of State, headed by Yoshihiro Saka, secretary of the Tokai Auto Workers Union Federation.

From the Philippines came four guests of the U.S. Labor Department, and two came from Venezuela.

Solidarity Salutes

THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Sam Fishman, Chairman	36	1B
Nina G. Hauser, Secretary	602	1C
Leonard J. Carney	1308	4
Edgar Hinton	696	2A
Blaine Marrin	157	1A
Oswald D. McQueen	889	1
Joseph Norsworthy	523	3
Louis J. Persico	731	9
Joseph B. Pratt	31	5

UAW Officers, Board Re-elected

UAW President Walter P. Reuther was re-elected by acclamation to head the union for an eighth consecutive term, as delegates also returned all other top officers to their posts without opposition in elections held during the convention.

In separate elections held by delegates in each region, all were also re-elected.

Returned to office along with Reuther were Stcretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents Richard T. Gosser, Pat Greathouse, Norman Matthews and Leonard Woodcock. Six other nominees for vice president declined.

The officers and board members were sworn in by former Region Director William McAulay, whose decision to retire led to the revision of the regions in Michigan.

Regional Directors elected included: Region 1, George Merrelli and Ken Morris; Region 1A, Joseph McCusker and Douglas Fraser; Region 1C, E. S. (Pat) Patterson; Region 1D, Ken Robinson; Region 2, Pat O'Malley; Region 2A, Ray Ross; Region 3, Ray Berndt; Region 4, Robert Johnston; Region 5, Ted Hawks; Region 6, Charles Bioletti; Canadian Region, George Burt; Region 8, E. T. Michael; Region 9, Martin Gerber; Region 9A, Charles Kerrigan and Region 10, Harvey Kitzman.

Nomination talks for the top officers touched off waves of demonstrations which convention hall and onto the stage as delegates crowded up to congratulate officers.

Noise-makers, cap pistols, confetti, balloons, placards and general hoopla took over the convention as delegates let loose with an outburst of enthusiasm in the demonstrations.

Responding to the prolonged cheers of delegates, UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey wave to the Convention following their re-election (left).

Acknowledging the Convention's applause were Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse, Leonard Woodcock, Norman Matthews and Richard Gosser (center photo).

In an outpouring of election hoopla, delegates paraded across the Convention auditorium stage to greet UAW officers (photo second from bottom).

UAW Delegates Whoop It Up For Elections

Demonstrations by enthusiastic delegates which follow nominations of UAW top officers may not be the greatest show on earth, but they remind you of it.

What gets you is the color, the motion and the sound.

There is a deafening roar as delegates leap to their feet applauding and start the more than half-hour long parade during which practically everybody in the huge hall makes his way up the steps to the platform to congratulate their man.

The cowbells jangle, the tambourines tingle, the Region 4 cap and rocket pistols go off in thunderous clatter. Balloons start floating skyward and minutes later stop against the great vaulting roof of the world's biggest convention hall.

Next day the results of the elections were reported to the convention.

The convention continues with its business, passing resolutions, listening to visiting speakers, supporting the Steelworkers strike, amending the constitution. The UAW has prepared itself for another two-and-one-half years of the kind of leadership it very obviously likes.

BALLARD

BERNDT

BIOLETTI

BURT

FRASER

GERBER

HAWKS

JOHNSTON

KERRIGAN

KITZMAN

McCUSKER

MERRELLI

MICHAEL

MORRIS

PATTERSON

O'MALLEY

ROBINSON

ROSS

Solidarity Salutes

THE OFFICERS' REPORT COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Domenic DeAngelis, Chairman	458	Canadian
Mary Hinton, Secretary	22	1A
Herbert Bingaman	819	5
Samuel Daniels	575	10
Mary Doyle	772	1A
Carl Eggers	869	1
Joe Kamensky	538	2
Warren Olsen	209	9A
Helen T. Powers	174	1A

U.S., Canada Must Raise Education Levels--Knowles

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—If the United States and Canada elevated their educational sights to Russia's level, both countries would still find themselves unprepared for the "electronic, automated, atomic age."

That's what delegates here to the UAW's 17th Constitutional Convention heard from Stanley Knowles, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, in his political days one of North America's foremost parliamentarians.

The fact that Russia is barely on the fringe of an economy dominated by electronics and automation—while we are deeply dominated by electronics and auto-while we are weeply into the new era—means North America's peacetime planning is vastly different from that of Russia, Knowles said.

Raising our level of education just to meet the threat of Russia isn't enough, he said. Our need is far greater.

Knowles singled out the educational needs of both North American nations as a typical example of the challenge facing the people of both countries, a challenge which the labor movement almost alone has urged be answered.

He pointed out that all social progress—education, included—just didn't happen naturally but came about because a "fighting, militant trade union organization" had the courage to oppose the forces of reaction in North America.

Because of the labor movement's past success in steering the way toward social progress, "we have raised tremendous responsibilities for ourselves," he said.

Of these responsibilities, he placed a vastly improved educational system high on the list. He said he feared for any nation plunging into an industrial revolution with its people poorly equipped for the future.

"I am not speaking of education just up to a point," he said, "not just education simply to try and keep up with the challenge of technological and scientific improvements in other parts of the world, but education to equip our people to live in an electronic, automated, atomic age."

That age will see today's human problems multiplied many times over, he predicted, unless every person is prepared for revolutionary times. The first impact of the new age already has been a crushing blow to hundreds of thousands of American and Canadian workers who, because of a shortcoming in their education, are denied their share of social and economic progress.

An uneducated, ill-equipped nation plunging into the atomic age without pre-planning is as helpless as a blind man caught suddenly in the center of an expressway, he said.

To spearhead the way to social planning (that includes improved education, full employment, health security), "we must see to it that this trade union movement of ours stays in business.

"Let us face the facts: those who are opposed to us are doing their best to put us out of business," Knowles said.

Knowles, before becoming vice president of Canada's labor federation, served for many years in the Canadian Parliament, was a stalwart in the labor-supported CCF Party and was recognized as an authority on parliamentary procedure during his 16 years in Ottawa.

A member of the printing trades, he was an active ordained Protestant minister until he began serving in Parliament during World War II.

Education doesn't just happen; it has to be stimulated and people now need more of it to keep up with social, economic and job advances, Stanley Knowles (above), executive vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the UAW Convention.

W. T. Carron (left), president of the Amalgamated Engineers Union, Great Britain, listens intently as Guy Nunn, of UAW's 'Eye Opener,' interviews Harry Douglass, president of the International Metalworkers Federation, and secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Great Britain.

IMF Brings World Unions Closer to Fair Standards

The Central Committe of the eight-million member International Metalworkers Federation has brought its world-wide affiliated unions strides closer to implementing the principle of International Fair Labor Standards.

With UAW taking the initiative in bringing the matter before the IMF, the Metalworkers' action was taken at the Central Committee's meeting this month in Washington, D.C.

The UAW delegation, headed by Victor Reuther, director of the Union's International Affairs Department, went to the IMF meeting directly from the Atlantic City Convention where an important resolution had been introduced reaffirming UAW's committment to the principle of an international fair labor standards agreement designed to eliminate exploitation of workers as a factor in international economic and industrial competition.

The IMF Committee concluded that charges by employers in various countries "that they are confronted with competition based 'on substandard labor conditions in other nations" are usually unfounded in fact.

Such charges, the IMF Committee said, are "advanced for te purpose of depriving workers of their just share in the fruits of technological and social advance or maintaining substandard labor conditions in their own countries."

Acknowledging trade union responsibility to aid in eliminating such unfair competition, the Committee said this could be accomplished by organizing unorganized workers in all lands and by exerting unremitting efforts to improve the conditions of workers everywhere.

Declaring that it favors the principel of International Fair Labor Standards, the Central Committee called upon the IMF Executive Committee "to study concrete steps required for implementation of the principle of International Fair Labor Standards through collective bargaining, supplemented by action to be taken by the affiliated unions of the IMF in relation to their respective governments and appropriate inter-government bodies.

This, the Committee added, would:

1. Encourage the progressive lowering of international trade barriers while at the same time protecting workers by avoiding the danger that exploitation of workers in some countries will undermine labor standards in others.

2. Help the trade union movement in all countries to raise wages and social condition to levels compatible with technological and social development.

3. Give the world's consumers the benefit, to which they are entitled, of the widest possible choice of goods, made available through international trade on the basis of fair labor standards.

Office Worker First Woman To Head Convention Group

A vivacious brunette—described as a "fellow hillbilly" by UAW President Walter P. Reuther because she, too, hails from West Virginia—was the first woman ever to serve as chairman of a UAW Convention committee.

She is Teresa Merlo, chairman of Local 212's Office Workers Unit in Detroit, who headed the Rules Committee at the Atlantic City Convention.

TERESA MERLO

Daughter of a retired Ford worker, Miss Merlo has been active in the union since 1951 when she began helping organize office workers at what then was the Briggs Co. Mack Ave. plant.

"I was the first one to wear a union button," she said proudly.

The National Labor Relations Board had decided that to represent the company's office workers, UAW had to organize the white collar personnel at all the firm's 12 plants in Detroit.

"We did it," Miss Merlo said. "We won the NLRB election in 1954."

Convention Was a 'First' For Most of the Delegates

Of the total of 2,491 delegates accredited to the UAW 17th Constitutional Convention, in 1957. It is a reasonable assumption that the overwhelming majority were attending their first convention.

Among those first-time delegates, Albert Amilla, from Local 166, had the unique distinction of being the first delegate to a UAW convention from a new local union.

Amilla's local, Fisher Body, Willow Run, which has some 2,800 members, was chartered about six months ago.

Another first-time delegate—this one among the many women who came to represent their locals at the convention—came to Atlantic City from the opposite sea coast.

She was Kay Vincent, member of Douglas, Long Beach, Calif., Local 148 for more than seven years.

Kay, a person of sparkling personality and prodigious energy, manages to accomplish a tremendous amount of work in her union, her political party and her job—and take care of three children, two of whom are teenagers.

KAY VINCENT

Many, Many More

The UAW took time out from its convention on October 11 to send Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a congratulatory telegram on her 75th birthday.

Read by Norman Matthews, UAW vice-president, the telegram praised Mrs. Roosevelt for her world leadership in human betterment, and for being a "gallant and gracious woman."

Solidarity Salutes

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
William Jenkins, Chairman	490 -	1
Evelyn Siterlet, Secretary	684 -	1A
Eugene Lambert	1155 -	8
Edward Little	659 -	1C
Abe Medina	811 -	6
Noy L. Sparks	218 -	5
Walter Stan Park	663 -	3
Imogene Turner	927 -	2A
Verne Woolf	105 -	2B

Convention Backs Steelworkers' Fight

A hard-hitting program of solid support for the Steelworkers Union and its members under vicious attack by the giant steel industry was hammered out by delegates to UAW's Convention.

They unanimously approved an action-packed resolution which:

1: Scathingly condemned President Eisenhower's use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the Steelworkers Union and its members.

2: Urged the President to appoint an impartial fact-finding board with power to make recommendations for settling the dispute.

3: Gave all-out support to the actions already taken by UAW's International Executive Board in support of the steel workers, including the Union's $1 million contribution to them.

4: Authorized the IEB to set up the necessary machinery, in keeping with the action of the recent AFL-CIO convention, to enable UAW's rank - and - file members to express their solidarity with the steel workers through personal contributions of one hour's pay a month to the AFL-CIO Steelworkers' Defense Fund.

5: Pledged UAW's solidarity with the steel workers, their wives and children and assured them that "we will continue to recognize their struggle as our struggle . . . for as long as it may take for them to win a fair and honorable settlement."

"The UAW does consider the Steelworkers' strike our strike," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the applauding delegates, "and we are going to see it through to the end. Taft-Hartley or no Taft-Hartley, we are going to get justice."

Declaring the American labor movement can draw "an historic lesson from the steel struggle," Reuther said growth of the feeling among unions that this strike is their strike "ought to be the first step in the American labor movement realizing that when any worker—whether he belongs to the biggest union or the smallest union — is forced to go on strike for justice, that strike is the strike of the whole labor movement."

Reuther pointed out that UAW's members involved in bargaining whether with the huge auto corporations, aircraft and missile firms, and agricultural implement companies "know that when we support the Steelworkers, we also are investing in the kind of position we will be in when we sit at the bargaining table."

"What the Steelworkers do will create the climate and the backdrop against which we will negotiate with aircraft in the Spring of 1960 and in the basic industries in the Fall of 1961," he said.

Earlier, Reuther—in his opening address to the Convention — had detailed important issues in the steel dispute. "Never before in the history of labor-management relations has there been a strike planned more deliberately or more wilfully by Big Business," he charged.

"The National City bank reported that 808 companies inceased their profits 56 per cent from 1958 to 1959. But the steel industry increased their profits 198 per cent. Yet they say to the workers, 'Not one cent of a wage increase' in their original proposal."

The unanimously-approved steel strike resolution termed Eisenhower's decision to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction a "shocking repudiation of the President's avowed policy of 'non-intervention' in the dispute.

"The President's present course of action is direct intervention in behalf of the Big Business advisers and friends with whom he has surrounded himself at work and at play," the resolution declared.

"The President must know, as his Secretary of Labor has publicly stated, that a Taft-Hartley injunction will settle nothing. But without an injunction, the Big Business united front would crack wide-open.

"If this nation is every going to correct the imbalance between our increasing capacity to produce and our now lagging capacity to consume," the resolution declared, "we cannot permit selfish and arrogant corporations in basic industries to deny their worker a just share in the fruits of their labors."

Donations Grow

A total of $3,765.19 was collected in voluntary donations for the Steelworkers strike at the UAW convention, it was reported by Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey.

As Solidarity went to press, the collections report showed:

Local 3	$ 220.00
Local 34	60.00
Local 157	115.00
Local 212	300.00
Local 351	500.00
Local 600	332.00
Local 769	30.00
Region 10	105.00
Door Collections	2,103.19
TOTAL	$3,765.19

HIS OWN DONATION to the striking members of the Steel Workers Union has been dropped into the box at the UAW Convention by Sen. Hubert Humphrey. In addition to contributions collected at the Convention, UAW locals also have been raising funds to send USW members.

Day's Pay Aids Steel Union, Carey Reports

The International Union of Electrical Workers' officers and staff members have agreed to a one-day pay cut each month with the money being contributed to the striking Steelworkers Union, James Carey, IUE president, told the UAW Convention.

Carey said the union "has a special reason for recognizing that the Steelworkers are fighting the battle for all of us in their present contest with the steel corporations" because of the help the Steelworkers and UAW gave the IUE during its Westinghouse strike.

Mazey Says T-H Injunction Ike's Payoff

President Eisenhower's decision to throw a Taft-Hartley law injunction against striking Steelworkers Union members is a political payoff to his heavy contributors, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey charged during the Union's Convention.

At the same time, the UAW Secretary-Treasurer renewed a a belief he had discussed earlier at a meeting of the AFL-CIO's General Executive Board that "we in the leadership and membership of our Union would consider the Taft-Hartley injunction an injunction against the members of our Union, too."

In that case, he added, "we would not work as enthusiastically at our jobs."

Mazey pointed out that Eisenhower's message setting the Taft-Hartley injunction petition in motion followed the President's recent vacation at the Palm Springs, Cal., home of George Allen, Republic Steel Corp. director.

"The Republic Steel officials in 1956 made a contribution of $16,300 to President Eisenhower's campaign," Mazey noted.

"You will recall that President Eisenhower has had many quail hunts on George Humphrey's estate in Georgia, and it may be of interest for you to note that officials of the National Steel Corp., including Humphrey, made contributions to Presiden Eisenhower's 1956 campaign in the amount of $37,200.

"In all, officials of various steel corporations made contributions of $214,250 to President Eisenhower's campaign in 1956. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for him to be impartial in the situation."

Other Unions to be Target If USW Loses, Abel Says

Workers in other industries will have to fight bitterly to hold on to their past union gains unless the Steelworkers are successful in their current struggle against the giant steel industry, I. W. Abel, Steelworkers Union secretary, told the UAW Convention.

"I hope, as I am sure all of you do, that in your coming negotiations in 1960 and 1961, you won't find yourselves in the position the Steelworkers are in today," he said.

"Perhaps if the basic steel industry gets the kind of licking they are entitled to, and if we do the kind of a job in the year 1960 that I know we can do, you can be spared that struggle and so can the workers of other industries."

Noting that although negotiations started early in April, the industry did not make known until Oct. 1 what it meant by "modest improvements in the economic provisions" it was offering, Abel said:

"No longer do they talk in terms of benefits to the workers. They talk in terms of cost to the companies. And so they say they are prepared to make economic improvements equivalent to a two per cent increase in their operating costs."

Abel said the steel industry's pension increase proposal is a typical example of all it has offered the Steelworkers.

A worker who would be entitled to a $70 a month pension if he retired next year would get $71.10 under the industry's proposal, he said. For workers retiring in 30 years, the increase would amount to $3 a month, he added.

Pointing out that the steel industry at first had raised the phony cry of "inflation" against the union, Abel said the industry had shifted away from this in June when management demanded "elimination or emasculation" of provisions that would result in the Steelworkers being "reduced to the status of a company union with no power, no provisions to protect the rights of the membership, and in fact no protection or rights whatsoever."

"The United Steelworkers of America has no intention of becoming a company union," he declared. "We rejected their proposals, only to be immediately charged with featherbedding

"Everybody knows from the profit position of the steel industry that, were featherbedding permitted, the fantastic profits that were rung up by the steel industry in the first six months of this year would have been impossible.

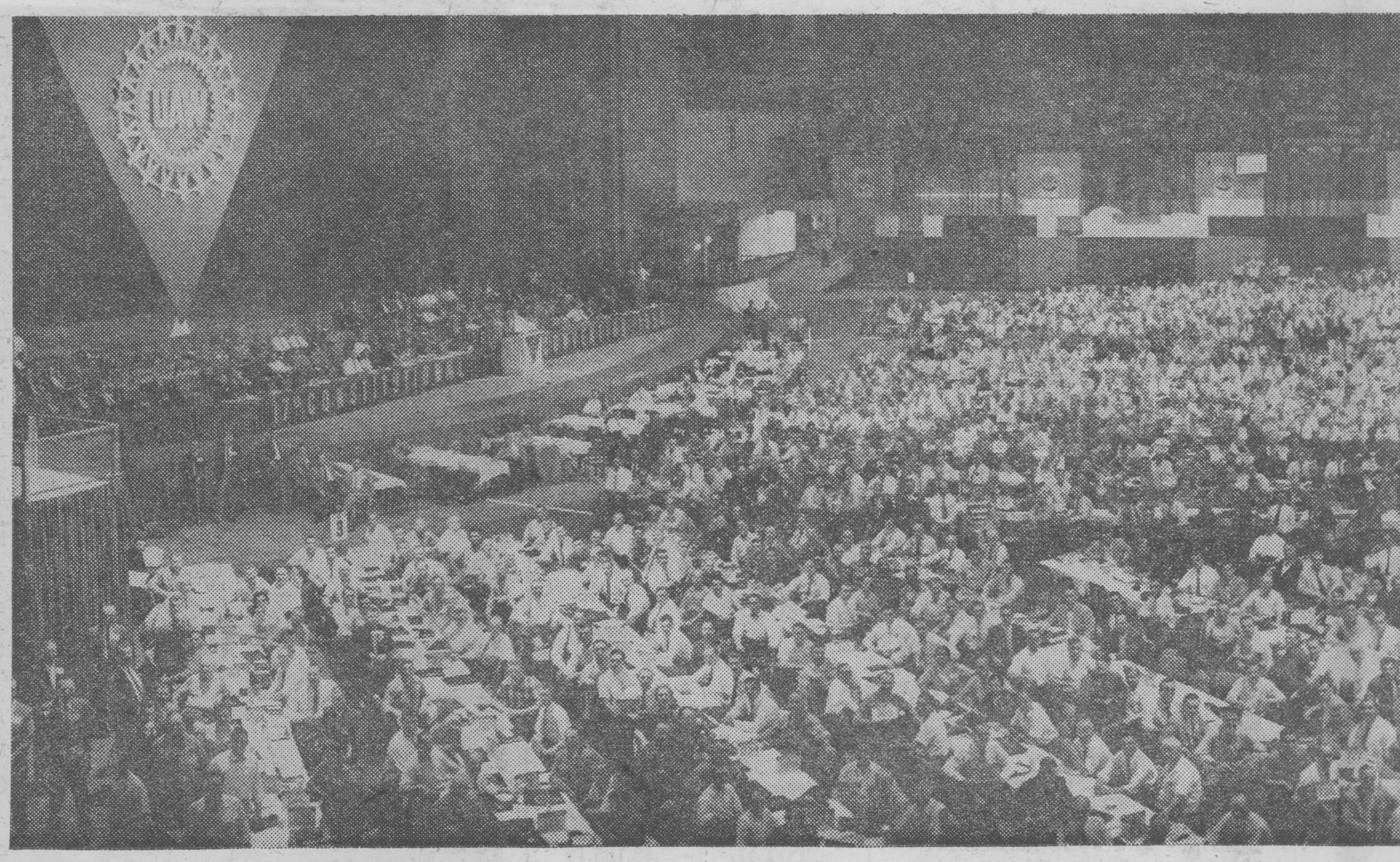
"Yet the charge is levied. The industry is contending that Section 2(b) of our agreement that provides that local working conditions shall remain in force would have to be eliminated; that management be given the sole right to change working conditions, to eliminate jobs, combine jobs; the sole right to determine whether a job should be on an hourly rate or an incentive; the sole right to determine the production requirements; and the management shall be returned the sole right to establish work schedues and given the right to change those schedules at will without consultation with the union."

Solidarity Salutes

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
John Mando, Chairman	600	1A
Malcolm Smith, Secretary	222	Canadian
Lacey Dixon	163	1A
Roscoe C. Ingram	674	2A
Russell Leach	155	1
Alonzo W. Moore	435	8
Peter Neputy	1301	4
Paul Silver	357	1
Charles Zimmerman	526	1D

UAW
17th CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
OCTOBER 9-16, 1959



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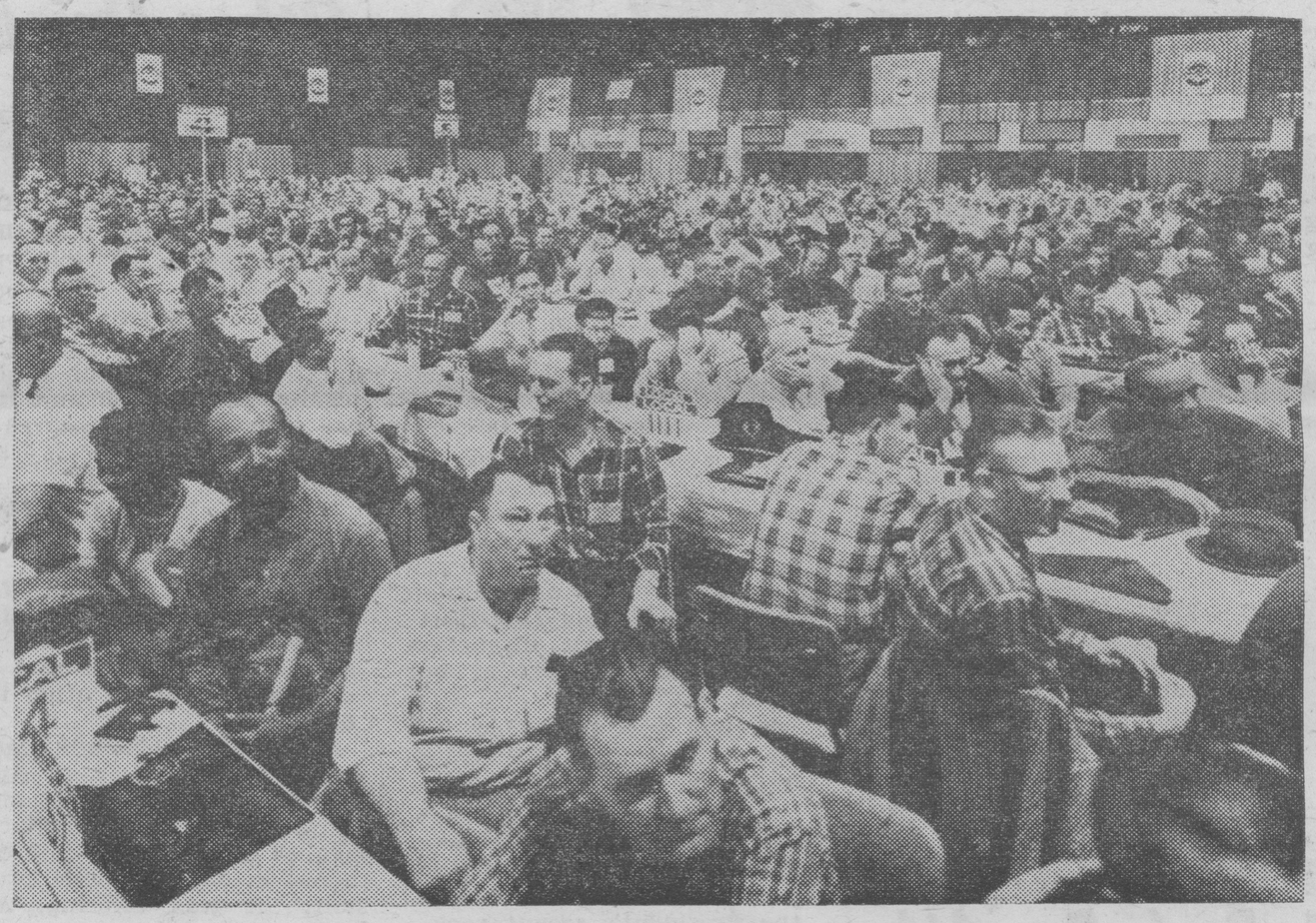

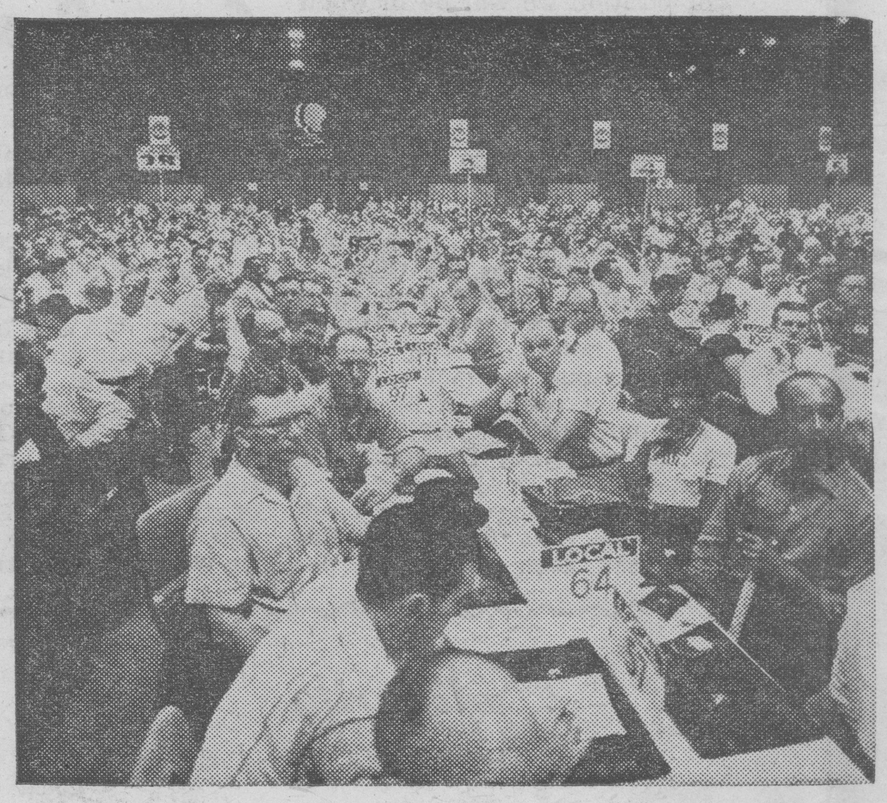

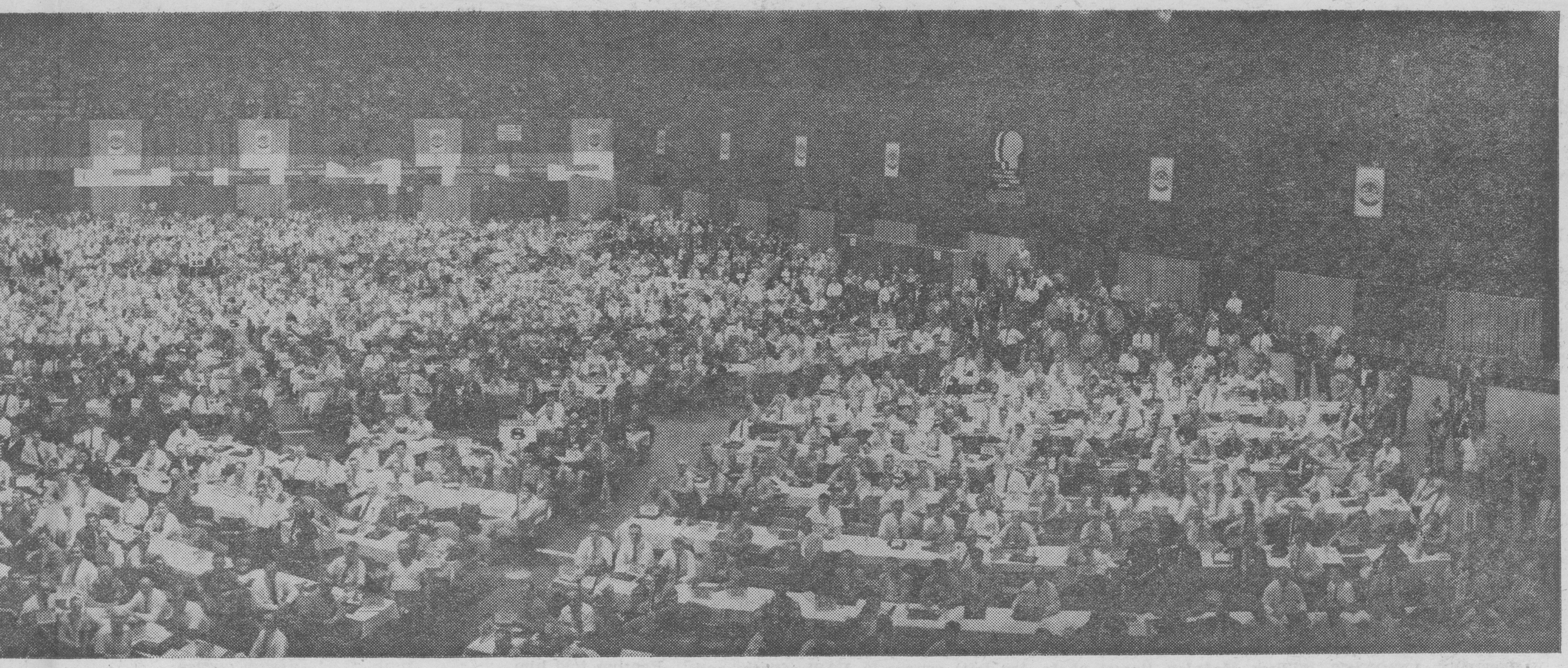

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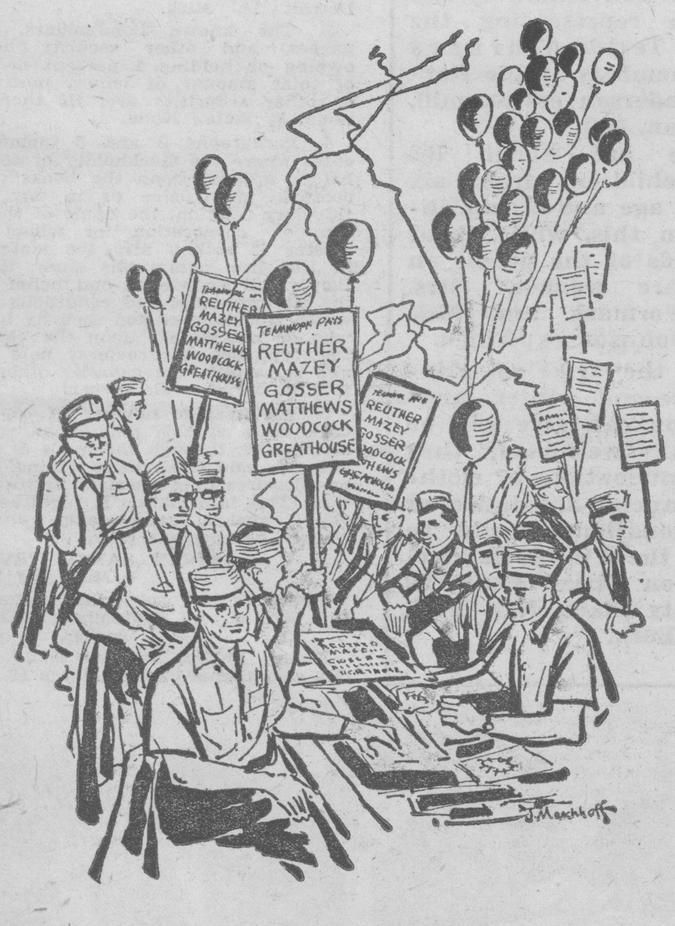

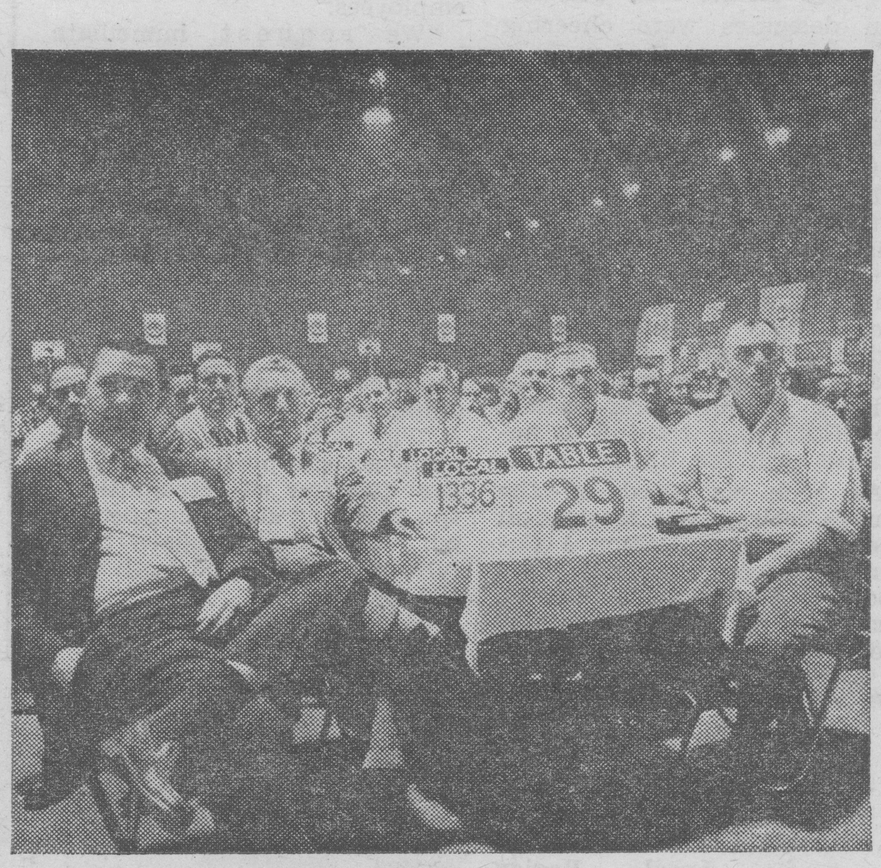

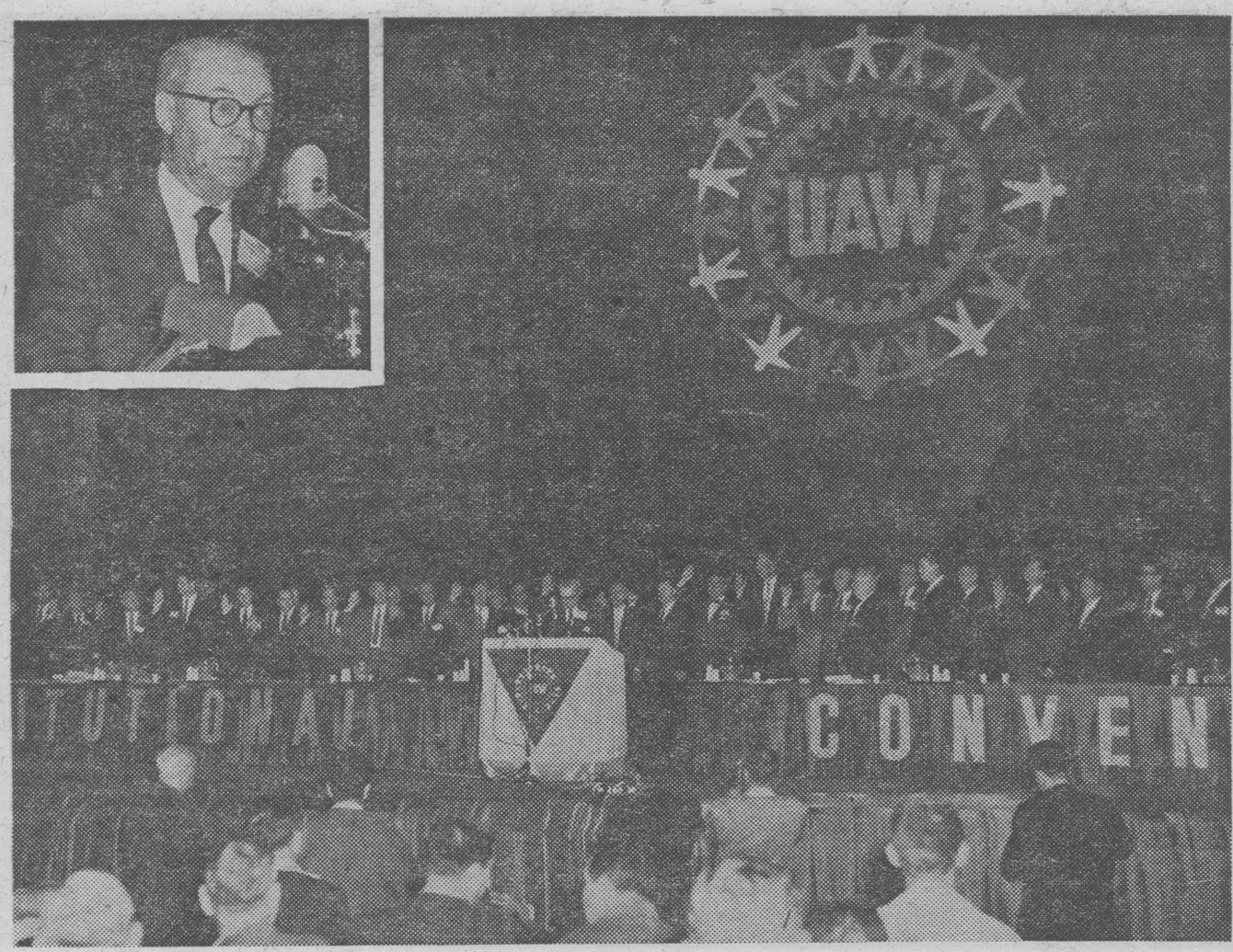

VETERAN UNIONIST William McAulay (insert photo, top left) swears in UAW officers and board members at the Convention. McAulay, drector of Region 1B since 1939, has retired after six decades as a union man.

Bill McAuley Retires; IEB Member 20 Years

William McAulay, a union man for almost 60 of his 72 years, retired this month.

He had served as Region 1-B director from March, 1939, on, and was the oldest member of UAW's International Executive Board in length of service, with the exception of President Walter P. Reuther.

"Brother McAulay made a great contribution to the building of our Union from its earliest days," Reuther told the Convention. He noted that the Region, with its headquarters in Pontiac, numbered about 1,000 members when McAulay took office in 1939 and that it had grown to 65,000 members.

"It was with a great deal of sadness that we accepted his decision not to seek reelection," Reuther added, explaining that the regional director was retiring voluntarily.

"You take with you our warmest best wishes for continued health into the future," Reuther told him.

Born in Scotland, McAulay joined the British Miners Federation as a youth when he went to work in the coal mines there.

After coming to the U. S. with his parents in 1904, he worked in the coal mines of central Illinois where he joined the United Mine Workers.

He became a member of a union getting under way in Flint almost as soon as he arrived there in 1930. In 1933, he took a job at the Fisher Body plant in Pontiac where again he became active in the union.

He was fired in 1937 for union activity but won reinstatement.

At UAW's Cleveland, O., Convention in March, 1939, McAulay was elected Region 1-B director. In addition to its membership growth, the region also expanded from four Pontiac locals and one Jackson local in 1939 to 116 active local unions when McAulay's decision to retire resulted in revision of UAW's Michigan regions.

UAW SOLIDARITY

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

HENRY SANTIESTEVAN,
Managing Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1959.

OTHA LLOYD.
Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.
(My commission expires March 19, 1961).

Convention Pledges Steady Support of Kohler Strike

"K-o-h-l-e-r" spelled BOYCOTT to delegates at UAW's 17th Constitutional Convention.

They unanimously okayed a hard-hitting resolution supporting the continuing consumer boycott of plumbingware made by Kohler where members of UAW Local 833 have been on strike for 5½ years.

At the same time, speakers discussing the resolution urged stepped-up political action to get fair treatment for unions by government agencies and the courts.

They said lack of effective widespread political action has been an important factor in the lengthy delay by the National Labor Relations Board to reach a final decision in the case against the plumbingware outfit.

Protesting that extended delay, the delegates urged the NLRB to "make immediate amends."

They also voted wholehearted support of the continuing strike and commended the Local 833 members "for their tenacious fight for freedom and justice, a fight being conducted for the benefit of all labor."

The resolution pinpointed how the current nation-wide campaign against unions "really began April 5, 1954, when the Kohler company attempted to break the Kohler workers' union and thereby set a pattern of anti-labor violence for years to come."

It detailed how the anti-union campaign has been repeatedly underscored in the new labor-control law, the strike deliberately forced on the Steelworkers, the three-year-old lockout by the Piasecki Aircraft Co. of members of Local 840 at New Castle, Del., and the current strike by members of Local 155 protesting the refusal by the Cross Co. of Fraser, Mich., to bargain with their union under the law.

The resolution pointedly compared speedy court action in issuing injunctions against unions with the two year delay by the NLRB in acting on the trial examiner's report which found the company guilty of numerous unfair labor practices. It also noted these charges were filed five years and two months ago.

It reported that the company also can make use of current federal law to delay any settlement even more while it continues to ignore the trial examiner's findings.

"The disparity of dispensing justice with speed on the one hand and with agonizing delay on the other hand is calculated to discourage strikes and to slowly destroy the labor movement," the resolution noted.

"It is calculated to cause tremendous economic hardship on strikers, thus providing great pressure for complete capitulation to management demands," it added.

Cross Loses Court Appeal, Delegates Cheer News

Only a few minutes after they had finished discussing the Cross strike, UAW Convention delegates were cheering an announcement that the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals had just dismissed a company petition to throw out the NLRB election won by the Union.

The federal court's ruling, handed down at Cincinnati, O., was followed by bargaining table meetings between Local 155, which represents employees of the company who have been on strike since Aug. 4, and the Fraser, Mich., automation machinery manufacturer which steadfastly had refused to negotiate with the Union.

As soon as word of the court's decision was received at the Convention, Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli and Local 155 President Russell Leach called for the company "to meet its legal and moral responsibilities to bargain collectively with the union legally designated to represent Cross employees."

"We request immediate meetings to negotiate a fair and reasonable contract that will settle this dispute," they said in a telegram to company president Milton C. Cross.

The company later issued a statement which touched on its stand that it had refused to bargain with the union because it was unsure—in spite of UAW victories in two NLRB elections—that the union represented the majority of its employees.

"The Court's action has, for all practical purposes, settled the question of recognition," the company statement declared, "and the company may now bargain in good faith with the Union."

Aided by state mediators, meetings now are going on.

Strikes Need Winter Clothing

An appeal for winter clothing and any other possible donations was made to the UAW Convention by two women representing the striking Textile Workers Union members at the Harriett-Henderson cotton mill, Henderson, N.C.

"There are about 700 school children, from six years of age and on up, involved in this, while about two-thirds of the people on strike are women," Mrs. Polly Wormack and Mrs. Esther Johnson explained.

"With the strike going into its second winter, anything you can give will be prayerfully welcomed," they said. Contributions of clothing, financial assistance or other donations should be sent to the TWUA Harriet-Henderson Strike Fund, 99 University Place, New York 3, New York.

Solidarity Salutes

THE UNION LABEL COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Wilbur C. Warren, Chairman	1231 -	1D
Pat MacLean Mitchell, Secretary	735 -	1A
John Haggerty	416 -	9
Walter McLogan	809 -	6
John Morrell	1047 -	2
John Pellar	272 -	1
A. C. Puckett	1004 -	8
Orville B. Rodeffer	287 -	3
Fred Santilli	900 -	1A

Making a point to reporters during a lengthy press conference following his speech is Sen. John Kennedy (D.,Mass.) as Vice President Leonard Woodcock (seated, right) listens intently.

Labor's Friends Curbed Punitive Laws—Kennedy

Organized labor was not let down by its friends, "but the facts of the matter are that the labor movement and the general public did not have enough friends" when the Landrum - Griffin bill was shoved through Congress, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) told the UAW convention.

Kennedy said the "whole story would have been different" if there had been two more liberal Senators and 16 more liberal Congressmen.

He sharply criticized the Landrum-Griffin bill, which he pointed out "contains many unfair and unsound and one - sided provisions that bear little or no resemblance to the findings and recommendations of the Select Committee.

"It contains many features inserted by the enemies of organized labor and the general public not to get at the hoodlums and the racketeers who may have infiltrated the labor movement field, but which were intended to weaken the rights of honest unions to represent their members at the bargaining table," he said.

Kennedy said that the "important changes we were able to write into the final bill in the conference between the House and Senate followed not a succession of victories, but a succession of defeats."

The Kennedy-Ives bill, supported by the AFL-CIO was defeated last year in the House by a vote of 198 to 190, "with both Congressmen Landrum and Griffin voting against that reform bill and aided and abetted by the work of the administration and its spokesman on that occasion, Secretary of Labor Mitchell," the Senator said.

The so-called McClellan bill of rights got through the Senate by a vote of 46 to 45, which handed a second defeat to pro-labor forces, and the third defeat came when the Landrum-Griffin bill defeated the Elliott bill by a vote of 229 to 201, Kennedy said.

"I hope that those who are members of organized labor who are concerned about the future as well as the past will read carefully the record of the last Congress . . .," Kennedy said.

Kennedy rapped Republican Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) for attempting to conclude the last days of the McClellan committee with an investigation of the UAW, despite the fact earlier, exhaustive inquiries had clearly indicated the complete integrity of the union and its leadership.

"Why were they not turning to those areas of criminal corruption and improper action?," Kennedy asked. "I think I know the reason why. It is because the UAW both stimulates and symbolizes the liberal movement in this country.

"If they are able to destroy the UAW, they are able to destroy a basic bulwark of the liberal progressive movement in this country with all that is going to mean not only to members of organized labor, but to the general public."

Kennedy pledged that a minimum wage bill, sponsored by him, Sen. Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D. Calif.), would be brought to the floor of the Senate within the first six weeks of the coming session. The bill will call for an increase of the minimum wage from the present $1 to $1.25 an hour, and extend coverage to millions of workers not now protected by federal minimum wage legislation.

Kennedy said another bill, sponsorship of which he shares with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D. Minn), would provide "that no state can give a guaranteed unemployment compensation check of less than 50% of the workers' wages up to two-thirds of the average wage in the state, for a uniform duration of 39 weeks.

Special Convention to Target '61 Bargaining

Details of the next major economic program of the UAW will be nailed down at a Special Collective Bargaining Convention in the spring of 1961.

The special convention will gird the union for the reopening of its major contracts in the auto and agricultural implements industries in late summer of that year.

In passing two general economic resolutions, the delegates to the UAW's 17th Constitutional Convention applauded the work the union has done in pensions, health security, wages and SUB, and urged it to increase and extend such benefits and to seek a "more effective voice in the administration of such (retirement and health insurance) programs."

UAW leaders repeatedly noted during convention debate that the UAW is one of the few unions which insists on the right to strike on speed-up during the life of agreements. The resolutions gave unanimous backing for this position.

The convention hailed the growing cooperation between the UAW and the International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO) in working out joint collective bargaining programs in the aircraft and missiles industry. It noted with satisfaction that a program had been drawn up for negotiations in this field in 1960, only major contracts facing the UAW in the coming year.

Revise Regions In Michigan

Geographical boundaries of UAW regions in Michigan were revised by convention action to bring the size of the regions back into balance with those in the rest of the international.

The proposal, approved overwhelmingly by the delegates, followed announcement by UAW Region 1B Director William McAulay of his retirement.

Region 1B was dissolved and the state will now have six regions, instead of seven. Instead of an average of 53,000 members, the re-drawn regions will now have close to the 62,000 average of the other 12 regions.

Local unions formerly in Region 1B were reallocated in the following manner:

To Region 1: 228, 417, 540, 594, 596, 653, 657, 733, 818, 853, 973 and 1273, for a total of 12.

To Region 1A: 36, 38, 353, 437, 630, 723, 769, 782, 795, 849, 859, 878, 883, 898, 912, 978, 1121, 1170, 1229 and 1284 for a total of 20.

To Region 1C: 62, 96, 103, 124, 134, 147, 150, 196, 219, 220, 268, 327, 334, 374, 381, 387, 474, 475, 504, 529, 559, 568, 615, 628, 660, 665, 666, 670, 679, 683, 701, 704, 717, 767, 810, 822, 892, 935, 938, 939, 953, 963, 993, 1009, 1014, 1055, 1085, 1099, 1141, 1150, 1154, 1174, 1215, 1272, 1289, and 1294 for a total of 56.

To Region 1D: 1, 138, 204, 382, 383, 414, 447, 468, 485, 503, 709, 740, 793, 797, 830, 872, 873, 965, 1054, 1133, 1159, 1168, 1218, 1230, 1253 and 1290 for a total of 26.

More Democratic, Too

The UAW 17th Constitutional Convention was much more representative of the membership than the Congress is of America's citizens, it was reported by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Each of the 2,491 delegates represented an average of 454 dues paying members. Each Congressman represents about 350,000 citizens.

EXCITEMENT of her concert still with them, guests surround Marian Anderson for autographs.

Delegates Hear Marian Anderson—'Voice You Hear Once in Century'

Marian Anderson renewed a lot of friendships for good music at the UAW Convention.

Her superbly-controlled contralto voice brought repeated and prolonged applause from the thousands of delegates and their guests.

They had crowded into Atlantic City's Warren Theater for the "Musical Evening with Marian Anderson" arranged by the Union for them for Sunday night.

Few, if any, knew what songs the tall, dignified Miss Anderson had chosen to sing for her audience.

Some of the titles were familiar. More were new to many of the delegates.

But their response was overwhelmingly enthusiastic, showing their appreciation of the voice described by Toscanini as "one which you hear only once in a century."

Miss Anderson's selections ranged from plaintive Haydn tunes to lilting Schubert melodies.

They included the passionate "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" from Saint-Saens' opera "Sampson and Delilah" to the deeply-felt Negro spirituals such as "Go Down, Moses" and "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands."

Each of her selections told a story—from Schubert's dramatic "Der Erlkonig" with its haunting tale of a child dying in the arms of his father, to Tschaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" through which Miss Anderson gave her listeners the composer's feeling of sad and bitter loneliness.

With the audience showing its deep appreciation for her artistry, Miss Anderson and her accompanist, pianist Franz Rupp, returned at the end of their formal program to present several encores including her tender singing of "Ave Marie."

Response to the rare quality of her voice was summed up by one delegate overheard talking to his companion as they were leaving the theater.

"I wish I could spend every evening listening to Marian Anderson," he said.

Solidarity Salutes

THE RULES COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Teresa Merlo, Chairman	212 -	1
Matthew O. Adams, Secretary	585 -	9
Tony Alexander	974 -	4
Jack G. Flohr	1258 -	2A
James Marckley	220 -	1B
Edward Merten	248 -	10
Joseph E. Mirabella	511 -	9
Jackie L. Sizemore	12 -	2B
George G. Toth	160 -	1

'Ike Double-Talks About Inflation'—Symington

The Eisenhower Administration has been talking about inflation out of both sides of its mouth, Sen. Stuart Symington told a cheering UAW convention.

"At the same time the Administration has been resisting any wage increase on the grounds it was inflationary," the Missouri Democrat said, "it has been promoting an increase in the price of money.

"It knows as well as you and I know that this is inflationary."

A prominent contender for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination, Symington, whose talk was received enthusiastically, also hammered away at the Administration's actions in the steel strike.

"There was no national emergency with hundreds of thousands of people out of work, eating into their savings, worrying about their future," he declared. "The national emergency only came after the great corporations had liquidated their inventories.

"Anybody can handle an issue with a club and a law, especially when he has that power," Symington continued in an obvious reference to Eisenhower's decision to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction against the Steelworkers' Union.

But, he said, use of an injunction would not settle the strike; it only would postpone reaching an agreement between the union and the industry at the bargaining table.

Moreover, he suggested, the President should have put the great prestige of his office to work in insisting that the steel industry and the union reach an agreement through negotiations. Describing how, as Secretary for Air under President Truman, he had insisted that one aircraft company settle its dispute in this way with UAW, he added:

"If you can do it with one company, why can't you do it with an industry? Why do you have to wait until you get the right to use a club?"

Turning to the stepped-up campaign against unions, Symington noted that "all of a sudden there is this great desire to reduce the effectiveness of collective bargaining in this country."

"This is a mystery to me because collective bargaining is the main reason why we in America have the finest standard of living in the history of the world," he said.

"But," he added, "the Eisenhower government does not realize that organized collective bargaining is responsible for the purchasing power that has put us where we are today."

Symington, who once worked in a steel mill and was president of the Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis when he was elected to the Senate, emphasized there is no difference between the retrenchment policies of the Hoover and Eisenhower administrations.

"They want to raise the price of money to the point where they stop business," he stated. "They want to influence our working people to the point where management can dominate."

Promising to work in the next session of Congress for an increase in the current $1-an-hour minimum wage and for more funds for housing, education, and aid to "the old, the ill and the crippled," Symington told the delegates the nation's primary goal must be a "just and lasting peace."

To achieve this, the nation basically needs economic strength, he said. "That is why it is so important to get our economy back on the rails," he added.

Answering a series of hard-hitting press conference questions after he addressed the UAW Convention is Sen. Stuart Symington (left) as Vice President Norman Matthews (seated, right) and Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris (standing, right) look on.

TWO STRIKERS from the cotton mills of Henderson, N.C. came to the UAW convention to express in person the gratitude of their union, the Textile Workers Union of America, for the support the UAW has given them. They were Mrs. Polly Wormack (left) and Mrs. Esther Johnson. Some 1,100 TWUA members have been on strike in Henderson for more than a year.

Convention Sets Four Organizing Priorities

The report of the Competitive Shop Committee, calling for organizing of the unorganized, found ready welcome among the UAW convention delegates.

The report called for a four-point priority arrangement: runaway shops; shops immediately competitive with established locals; unorganized workers in partially organized industries; and all other unorganized workers properly coming under UAW jurisdiction.

Since the 1957 convention, the UAW has engaged in 638 National Labor Relations Board elections, winning certification in 496 plants having 49,014 workers — a 78% success record — the report noted. This at a time when "the enemies of labor have redoubled their efforts to make the task of organizing the unorganized" tougher than ever.

The UAW should place particular emphasis, the report advised, on its efforts to wipe out "unfair competition of sub-standard wages in geographical areas."

Attention was also called to the great need for organizing office and technical employees who "now for the first time in our history actually outnumber the blue collar workers in industry."

The union was urged to continue to try to protect the jobs of its members through transfer right clauses in its contracts.

The report asked, and the convention agreed, to have the UAW go on record as "condemning the action of some communities that entice industries to relocate by promising free taxes, substandard wages, free building sites and the assistance of local authorities in keeping bonafide unions out." It asked that notification of the union's stand be sent to the U.S. Secretary of Labor and the Prime Minister of Canada.

"Since Mr. Eisenhower went into the White House, the profits of banks in America have gone up 89% because of his hard money policy."

—Walter P. Reuther

Experts Look Us Over at Convention

At the UAW's suggestion, the union had its democratic process observed during the convention by prominent experts in a wide variety of American organizational life.

Attending the union's 17th Constitutional Convention were officials of many social, economic and governmental bodies, each influential in most American cities and villages.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther wrote the leading officers of many of the country's outstanding organizations asking they attend the UAW's Convention and witness for themselves trade union democracy in action.

He traced the democratic ties that bind rank and file union members with their duly-elected leaders at the local union, regional and international levels. He emphasized the course decisions take, from local union membership meetings up to Convention level where they are moulded into policy shape by some 3,000 delegates elected from the plants and offices.

UAW members had representation at the policy-deciding Convention to the highest practical degree: one delegate for every 400 members, roughly. Few organizations anywhere have a higher representation allowance in setting policy, principle and aims that reflect the wishes of rank and file members.

Nominated

Daniel O'Sullivan was nominated for UAW vice president on a dare at the Atlantic City convention — and the fellow who did the nominating was Daniel O'Sullivan.

"This man I'm going to nominate is a pretty good fellow," said O'Sullivan, a delegate from Local 1605, Torrington, Conn. "I don't want to waste the time of the Convention," he added.

"But somebody dared me to get up and nominate myself, and I did. I decline."

Ministers at Session As Part of Studies

In a broadened effort to develop their understanding of unions, 39 student ministers sat in on the first few days of UAW's Convention.

At the same time, the young clergymen had some lively question-and-answer sessions with union officials. Their far-ranging questions covered such issues as the steel strike, inflation, wages in relation to production, and the reasons for union members' interest in political action.

Attendance of the students representing eight Protestant denominations was arranged by UAW and the Religion and Labor Council.

"It is simply an educational effort to bring the young clergymen as close as possible to the trade unions to which so many millions of Americans belong," said Dr. Clair M. Cook, the Council's executive director who accompanied them.

The group attending the UAW sessions held an orientation meeting the night before the Convention opened. They discussed the churches' responsibilities in economic issues, ministers working with workers, and unions in American society.

They also had working sessions with Vice President Norman Matthews and Victor Reuther, director of UAW's Washington office.

Of the 39 young ministers, three were former members of the UAW while others had been members of other unions. Seven had held management posts.

Of the former UAW members, two had worked at International Harvester while one had been a member of Local 477, Dr. Cook said.

Solidarity Salutes

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Dallas Kernes, Chairman	74	4
William Peick, Secretary	41	10
Charles Gross	913	2B
Hugh McConville	195	Canadian
Curtis Miller	604	9
Alex Penman	174	1A
Clifford Poland	652	1C
Edward G. Tilma	730	1D
Claude Vance	933	3

World Judges U.S. By Its Actions Here—Humphrey

A 15-minute ovation greeted Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) as he finished his hour-long call to the UAW's 17th Constitutional Convention for support for political leadership which would restore the democratic freedom—supporting image of America throughout the world.

Delegates threw torn-paper 'confetti' high in the air by the handfuls and began clapping and pounding their tables. They never once let up until Sen. Humphrey finally went back stage for a press conference.

The convention hall organist began to get things tapered off by playing 'Solidarity,' 'Smile,' 'He's A Jolly Good Fellow,' etc. But he was wise enough not to start for the first 10 minutes. He wouldn't have been heard earlier, even on this, the world's largest organ.

UAW Vice-President Pat Greathouse, in introducing the speaker, said that his appearance before the UAW convention carried no commitment as to whether he was officially running for President in 1960. As one delegate put it afterwards, "With that kind of reception, he's gotta run for something!"

America must set an example of social, economic and political conduct that will be the envy of and an example to the world, Sen. Humphrey told the delegates.

"The tragedy of our time," he said, "is that the official policies of this conservative (Eisenhower) Administration have never been able to identify America throughout the world with peace, people and progress."

"There can be no doubt about it," he added, "that the number one problem is the securing of a just and enduring peace. I remind you that it is not easy and it is going to require an understanding if the world in which we live. It is going to require a liberal program at home so that we have a sensible foreign policy abroad. You cannot treat Americans one way and expect the people abroad to think they are going to be treated another way."

He related the need for federal aid to schools, the handicapped and the aged in America to its posture in the rest of the world. The job done at home affects the posture abroad, he said.

DELEGATES SURROUND Sen. Humphrey to get his autograph following his talk to the UAW Convention.

Heart Attack Fatal To Russ Smith

Russell B. Smith, 47, a member of the UAW public relations staff since 1952, died suddenly at his home shortly after returning from the UAW Convention at Atlantic City, the victim of a heart attack.

A veteran trade unionist and labor journalist, Smith succumbed while preparing for publication the verbatim proceedings of the Convention.

UAW Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey declared that his

death "has saddened all of us who knew him. Russ worked long and hard in the interests of working people throughout a long career in the trade union movement. He was a loyal and dedicated man."

Smith's more recent duties included the editing of the Ohio edition of Solidarity and the editing of the UAW's local union news service. He had frequently been an instructor at various summer schools, and was well-known by local union editors across the country.

Smith was a member of the UAW's West Side Local 174, Detroit; the Seafarers International Union and the Detroit local of the American Newspaper Guild.

Prior to his service with the UAW, he had been on the New York staff of the SIU paper, the Seafarers Log, and had also served that union as an organizer on the Great Lakes.

He was a former president of Detroit's Kelvinator Local 9 of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (MESA), a former member of the executive board of the Detroit Newspaper Guild and a former shop chairman of the Guild's UAW Unit.

Smith was born in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 22, 1912. A bachelor, he lived with his mother, who survives. He also leaves three married sisters.

K's Answer To Reuther Was Name-Calling

American workers will always demand freedom with progress, Walter Reuther told Nikita Khruschev, Soviet premier.

It was to get this message across that he met with the Soviet leader at San Francisco, the UAW president informed the convention. For doing so, Khruschev called him a capitalist stooge.

"I met with Mr. Khruschev," Reuther said, "to try to make him understand that the American labor movement was dedicated to the struggle for economic justice, for economic progress, but that we were trying to find the answers to our economic problems within a system of human freedoms—that we didn't want to get food in our stomachs at the price of putting our souls in chains.

"I did my best, but I was rewarded by being called, as you may have seen, a capitalist stooge.

"I just said to him, 'That's nothing new. The communists have been saying for years that I was the chief agent of Wall Street in America, and the National Association of Manufacturers and Wall Street were saying I was the chief agent of the Kremlin.'

"And I said, 'As long as you think I am a capitalist stooge and Wall Street thinks I am an agent of Moscow, then the UAW must be doing the right thing, fighting to go right down the middle between reaction on both extremes.'

"I am going to get worried the day that Senator Goldwater and Mr. Khruschev start praising us."

Map Action To Keep UAW Ahead in Rights Struggle

The convention set the UAW the task of keeping the union in the forefront of the fight to preserve and defend democracy.

Two lengthy resolutions, one on civil rights and fair practices and the other on civil liberties, spelled out the UAW's beliefs on basic human rights.

Slow as progress has been, it is nonetheless true that McCarthyism has waned and hysteria and false and secret accusations are no longer the rule in America, the resolutions noted.

The UAW's role in the fight against McCarthyism was pointed to with pride. Supreme Court decisions reasserting the basic principles of the Bill of Rights over the past 10 years were termed landmarks.

But despite the fights that have been won and the good that has been done, grave violations of human freedoms continue in America. The UAW must give leadership to the forces of decency.

Weakness by the Eisenhower Administration in the Little Rock fracas has led to a watering down by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in Congress of legislation which U.S. public opinion demanded to correct the abuses and to see that Supreme Court decisions were obeyed.

The convention called for a review of all Congressional legislation over the past 40 years dealing with the communist problem "with a view to ensuring both that federal legislation contains all necessary powers to deal with espionage and sabotage and that all federal legislation limiting what people can think and say be removed from the statute books."

Conspiracy indictments in the Henderson, N.C., textile strike were condemned as "strike-breaking" and the jail sentences there termed "outrageous." UAW officers were authorized to render all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers Union.

President Eisenhower was called upon to adopt and implement the 1959 recommendations of the Federal Civil Rights Commission on "race and housing."

UAW local unions were asked to join with the International Union in every facet of the fight for basic human betterment.

Votes Key To Full Economy, Mazey Explains

Finding a solution to the pressing problem of unemployment is the major current challenge in the U.S. and Canada, Secretary - Treasurer Emil Mazey declared in discussing the convention's Full Employment resolution.

Urging delegates to "think a great deal more" about unemployment and ways to tackle it, Mazey pointed out recent testimony before a congressional committee put the number of U.S. unemployed at more than 6 million.

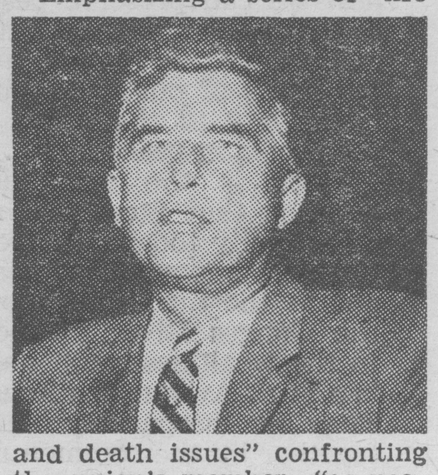
"During the past 100 years, we have had 25 recessions in our countries, both Canada and the U.S.," he said. "This is an average of one recession every four years. But each has lasted an average of two years, which means that in 50 of the last 100 years we have had periods in Canada and the U.S. in which people have been unemployed, hungry and faced with fears and anxieties on how to meet the problems of the next day."

Mazey stressed that the "answer to the problem is in the political arena" because "the only way it is possible to harness the resources of our nations is through intelligent political action."

Economy Needs Growth Plan, Meyner Says

The American economy is being held back by lack of interest in developing an over-all plan for its growth, both nationally and internationally, New Jersey Gov. Robert Meyner declared in his welcoming address to the UAW Convention.

Emphasizing a series of "life



and death issues" confronting the union's members "as people," the governor said "good intentions and stand-pat reactions" cannot solve the economic challenge Communist chieftain Khruschev recently hurled at the democracies.

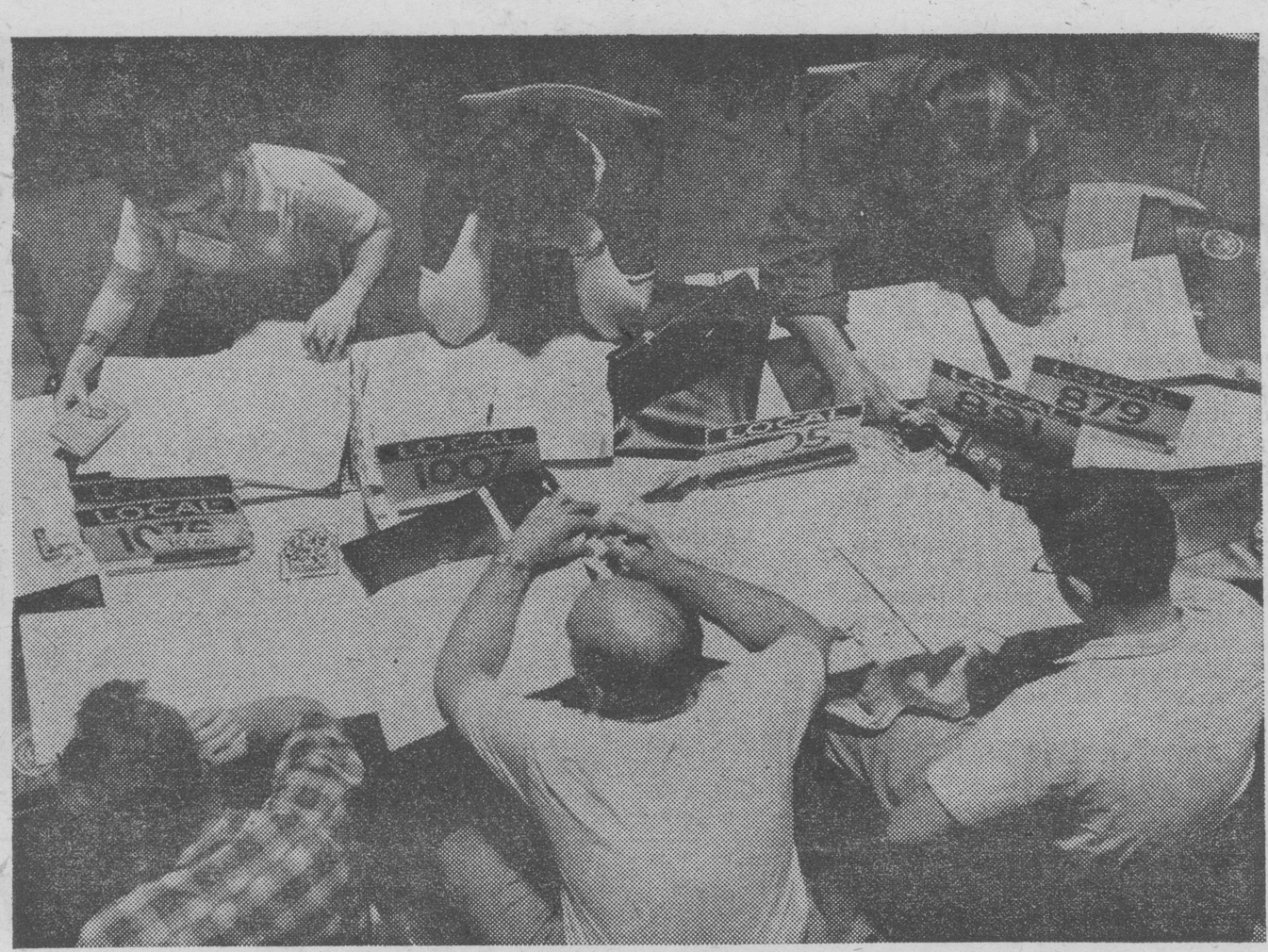
"1959 problems deserve 1959 answers," Meyner said. "We dare not accept less than dynamic leadership sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the world's people and devoted to planned and considered action."

Declaring that one barrier to economic advance is the "states' rights" approach, Meyner said governors who have attempted to tackle economic problems within their states "find it most difficult to get legislators who are representing acres rather than people to respond."

Solidarity Salutes

THE COMPETITIVE SHOP COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Joseph L. Douglas, Chairman	287	3
Harold F. Schauer, Vice-Chairman	412	1
Jack R. Balsley, Secretary	189	1
Robert Battle III	600	1A
George Bohn	637	1D
Frank Golembiewski	12	2B
John J. Jankowski	133	9A
Arthur A. Warren	38	1B
Robert White	636	Canadian



Delegates follow the text as the Constitution Committee makes its report.

UAW Re-Dedicates Itself

Continued from Page 1

Canada, because what we shall be doing is not limited to our work as a narrow economic group."

The delegates would be considering problems that face all the peoples of the world, he said.

"We are involved in the struggle for peace, because peace has become a condition for human survival," Reuther said. "What good is a wage increase, or a better pension plan or an improved seniority agreement if the world winds up as a rubble of radiated ashes?

"We are talking about how we can preserve peace so that we can harness automation, atomic power and the fruits of our developing technology to the needs of the people in peacetime . . .

"This is the overriding question that faces the human family today . . . from the most impoverished peasant in the mud flats along the Ganges River in India to the wealthiest millionaire in a Park Avenue penthouse. They are inseparably bound together by the common denominator of human survival . . .

"The only war the human family wants to fight, and the only war the human family can win, is the war against poverty, the war against ignorance and hunger and disease. And this is the war that the free labor movement of the world is leading."

Turning to the field of political action, Reuther said, "The people you send to Washington, the man you elect to sit in the highest office in the land have just as much to say about your economic conditions, about what affects you as a wage-earner as well as a citizen, as does the person you elect to sit on the union side of the collective bargaining table.

"The best way to be sure that your icebox will be filled with good food is to see that the ballot box is filled with good votes on election day."

Reuther warned that the "powerfully financed assault by big business on the living and working standards of American workers and on the principle of unionism itself cannot successfully be met by a defensive attitude. It has to be met and overcome by a powerful labor offensive."

The UAW President told the delegates not to get discouraged over recently enacted anti-labor legislation.

"The answer is to work hard in political action in order to make the government more responsive to the needs of the people," he said.

He charged that the anti-labor legislation was the result of a "deal" between Rep. Howard Smith (D.Va.), a leading Dixiecrat, and Rep. Charles Halleck (R. Ind.), the minority leader.

Under the "deal," the Dixiecrats joined with Republicans to pass anti-labor legislation, and the GOP in turn joined the Dixiecrats to block effective civil rights legislation, Reuther said.

Dues Increase OK'D

Continued from Page 1

strike fund temporarily added $1 to strike fund dues in recent months. That $1 has now been integrated into the new strike insurance fund dues structure.

After hours of debate, during which those favoring and opposing the specific dues increase recommendation had equal time —a standing vote showed that better than 80% of the delegates favored the dues increase reported out by the constitution committee.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, chairing the session, called first for informal debate to be followed by a straw vote in order to give constitution committee members an indication of the pro or con feeling of the convention regarding the need for a dues increase.

Delegates approved the procedure suggested by Reuther, and when the informative debate ended a straw vote indicated 90% of the delegates favored some type of dues hike.

Following the preliminary vote, the constitution committee officially placed before the convention a recommendation calling for administrative dues of $3.75 a month and strike insurance fund dues of $1.25 a month.

An attempt to secure a roll call vote on the issue failed when fewer than 500 delegates supported it. Convention rules made a minimum of 775 necessary to obtain a roll call vote on any issue.

An earlier move to force a mail referendum was soundly defeated when fewer than the required 525 delegates supported the proposal.

A full report on the dues increase, and its importance to the union will be issued to the UAW membership soon in a special edition of Solidarity.

Review Board Continued; UAW Praised

• The convention approved and continued the Public Review Board, the UAW's unique, self-imposed public scrutiny of the democratic processes within the union.

First set up at the union's 1957 convention, the seven-man board of distinguished American and Canadian citizens was thanked by UAW President Walter Reuther "for their substantial contribution in trying to strengthen trade union democracy and in keeping high the standards of ethical and moral conduct in the work of the American labor movement."

Reuther reported that Dr. Clark Kerr, who has become President of the University of California, finds it impossible to continue to serve and his place will be filled by the International Executive Board from a list of candidates recommended by the six remaining members of the Public Review Board.

Continuing on the PRB are: Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman, Monsignor George Higgins, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Dr. Edwin Witte, Judge Wade H. McCree, Jr., and Magistrate J. Arthur Hanrahan.

Rabbi Adler addressed the convention briefly. "We work within the Constitution of the UAW," he said, "and our door has been wide open in the past, as it will continue to be open, to any member of the union who, following the stated procedures seeks our consideration of a formal grievance or any member who has a complaint and wishes our guidance and consultation.

"The Public Review Board, in its experience and by its decisions and contacts with union problems, has recognized the integrity and democratic character of the UAW.

"We believe that the ability to settle in an equitable and peaceful way the problems that arise within a union, or the problems that arise between labor and management, is one of the crucial testing places of all democracy," he said.

Magistrate Hanrahan, the Canadian member of the review board, was also introduced to the convention.

Mobilize Liberals in Both Parties in 1960, UAW Goal

A mobilization of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1960 to fight for "liberal principles and policies in the platforms and conduct" of the two major political parties was urged in resolutions adopted by the UAW convention.

The resolutions called on the AFL-CIO to "explore with other groups the possibility of calling a national conference" of liberal organizations prior to the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Adoption of the recommendation for the spring mobilization followed extensive debate by the delegates on two resolutions: Citizenship responsibilities in political action, and Legislation —federal, state and local. Both were overwhelmingly approved by the convention delegates.

The first resolution warned that "only through year-round political education programs and activities can we hope to match the effective work now being done by our big business political opponents."

The resolution called for "a realignment of political forces in America, now. Through such a political realignment the American people can vote for a clear-cut program as represented by one of the major political parties with the full assurance that when elected that party will carry out its liberal program without qualification, compromise or delay."

The second resolution pointed out that "organized labor has a proud tradition of practical and far-sighted concern with the public welfare, the nation's economic strength and its security."

The resolution urged the "leaders and members of the Republican Party to abandon their reliance upon a negative program of running against labor and, instead, to adopt a positive program addressed to the realities and the requirements of the second half of the 20th century.

"Similarly, we call upon the leaders and members of the Democratic Party," the resolution said, "to prevent the dishonoring between elections of promises made during campaigns and, instead, to see to it that Democratic Party leadership in the House and Senate and in the vital standing legislative committees act to honor the Party's platform and campaign commitments."

Solidarity Salutes

THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Name	Local	Region
Harry Southwell, Chairman	174	1A
Furl P. Williams, Secretary	975	2B
Kenneth Brooks	724	1C
Robert L. Fliearman	206	1D
Lester Fox	5	3
Alex Garcia	542	2
Daniel House	365	9A
Lonnie Murphy	148	6
Tom O'Neill	600	1A

RABBI MORRIS ADLER
Chairman
Detroit, Michigan

MAGISTRATE J. A. HANRAHAN
Windsor, Ontario

MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS
Washington, D.C.

DR. CLARK KERR
Berkeley, California

Second Annual Report

of the

PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD

TO THE MEMBERSHIP
OF THE UAW
1958—1959

THE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD
International Union
UAW

September 30, 1959

1408 DAVID STOTT BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
WOodward 5-4950

RABBI MORRIS ADLER
Chairman
Detroit, Michigan

MAGISTRATE J. A. HANRAHAN
Windsor, Ontario

MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS
Washington, D. C.

DR. CLARK KERR
Berkeley, California

JUDGE WADE H. McCREE
Detroit, Michigan

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM
Washington, D. C.

DR. EDWIN E. WITTE
Madison, Wisconsin

JEROME H. BROOKS
Executive Director

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President, International Union, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Sir:

As Chairman of the Public Review Board, UAW, I have the honor to submit the Second Annual Report, embodying an account of the activities of the Board from October 1, 1958, through September 30, 1959. My colleagues and I feel grateful for the opportunity of participating in the important public service which the Board seeks to render.

The observations with which I prefaced the First Annual Report submitted last year contained the following comment: "I believe that I am voicing the conviction of my colleagues when I say that the creation of the Public Review Board reveals the high degree of stability, responsibility and moral health which American labor possesses and indicates that it has the capacity for self-discipline to enable it increasingly to remove the deficiencies and inequities from which no large organization is entirely free." I also stated that "Our experience in these last eighteen months has proved that the UAW is free from corruption and gross perversions of the democratic procedures."

The experience of another year supports and emphasizes the truth of the above statements.

May I convey to you and through you to the membership the friendly thoughts and good wishes of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Adler

Rabbi Morris Adler
Chairman

MA/rmh
enc.

JUDGE WADE H. McCREE
Detroit, Michigan

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM
Washington, D. C.

DR. EDWIN E. WITTE
Madison, Wisconsin

Full Text of PRB Report:

This report is rendered pursuant to Article 31, Section 7 of the International Constitution. It covers the period from October 1, 1958, through September 30, 1959, a timing designed to permit distribution of the report to the delegates in advance of the 17th Constitutional Convention of the UAW, October 9-16, 1959, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

MATTERS PRESENTED

A total of fourteen formal cases, all appeals, were before the Public Review Board during the period covered. Three of these cases (Nos. 19, 23 and 24) were pending before the Board, but not yet disposed of, at the conclusion of the period covered by the Board's First Annual Report. Of these fourteen cases, two (Nos. 19 and 23) were decided by the Public Review Board in formal decisions, two (Nos. 26 and 33) were decided without a formal hearing, four others (Nos. 25, 27, 34 and 35) were dismissed after preliminary investigation by a panel of the Board for want of jurisdiction and a ninth (No. 24) was referred back to the International Executive Board, at its request, for rehearing before a properly-constituted tribunal. Four cases (Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 32) were still pending before the Board, in one stage or another of progress, at the time of the rendition of this report. The remaining case (No. 31) in all probability will be decided before the Convention starts.

In addition, about sixty complaints, not designated as full-fledged cases by the procedural standards thus far established, were brought to the Board's attention during the past year. Some involved jurisdictional questions of considerable import.

SIGNIFICANT JURISDICTIONAL AND PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Public Review Board's activities during the period covered involved at least two significant developments in the gradual crystalization of its functions (1) a further delineation of its jurisdiction in fundamental areas; and (2) the initial use of certain summary procedures provided provided by the International Constitution.

JURISDICTION

The first of the two major jurisdictional determinations made by the Board arose out of a complaint by an International Represenative who had been laid off by the International, along with many other staff members, during the recent economy drive. His claim was that he had more seniority than others in his area who were not laid off and who were doing work for which he was qualified, that his record within the Union and the ranks of labor generally was very good, and that his being laid off out of order of seniority and despite his high caliber of performance was politically motivated and not in accord with the law of the Union. **The Public Review Board, acting through a panel consisting of its Executive Committee which is made up of Rabbi Morris Adler, Chairman, Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan, and Judge Wade H. McCree, determined that the International Constitution did not empower the Board to act in such a case.** This conclusion was found compelling for the following reasons set forth in the letter advising the complainant of the Board's determination

"First, the Executive Committee is convinced that your case is essentially of an employment rather than of a membership nature. The Public Review Board was created, the Committee believes, to deal with the problems of Union members as such, not with the problems of employees of the Union. Although the Committee recognizes that everything done by the Union leadership, in the area of employment policy as elsewhere, affects the interests of members to some extent, the Committee is convinced that it was not the intention of Articles 31 and 32 that the Public Review Board should, for this reason, inject itself into areas normally covered in industry by a collective bargaining agreement.

"Second, while it may be possible that some staff employment problems, because of particular circumstances, properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Public Review Board, the Committee is strongly of the opinion that the Board should not reach out for such power but should instead confine itself within the compass of its express grant. If the Board's authority is to be extended into the area of what are essentially employment grievances of staff members, the extension should, in the considered judgment of the Committee, be the result of a clear and unequivocal bestowal of such power in the International Constitution. This, as you know, is not currently the case."

A second jurisdictional determination of some magnitude resulted from a case (No. 25) and a complaint, both of which presented essentially the same jurisdictional question and were disposed of by the Board in the same manner. Each of these matters involved the opening of a new plant and the moving of workers from closed-down or cut-back plants to the new one. At issue in both cases were competing seniority claims growing out of the mixing together in the new plant of groups of employees with variant seniority backgrounds developed in that and in other plants. In each instance, there were claims that the resolution of the seniority problem finally reached between the employer and the Union involved violations by the Union (Local and/or International) of the International Constitution.

In deciding that it had no jurisdiction in such matters, the Public Review Board, again speaking through a panel composed of its Executive Committee, observed in the letter of dismissal to the appellants that

". . . the essential problem involved in your appeal, that of the competing seniority claims of large employee groups, falls properly within the realm of collective bargaining policy. Such matters are excepted from the jurisdiction of the Public Review Board by the International Constitution.

"Article 32, Section 11, for example, provides that 'in no event shall the Public Review Board have the jurisdiction to review in any way an official collective bargaining policy of the International Union.'

"The only jurisdiction expressly accorded to the Public Review Board in the area of collective bargaining is that contained in the proviso of Article 32, Section 8 (b), which deals solely with appeals from 'the action or inaction relative to the processing of a (shop) grievance' and is otherwise quite limited (requiring a showing of 'fraud, discrimination or collusion with management'). Your appeal does not fall in this category."

In so ruling, the Board pointed out that not only was the Convention the sole tribunal available to the aggrieved members under the International Constitution, but "it would also seem to be the appropriate forum for dealing with problems so intimately involving the entire collective bargaining relationship."

PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Case 26 was the occasion for the first utilization by the Public Review Board of the following provision of Article 32, Section 10 of the International Constitution:

"If the appellant elects to appeal to the Public Review Board, the appeal shall be considered by the Board or a panel thereof. The International Secretary-Treasurer shall forward to the chairman of the Public Review Board all documents and records in the case. After studying said documents and records, the Board or the panel shall hold a hearing; provided that where the Board or panel feels that an appeal may be manifestly unmeritorious or frivolous, the Board or panel may conduct a preliminary investigation and, in its discretion, dismiss the appeal without a hearing . . ." (Emphasis added.)

The appellant in Case 26 was discharged by the employer, at a time when he was President of a Local Union, for alleged misconduct on company premises. The collective bargaining agreement contained no provision for arbitration, and the local membership refused to authorize strike action in behalf of its discharged president. The membership did, however, pass a resolution undertaking to finance, without reference to monetary limitations, civil litigation against the employer in the appellant's behalf. A few months later the local membership voted to rescind its prior action to the extent that it applied to the future, assuming full responsibility, however, for the legal expenses incurred up to that time. In the judgment of the Board panel, the critical issue raised by the appeal was whether a Local Union, once having voted to finance legal action on behalf of one who was then a member, was thereafter precluded from reconsidering the matter as it applied to the future.

The Executive Committee, after careful consideration of the record, affirmed, without hearing, the decision of the International Exexcutive Boaed to the effect that the Local Union membership had acted within its power. In its letter to the appellant, the Committee explained its summary disposition of the case as follows:

". . . The Committee finds itself so in accord with the proposition that the membership of (the) Local . . . did have the power to amend prospectively the initial action in your matter that it is convinced that no good purpose would be served by holding a hearing in this case. A contrary ruling would, in the Committee's judgment, be repugnant to the whole concept of democratic self-government since it would permit a majority of the members at a particular meeting (perhaps only a handful of the entire membership) to bind the Local and all subsequent membership meetings to what might later prove a highly undesirable course of conduct.

"Accordingly . . . your appeal is hereby dismissed under the provisions of Article 32, Section 10 of the International Constitution, without hearing, for the reason that it presents no substantial issue for decision."

CASES DETERMINED

Nine cases were disposed of by the Public Review Board during the period covered.

CASE 19

Case 19 involved an appeal by several members of a Local Union from a decision of the International Executive Board affirming a ruling by the International President as to who was the rightful holder of the office of Local President. The original Local President had accepted an appointment to a state office which necessitated his turning over the office of President to the Vice-President of the Local in accordance with provisions of the International Constitution and Local By-Laws. Three months later, when the original President of the Local was refused confirmation in the state position by the state senate, he sought to return to his former position as Local President. In the interim, the original Vice-President of the Local had acted and been generally accepted as the Local President, and the original President had, in response to the request of the Local Executive Board and membership, tendered a written resignation from the office of President, retroactive to the date of his having left the Local office for the state position.

When the original President sought to regain his Local office after the rejection by the state senate of his confirmation, his effort was resisted by the original Vice-President and many other members of the Local Union who contended that the Vice-President had himself succeeded to the presidency. Asked for a ruling, the International President directed that the original President be restored to office as President of the Local on the ground that the written resignation had been withdrawn prior to its acceptance by the Local membership. The International Executive Board affirmed this ruling. Thereafter, the Local membership voted to accept the resignation despite its attempted withdrawal and to continue the original Vice-President in the office of President of the Local. Under these circumstances, the International Executive Board clarified and, in so doing, reaffirmed its earlier ruling, advising the appellants of their right to appeal to the Public Review Board. The original President was thus restored to Local office.

The Public Review Board reversed the decision of the International Executive Board, determining that the original President had effectively resigned when he tendered his expressly retroactive resignation in response to the Local's request for a formal resignation.

The Public Review Board pointed out additionally that the original President was automatically removed from office under one of the Local By-Laws by reason of his unexcused absence from three or more consecutive meetings of the Local membership and of the Local Executive Board. The Public Review Board further relied upon the inconsistency between the statements which the original President had allowed to gain currency while the question of his confirmation was pending before the state senate, to the effect that he had severed his relationship with the Union, and his later position that he had in fact retained the office of Local President throughout. (A full, official text of this decision may be had upon request to the Public Review Board.)

CASE 23

Case 23 involved claims of irregularities in a unit election of committeemen in an amalgamated Local. The irregularities alleged consisted of the following: (1) that ballot stations had been left unattended at times during the election, thus permitting some voters to pick up ballots without proper identification; (2) that during the counting of the ballots, four of them had been found folded together in a fashion indicating that they had been inserted in the ballot box in that manner, that two others had been similarly found, and that the two members of the five-man Election Committee to whose attention these ballots had been brought had promptly voided them without first conferring with the rest of the Committee; (3) that a person other than a member of the Election Committee had been permitted to assist in preparing ballots for counting; (4) that the original Chairman of the Election Committee had also been a candidate for office; and (5) that members of the Election Committee had utilized the names of incumbents in directing prospective voters into proper voting lines and had hereby wrongfully electioneered. A further claim was made by the appellants that in the proceedings prior to the appeal to the Public Review Board—most specifically, at the Local level—they had not been accorded the fair hearing to which they were entitled.

After a full hearing in which the charges and evidence were presented at length, the Public Review Board concluded that there was no showing whatever of any "conspiracy or sign of an organized effort to control the election." The decision of the International Executive Board upholding the validity of the election was accordingly affirmed.

In so ruling, the Review Board commented:

"Although slovenliness, thoughtlessness, and indifference likewise may frustrate the intent of the electorate, the deviations from proper procedures here were not of a scope or effect to change the course of the election. Without in any way minimizing the importance of the standards and safeguards which ought to attend a democratic election, practical wisdom requires that we do not set aside elections in which such irregularities were sufficiently minimal as not by the widest stretch of apprehension to have exercised an appreciable effect on the results."

As for the claimed denial of union due process in the proceedings below, the Public Review Board noted:

"The evidence submitted by the appellants in support of these allegations . . . was not sufficient to warrant a reversal of the decision of the International Executive Board. The hearing before the Appeal Committee of the International Executive Board, pursuant to Article 32, Section 6 of the International Constitution, constituted what amounted to a new trial. As the transcript thereof demonsrates, the appellants were in no way restricted to the record that had been previously made in the case but were rather accorded a full and fair opportunity to present anew their evidence and arguments. Any deficiency that may have been present in the earlier proceedings before the Local tribunals was thus corrected. Moreover, essentially the same evidence and arguments were presented once again to the Public Review Board in the hearing before this panel, thus verifying the proceedings before the Appeal Committee."

The Board added, however, that it did

". . . not want to be understood . . . as believing that the allowance of what amounts to a new trial on appeal to the International Union is a complete answer to claims of inadequate hearings before local tribunals . . . Ideally, the local hearings themselves should be of a caliber above reproach on any ground of due process. If such were the case, a decision on the merits in accordance with the rules would be assured in every mater presented, not merely in those in which an appeal is taken . . ."

(A full, official text of this decision may be had upon request to the Public Review Board.)

In Case 24, the question presented was as to the validity of the International Executive Board's de-

termination that the two appellants' good standing as members of the Union had been interrupted by their temporary suspension from Local office by reason of an allegedly "technical" misappropriation of Union funds. The appellants had been paid by their Local Union for time they had lost from their employment while doing Local Union work and then had been mistakenly paid by the employer for the same time. The sums involved were $50 in each instance. Upon "restitution" of these sums by the appellants to the Local Union (the company had refused to accept reimbursement because of a fifteen-day period of limitation on such under the collective bargaining agreement), the suspension of the appellants from Local office had been lifted. The claim of the appellants before the Public Review Board was that their good standing as members of the Union was not affected by the foregoing and that therefore they had been erroneously precluded from running for re-election to Local office by reason of their allegedly not having had the one year of "continuous good standing in the Local Union" required by Article 38, Section 4 for such eligibility. In view of the Public Review Board's intervening decisions in Cases 17 and 20, invalidating decisions of the International Executive Board rendered upon hearings before two-man Appeal Committees instead of the three-man tribunals required by Article 32, Section 6, the International Union requested the return of Case 24 to the International Executive Board for resubmission to a properly constituted Appeal Committee. The hearing upon which the International Executive Board's original decision had been rendered had been held before a two-man Appeal Committee of that body.

CASE 24

The case was accordingly returned to the International by the Public Review Board for rehearing pursuant to this request. The relief thus afforded the appellants was the maximum that could have been granted by the Public Review Board under the circumstances of the case, since their summary suspension from Local office by the International President under Article 48, Section 5 of the International Constitution had preceded and been the occasion for their hearing before the International Executive Board on appeal from that suspension.

On rehearing, the International Executive Board lifted the suspension of the appellants and declared them eligible to hold Union office for the reason of their having reimbursed the Local Union the sums involved.

Case 25, involving the question of competing seniority claims of large groups of employees brought into a new plant from other plants and as "new hires," was disposed of for the jurisdictional reasons set forth in a prior section of this report. (See the section entitled "Significant Jurisdictional and Procedural Developments.")

CASE 25

Case 26 has already been discussed in an earlier section of this report. It involved the contesting of the power of the membership of a Local Union to rescind prospectively a previous membership resolution underwriting expenses of a civil suit by the Local President against the employer for his alleged wrongful discharge. **This appeal was decided by the Public Review Board in the summary fashion provided by Article 32, Section 10.**

CASE 26

In Case 27, the appellant was aggrieved by cause of the alleged mishandling by the Chairman of his Shop Committee of two grievances against the employer. Both of these grievances had been processed by the Shop Committee in the appellant's behalf through the early steps of the grievance procedure, but neither had been taken through the final steps. The International Executive Board, acting through one of its Appeal Committees, held a hearing and ruled against the appellant on the merits of the case.

CASE 27

The Public Review Board, on appeal to it, dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. The appeal was found to be governed by Article 32, Section 8 (b), which reads in pertinent part as follows:

". . . where the appeal concerns the action or inaction relative to the processing of a grievance, the jurisdiction of the Public Review Board shall be limited to those instances where the appellant has alleged before the International Executive Board that the grievance was improperly handled because of fraud, discrimination, or collusion with management."

Since the appellant had not made the necessary allegations or presentation "before the International Executive Board that the grievance was improperly handled because of fraud, discrimination, or collusion with management," the Public Review Board was expressly deprived of jurisdiction under the International Constitution.

Case 33 represented appeals from trials on charges in a Local Union. The appellant originally filed charges against the President of the Local for allegedly engaging in wrongful conduct in connection with the handling of the appellant's shop grievance. The Trial Committee in the Local acquitted the President but found the appellant guilty under a pertinent constitutional provision of having filed frivolous charges and ordered him to pay a $100.00 fine or, upon failure to do so, to be suspended. The appellant did not pay the fine and was precluded thereafter from appealing this decision by reason of his failure to comply with the requirement of Article 32, Section 1, which provides that "In all cases . . . the decision of the lower tribunal must be compiled with before the right to appeal can be accepted by the next tribunal in authority, and shall remain in effect until reversed or modified."

CASE 33

Thereafter, charges were filed against the appellant by the Local President for conduct unbecoming a Union member in that the appellant had widely distributed outside of the Local a handbill denouncing the Local President for his actions with respect to the appellant's aforesaid shop grievance, claiming that the President had been responsible for the wrongful termination of the grievance. The Local President's position was that at the time of the public distribution of this handbill the appellant's grievance had not been terminated but was on the agenda for consideration by the membership of the Local at its next meeting. The Trial Committee of the Local Union found the appellant guilty as charged, and he was expelled from the Local. He appealed from this decision, and it was reversed by the International Executive Board on the ground that it was not entirely free from doubt that appellant had been in effect subjected to double jeopardy because the pattern of conduct for which he was expelled was substantially the same as that for which he had been previously fined and suspended. The appellant appealed these matters to the Public Review Board.

A panel of the Public Review Board in deciding the issues stated in respect to the charges against the President of the Local that Article 32, Section 1, precludes consideration of the merits by the panel by reason of appellant's failure to comply with the local union decision. The panel observed

". . . that the Public Review Board has only that authority which is granted to it by the International Constitution. In an appeal case, pursuant to Article 32 of the International Constitution, the Public Review Board is not free to ignore or discard the provisions of that Constitution. This is true no matter what the opinions of the members of the panel may be concerning the wisdom or desirability of the provisions in question."

In respect to the countercharges against appellant, the Board pointed out that since ". . . the International Executive Board reversed the decision of (the) Local . . . and dismissed the case against (appellant) . . . there appear(ed) to be no appropriate relief which might be granted . . ."

Case 34, like Case 27, involved alleged mishandling by Local representatives of a shop grievance. **It was similarly dismissed by the Public Review Board for want of jurisdiction under the aforesaid proviso of Article 32, Section 8(b).** Again, the International Executive Board, acting through one of its Appeal Committees, had held a full hearing and ruled against the appellant on the merits of the case.

CASE 34

Case 35 involved the expulsion for life of an appellant from his Local Union. Appellant participated as a challenger at one of his Local Union elections. It appeared that at the conclusion of the election he indicated the election was fairly conducted. It was alleged that appellant almost immediately thereafter went to the city newspapers and accused the Local Union of conducting a fraudulent election.

CASE 35

Appellant appealed the expulsion order of the Local Union to the International Executive Board which in its decision upheld the Local Union. More than six months later, appellant notified the International of his intention to appeal to the Public Review Board but was informed by President Reuther that his appeal was untimely. More than sixteen months after the International Executive Board decision upholding the Local Union, appellant requested that body to reconsider its decision, maintaining there was newly discovered evidence that the ballots had not been kept for ninety days as required by Article 49, Section 2 of the Constitution. This request was denied and an appeal was taken to the Public Review Board.

The panel of the Public Review Board concluded that Article 32, Section 9 precluded consideration of the merits of the case. That section states that appeals to the Public Review Board shall be filed "within thirty (30) days of notification of the International Executive Board's decision . . ." The panel also concluded that this constitutional mandate was not rendered inapplicable in this case because new evidence was discovered. Appellant did not claim that it was such alleged failure to keep the ballots for ninety days which in part or in whole caused or encouraged him to engage in the conduct causing his expulsion or that such destruction in fact occurred before he engaged in the conduct. Since less than two years transpired between the final action effecting appellant's expulsion and his request for reconsideration, the latter was not ripe for consideration as a motion to vacate the expulsion order by the terms of Article 30, Section 19 of the Constitution. **Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed pursuant to the provisions of Article 32, Section 10, without hearing for the reason that no substantial issue was presented for decision.**

CASES PENDING

Five cases were still pending, in one stage or another of progress, before the Public Review Board at the time of the rendition of this report. The gist of each is set forth below to the extent necessary to inform the members of the nature of the matter but without prejudicing the subsequent disposition.

In Case 28, as in Case 27, the appeal is from the claimed mishandling of three of the appellant's shop grievances. The International Executive Board, on appeal, decided the case on the merits against the appellant. The appellant has been notified by the Public Review Board that upon the record as it now stands dismissal of the appeal without hearing, in accordance with Article 32, Section 10, is being contemplated. Appellant has been given an additional period of time within which to attempt to enlarge upon his statement of reasons for appeal and to render them specific enough to merit a hearing.

CASE 28

Case 29 presents the problem of the redistricting of a plant, and the resultant decrease in the number of stewards and committeemen, occasioned by a sharp drop in employment. The appellants contend that the process by which they were deposed as stewards and committeemen during the cutback was not in accordance with the by-laws of the Local Union and was politically inspired and directed by a group holding power in the Local. The International Executive Board, on the appeal to it, found the Local by-laws to have been violated in that, among other things, the Local membership had not been given the determinative voice which it should have with respect to the redistricting and cut-back of stewards and committeemen.

CASE 29

However, since the departure from the procedure specified by the Local by-laws was found to be one of long standing, covering successive administrations in the Local, and was not found to be prompted by bad faith, the relief afforded by the International Executive Board was prospective only, no award of damages or reinstatement being granted to the appellants. The appeal to the Public Review Board is for the purpose of obtaining broader relief than that accorded.

Case 30, again, involves allegedly wrongful handling of shop grievances by Local representatives. It was decided by the International Executive Board against the appellant, without affording a hearing, on the ground that the allegations made were so general and unrelated to specific instances as not to merit more formal processing. The case is presently undergoing preliminary invtstigation by the Public Review Board.

CASE 30

Case 31 presents a challenge by a regional Skilled Trades Council of the recent action of the International Executive Board in dissolving such Councils and reorganizing the skilled trades structure within the Union. The main contentions of the appellants are: (1) that the procedure by which the regional Councils were abolished violated certain provisions of the International Constitution in that no notice was given in advance of the action taken, no charges were filed, and no hearing was held, and (2) that, in effect, the establishment of a new skilled trades structure by the International Executive Board amounted to a usurpation of the power, held only by Convention delegates, to amend the International Constitution. It is contemplated that this decision will issue before the October 9 Convention but after September 30, the end of the period covered by this report. Hence the decision will be summarized in detail in the Third Annual Report.

CASE 31

Case 32 represents the culmination of a long period of litigation and strife within a Local Union, involving charges and countercharges between two opposing groups. The charges made by the appellants against the defendants, members of the current leadership group of the Local, fall into five general categories: fiscal mismanagement, illegal elections, illegal gifts, infiltration of the local by criminal elements, and threats and acts of reprisal. The International Executive Board, after an extended hearing before one of its Appeal Committees, found no basis for these charges. The appellants have appealed this decision to the Public Review Board.

CASE 32

COMPLAINTS

In addition to the cases formally presented to it, about sixty complaints were received by the Public Review Board during the past year. These were presented by letter, telephone, and in person at Board headquarters. The Board's policy has continued to be one of making available to members of the Union the services of the Board concerning any problem they have within the Union structure. Such a procedure not only affords members sympathetic hearing but also may result in resolution of the difficulties which brought them to the Board in the first instance.

In this area of its function, the Public Review Board and its staff serve as a kind of combination complaint department, inspector general, and conciliation service. Because this is deemed a significant function, not only for the UAW but potentially for any other large organization, it may be well to indicate the procedure ordinarily followed. The first effort made is to understand the aggrieved member's problem, as he conceives it, as thoroughly as possible. The second step is to seek to ascertain from him what he has tried to do about it. Third, if he has not made the obvious attempts to obtain help with his problem from the pertinent local officers or regional representatives, he is advised to do so, and how to do so. He is also invited to contact the Public Review Board again in the event of further difficulties in being heard in the matter.

If, on the other hand, his complaint seems to be one that has properly matured through presentation (without satisfaction) to the appropriate Union officials, his matter may be referred to the Office of the International President for such action as is there deemed appropriate. In so referring the matter, the Public Board makes no determination whatsoever as to the merits of the complaint but simply brings to the attention of the International the fact of the grievance's existence, along with the complainant's view of the matter in some detail, for whatever it may be worth (a real service in itself to the complainant frequently, because of lack of facility at self-expression). The Public Review

Board is thereafter apprised by the International of the results of its inquiry at the local and regional levels and of any further action taken. The individual member may also report to the Board from time to time of the progress made.

This procedure, then, carried out with sensitivity and concern, has the potential of benefiting individual members who find themselves aggrieved and who may conclude, with validity or invalidity, that certain of their union officers are not sufficiently responsive to their problems. In addition, this is of real contribution to the cause of the Union as an organization since it may serve to bring to light, within the framework of the Union itself, administrative shortcomings which might otherwise have gone unnoticed. Little complaints may thus be resolved before they become big cases, with consequent saving in both human and material terms.

An alternative to such an approach by the Public Review Board would entail extensive investigation in appropriate cases by the Review Board itself and its staff. This alternative might tend to undercut, rather than to enhance, the whole system of self-government within the Union.

The variety of complaints that comes to the Public Review Board is great. There are, however, certain categories in which most of them fall, and it may be of interest to set forth some of the more important. They include: claims of prejudicial handling of shop grievances; claims of political reprisals; claims of failure to abide by constitutional provisions and by-laws; claims of undue delay in processing appeals; claims of election irregularities and excesses; claims of denial of democratic rights at membership meetings and in related respects; claims of discrimination as to seniority matters; claims of union-management collusion.

The foregoing do not exhaust the subjects of complaints but should give some impression of those most commonly brought to the Board's attention. The typical complaint would not be confined to any one of these categories but would cut across several. For example, claims of favoritism and discrimination underlie or infiltrate, in various degrees, most of the complaints received.

As for samples of complaints received during the past year, two have already been dealt with in the section entitled "Significant Jurisdictional and Procedural Developments." In addition, it might be enlightening to trace in some detail the developments in a third representative complaint.

Early last fall, shortly after the execution of the new contracts between the Union and the large auto producers, two members of a local union came to Public Review Board headquarters. Their problem grew out of a conflict over seniority rights. Their story was one of being constantly thwarted by Local officials in their efforts to exercise certain membership rights. They said that they were not recognized at meetings, were unable to see copies of the collective bargaining agreement, were refused copies of the local by-laws, and were generally dealt with in a discriminatory fashion befitting the fact that they and the thirty some other members in the department in which they worked were a small minority in a local of some 3,000 to 4,000 members.

Specifically, the new collective bargaining agreement covering the Local, including seniority provisions, was in the process of consideration and ratification by the Local Union membership. A series of membership meetings was accordingly being held to acquaint the membership with the various provisions of the contract and to afford them the opportunity of ratification or rejection. What the complainants wanted was an opportunity to be heard before the Local membership when the seniority question which concerned them came up for consideration.

The Office of the International President was contacted by the Public Review Board office and arrangements made for a meeting of the complainants with one of the President's adminitrative assistants. Thereafter, the officers of the Local Union were contacted by the International concerning the complaint. The consequence of the foregoing was that the complainants and representatives of their group were accorded a full opportunity to present their contentions when the seniority question of their concern came before the Local membership. As a result, their point of view prevailed overwhelmingly.

This experience on the part of the complainants and their colleagues in interest led to a re-awakening of their interest in the political process of their local union, as evidenced by the following letter sent by the original complainants to the office of the Public Review Board several months later:

"We are very sorry that we have not contacted you before this time. The last time we were in contact with you we were still fighting to get Date of Entry Seniority in our dept. After about 3 months of hard work we have succeeded on this problem. We have taken your counsel, and got service in our local politics. We can tell you that our group was instrumental in having our opposition defeated in the primaries and finals. Mr. (name deleted), myself and all the boys in our dept. will be indebted to you and your office, for the help we have received. The boys in our dept. became more alert and active in our union, since they knew that your office is in existence, and knowing that any individual, or a minority group has a place that they can be heard and helped.

"We Thank You
Wholeheartedly."
/Signatures/

FINANCIAL REPORT

Attached hereto as Appendix A is a financial statement covering Public Review Board operations from October 1, 1958, through September 30, 1959, the period covered by this Second Annual Report.

By way of summary, the total expenditures of the Board during this period were $51,323.05. This figure includes the sum of $26,400.00, constituting retroactive compensation of Public Review Board members for services rendered from April 8, 1957, the date of their appointments (except Magistrate Hanrahan's which was in June, 1957), through June 30, 1959, a period of some 27 months. Article 31, Section 8 of the International Constitution provides that the Public Review Board shall submit an annual budget including, among other items, "reasonable compensation" for its members. Because of the difficulty in establishing a fair rate of compensation without the experience necessary to determine how extensive the demands of service would be upon the time and energy of the Board members, no rate of compensation was established until a few months ago. The compensation formula since worked out by the Public Review Board and endorsed by the International Executive Board is the following: $1,000.00 per year to each of the seven members of the Public Review Board for general services; an additional $1,000.00 per year to each of the three members of the Executive Committee of the Board to compensate them for their extra time and responsibilities in the administration of the Board's affairs; an added $500.00 for the Board Chairman for his even greater expenditure of time and assumption of responsibility in such administration; and an additional $200.00 to each member participating on the Board panel which hears and decides a particular case.

The pattern established for the financial relationship of the Public Review Board and the International Union during the period covered by the Board's First Annual Report proved so effective from the standpoint of all concerned that it was continued through the past year. This pattern entails the presentation by the Public Review Board to the International Union at the end of each calendar quarter of a financial statement prepared by the Public Review Board's auditor, a Certified Public Accountant. Upon receipt of this quarterly financial statement, the International Secretary-Treasurer routinely forwards a check payable to the Public Review Board in the amount of the difference between $30,000.00, the amount of the original deposit to the Public Review Board's account, and the balance the Public Review Board has on hand at the end of the particular quarter.

As stated in the First Annual Report, and now reaffirmed on the basis of another year's experience, this treatment of the financial situation has enabled the Public Review Board to act with full independence despite the face that its funds are provided by the International Union.

CHANGE IN STAFF

There was one change in the personnel carrying out the Public Review Board's functions during the past year. Walter E. Oberer, who served as the Board's first executive director, taking office on August 1, 1957, resigned, effective August 31, 1959, to return to his duties as a professor of law at the University of Texas. Mr. Oberer filled the position with the Board while on a two-year leave of absence from the Texas School of Law.

Jerome H. Brooks, supervisory attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, was selected by the Public Review Board to succeed Mr. Oberer. Mr. Brooks served with the NLRB from 1941 until his appointment by the Public Review Board, with the exception of over four years of military service during World War II. For most of this period he was with the Seventh Regional office in Detroit. From 1952 to 1956, he was Chief Law Officer of the NLRB regional office in Cincinnati.

COMMENTS
Volume and Character of Matters Presented

Fourteen formal cases and about sixty complaints were before the Public Review Board during the past year. These directly involved upwards to 150 to 200 UAW members and, of course, were of considerable concern to many more members of the Union less directly involved. These figures compel the repetition, with renewed emphasis, of the observation made in the First Annual Report, that the volume of grievances submitted to the Board, as compared to the total membership in the Union of well over a million, is remarkably low. Since the Public Review Board has now been in existence for two and one-half years, and its activities have received considerable publicity both through Union publications and through the various public media of information, the Board is convinced that this low volume bespeaks a generally high caliber of administration throughout the Union.

This conclusion is underscored by the particularly trying nature of the period since the Public Review Board's creation. Severe unemployment, recession, automation, the necessity of renegotiating contracts —these and related problems created stresses for and within the Union well calculated to express themselves in a considerably higher degree of membership disgruntlement and grievance than might normally be expected. A substantial number of the cases and complaints presented to the Public Review Board during the past year were the direct consequence of these aggravating factors. The whole matter of conflict of seniority rights and philosophies is an excellent case in point; workers facing layoff might be expected to, and did, develop a heightened interest and concern as to details of the seniority pattern. The figures as to volume set forth above, minimal as they must in any event seem, are thus even more surprising in the economic perspective of the period covered.

One last comment as to volume seems in order. The very existence of the Public Review Board, and the constant potential of its jurisdiction whether exercised or not, constitutes a healthful stimulus to Union officers at every level in the direction of self-discipline discharge of function. In this sense, the volume of the matters presented to the Public Review Board bears no necessary relation to the effectiveness of the Board as an aid to the fuller achievement of union democracy. As stated in the First Annual Report, the prime function of the Board, in the judgment of its members, continues to be the enhancement of the entire process of Union self-government through the therapeutic impact of the Board's mere existence.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE BOARD'S ACTIVITIES

The First Annual Report of the Public Review Board, in addition to being published in full to all members of the UAW in the December 22, 1958, issue of Solidarity, was also distributed in full to some sixty public news media. These distributions were pursuant to the following provision of Article 31, Section 7 of the International Constitution:

"The annual report of the Public Review Board shall be carried in full by the next subsequent edition of the official publication which is mailed to all members of the Union, and during convention years it shall be distributed to all delegates. The annual report shall be made available to the public press and all other media of public communication."

In addition, full texts of the Board's decisions have likewise been distributed upon issuance to the aforesaid news media and to other interested parties.

The First Annual Report, with summaries of the decisions which had preceded it, was the occasion for some commendatory editorializing in the nation's press. The following excerpt from the editorial page of the January 14, 1959, issue of the **New York Times** is an example:

"The first annual report of the Public Review Board of the United Automobile Workers Union will be a historical document in the annuals of labor union democracy. Composed of a leader in each of the three religious faiths, a university president, two judges and a professor of economics, the board is, in effect, the Supreme Court of the 1.3 million member U.A.W.—the first of its kind among the biggest American unions. Any citizen of the union community can appeal to it from decisions of the U.A.W. Executive Board. The rulings of the Public Review Board are final and binding.

"The P.R.B. is designed to be a guarantee of the civil rights of the rank and file. While the forms of democracy may be written into a union's constitution—as is the case with the U.A.W.—their interpretation and application by union officials often limit democratic actualities. Chairman Morris Adler maintains that the board is 'eloquent assurance' that 'the most humble member of the smallest local . . . can have his day in a "court" that is not related to any group in power.' The twenty-four cases reviewed in the Public Review Board's report lend impressive substance to this claim."

As a result of the widespread and favorable publicity accorded to the First Annual Report, dozens of requests were received at Board headquarters from all parts of the country for copies of the report and for texts of one or more of the Board decisions covered by the report. These requests came from members of the UAW, members of other unions, professors, students, libraries, schools, and other interested persons and organizations. The Public Review Board happily complied with these requests.

The increased interest in the Public Review Board's activities was also demonstrated by the many talks made before various groups, upon request, by the Executive Director of the Board and some of its members, concerning this unique experiment in organizational self-discipline.

CONCLUSION

The concern of the Public Review Board continues to be that of serving any and all members of the UAW as fully as is consistent with the powers bestowed upon it under the International Constitution. For this purpose, the Board's staff and facilities are available to the membership by letter, telephone, or personal visit at Board headquarters: 1408 David Stott Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. Telephone: WOodward 5-4950.

Any suggestions for the better fulfillment of the Board's function are warmly welcomed.

Respectfully submitted,
The Public Review Board
International Union, UAW
By Morris Adler
Chairman

September 30, 1959

APPENDIX A
THE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD—INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW
STATEMENT OF CASH AND DISBURSEMENTS
October 1, 1958 to September 30, 1959

		DETROIT BANK AND TRUST COMPANY General	Operating	
CASH ON DEPOSIT— October 1, 1958		$22,112.91		$ 1,347.63
RECEIPTS				
Internat'l Union, UAW	$51,351.48			
Transfer of Funs	(54,400.00)	($ 3,048.52)	$54,400.00	$54,400.00
TOTAL		$19,064.39		$55,747.63
DISBURSEMENTS				
Compensation—Board Members, Date of Appointment to June 30, 1959			$26,400.00	
Salaries—Executive Director and Secretarial			20,086.00	
Social Security Taxes			275.67	
Rent			1,428.00	
Telephone			341.55	
Electricity			83.81	
Office Supplies and Expense			794.71	
Postage			231.33	
Insurance—Blue Cross (Secretarial)			81.23	
Audit			300.00	
City and County Property Taxes			81.93	
Subscription to Labor Relations Periodical			81.93	
Executive Committee Meetings			229.83	
Board and Panel Meetings			346.37	
Hearing Examiner Proceedings			249.39	
Office Furniture and Equipment	$199.31		24.92	
TOTAL		199.31		51,123.74
CASH ON DEPOSIT— September 30, 1959		$18,865.08		$ 4,623.89

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

In our opinion, the foregoing Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements presents fairly the financial position of the Public Review Board, International Union, U.A.W. for the period from October 1, 1958 to September 30, 1959, inclusive, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. 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.

October 1, 1959
FRIEDMAN AND KOSHAR, Certified Public Accountants.

UAW SOLIDARITY

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

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Vol. 2, No. 10 November, 1959

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Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

A $513 Million Gift

The Association of American Railroads and its rail executives are laboriously trying to convince the public that railroad workers are "featherbedding" at a cost of $500 million a year.

Pulling this theory out by the roots is a study by the Public Affairs Institute in Washington which shows an entirely different picture.

It provides statistical evidence that American railroad workers are actually donating to rail management free labor in excess of $513 million a year.

Here's the evidence behind the study:

In 1949 railroad labor got $1 worth of food and rent money for handling 121 revenue ton miles of freight. In 1958 it was handling 138 revenue ton miles for the same $1 worth of food and rent money.

•

EVERY YEAR SINCE 1949 railroad labor has handled more revenue ton miles for the same constant dollar — a yearly average of 12.1 percent more over 10 years.

These productivity increases since 1949 have not been paid for by railroad management. In 1955 management was getting from labor 142.98 RTM for the same constant dollar they paid in 1949 for 121.26 RTM. In 1958 it was getting 138.18 RTM for that same constant dollar.

The railroads have received an annual gift from railroad labor averaging $513,700,000 per year from 1950 through 1959 in constant dollars.

Here are the figures from ICC sources:

	1949 (base)	121.26	———	———
	1950	131.70	8.61%	$384,800,000
	1951	136.07	12.21%	580,540,000
	1952	130.96	8.00%	375,590,000
	1953	130.11	7.29%	339,890,000
	1954	129.87	7.10%	300,410,000
	1955	142.98	17.91%	781,520,000
	1956	141.21	16.45%	753,940,000
	1957	138.66	14.34%	639,710,000
	1958	138.18	13.95%	557,080,000
(6 months)	1959	146.76	21.02%	424,240,000
	10 year average			$513,772,000

*ICC figures on total RTM, divided by total compensation paid, divided by BLS figures of Consumer's Price Index (1947-9=100)

This PAI study provides an excellent illustration of why American citizens should look beneath the figure-juggling in full-page ads sponsored by the rail carriers, currently filling the nation's newspapers.

Local Standing Committees Swing Into Fall Programs

All newly elected Local Standing Committees have met and elected their Chairmen and Secretaries.

The Committees and their Officers are:

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE—Joseph Szabo, Chairman; James Thompson, Secretary; Frank Jarosz, Tom McNeill and Albert B. Lockridge.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE — Wm. Smith, Jr., Chairman; Mildred Szur, Secretary; Alex Penman, Mike Nowak, Norman J. Meloche, Mary Bouwman and George Lyons.

ELECTION COMMITTEE—Frank Jarosz, Chairman; Terhorst Miron, Secretary; Charlie D. Turner, Vince Gordon and and John Hamner.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE — Fred E. Ross, Max C. Zander, Pinckard Williams, Chester D. Runde and Charles Jackson.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE — Floyd Bolda, Chairman; Max C. Zander, Secretary; Blaine Davis, Frank Powell, Sr., Pinchard Williams, Bill Thompson, Paul J. Chutis, Frank Nizio and Allen Thomson.

RECREATION COMMITTEE—Edward Kwasniewski, Chairman; Ben Bertram, Secretary; Herman Hunter, Edward George, Charles Jackson, Frank J. Savitskie, Paul Petiot, Joe Monday and Al Nemeth.

RETIRED WORKERS COMMITTEE — James Thompson, Tom McNeill, Max C. Zander, Mildred Szur, Chester Runde and Alex Penman.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE—Mildred Szur, Chairman; Mary Belcher, Secretary; Mary Bouwman, Martha Bradley, Ann Kapaniec, Bessie Berry and Gladys Stolt.

Kaiser Agreement With Steel Hailed As Non-Inflationary

Members of the Steelworkers Union at the Kaiser Steel Plant at Fontana, California, tear up their picket signs and prepare to return to work after receiving word that a new contract was signed in Washington by Henry Kaiser.

Washington — Cracking management's solid front in the industry-forced steel shutdown, Kaiser Steel Corp. has signed a historic contract with the Steelworkers, recognizing the right of workers and the public to share in the fruits of industrial progress.

The setttlement, which came on the 104th day of the nationwide steel strike gave, 8,500 USWA members a 22.5-cent economic package spread over a two-year period. It was hailed by both USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and Edgar F. Kaiser, board chairman of the nation's ninth largest steel prodcer, as "non-inflationary."

Kaiser said he broke with the 11 other major companies which had been negotiating jointly with the union only after failing in "the most thorough attempts" to win indusrty approval of the settlement to allow steel workers to return to the mills "without being forced . . . because of a possible federal court injunction under Taft-Hartley."

In an indirect slap at the industry's refusal, Kaiser said continuance of the steel shutdown posed a threat to his company's philosophy that management "always should deal fairly and responsibly" with its employes.

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ON THE ECONOMIC SIDE, the Kaiser pact provides:

Full company payment of insurance costs, giving workers an immediate 6.5-cent hourly take-home increase, equivalent to a nearly 8-cent wage hike. In addition, life insurance is increased $500, and life and hospital insurance are extended at company expense for six months after layoff.

A 7-cent-an-hour wage boost in the second year of the contract; increments for each step in job classifications valued at 1.3 cents; a 1-cent hike in incentives; and cost-of-living adjustments up to 3 cents an hour.

Substantial pension increases with credit for future service raised from $2.50 per month for each year of service to $2.60, and credit for past service will be raised from $2.40 to $2.50. Veteran employes in top labor grades will get an extra $5 monthly.

Pensions of present retirees will be increased $5 a month immediately.

Future retirees will receive a special retirement payment equal to three months full pay, minus accrued vacation pay.

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COMPANY PAYMENTS to the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund will go to 5 cents an hour. In the past, the company has paid in 3 cents in cash and given the fund an I.O.U. for another 2 cents, if needed to keep up the benefit level.

The benefit table has been changed so that idled workers can receive full SUB benefits for a longer period despite a drop off in the amount of money in the fund.

McDonald promptly invited the remaining steel companies to "come forward immediately and sign this agreement to put over 500,000 steel workers back on the job."

The invitation was rejected by Roger M. Blough, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and architect of the industry's bargaining strategy. As the giant steel companies clung to the hope for a Taft-Hartley injunction, he derided the settlement as "inflationary."

Detroit Steel Co., the nation's 16th largest producer, followed Kaiser's lead and signed a similar contract. Detroit was one of the smaller steel companies which had agreed to an indefinite extension of USWA contracts and has thus continued in operation throughout the strike.

The Kaiser contract called for establishment of a triparite committee to make rcemmendations "for a long-range formula to insure a proper sharing of the fruits of the company's progress among stockholders, employes and the public."

The committee, due to report by June 30, 1960, will be asked to devise a formula which will safeguard employes against cost-of-living increases, productivity, and make allowances for labor cost savings. Its recommendations may be incorporated to become effective the second year.

New Booklet For Plant Officers

A new booklet entitled "Guide for Unit Officers" has been prepared and published by the Local Education Committee.

The booklet outlines the duties of Plant Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Financial Secretaries, Recording Secretaries, Trustees, Guide, Sergeant at Arms and Stewards.

These booklets are available free to all officers and stewards.

Your Local Representative will have these booklets for your convenience. Ask him to bring some to you the next time he visits your plant.

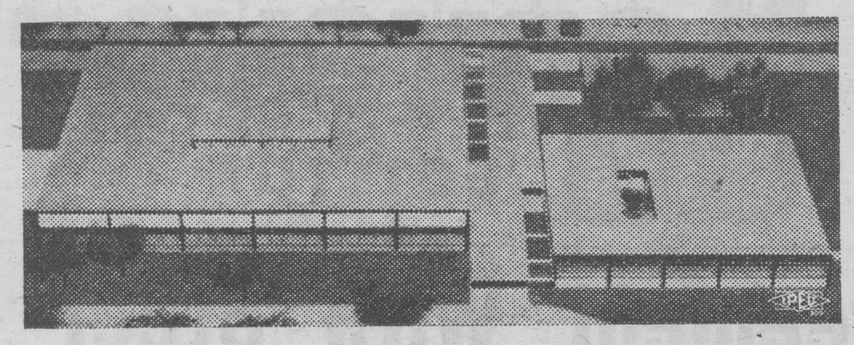
Blind Lead The Blinded

Last summer you may recall reading, on one of the hottest days in August, a power failure in New York City shut off air conditioners, fans and other electrical equipment in hundreds of apartments and offices. Particularly hard-hit were workers on the upper floors of many buildings, who found themselves in the pitch dark without elevators running.

But in one of these buildings the problem was easily solved. When darkness hit the Guild for the Jewish Blind, the two hundred blind workers, w ho knew every inch of the building by touch, led the seventy helpless sighted workers down the steps and onto Broadway.

"If you won't give me a raise, Father, I'll go over your head and ask Mother!"

West Side Local 174



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THE PRESIDENT REPORTS:

New Labor Bill Forces Changes In Constitution

By HARRY SOUTHWELL

The passage by Congress of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, better known as the "Landrum-Griffith Bill" or the "Labor Reform Act" is the culmination of several years of investigation, hearings and reports by the McClellan Anti-Racketeering Committee. This Act which becomes an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act and the Taft-Hartley Act became effective ninety (90) days after the President signed it into law.

HARRY SOUTHWELL

While most of the provisions of this new law are aimed at preventing racketeering, dictatorship, missuse of union funds and establishing democratic rights for union members in those "unions" whose history and practices have been largely responsible for this Act, it also becomes necessary for a number of changes in the Constitutions of good unions who for the most part are already observing most of the requirements of the Act.

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AT THE RECENT UAW Convention a great number of Constitutional Amendments were adopted and many of them will require changes in Local Union and Unit By-Laws.

It is very important that every unit officer become fully familiar with these changes. An Administrative letter containing all amendments and emphasizing those which directly affect local unions and units will be in your hands by the time you read this.

If you have not received one, please notify this office.

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THE RECENT RUSSIAN press attacks against Walter Reuther should effectively silence the incoherent jibberings of the Clare Hoffmans, Barry Goldwaters and other enemies of labor who for years have tried to fool the American public by their phony charges and inferences that Reuther is a communist or is sympathetic to their policies and programs.

No one should feel surprised at these vicious attacks leveled at a man who has fought against communism and all that it stands for the last twenty-five years. Communism in order to succeed must either recruit the labor leaders or destroy them and their organizations.

During Premier Khrushchev's visit to San Francisco he attended a meeting of union leaders led by Walter Reuther who gave him a rough time and asked some very embarrassing questions concerning the Soviet treatment of unions in some of the countries that were overrun by the communists. As a result Khrushchev must have reached the conclusion that Reuther was definitely anti-communist and must be discredited and destroyed.

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IT SHOULD BE NOTED that no such Soviet attacks are made on Senator Goldwater and other anti-union congressmen. There is a good reason for this.

The communists know that any reactionary anti-labor group who can successfully introduce legislation or through court decision weaken or destroy a strong organized labor movement, that such groups are doing what the comunists are unable to do themselves.

If ever a strong communist party gets established in America, it will be through the efforts of men like Goldwater and Hoffman and their boss—Big Business Monopoly.

FIRESTONE FAX

Good Fight Waged by Steel Workers Makes Us Proud of Organized Labor

By OREN HUBBARD

Congratulations, I see you have all weathered that terrific heat wave with its usual discomforts, short tempers, sometimes unrealized dreams (vacation-wise), things we always say . . . we're going to do that next year, for sure.

But now that we enter the beautiful autumn time with its crisp, cool, invigorating weather, its rich, golden, ripe fruits and vegetables, its roadside stands, its goldenrod, sumac, oaks and elms with their beautiful color, let's wander outside and take a long look at our beautiful harvest moon, or put our feet on the nickle plates on the stove and count our blessings, or, at least reconcile ourselves to the fact that although we do not own the moon, we appreciate and love it and everything else that goes with this beautiful time of the year.

Nature has been good to us to give this beautiful, restful period so that we may think and relax and gather strength for the trying winter months and the holidays ahead.

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I'M PROUD TO BE A MEMBER of organized labor.

If I ever needed anything further to convince me, this false (according to pattern) steel strike has done it! Knowing that big steel has forced this strike through intolerable working conditions and prolonging it to the point where small plants will have completed their inventories and exhausted their rusty and poor grade steel supplies, and also knowing that, in the bitter end, big steel will collect another huge "tax write-off" for supposedly "lost" income—burns me!

Can we enjoy the benefits of a "tax write-off"? You know the answer.

The cause of organized labor is a good and a just one. Any real "thinking" man or woman, regardless of their station in life, knows this.

The aim and goal of organized labor is, and always has been to improve the lot and standard of living of Mr. and Mrs. Average American, who, after all, are the very nucleus, the backbone of our country.

We feel that by fair negotiation of wage rates, seniority, etc., we are not only helping labor, but sustaining a buyer's market, based on security, which certainly helps industry. Yes, our position is stable, our conscious is clear, we know we are doing right and that we have everyone's best interests at heart.

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SURE, WE, OR AT LEAST I, do not approve of everything "big labor" does.

For one thing, their stand on certain controversial issues does not coincide with mine. Maybe I'm wrong, who knows?

We do not support or condone the actions of certain racketeers and parasites in some labor organizations.

We detest them just as much as any industrialist or racket investigator. They simply just do not belong. We disown them, we don't want their money or their help, we want nothing from industry that cannot be obtained through fair, equitable negotiation and without intimidation or gangsterism. We are not "goons"—we are Americans.

I'm truly sorry that I cannot say the same for certain industrial and political leaders who create these false shortages, indulge in monopolies, lobbying, tax write-off, inflation, refuse to recognize the will of the people (as in the Cross Company strike) anything to keep the downtrodden working man downtrodden.

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THESE ARE NOT Americans—they are "leeches" who not only want our money, but our very life's blood — our existence.

All of these conditions with their tensions, high medica bills, taxes, etc., have a stranglehold on the American public and are slowly choking them to death.

If you're working steady—you get nowhere—and if you're out of work—you get nowhere, there is hardly any difference..

Curiously, in a hard-hearted approach to this, I cannot blame these "tycoons" of industry and politics. They are merely doing what they are allowed to do, even as you and I might do if given the same opportunities.

We can only place the blame where it belongs — on our government, which permits an existence which has become everything for the big man, nothing for the little.

Has our heretofore highly successful and enviable capitalistic system gotten out of control? Decayed and rotten from constant abuse? I hate to think so but we are confronted with evidence bearing this out every day.

When will our government "wake up"? Without the energy, the ambition, the togetherness, the hopes and the complete loyalty of all our Mr. and Mrs. Average American we are, as a powerful leader nation, "in a bad way."

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WE ARE PROUD also that in our own particular plant we have the comfortable feeling that at the same time we have been helping ourselves throughout the years we have been highly instrumental in gaining concessions and improving the lot for others not covered by our agreement, such as supervision, watchmen, office help, etc. Like I say, we are proud since these also are a pretty good bunch, are fellow workers and deserve the best.

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INKSPOTS:

Wayne Huff says, "The company spends $100,000 for a machine but won't spend $5.00 for a wrench for the diesetter to adjust it." To this I say, "Amen."

It's twins for Grandpappy Davis. And another addition to the Billy Wards. A boy for the Leo Leimbacks.

Glad to hear Tom Cook's wife is feeling better these days.

We are still waiting for a mirror for the locker room. This is ridiculous. What do we need? An act of Congress?

Simmonds has a good idea—he stuffs Gildersleeve's mouth full of cake and they run $25.00

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HABBY BIRTHDAY to Bill Wentzel who confesses to 39. What, again, Bill?

Is Dominic all done with the set-up men? Does he reject our friendship? Read this column avidly for latest developments.

Friends and neighbors, this column was originally written for the October issue, which was canceled due to the Convention. However, during the process of the writing, my father passed away, as many of you know.

Now, this is nothing new as all of you, at some time or another, has lost a loved one. I lost a father, a good one, and one whom I loved very much.

To my father and mother I am perfect, tops. I can do no wrong.

To your parents you are the same, you are the zenith, the moth, they love you that much! What a wonderful world this world of ours could be if just a tiny bit of this blind, unswerving devotion could be applied to our everyday life, our friends, neighbors, fellow workers, and between nations. A true feeling for our fellow man.

We are born to die — but also to live and love.

Many thanks to all for your flowers and thoughtfulness.

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"Texas" Bob says, "These big wheels are gonna outsmart themselves." Sounds logical.

P.S. Dominic has already seen the light, we hear. Welcome home. Aloha.

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P. S. No. 2. Why doesn't Bill have an automatic antenna like Chet?

Asta LaVista.

'Wages Didn't Start Inflation' Says Prof. Charles Schultze

WASHINGTON — The "creeping inflation" that characterized the period from 1955 to 1957 was not caused by wage increases but by the free-wheeling capital goods spending boom that brought a 25 per cent jump in capital spending in two years.

The Administration's "shotgun" approach of tight money is not effective against this kind of development and can cause severe unemployment and check economic growth.

These views are contained in a study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by Prof. Charles L. Schultze of Indiana University, a former member of the staff of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

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SCHULTZE REJECTS the two current theories on inflation that have dominated economic debate — the "cost-push" theory that cost factors such as wages cause higher prices, and the "demand-pull" theory that too many dollars chase too few goods and force prices upwards.

Schultze maintains that inflation in the U.S. starts with excess demands, not for the total output of the economy but for the output of particular industries.

The increased demand on those particular industries tends to push up their prices and costs. These increases then spread to other industries whether or not there is an excess of demand, says Schultze.

The 1955-57 inflation, the Indiana economist declares stemmed from the capital goods spending boom. A second factor he found, was the rapid increase in overhead costs. During 1955-57 the number of production workers in manufacturing plants actually declined by 150,000, but the number of non-production workers, those generally figured in overhead costs, jumped by 669,000.

Schultze flatly rejects the theory that wages by themselves set off the inflationary spiral. The rise in wages in 1955-57, he declared, stemmed mainly from the capital goods boom and radiated through the economy.

The Administration's monetary policies he finds ineffective. He emphasizes that where there is no over-all excess demand, monetary and fiscal policies leading to tight money and high interest rates may provoke even more inflation.

TERNSTEDT FLASH

The Steel Workers Are Waging A Fight For All Organized Labor

By ALEX PENMAN

As we write this column, the steel workers' grim struggle for justice goes on. The majority of our members, including Yours Truly, are laid off, while Ike plays golf in Georgia.

Talk about Nero fiddling while Rome burned, we wonder how our members, who have just worked a few weeks this year, feel? Unemployment benefits exhausted, little, if any, S.U.B. benefits left and Christmas approaching—it's a pretty picture, isn't it? ? ?

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IN THE MEANTIME, to quote Senator Humphrey, "The big steal" goes on. The Big Steal being Big Business and Big Government and Taft-Hartley forcing the steel workers back to work just as in the days of slavery. Simon Legree, in this case, being Big Steel and the government and the whip, the Taft-Hartley injunction to force the steel workers back on the job.

Then we stand up in UN and criticize Russia and other nations as employers of slave labor.

If Ike had really wanted justice in the steel strike he would have appointed a fact-finding panel long before he did. This would have given the panel more time to bring out the true facts in the situation and present them to the public, thus forcing a just and honest settlement brought about by the pressure of public opinion.

Rather than do this, the President played golf for three months before he acted. When he did act, it was as a tool of Big Business.

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HE USED THE Taft-Hartley Law to try and force the workers back on the job. As of now, he has been foiled by the steel union's lawyers, but the end is inevitable and by the time you read this the steel workers will be forced back on the job.

Many of our members, not understanding the situation, will say it's about time they were back on the job. But what they don't understand is the fact that this is only a part of the attack on unions started last year, when we were struggling for justice. That attack and the present one on the steel workers is only a small part of Big Business' drive against unions designed to break or severely cripple them. If ever there was a time when workers should stand shoulder to shoulder, it is now.

Let's get back to the plant, management has informed the shop committee that shortly after the steel workers are back on the job, they will be recalling all the employees who were on the roll prior to the strike. We sincerely hope this comes true. It will mean something to be thankful for at Thanksgiving for our members and will brighten the outlook for a Merry Christmas.

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THIS IS OUR first report since the recent convention and here are a few of the changes in the Constitution made at that time, some of them made to conform with the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

1. Members must receive 15 days notice of all elections and of all election runoffs, where these are necessary. This will be done through the "Conveyor," which you receive by mail together with "Solidarity."

2. Trustees, who formerly served four-year terms, can now serve only two. This was another change necessitated by the new law.

There are other changes particularly in connection with finances and how reports are to be made, but these are too complex and UAW lawyers are still working on an interpretation of this section of the law.

Of course, our members all know about the change regarding the dues, which were raised from $4.00 to $5.00 per month. The breakdown on this gives the Local $2.00; the International $1.75 and the Strike Fund $1.25.

These are only a few of the changes which were made at the Convention. Brother Walter Cabaj will make a complete report at the next meeting.

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WE HAD THE good fortune to serve on the Education Committee at the Convention and it was an interesting and educational experience even if we did have to work hard. We will give a report on this at our next meeting.

Together with Brother Cabaj and the rest of the Ternstedt delegates we appeared before the Resolutions Committee Tuesday, October 13th at 10:00 o'clock at night on behalf of our resolution on Early Retirement.

The committee was sympathetic to our resolution and promised action at the Special Convention to decide our collective bargaining aims to be held in the spring of 1961.

Any of our members interested in buying a nice home in St. Petersburg, Florida should get in touch with me at DU. 3-5570 and I will give you more details.

This concludes my report, see you at our next meeting.

"Next we oughtta pass a law against labor papers publishing our anti-union voting records."

LYON, INCORPORATED

Increase Work Force As Business Picks Up At Lyon Incorporated

By A. M. DELLA PELLA

In my last article I stated that it was our hope that production would pick up. Well, this hope, at the present time, is a reality. The employees called back to fill in for vacations were kept on with about 70 called back in addition. We are happy to see them back on the job, with Christmas coming and bills piling up those laid off surely can use the work.

We are still operating production on two shifts. Who can tell, maybe later the midnight shift will be producing also.

The steel strike did not hamper production here at Lyon, Inc. We were fortunate to have enough on hand to maintain our normal production. Thus, at the time of this writing, there were no layoffs as a result.

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AT OUR LAST REGULAR plant meeting, Earl Hedge, Lawrence Kelly and Frank Vargo did a fine job in conducting same. Our Chairman, Milton Brooks and Orin Marsee, Secretary, were attending the Convention. But the meeting was run in good manner and all qquestions put before the committee were, in my opinion, answered there.

It seems that in the past anyone having a problem would have a hard time getting results. But for once I did not hear the story that would normally follow questions of a difficult nature, meaning, "We will look into the matter and let you know."

This at times was the story the member got in response to his problem. The turnout was good for the meeting, we hope the turnout will be better yet. Bring your questions to your union meetings and obtain the answers.

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CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 6, SECTION 18

Anyone that is retired can only vote for Executive Officers. (In our plant, means the Bargaining Comm.) They can come to our plant meetings but can't vote on anything.

ARTICLE 16, SECTION 17 & 18

Anyone that has been laid off or on Sick leave, will remain in continuous good standing without the necessity of paying dues for the first six (6) months of such layoff or leave. But the member (that is on sick leave or layoff) must at least have ten (10) days before the six (6) month period, certify in writing to the Local Union Financial Secretary in person or by Registered letter, that he continues to be eligible for good standing membership without payment of dues. Also he must do this each month after the six (6) month period.

ARTICLE 16, SECTION 2 & 9
Covering the Dues Increase

The Local dues increase went from $1.50 to $2.00.

The International share from $1.25 to $1.75 the two total to $3.75 a month.

The strike fund which is now 25 cents will be raised to $1.25. This will go into effect Jan. 1st, 1960.

ARTICLE 8, SECTION 22

All members shall be duly notified at least fifteen (15 days in advance of the time and place of any election. Each member shall personally cast his own vote at the polls.

The following International Officers were elected:

President: Walter P. Reuther

Vice Presidents: Richard Gosser, Norman Matthews, Leonard Woodcock, Pat Greathouse.

Secretary-Treasurer: Emil Mazey

Region 1A Directors: Doug Fraser, Joseph McCusker.

These are some of the important things that came out of the 17th Constitutional Convention. We will be glad to answer any question about anything that came up at the Convention. A full report will be given at the next regular plant meeting.

Orin Marsee
Milton Brooks

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IT WILL BE NICE if those who are fit and working at the present time take time to visit our fellow workers who, unfortunately, are off on sick leave.

They are: Norm Baxter, John Dee, F. Dunaway, Arthur Holbrook, Robert Humphrey, Mary Jacobs, Marcella Janiszewski, Walter Laudan, Alice Lawler, Raymond Lemieux, L. Lucow, J. Meinschein, E. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Swek, J. Tachar, C. Vess, M. Westfall and Ida Wilson. Even a telephone call would be appreciated.

Congratulations to: Ed (Cantor) Strahota who finally became the father of a baby boy. Also his coach D. Meyers. To C. Guest for picking up a 16 lb. bowling ball. When going past the steam cleaner in the shop and a blob you see with a black apron and boots to match, don't panic, say hello, it's only Munsie.

Frank B. was wearing a patch over one eye—could it be that Mama popped him in the peeper?

This writer wishes all a Happy Thanksgiving.

FEDERAL SCREW WORKS

Committee Goes All Out For United Foundation

By NORMAN J. MELOCHE

Hi folks, back again after an absence of one month, hope you missed me, I know that I missed the usual commentary that comes after each issue is published. We are always happy to receive criticism whether it is constructive or distructive.

We feel sure that by now all of you know that our soft ball team fell apart in the last round of the playoffs and lost miserably two games straight. So much for the baseball season. Let us hope that "Sunshine" can come up with a little better set up next season. Anything would be better than the fiasco we had this past season.

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AS OF THIS WRITING the United Foundation Fund Drive is in full swing and with 66% of our people having made their returns we have realized 59% of our quota. Lets hope we can catch up and realize our goal. One thing your committee has set their hearts on this year is 100% participation.

To date we have realized this on the day shift and we are now striving to achieve the same point on the afternoon shift. You can be sure that I will give you a full report in next month's column. I sincerely hope that it wont be necessary to publish a dishonor roll along with it.

"Would you cash my scab paycheck and bring me a couple of eye-openers?"

Most of our previously injured members are now back on the job and apparently getting along fine. Even our boy "Tiny" Baranowski (he of the generous underpinning) is getting along with only a slight trace of a limp.

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WE MUST HOWEVER add another pair of our good members to the injured list. Seems that Brother Cecil Ritchie of the tool room got involved in a slight altercation with a step ladder while attempting to retrack on untracked door.

The step ladder won the difference of opinion by collapsing there by draying Bro. Ritchie uncermoniously over the tailight of his car. Result, a broken rib and a couple weeks rest for Bro. Ritchie.

Moral, never trust a step ladder, it may let you down.

The other new addition to our list is Bro. Leo Piunkowski of boltmakers, seems our boy Leo kicked something out of shape or place while dumping a chip pan and has since been laid up with a very painful injury. Hurry up and heal boys, we miss you around the old nut and bolt shop.

•

MOST OF YOU probably read our company's first quarter report in the daily press. A dividend of fifty cents a share was declared.

While this is not an enormous amount it is certainly well above last year's first quarter when we had a loss of almost nine thousand dollars. we think we have ever right to be proud of this because we feel that it is due to the ability of the men themselves to lick some of the almost impossible jobs they have been encountering of late. Keep up the good work, remember only when your company is in a healthy financial condition do you have steady employment.

That's it for now folks, Thanksgiving is next on the calendar so count your blessings and let's all be thankful that we have something to be thankful for.

DETROIT UNIVERSAL

Standing Committees Elected At October Membership Meeting

By PAULINE MAYNARD

Since the October issue of our Conveyor for shop news was allocated to President Walter P. Reuther, most of the news I convey to you at this time will be somewhat belated.

At our October membership meeting, Phil Wojcick, Plant Chairman, made a very nice report to the membership on the Constitutional changes.

Phil Terrana also gave a very enlightening and impressive talk on various proposals presented to the delegates. He also brought us up to date on the steel dispute.

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ELECTION OF STANDING Committees was also an important order of business. The followng members were elected: lowing members were elected:

By-Laws: Mike O'Shea, Frank Nizio, Jack Kerrigan, Norman Bertram and Adam Wrublewski. C.O.P.E.: Norman Bertram, P. McNulty and Sam Misuraca. Education: Art Barry, Mary Bouwman and Bob Ross. Recreation: Dick Bosman, Frank Nizio and Adam Wrublewski.

Jerry Pieta, Assembly Department, promised to love, cherish and honor (I don't know about obey) Beatrice Claiedress on Saturday, August 15th.

•

DALE ROWES, Tool Room, got himself a jewel, Susan Jewell, that is, for a wife on August 29th.

Congratulations to you boys and I sincerely hope you will find happiness in great abundance.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto VanSickle celebrated their 25th silver wedding anniversary on October 6th.

I heard by the grapevine that Helen got Van a new alarm clock as a gift. She wants to be assured that he will rise and shine and get to work on time for the next 25 years.

I hope it's a musical alarm clock, Van. One that plays to the tune of 16 tons. (Otto works in the Tool Room). Congratulations and may happiness be yours to the brim for the years to come.

•

ROY NEELEY, Inspection Department, sustained serious injuries in an automobile accident. A fractured skull, a severely lacerated nose, as well as other cuts and bruises.

I am happy to report however that he is home from the hospital and is getting along fine. Can't keep a good man down, Roy!

Walter Clayton is recuperating from surgery and is still on the sick list.

Eula Mae Conner, Rose Derro and Alice Farmer are still convalescing.

Welcome back to Edna Weber, Ball Grinding, who had been hospitalized with a serious attack of pneumonia, also to Art Helston, Tube Mill (Bargaining Committeeman) who had been on a three-month sick leave because of surgery.

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LOUISE TUNESI has a hobby that is quite admirable. She has a knack for rejuvenating old earrings, pins or what have you. In some instances she may use buttons and safety pins, but when completed, her work is quite remarkable. Must be the master's touch, Louise. Go see her collection sometime.

It's No. 8 and a girl for Robert Pollard, Manager of our safeteria. She will answer to the name of Penelope (Penny for short). Always in the money, Bob. Better quit now before you run out of food—10 pairs of shoes to buy, whew!

Finally, a little boy for Bob Fahnestock, Assembly Department. The little sweetie was named after his daddy and will be called Robert, Jr. Incidentally, Bob was so happy to bring his wife and son home from the hospital that he burst out with not only pride and joy, but also with an appendicitis attack, so back he goes to the hospital—as a patient this time.

•

JUST RECEIVED WORD that Earl and Elizabeth Lee became grandparents for the second time. It's a boy this time—makes you kinda proud, doesn't it?

Frances May, Assembly Department, became a grandma to a precious little baby boy.

Congratulations to all of you happy people.

William Sylvester, Transportation Department, has gone into retirement as of November 1st.

A gift was presented to Bill from his fellow workers, as well as a cake with all the trimmings. He is a very likeable chap and certainly will be missed by us all. Best of luck to you Bill, and I wish you many years of contentment.

Condolences and heartfelt sympathy is extended to Clay Stevens, whose dad, Edward J. Stevens, passed away suddenly with a heart attack. Mr. Stevens was supervisor of Timekeeping and Payroll for the Dodge Division.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to all of you a hearty and joyous Thanksgiving Day. In your festivity do not forget to give thanks for the many blessings that we have.

See you next month. Until then—Adious.

AVON TUBE

"Run of The Mill"

By "SPUD" "COMMON-TATER" WAGNER and HIS CONSCIENCE

The second shift boys are already working on plans for a wagon train to Ohio come New Year's Day. Col. George Conner, the fiery readhead, is to be "Wagon Master," with the stalwart Reese Spencer and John Brewer acting as Scouts. The first stop is to be Toledo, where our old friends Fraley and Lorraine, are putting up. Refreshments will be served there.

A large glass company had an ad up in the mill. A bunch of the boys had already signed up to go to work in Tennessee, when Morgan tore the sign down. "I'm not going to haul 'em up here just to have them go back," he said.

Well, here tiz hunting season and the boys are already "half shot." Harold Hoult has been eating rabbit in his lunch everyday. "How do you manage to get so many rabbits?" asked Jerry Tibbets. "It's easy," replied Hoult, "every night they sit on my back porch and howl."

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CHUCK YOUNGER has bagged two Plymouth Rocks and a stop sign so far.

Bill Mersino, Ray Ballard, Les Perry and Ron McBurney went hunting at the "Hill Top." They all had several "shots"—with beer chasers.

Red Ennis went hunting bare (or was it bear?)

Frank Langevin is no cheapskate, when he buys a girl a drink it's a good one—even if it cost Forty (yes, 40) Dollars!

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"Out of the Ordinary"

BY THE CONSCIENCE

Our Convention Delegate, "Sully" is back a little baggy around the eyes, but in good shape otherwise. He had to order new dancing shoes — the old ones didn't quite make it through the Convention.

He gave a very good report at the union meeting. If you weren't there, you should have been — he answered all those questions you intended to ask about the dues increase.

A motion was made to make it compulsory for stewards to take one steward's training class. Needless to say that went over like a lead balloon. Think it over, it might straighten things out a little.

Bob Walton knew it strained your brains to be a Time-Study guy, but he found that wasn't the case as foreman. Didn't you notice him limping while filling in for Howard. He couldn't complain though. He had Tony Zerla for inspector, Chuck Long as utility man and Juanita for steward. What more could he ask?

Last, but not least, thanks to all who made our Blood Bank a success. It's a comforting feeling to know it will be there if you need it.

MRS. Homemaker's FORUM by JANE STEWART

Remove imprints left on carpeting after you have rearranged heavy furniture—steam the spot with hot iron placed over damp cloth the same as you would wool trousers. After steaming, brush the spot quickly with stiff brush.

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Unless it maintains adequate air-flow, a vacuum cleaner can't pick up dirt—it just rubs it deeper into the rug the way careless people do to cigarette ashes with their shoe. It's the hidden accumulation of dirt in the dust bag that curtails vacuum cleaner efficiency. To make certain it is always doing a thorough cleaning job the new automatic Electrolux vacuum cleaner stops and the cover pops open whenever it needs a new dust bag. Then it won't operate properly again until the new bag is in place.

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Stains can be removed from china teapots if you soak them overnight in hot soda water. Then rub with a cloth moistened in vinegar and dipped in salt.

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To stop annoying "hammering" noise in radiators, place small wooden blocks under the end opposite the steam supply line. This allows water in the radiator to return to the boiler.

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If you starch the cover of your ironing board, clothes iron much more easily and your cover will stay clean longer. Sprinkle a little talcum powder on the board before putting the cover back—it'll neutralize the smell of the hot iron on the cover.

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Dragging around—or trying to find—a lot of extra attachments when using the vacuum cleaner doesn't speed housecleaning. The new automatic Electrolux always has the tools you need most right at your fingertips on the machine—a reversible combination floor brush and rug tool, and a reversible combination dusting brush and upholstery tool.

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Find it difficult to serve from trays because plates and glasses tend to slip around? Solution: line the tray with moistened paper napkins especially during summer months.

AMERICAN BRASS

Committee in Negotiations On A New Contract for A.B.

By FRANK HORVATH

Another special membership meeting was held Sunday, September 13th, for the election of delegates to the Seventeenth UAW Convention. The election committee reported there were only two acceptances, Fred Ross and Art Viger.

They were voted in by acclamation. The members present voted to cancel the regular September meeting. Excellent reports were given by Art Viger, Charles Hollaway and William McKeown, who attended the UAW Summer School on collective bargaining. They reported that it was very educational and informative.

The company mails letters to your home on how hard and bad things are in American Brass. These letters should be read carefully to really see what is in them. They are mostly one sided; the company's side, and are only half true and do not give the complete story. So when you get these letters read them carefully and with a grain of salt.

Don't forget our October membership meeting.

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DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

CASTING SHOP: Wesley Herndon's mother died last month and William Walker's wife passed away. Our condolences to both families.

ROD AND WIRE MILL: Stan Marmul is getting married on November 14th. Congratulations, Stan.

EXPENSE LABOR: John Sawicki, millwright, is in the hospital. John Sczenski, Rod Mill oiler, is still off due to illness.

Darryl Smith's, millwright, 18 month old daughter had her picture taken and was in the Free Press, kissing an 80 lb., 27 inch pumpkin that was raised by her grandfather. The pumpkin was donated to a charitable institution.

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DUE TO THE LAST ISSUE of the Conveyor being taken up by the Walter Reuther Report, this news covers a two month period.

Don't forget the monthly membership meeting.

Our sympathies to Joe Jamison, whose pet cat died in the locker room.

The fellows think it is funny to see Leo Novak chomping on a big cigar now that he got his new choppers.

BRASS MILL: Edra Allsbrook has returned to work. Ed had a hernia operation during vacation time. Glad to see you back, Ed.

Tony Czariawski was in the hospital with heart trouble. Take it easy Tony and get well soon.

Joseph Pekala also was in the hospital. He is having trouble with the stub of his leg that he lost during the war. It became infected and had to be taken care of. Take it easy Joe and get well soon.

Dario Batista's daughter, Diana, married Joseph Goscinski on September 12th at Chapel of St. Therese Little Flower. Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Goscinski.

TUBE MILL: Otto Richter spent several weeks abroad in Germany visiting relatives and friends he has not seen for a long time. Hope you had a nice trip Otto.

Tom Bevacqua was off for a couple of weeks due to asthma. Take it easy Tom and get well soon.

J. W. Clay had an operation on his hand and came down to the plant to visit the fellows. Glad you're getting better J. W.

COPPER MILL: Edward Waeck returned to work after an illness. Glad to see you back Ed.

James Watkins is off due to a foot injury and Sherman Moore was off for a while due to heat exhaustion, it is reported. Get well soon fellows.

ROD AND WIRE AND DRAWN COPPER DEPARTMENT: Harper Morgan is in the hospital with high blood pressure, also Martin Marion was in the hospital for an operation. Get well soon fellows.

Homer Wilson's wife presented him with an eight pound bouncing boy last month at the Ziegler Clinic. Congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

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OUR BARGAINING COMMITTEE held their first contract negotiations on Tuesday, September 22nd. They presented our requests to the management and they said they would have to look them over. Other meetings are planned for in the near future. A special meeting will be held on Sunday, October 4th to report on negotiations.

Two union classes are planned to start soon at the Local Hall. One on Union Meetings and Parliamentary Procedure will start on Tuesday, October 20th at 7:00 P.M. One of the requisites of a good leader is the ability to conduct a meeting in a proper manner. This is particularly true of union officers and leaders. In plants with well trained leaders the meetings will proceed smoothly with all business expedited in an efficient manner.

A class in Steward and Committeemen Training will start on Thursday, October 22nd at the Local Hall. This class is good training for all stewards, committeemen and even for members too. So let's urge our union representatives to attend these classes and even attend classes with them. All classes are free and they only last a couple of hours. You can even take your wives with you.

Some of our officers are attending an Economics Course at the Local. It is taught by Dr. Jack Skeels, Professor of Labor Economics at the Wayne State University. A couple of the fellows were Bill Smith and Ollie M. Cheney.

Some of you fellows who are always bellyaching about what happens to your union dues and how they are spent should read the Union's Financial Report in the September issue of the Conveyor.

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FRED ROSS, one of our delegates, reported on the recent UAW Convention. The new dues increase of Five Dollars will go into effect in January, 1960 and will be divided in this manner: International Union — $1.75; Local Union — $2.00 and $1.25 will go to the Strike Fund.

He also reported that all officers were re-elected. Douglas Fraser and Joseph McCusker. of Region 1-A were re-elected as Co-Directors and Harry Southwell, our President of Local 174, was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Because of the surprise deadline, I was unable to get all the department news. Brass Mill: John Hershey was off a few days with an aching leg. Joe Pekala and Tony Czarianwski are still off.

At the regular October membership meeting held on Sunday, October 25th, the Education Committee reported on the two classes held at the Local Hall and commented on the lack of American Brass employees attending the classes.

Pinchard Williams, P. A. C. Chairman, reported on the passage of the Landron-Griffin Bill and named the Senators that had voted wrongly on this bill.

Progress on our contract negotiations was reported. Three meetings were held. Our proposals were made to the company and counterproposals were made by the company. Our Local Representative Calvin Fletcher further reported on how negotiations was going.