

# Labor Demand to Ike, Congress: 'Get America Back to Work'

## UAW SOLIDARITY

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

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New-found hope surged into the hearts and homes of millions of America's jobless as the organized labor movement last week began a sweeping mobilization in support of an AFL-CIO mass conference "to dramatize the desperate plight of the unemployed."

Long cold-shouldered by an indifferent Eisenhower Administration, unemployed workers throughout the nation turned with new interest toward Washington where the conference will meet in the National Guard Armory, April 8.

Thousands of jobless workers will converge on the capital by train, by bus or by auto to attend the huge all-day gathering as delegates from their various AFL-CIO locals.

Plans were being made as Solidarity went to press to invite Congressional leaders of both parties and other key government figures to address the conference, theme of which will be "End Unemployment—Meet America's Human Needs."

Decision to call the major conference came with the approval by the AFL-CIO Council at its mid-winter meeting in Puerto Rico of recommendations advanced by UAW President Walter P. Reuther to "Get America Back to Work."

AFL-CIO President George Meany named four federation vice presidents to a special committee to handle the con-

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### 259 Areas in Distress:

## Reuther Urges Federal Aid To End Blight, Spur Jobs

Fast action by Congress is essential to arrest the spread of chronic unemployment and industrial blight across the nation, UAW President Walter P. Reuther has emphasized.

Testifying before the Senate subcommittee on production and stabilization, Reuther presented voluminous evidence of the nation's dire need for speedy passage of the bi-partisan area redevelopment bill sponsored by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) Joseph

Clark (D., Pa.) and J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.).

Insisting that getting America back to work must top the nation's of priorities, the UAW president said unemployed workers do not seek any "partisan favors" and "offer no partisan rewards" for the help they need.

"They want and deserve action," he stressed. The Douglas-Cooper bill would provide some \$389 million in federal

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## Drive to Aid Jobless Gaining Momentum

UAW's far-reaching action program for full employment was moving forward on several fronts as Solidarity went to press.

Most dramatic development was approval by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Puerto Rico of a recommendation submitted by UAW President Walter P. Reuther for a mass conference to dramatize the needs of America's millions of jobless workers.

The mass conference was one of the basic points in the comprehensive program adopted by the UAW International Executive Board at its meeting in Detroit the week of Feb. 2.

The UAW program has the twin aims of meeting immediate needs of the unemployed and achieving longer range objectives to provide and maintain full employment.

Plan of attack to achieve the dual aims covered three broad fronts: 1. Collective bargaining; 2. Use of community services and 3. Legislative action.

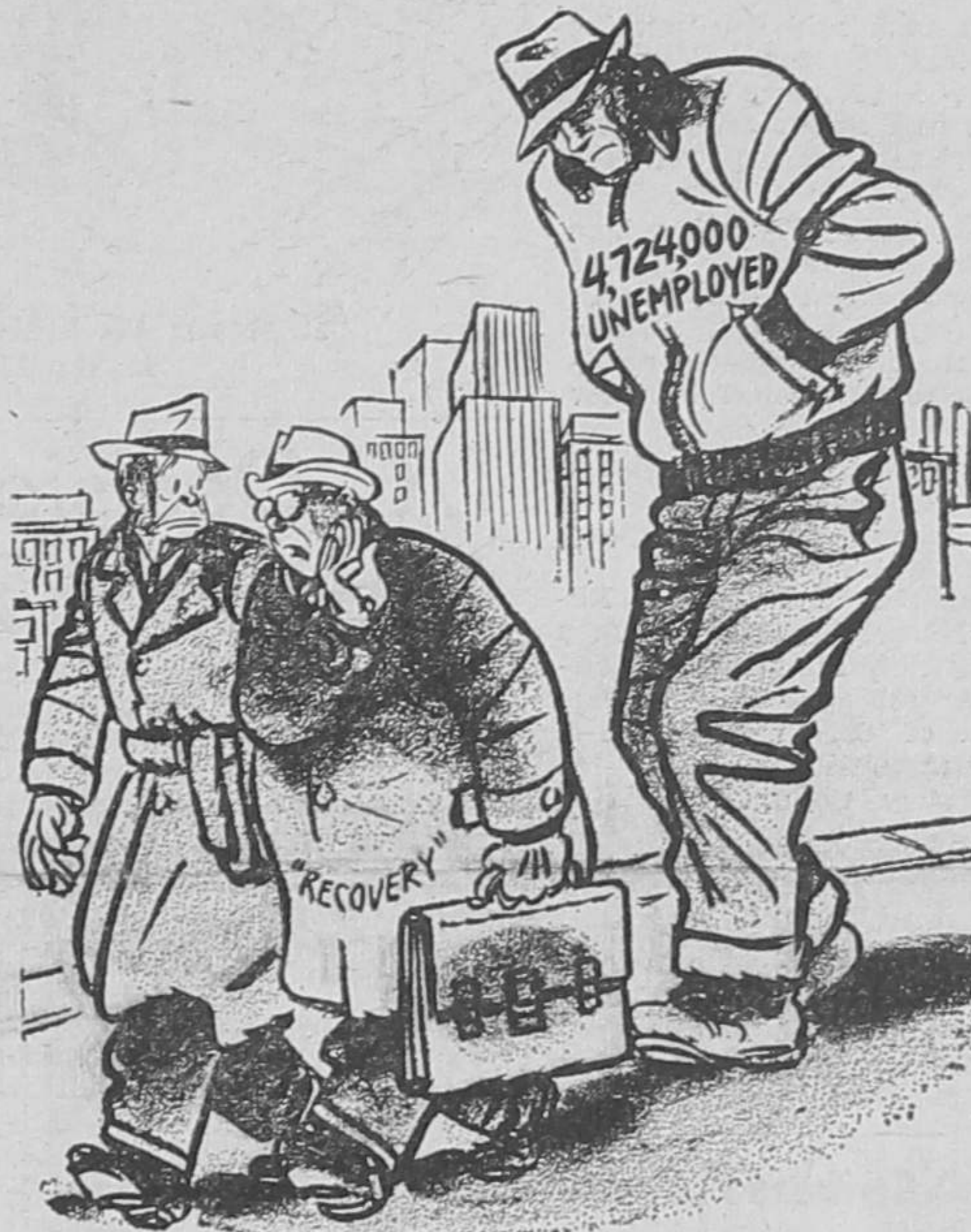
Full details of the program were mailed to UAW locals along with an administrative letter from Reuther. They were spelled out by a special Officers' Task Force on Unemployment created by the IEB which included Reuther, chairman; Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, and Vice President Leonard Woodcock.

A similar UAW program for Canada was being developed under the direction of Canadian Region Director George Burt, adapted to specific needs of that country, but aimed at the same objectives.

"Unemployed workers need

help now," Reuther said, "they cannot wait. The needs of their families cannot be postponed until the low-moving machinery of government sets into motion programs to restore full em-

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"Don't Look Now, But I Think We're Being Followed"

### Schools, Courts at Issue:

## Vote April 6 for Labor-Backed Candidates

How you vote in Michigan's April 6 election can come back to you and your family over the years in terms of justice, education and even cold, hard cash.

At stake in the balloting are top state judicial and educational posts, along with many important township offices.

Candidates for top posts on the statewide Democratic ticket include UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock for an unpaid four-year term as a member of the Wayne State University Board of Governors, Dr. Lynn Bartlett seeking a second term as state superintendent of public instruction, and Justices George Edwards and John D. Voelker, both up for re-election to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Also important are the township offices, many of which decide the cost you pay in city taxes and for municipal services.

Although they will be running on the non-partisan judicial ballot, Justices Edwards and Voelker were nominated for re-election to the

Supreme Court by the state Democratic convention.

Edwards, a one-time Timken Axle worker and UAW Welfare Department director, was appointed to Michigan's top court by Gov. Williams in 1956. In his first campaign for the Supreme Court in 1956, Edwards received more votes than any other candidate on the Democratic ticket in Michigan. He carried all but two Michigan counties.

Voelker has been a Supreme Court Justice since 1957 when he was appointed by Gov. Williams. Before that, he served for 14 years as prosecutor of Marquette County.

Led by its liberals, including the Democratic-majority court has taken a new, humane approach to the problems of unemployment and workmen's compensation, along with many of the other legal issues with which workers are involved.

Formerly denied legal protection in many instances when a Republican majority ruled, workers have been receiving more adequate meas-

ures of justice under rulings of justices such as Edwards and Voelker. Estimates, for instance, are that injured Michigan workers will get about \$12½ million more each year in workmen's compensation than they received when Republicans were making the court's decisions.

### VALUE OF EDUCATION

In terms of cash alone, a college degree will be worth as much as \$130,000 in earning capacity to a working family's child. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that no less than \$300 will be added to a breadwinner's earning capacity for each year spent in school. If he works 30 years, that would amount to \$9,000 more.

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

Thus, labor has an acute interest in education, and in widening the opportunities for children of working families to get as good an education as possible.

To assure this, and to assure justice, you are urged to vote Monday, April 6.

## AFL-CIO Backs 35-Hour Week

SAN JUAN, P.R. — Decision to seek a 35-hour week and seven-hour day through legislative action was made here by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Action committing the American labor movement to the 35-hour week flowed from fundamental recommendations placed before the council by its economic policy committee, chaired by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

The council called on Congress to take "immediate action" to amend the wage-hour act to provide for the shorter work week and meet the serious and continuing problem of unemployment.

Legislative action, the council noted, "is the most effective and practical way to facilitate the adoption of a universal reduction in the workweek."

AFL-CIO President George Meany pointed out the wage-hour act provisions on hours has not been changed in the past 21 years since it was enacted. Meany also noted AFL-CIO unions will continue bargaining for shorter hours, pointing out that a less-than-40-hour week is in effect in many organized industries.

## Legislative Conference Set for April 9

WASHINGTON — A major legislative conference will be held here by the AFL-CIO, April 9—the day following the mass conference on unemployment.

Hundreds of delegates from AFL-CIO state, county and city councils and from unions throughout the nation are expected to attend the all-day event.

Delegates also will carry organized labor's legislative program "up on the hill" in meetings with legislators.



# Loss of Jobs Is Problem For All, Region 1-C Told

FLINT—Problems of unemployed men and women are the problems of every worker because the man who is employed today may be out of work tomorrow, Vice President Leonard Woodcock told about 600 local union officers, stewards and committeemen at a Region 1-C conference here.

At the same time, Region 1-C Director E. S. "Pat" Patterson detailed the concerted action his office and UAW locals are taking to aid the unemployed in Flint, Lansing and other cities in the region.

And Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, emphasized that the nation "has been suffering from a considerable complacency" about the problem of unemployment which now totals nearly five million jobless, with additional millions only partially employed.

Woodcock described as tragic President Eisenhower's insistence that the nation's main problem is inflation when he said, unemployment once again is scourging the face of America.

### Stagnant Economy

"Our problem is that we have a stagnant economy now, and we need vision and daring to move ahead," Woodcock said. "Not only are there nearly five million Americans who now cannot earn their daily bread, but the whole problem of national survival is involved, too."

The UAW Vice President said America's economy expanded 1.3 percent a year since Korea, compared to the announced Soviet goal of 8.6 percent "which, on performance, they apparently will come close to."

"We need progressive legislation in America, and we need it fast," he said.

Hammering away at those who assail recommendations for relieving unemployment because they "cost too much," Woodcock asked:

"How do you measure the cost of unemployment to the man who loses a job and to his family? It not only means doing without, but it tears a man's soul apart. There is no measurement of the cost."

### "Around Corner"

Patterson, describing President Eisenhower's attitude as that of a man saying "prosperity is just around the corner," also outlined steps his office already has taken in the action program against unemployment in Region 1-C.

He presented a detailed printed report covering regional funds and programs, together with specific recommendations for future action.

## Heavier Layoffs In Flint Plants; Center Opened

FLINT—Additional layoffs of more than 5,500 auto workers at three plants are bringing Flint's unemployment levels to more than 15 percent of the labor force here, Region 1-C Director E. S. "Pat" Patterson reported.

Patterson said the new layoffs include 4,500 workers at Buick, 1,000 more at Fisher Body, and an as-yet undetermined number of Ternstedt employees.

Meanwhile, UAW members in the Flint area now have a centralized information and service center to turn to on their immediate problems, the Regional Director said.

"A similar program is being developed in Lansing and other cities in the region," Patterson added.

Opened at the Union's Region 1-C office, 1111 Downey st., the new Flint service center was set up on recommendation of UAW's Region 1-C Policy Committee.

A Policy Committee statement said the new center will coordinate its activities with those of UAW generally and with other unions "to work to correct the problems which have created the present conditions and to plan and carry out future programs aimed against unemployment."

### X-L-O Strikers Aided

Members of UAW Local 49, who are now back at work at three Ex-Cell-O plants in Detroit after a 126-day strike, are still talking about the donation to their strike fund from UAW Local 310 in Chicago.

Local 310 members work at the Acme Industrial Co., which competes with Ex-Cell-O in the drill jib bushing business. The local, with less than 200 members, donated \$200 to the Ex-Cell-O strikers, or more than a dollar per member.



"It Means We'd Make Good Money . . . If We Had a Job."

—Mauldin in the St. Louis-Dispatch

## UC Decision Equalizes Michigan, 37 States

Michigan workers are now eligible for unemployment compensation if they are idled by a strike in a plant their employer operates in another state, and thus are assured equality with workers in 37 other states and territories.

That's the result of the new ruling by the state Supreme Court, led by its liberal justices.

Among them are Justices John D. Voelker and George Edwards, both up for re-election April 6.

Running on a non-partisan ballot but actually renominated by the Democratic State Convention, Voelker and Edwards have been under bitter attack by Michigan Republicans and business interests seeking to make the court ruling a political football throughout the state.

The reason is obvious. Through its ruling, the Supreme Court showed its decisions can put money into the pockets of Michigan workers—or, as the formerly Republican-dominated court used to do, take money out of them.

Ford workers who were idled in Michigan as the result of a strike by other Ford employees

at Canton, Ohio, will collect a total of more than a million dollars for the time they were laid off, as the result of the new court decision.

Actually, the Michigan GOP attacks against the ruling completely overlook the fact that 37 other states and territories pay unemployment benefits to workers laid off in the same circumstances.

Those figures are based on a study by staff members of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

The study of unemployment compensation laws and pertinent rulings in each state and territory, showed that just three states would refuse to pay benefits in the same circumstances as those which led to the court ruling.

## Urge Election Of Woodcock To Wayne Board

Recognizing his interest in education to benefit the entire state, Michigan's Democratic convention has nominated UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock for the Wayne State University Board of Governors.

Woodcock's nomination for the four-year unpaid post was followed by quick support by the Detroit News. In an editorial, the newspaper said the UAW Vice President has "outstanding qualifications for election to the Wayne board."

"Just as our generation needed a high school education to get the better jobs," Woodcock said, "youth today needs a university education."

"In addition, our state needs industrial diversification, the development of more industries to provide more jobs for the people who live here and for the youngsters growing up who will be needing jobs."

Pointing out that university research helped attract the electronics industry to Massachusetts, Woodcock said:

"In the same way, Wayne State University, along with the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, can help bring more industry to Michigan, to provide more jobs and to train our youth for those jobs."

"And because automation affects Michigan more than any other state, eliminating thousands of jobs each year, the university also can be the vital educational force in our state for training Michigan's youth for the highly technical jobs of tomorrow, and for training older people for these new jobs as well," he added.

In urging Woodcock's election as a member of the Wayne State University Board of Governors, the News said he "is a man respected for the honesty of his views, his interest in education, and his ideas on the role labor should play in community development."

### Local 404 Tops First Muskegon Bowl Meet

MUSKEGON—Local 404 here has taken top prize in the first annual UAW bowling tournament here. Second and third prizes were won by Locals 113 and 644 respectively.

George Morrison of Local 113 served as tournament director; Martha Kohler of Local 113, as league secretary, and Sam Rice of Local 480 as tournament treasurer.

## Learning and Earning Go Together, \$130,000 Worth

Because a good education means that workers and their children will be able to earn more in cold, hard cash, voters are urged to cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates, all capable and qualified, for education posts at stake in the April 6 election.

Among the candidates is UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, Democratic nominee for the Wayne State University Board of Governors. Woodcock, long active in behalf of improved education, is a candidate for the four-year unpaid post because of higher learning's increasing tie-in with the earning capacity of workers, with job training and security, and with the need for university research to spur new industrial development in Michigan.

How important the election can be of the right school officials to assure a good school system is shown by research of the U. S. Census Bureau. This reports that a college degree is worth as much as \$130,000 in earning capacity to a

bread-winner, compared with others who drop out of school before completing the eighth grade.

Each year of school adds at least \$300 to earning capacity. To the man who works 30 years, therefore, each year in school will be worth at least 30 times \$300, or \$9,000, according to Census Bureau reports.

Specifically, the government agency research showed, people who didn't finish eight years of school earn an average of about \$3,054 a year. Those who did complete eight grades earn \$4,230, or almost \$1,200 a year more.

That means that finishing grade school is worth, in 30 years of work, about \$36,000 to your child.

Average income for the high

school graduate is \$5,457 a year — \$72,000 more than the worker who didn't finish grade school, and \$36,000 more than the grade school graduate.

Moreover, a college graduate earns an average of \$7,583 annually — \$2,100 a year more than the high school graduate, \$3,300 more than the grade school graduate, and \$4,500 a year more than the person who didn't finish the eighth grade.

In addition, job security also is tied to education. Generally, the better a person's education, the less chance he faces of being out of a job. The man who only completed grade school is perhaps as much as three or four times as likely to be unemployed as the man who completed college.

Whether a child stays in school often is determined by the quality of the school. If a school system pays decent salaries, it will be able to at-

tract qualified teachers. They'll make the work interesting. The children will learn, and want more education.

Under unqualified teachers, youngsters often will not learn, will lose interest or grow discouraged. As a result, they'll drop out of school and lose the opportunity to raise their standard of living.

A vote for qualified candidates, and a decent school, may be worth as much as \$130,000, therefore, to the individual child.

Democratic candidates for state educational posts in the April 6 election are:

State Superintendent of Public Instruction — Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett, incumbent.

State Board of Education — Mrs. Cornelia A. Robinson, former chairman of the Kalamazoo County board of supervisors.

University of Michigan Board of Regents — Ellis A. Wunsch, teacher and administrator at

Northwestern Michigan College, and William K. McNally, attorney and board chairman, National Bank of Jackson.

State Board of Agriculture (Michigan State University) — Warren Milton Huff, farmer, and Earl J. Bjornseth, biological chemist for E. I. Dupont deNemours and Co.

Wayne State University Board of Governors (6-year terms) — Mrs. Jean McKee, attorney and Melvin E. Bleich, advertising executive and Governor Williams' appointee to the present temporary board.

Wayne State University Board of Governors (4-year terms) — Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice-president, and Dr. Michael Ference, director of the Ford Motor Co. scientific laboratory.

Wayne State University Board of Governors (2-year terms) — Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, surgeon, and Clair White, teacher.



## GOP Climate Claims Phony, UAW Shows

Claims by Michigan Republicans that industry is packing its plants and moving to Indiana to bask in that state's "utopian" political climate fell flat when the Chrysler Corporation announced it was permanently shutting down its Evansville, Ind., operations and moving them to St. Louis, Mo., UAW President Walter P. Reuther testified this month.

Reuther told the senators that corporations base their decisions on hard economic factors when they choose a site for a new plant. New plants are being located in those areas of the nation where new car ownership has soared tremendously, he added.

### Devastating Forces

Pointing out that layoffs have been heavy in Indiana, Reuther commented, "Despite the glowing statements made about it in Michigan by the Republican Party, Indiana has not escaped the devastating economic forces at work throughout the nation."

Currently, four of Indiana's major labor market areas and seven smaller areas are listed as "distressed" by the U. S. Labor Department, the UAW president explained.

Had the Republican propaganda spread around Michigan about Indiana's "climate" been true, Reuther said, Chrysler would have kept its Evansville stamping and assembly plant in operation.

"When Chrysler made its decision to leave Indiana, Indiana had a Republican governor, two Republican senators, ten of 11 Republican congressmen, a state legislature both houses, of which were controlled by the Republican Party, no corporate profits tax, no personal income tax, no business franchise tax, no business activities tax, and a 'right to work' law," Reuther explained.

"Yet Chrysler announced it was moving from this so-called 'ideal' Indiana business climate to a state, Missouri, that had a Democratic governor, two Democratic senators, ten out of 11 Democratic congressmen, a legislature both houses of which were controlled by the Democrats, a corporation profits tax, a personal income tax, and no 'right to work' law.

"This example points up better than any that comes to mind, the absurdity of the claim that heavy industry flits about from state to state seeking some specially-prepared political 'climate,'" the UAW President said.

## Detroit Regions Start Centers For Jobless

UAW moved into high gear last week on the Detroit area phase of the unions' action program aimed at unemployment when Regions 1 and 1-A set up nine information and service centers to provide counselling and other help for unemployed workers here.

Announcements by George Merrelli and Ken Morris, Co-Directors of Region 1, and Joseph McCusker and Douglas Fraser, Co-Directors of Region 1-A, pointed out that purpose of the centers is to provide as much service as possible to unemployed workers concerning welfare, surplus food, unemployment compensation and similar matters.

Both Region 1 covering Detroit's East Side locals and Region 1-A covering those on the West Side held their series of meetings last week to organize the new centers, obtain the full participation of unemployed UAW members, and implement other aspects of UAW's new action program aimed against joblessness.

Attending the sessions were local union presidents and other officers. In addition to setting up the new centers, committees to handle specific functions connected with their operation also were established.

Following are the locations of the centers and the local unions they serve:

### East Side

Local 3 Hall, 8425 Joseph Campau—Local 3, 80, 208, 235, 236, 246, 262, 272, 304, 313, 329, 332, 351, 355, 358, 490, 835.

Local 51 Hall, 11731 Mt. Elliot—Locals 13, 47, 51, 117, 165, 189, 205, 314, 368, 380, 400, 410, 412, 601, 771, 961.

Local 155 Hall, 8230 E. 8 Mile rd.—Locals 140, 155, 160, 190, 247, 360, 369, 576, 869, 889, 1200, and 1248.

Local 212 Hall, 12101 Mack ave.—Locals 7, 104, 154, 203, 212, 256, 280, 306, 681, 772, 783, and 1015.

### West Side

Local Hall, 3907 30th st.—Locals 22, 78, 84, 254, 656, 684, 942.

Local 157 Hall, 14th and McGraw—Locals 49, 157, 572, 983.

Local 163 Hall, 22635 Plymouth rd.—Locals 163, 182, 269, 608, 697, 735, 851, 896, 908.

Local 174 Hall, 6495 W. Warren ave.—Local 174.

Local 600 Hall, 10550 Dix, Dearborn—Locals 227, 245, 372, 394, 408, 454, 563, 600, 690, 900, 922, 931, 985.

# Union Presses for Action To Spur Job Upswing Here

The Douglas-Cooper aid-to-depressed-areas bill is needed to aid Michigan cities suffering heavy unemployment and to spur an upswing in the nation's economy, the UAW declared at a Detroit hearing of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization.

The union's statement was presented by UAW President Walter P. Reuther. Conducting the all-day hearing, first of a series in depressed areas across the country, was subcommittee chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.). He was accompanied to Detroit by Sen. Wallace Bennett (R., Utah).

Witnesses in addition to Reuther included Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Sen. Philip A. Hart, Detroit Mayor Louis C. Miriani, Congressman James O'Hara (D., 7th Dist.), the Rev. Louis Cappo of Ironwood, and Dr. William Haber, University of Michigan economist.

Declaring that getting America back to work "must be first in our list of national priorities," Reuther told the subcommittee the Douglas-Cooper bill is an "important and necessary step in this direction." The measure would provide \$389 million in government loans for reviving the economies of unemployment-stricken areas and wiping out industrial blight.

### Michigan Hard Hit

Michigan has been particularly hard hit by the factors which make for economic distress, Reuther said. Among these, he listed:

- A loss of 189,000 jobs as a result of changing defense program requirements between 1953 and 1958.

- A drop of 46.6 percent in domestic auto output between 1955, when 7,941,000 passenger cars were turned out, to 1958 when 4,244,000 rolled off the lines.

- Elimination of tens of thousands of job opportunities every year as the result of automation and other technological changes in the auto and other industries.

- Additional unemployment caused by decentralization of Michigan industry which has moved plants closer to growing markets and sources of raw materials.

- Permanent loss of jobs by thousands of workers because Hudson and Packard could not compete financially with the auto industry's Big Three, and unemployment of thousands more because the major car manufacturers integrated operations formerly performed for them by supplier firms.

### Devastating Effect

All this, Reuther pointed

out, has had a devastating effect on Michigan. Unemployment in the state, for example, was five times as heavy as last year, when it averaged 405,000 workers, as in 1953 when an average of 79,000 men and women were out of work.

During the same period, Detroit unemployment increased from 44,000 to 249,000. One out of six Detroit



Sen. Hart

workers was jobless in an average month last year, while Grand Rapids, Flint, Muskegon, Monroe, Bay City, Port Huron and Iron Mountain all suffered unemployment of more than 12 percent of the labor force in 1958.

Moreover, more than 250,000 workers were out of work last year in Michigan until, and usually after they had exhausted all their benefit rights under the regular state, veterans and federal employees' unemployment compensation programs, Reuther explained.

### Human Costs

"But no statistics or other evidence of commercial and industrial blight, however, can reveal the human costs of unemployment," the UAW president said. "Nor can words adequately describe what happens to workers and their families when layoffs stretch from weeks to months to years and there are no jobs in sight."

Noting the Michigan Republican party's attacks on the state's so-called "business climate," Reuther called the committee's attention to equally heavy unemployment in other states where the "business climate" is considered good by the GOP.

At the same time, he noted some bright spots in the Michigan economic picture. Among these, he said, are a large number of new plants and expansions.

This, he said, shows Michigan is a good place to do business. The Douglas-Cooper bill, Reuther added, would help the state and its cities deal with "a problem of tremendous dimensions, one not of their own making and one with which they need help."

The bill "not only would regenerate the affected areas of Michigan; it would enrich the nation, add to its basic assets, and increase its productive power," Reuther said.

### Has Resources

Gov. Williams, urging passage of the bill, said Michigan "has the human and natural resources industry needs."

Williams pointed out that "great dislocations of employment" now are caused by automation. He said the bill's

provisions for technical assistance and vocational training would greatly benefit the state during this period.

Spelling out the areas with pockets flattened by layoffs, Williams described how Michigan's Upper Peninsula, for example, has had a sharp employment drop since World War Two.

### 325,000 Without Jobs

Sen. Hart told the subcommittee that 325,000 Michigan workers now are out of work. Of these, he said, "145,000 or more have been or will be without jobs for such long periods that they will have exhausted both their regular and emergency benefits by April 1 of this year."

Michigan, therefore, has a twofold problem, Hart said—a continuing recession and the need to attack at its source a basic shift in the state's economy.

"Had President Eisenhower not vetoed the bill last year," Hart emphasized, "it is possible that we in Michigan would be feeling some of its benefits now, and that would help. Things do not get better by themselves."

Prof. Haber testified that "under the most reasonable estimates of automotive production for 1959, the number of jobless in the state probably will average 335,000 for the year and about 265,000 in 1960."

"Thus, even in 1960 when the situation improves somewhat, over ten percent of the labor force will still be out of work," he said.

Listing the causes of Michigan unemployment as major shifts in defense procurement, auto industry decentralization, consolidation and closing of smaller automotive firms and technological changes including automation, Haber added:

"These factors appear to me to be more impressive and logical than most of the talk about taxes, labor costs and unfavorable business climate."

## Union Opens New Skilled Card Office

A new Detroit area journeyman card office, the only one now in operation, has been opened at 7930 E. Jefferson. The office, covering Regions 1 and 1-A, is in the front building on the Solidarity House grounds.

Under the direction of the four Detroit area regional directors, it replaces the former office of the Greater Detroit Skilled Trades Council at 5981 Woodward ave. which has been closed.

Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, the new office is the only one in the area for UAW journeyman card applications for skilled workers, Region 1 Co-Directors George Merrelli and Ken Morris and Region 1 A Co-Directors Joseph McCusker and Douglas Fraser said.

The applications will be processed by the new regional journeyman card committee of nine members and nine alternates.



LEANING FORWARD in eager attention, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) listens closely to testimony urging prompt action against unemployment. The testimony came at the opening hearing in Detroit before a Senate subcommittee headed by Douglas on his bill to aid depression-hit areas. The chart propped upright on the table lists the nation's distressed cities. Listening to testimony with Douglas was (left) Sen. Wallace Bennett (R., Utah). Man behind Douglas is a member of the subcommittee staff.



# Secretary - Treasurer Mazey's Report



This report is a summary of our regular annual audit of the financial records of the International Union, U.A.W. for the year 1958, conducted by Clarence H. Johnson, Certified Public Accountant.

## Resources

Total Resources of the International Union on December 31, 1958, amounted to \$28,998,520.29. Liabilities were \$489,982.64, establishing our Net Worth at \$28,508,537.65. This is a decrease of \$7,221,143.64 from December 31, 1957, when our Net Worth amounted to \$35,729,681.29. A Comparison of Fund Balances December 31, 1958 to December 31, 1957 can be found elsewhere in this report.

## Net Worth

Our Net Worth which represents excess of Resources over Liabilities amounted to \$28,508,537.65 on December 31, 1958.

Included in our Net Worth were Liquid Assets of \$17,660,308.44 (Cash on Hand, in Banks and Savings and Loan Associations, U.S. Government Bonds and Notes, Dominion of Canada Bonds, State of Israel Bonds and GMAC Debentures) and other assets of \$10,848,229.21 (investment in Union Building Corporation, Vehicles, Furniture and Fixtures, Accounts Receivable, Notes and Mortgages Receivable, Supplies for Resale and Stocks).

## General Fund

Due to sharp loss of almost 300,000 members, expenditures exceeded income by \$2,373,278.26 in our General Fund.

During the calendar year 1958, we received in addition to our normal Per Capita Taxes and other income, a \$200,000.00 donation from the International Union of Electrical Workers; repayment of a loan from the Communication Workers of \$250,000.00; repayment of a loan from the Brewery Workers of \$150,000.00 and we transferred \$1,585,062.96 from the International Union Mortgage Receivables to the International Union Staff Pension Plan. When these transactions are taken into account, our 1958 General Fund expenditures exceeded income by \$4,458,341.22.

We had asset expenditures of \$1,262,563.07 on the addition to Solidarity House and we spent \$111,565.62 on alterations and repairs to Solidarity House. During the year we made a loan of \$100,000.00 to the Community Health Association.

If the asset expenditures on Solidarity House and the loan to the Community Health Association are subtracted from our gross deficit, our expenditures for 1958 exceeded our income by \$2,984,212.53, or an average monthly loss of \$248,774.37.

## Liabilities

Liabilities as of December 31, 1958, amounted to \$489,982.64 represented by unpaid bills and accounts, Per Capita Taxes to AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress, Loans Payable, Payroll Deductions and Exchanges.

## Liquid Assets

Liquid Assets as of December 31, 1958 amounted to \$17,660,308.44, a decrease of \$6,772,516.28 since December 31, 1957, when Liquid Assets amounted to \$24,432,824.72. A Comparison of Fund Balances December 31, 1958 to December 31, 1957 can be found elsewhere in this report.

## Investment Income

Interest and dividends from investments during 1958 amounted to \$287,936.45 from Bonds; \$35,666.42 from Banks and Savings and Loan Associations; \$100,296.02 from Notes and Mortgages Receivable; and \$936.22 from stocks of companies with which the UAW has contracts for a total of \$424,835.11.

## Strike Fund

Our Strike Fund as of December 31, 1958, amounted to \$19,774,544.16, a decrease of \$4,267,169.36 since December 31, 1957, when our Strike Fund amounted to \$24,041,713.52. We received \$14,467,154.25 from the \$15 Strike Fund Dues voted at the January, 1958 Special Convention.

During the calendar year 1958, the International Union had strike expenditures in the amount of \$22,127,402.72 to aid Union members in 279 plants covered by 254 local unions, compared to strike expenditures of \$2,959,199.02 in 1957; \$3,312,097.41 in 1956; \$11,554,095.66 in 1955; \$4,381,743.07 in 1954; \$2,269,235.06 in 1953; \$1,265,630.62 in 1952; and \$1,860,405.59 in 1951.

## UAW FINANCES AT A GLANCE

### WHAT UAW HAD ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1958

Cash .....	\$ 1,444,884.69
Securities, including Government Bonds .....	16,215,423.75
Building loans to local unions .....	1,233,995.63
Stocks .....	22,761.64
Inventories for Resale .....	35,235.60
Land and buildings (Union Building Corp.) .....	8,274,870.31
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment .....	702,622.54
Accounts Receivable .....	501,936.49
Notes Receivable .....	566,789.64
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$28,998,520.29</b>

### WHAT UAW OWES

Per Capita Taxes	
AFL-CIO .....	\$ 64,446.20
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. ....	25,778.48
Canadian Labour Congress .....	3,999.45
Accounts and bills unpaid .....	76,417.48
Loans payable .....	55,000.00
Payroll deductions and exchanges .....	264,341.03
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 489,982.64</b>
<b>WHAT UAW MEMBERS OWN FREE OF DEBT .....</b>	<b>\$28,508,537.65</b>

## COMPARISON OF TOTAL RESOURCES

	1958 December 31	1957 December 31	+ Increase - Decrease
Cash on Hand and in Banks .....	\$ 1,443,393.20	\$ 3,460,336.94	\$- 2,016,943.74
Deposit in Int'l Credit Union .....	1,491.49	1,441.22	+ 50.27
U.S. Government Securities .....	12,632,162.50	18,069,866.56	- 5,437,704.06
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes .....	.....	1,350,312.50	- 1,350,312.50
Dominion of Canada Bonds .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
GMAC Debenture Bonds .....	1,972,361.25	1,247,867.50	+ 724,493.75
State of Israel Bonds .....	27,000.00	27,000.00	.....
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.....	273,900.00	266,000.00	+ 7,900.00
Public Bank .....	1,000,000.00	.....	- 1,000,000.00
International UAW Credit Union .....	300,000.00	.....	+ 300,000.00
Accounts Receivable .....	501,936.49	613,633.59	- 111,697.10
Mortgages Receivable .....	1,233,995.63	2,807,256.90	- 1,573,261.27
Notes Receivable .....	566,789.64	446,230.63	+ 120,559.01
Inventory - Supplies for Resale .....	35,235.60	49,390.39	- 14,154.79
Furniture, Fixtures and Vehicles .....	702,622.54	667,489.31	+ 35,133.23
Union Building Corporation - USA .....	8,162,581.78	6,882,296.03	+ 1,280,285.75
Union Building Corporation - Canada .....	112,288.53	112,288.53	.....
Health Institute .....	.....	51,948.19	- 51,948.19
Stocks in Corporations .....	22,761.64	22,904.44	- 142.80
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$28,998,520.29</b>	<b>\$36,086,262.73</b>	<b>\$- 7,087,742.44</b>

## COMPARISON OF FUND BALANCES

	Dec. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1957	+ Increase - Decrease
General Fund .....	\$-2,136,332.86	\$ 236,945.40	\$-2,373,278.26
Strike Fund .....	19,774,544.16	24,041,713.52	-4,267,169.36
Citizenship Fund .....	65,724.25	180,662.28	- 114,938.03
Education Fund .....	- 101,607.20	- 95,131.34	- 6,475.86
Fair Prac. & A. D. Fund .....	- 80,216.97	- 27,261.57	- 52,955.40
Recreation Fund .....	- 26,301.49	30,066.73	- 56,368.22
Retired Members Fund .....	164,498.55	65,829.70	+ 98,668.85
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 17,660,308.44</b>	<b>\$24,432,824.72</b>	<b>\$-6,772,516.28</b>

## Membership

Average monthly dues-paying membership for the calendar year 1958 was 1,026,050, compared to 1,315,461 for 1957 representing a decrease of 289,411. We currently have 91,200 members who are retired and enjoy full membership privileges without payment of dues.

Copies of the detailed audit in pamphlet form will soon be in the hands of the officers of your local union and will be available at that time for examination by any member of the union.

I urge you to study this summary report and the detailed audit report carefully so that you may be acquainted with the financial structure and functions of our union.

Respectfully submitted,

**EMIL MAZEY**  
International Secretary-Treasurer



# CPA Audit Report

February 25, 1959

## EXHIBIT "B"

### STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1958	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1958	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1958
Cash on Hand, December 31, 1957	\$ 3,460,336.94		\$ 3,460,336.94
June 30, 1958		\$ 5,254,790.78	
<b>ADD—RECEIPTS:</b>			
General Fund	\$10,351,826.99	\$ 9,198,948.27	\$19,550,775.26
International Strike Fund	14,686,730.66	3,173,502.70	17,860,233.36
Citizenship Fund	328,028.35	287,611.40	615,639.75
Education Fund	197,579.97	172,993.04	370,573.01
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund	65,605.67	57,520.28	123,125.95
Recreation Fund	126,602.90	73,514.71	200,117.61
Retired Members Fund	65,641.02	57,498.21	123,139.23
Total Fund Receipts	\$25,822,015.56	\$13,021,588.61	\$38,843,604.17
<b>Sale of Investment Securities:</b>			
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$ 7,965,360.31	\$23,464,492.19	\$31,429,852.50
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	1,350,312.50		\$ 1,350,312.50
General Motors Acceptance Corporation Debentures		1,008,137.50	1,008,137.50
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago—Certificates of Deposit		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$35,137,688.37</b>	<b>\$39,494,218.30</b>	<b>\$74,631,906.67</b>
Together	\$38,598,025.31	\$44,749,009.08	\$78,092,243.61
<b>DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
General Fund	\$11,285,032.12	\$10,639,021.40	\$21,924,053.52
International Strike Fund	823,967.18	21,303,435.54	22,127,402.72
Citizenship Fund	258,716.06	471,861.72	730,577.78
Education Fund	189,360.29	187,688.58	377,048.87
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund	90,974.51	85,106.84	176,081.35
Recreation Fund	127,048.25	129,437.58	256,485.83
Retired Members Fund	10,412.41	14,057.97	24,470.38
Total Fund Disbursements	\$12,785,510.82	\$32,830,609.63	\$45,616,120.45
<b>Purchase of Investment Securities:</b>			
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$16,807,617.19	\$ 9,184,531.25	\$25,992,148.44
General Motors Acceptance Corporation Debentures	442,156.25	1,290,475.00	1,732,631.25
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago—Certificates of Deposit	2,007,900.00		2,007,900.00
The Public Bank—Detroit, Michigan—Certificate of Deposit	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Loan—International U.A.W. Credit Union	300,000.00		300,000.00
Total Purchase of Investment Securities	\$20,557,673.44	\$10,475,006.25	\$31,032,679.69
Interest Accrual	\$ 50.27	\$ 50.27	\$ 50.27
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$33,343,234.53</b>	<b>\$43,305,615.88</b>	<b>\$76,648,850.41</b>
<b>CASH ON HAND—June 30, 1958</b>	<b>\$ 5,254,790.78</b>	<b>\$ 1,443,393.20</b>	<b>\$ 1,443,393.20</b>
December 31, 1958			

## EXHIBIT "A"

### — RESOURCES —

DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION	\$ 1,443,393.20	
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—(Cost):	1,491.49	
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$12,632,162.50	
Commonwealth of Canada Bonds	10,000.00	
General Motors Acceptance Corporation Debentures	1,972,361.25	
State of Israel Bonds	27,000.00	
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago—Certificates of Deposit	273,900.00	
The Public Bank of Detroit—Certificate of Deposit	1,000,000.00	
Loan—International U.A.W. Credit Union	300,000.00	16,215,423.75
Total Liquid Assets		\$17,660,308.44
<b>ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:</b>		
Miscellaneous Advances	\$ 376,852.32	
Rotating Funds	120,346.89	
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature	4,737.28	501,936.49
MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE		1,233,995.63
RENTS RECEIVABLE		566,789.64
<b>INVENTORIES:</b>		
Supplies for Resale		35,235.60
<b>FIXED ASSETS:</b>		
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 1,515,567.62	
Vehicles and Equipment	25,809.09	
	\$ 1,541,376.71	
LESS—Reserves for Depreciation	838,754.17	702,622.54
<b>PROPERTIES:</b>		
Union Building Corporation—U.S.A.	\$ 8,162,581.78	
Union Building Corporation—Canada	112,288.53	8,274,870.31
<b>OTHER INVESTMENTS:</b>		
Stocks		22,761.64
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>		<b>\$28,998,520.29</b>

### — LIABILITIES —

<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	\$ 76,417.48	
A.F.L.-C.I.O. Per Capita Taxes	64,446.20	
Industrial Union Department		
A.F.L.-C.I.O. Per Capita Taxes	25,778.48	
Canadian Labour Congress Per Capita Taxes	3,999.45	
Loans Payable	55,000.00	
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges	264,341.03	
Total Liabilities		\$ 489,982.64

### — NET WORTH —

<b>NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:</b>		
Represented by Liquid Assets:		
General Fund	\$ (2,136,332.86)	
International Strike Fund	19,774,544.16	
Citizenship Fund	65,724.25	
Education Fund	( 101,607.20)	
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund	( 80,216.97)	
Recreation Fund	( 26,301.49)	
Retired Members Fund	164,498.55	
Total Represented by Liquid Assets	\$17,660,308.44	
Represented by Other Assets	10,848,229.21	
Total Net Worth		28,508,537.65
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</b>		<b>\$28,998,520.29</b>

## EXHIBIT "C"

### STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1958	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1958	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1958
<b>GENERAL FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ 236,945.40	\$ (696,259.73)	\$ 236,945.40
Add — Receipts	10,351,826.99	9,198,948.27	19,550,775.26
	\$10,588,772.39	\$ 8,502,688.54	\$19,787,720.66
LESS — Disbursements	11,285,032.12	10,639,021.40	21,924,053.52
BALANCE — Ending	\$ (696,259.73)	\$ (2,136,332.86)	\$ (2,136,332.86)
<b>INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$24,041,713.52	\$37,904,477.00	\$24,041,713.52
ADD — Receipts	14,686,730.66	3,173,502.70	17,860,233.36
	\$38,728,444.18	\$41,077,979.70	\$41,901,946.88
LESS — Disbursements	823,967.18	21,303,435.54	22,127,402.72
BALANCE — Ending	\$37,904,477.00	\$19,774,544.16	\$19,774,544.16
<b>CITIZENSHIP FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ 180,662.28	\$ 249,974.57	\$ 180,662.28
ADD — Receipts	328,028.35	287,611.40	615,639.75
	\$ 508,690.63	\$ 537,585.97	\$ 796,302.03
LESS — Disbursements	258,716.06	471,861.72	730,577.78
BALANCE — Ending	\$ 249,974.57	\$ 65,724.25	\$ 65,724.25
<b>EDUCATION FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ (95,131.34)	\$ (86,911.66)	\$ (95,131.34)
ADD — Receipts	197,579.97	172,993.04	370,573.01
	\$ 102,448.63	\$ 86,081.38	\$ 275,441.67
LESS — Disbursements	189,360.29	187,688.58	377,048.87
BALANCE — Ending	\$ (86,911.66)	\$ (101,607.20)	\$ (101,607.20)
<b>FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ (27,261.57)	\$ (52,630.41)	\$ (27,261.57)
ADD — Receipts	65,605.67	57,520.28	123,125.95
	\$ 38,344.10	\$ 4,889.87	\$ 95,864.38
LESS — Disbursements	90,974.51	85,106.84	176,081.35
BALANCE — Ending	\$ (52,630.41)	\$ (80,216.97)	\$ (80,216.97)
<b>RECREATION FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ 30,066.73	\$ 29,621.38	\$ 30,066.73
ADD — Receipts	126,602.90	73,514.71	200,117.61
	\$ 156,669.63	\$ 103,136.09	\$ 230,184.34
LESS — Disbursements	127,048.25	129,437.58	256,485.83
BALANCE — Ending	\$ (29,621.38)	\$ (26,301.49)	\$ (26,301.49)
<b>RETIRED MEMBERS FUND:</b>			
BALANCE — Beginning	\$ 65,829.70	\$ 121,058.31	\$ 65,829.70
ADD — Receipts	65,641.02	57,498.21	123,139.23
	\$ 131,470.72	\$ 178,556.52	\$ 188,968.93
LESS — Disbursements	10,412.41	14,057.97	24,470.38
BALANCE — Ending	\$ 121,058.31	\$ 164,498.55	\$ 164,498.55
<b>GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$37,469,329.46</b>	<b>\$17,660,308.44</b>	<b>\$17,660,308.44</b>



# He's UAW Retiree No. 20,000 at Ford's

Charles Botos retired recently from his job at the Ford Sterling plant on 17 Mile and Mound roads, near Detroit. He might have been just another of the thousands of UAW members retiring under pension plans negotiated between their union and their employers. But there was something special about Botos' retirement after working at various Ford plants for 42.6 years.

Union and company representatives who administer the UAW-Ford pension fund marked a milestone in the plan's operation when they okayed him for a pension. You see, Botos happened to be the 20,000th Ford worker to retire since the inception of the UAW-negotiated pension

slightly more than nine years ago.

This fact was disclosed by Ken Bannon, director of the union's Ford department, based on the administrators' report.

### Gets Over \$270 Monthly

With his credit of 42.6 years of service, Botos will get a monthly pension check of \$102.28. In addition, he and his wife—both being over age 65—will receive better than \$170 monthly from social security. This makes a total of more than \$270 monthly for Charles and Mary Botos to live on during their golden years.

Nine years ago, when the UAW-Ford pension program began, retirement income for both a pensioner and his wife totaled a maximum of \$100 a month, including social security benefits and union-company pension payments.

Beneficial contract changes since 1950, plus liberalized social benefits, have done much to remove the financial disadvantages of old age.

All Ford workers now on retirement get at least \$2.35 monthly for each year of accredited service with the company. Those who retired after last Sept. 1 draw \$2.40 a month for each service year. Future years of service (after Jan. 1, 1959) are computed at a rate



Botos and wife, Mary, look for first pension check.

"There's been a lot of changes since the union first came to Ford's," he remarked. "Wonder if there'll be as many changes in the next 43 years?"

Botos thinks it's great to be able to retire on a union-negotiated pension, and says he'll be able to get along with his pension-social security benefits of \$270 monthly. Of course he owns his modern little frame home, and that makes it easier. He doesn't think that things will be going too bad, though, if prices continue rising and inflation gets any worse.

### Started at 34c

Back in 1916, Botos started at the Highland Park plant getting 34c an hour as a stockhandler. When he left the Ford Sterling plant early this year, he was getting \$2.38 per hour (including cost-of-living) as a production checker, or just seven times as much as when he started at Ford almost 43 years ago.

The Botoses have five grown-up children and 13 grandchildren, most of whom reside in the Detroit area. Their fond hope is to visit son Charles, who lives in Davenport, Iowa, and works at the nearby Rock Island arsenal.



Charles Botos

of \$2.50 per month for each year of service.

### Thanks His Buddies

Botos, who was born in Rumania, and came to this country in 1907, wants to thank his buddies back in Dept. 21 for the table radio gift they gave him on his retirement. "Wonder how they're getting along

without me," he said.

He's been a UAW member since 1940 when he joined at the Ford Rouge plant, and took part in the Ford organizational strike in 1941. Now, as a lifetime member of Local 228 he intends to take part in union affairs as much as possible.

**SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**  
Says:

## Think When You Shop

Merchandisers are becoming highly skilled in manipulating families into buying unnecessarily expensive goods — especially surveys. Surveys have shown impulse buying largely has replaced

and are failing to study what to buy. An Agriculture Department survey discovered most women never even look to see how many ounces a can has, or look past the name on a frozen-food package to read the other information.

Retailers themselves are convinced that today's women are not deeply interested in shopping for foods on an economical, nutritional basis. When stores occasionally do try to advise customers what to serve for best nutrition, they meet almost complete indifference, one merchandising expert reports.

A major result of impulse buying and browsing among the open counters and cases is we now buy more meat

(especially factory-prepared delicatessen) and now serve meat at most other meals besides the main one. Consumption of ice cream, candy and soft drinks also has jumped. A typical super today displays 400 different kinds of candy, lollipops and gum.

Another effect of impulse buying is the modern tendency to buy smaller packages. Our parents, used to save money by buying 100-pound sacks of potatoes, 25-pound bags of rolled oats, and huge No. 10-size cans of fruit. Nowadays the big seller is the No. 303 can containing 16 ounces of food. It has displaced many of the 20-ounce cans, while the husky No. 2 1/2 can now is hard to find at all.



Food Bills Soaring?

pre-planned menus and written shopping lists.

One recent study by the Indiana experiment station found today's food shopper waits to get to the store to do much of her meal planning. Fewer than half now make any definite meal plans in advance, the country's homemakers Indiana researchers estimate.

Eight out of 10 housewives questioned said they believed a "good homemaker" would use a prepared list most of the time, but many who believe in having a list still shop without one.

### Poor Are Fooled

Significantly, the surveys found housewives with higher incomes are most likely to use shopping lists.

There's no doubt that many families are being successfully manipulated by glamorous packaging and shrewdly-planned displays,



NEW ASSIGNMENTS are talked over by Hubert Gillespie (left), E. J. (Ernie) Moran and Frank James. Moran, former assistant director of the UAW General Motors department, was appointed to the post of administrative assistant to UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock. Gillespie and James, UAW several years members of the GM department staff, were appointed assistant co-directors of the department. Moran took the place of E. S. (Pat) Patterson who was elected UAW Regional Director of the Flint-Lansing area. Woodcock is also director of the GM department.

## UAW Reorganizes Skilled Trades Body

Reorganization of the UAW skilled trades structure to integrate it more closely within the union's collective bargaining machinery and make it more responsive to needs of skilled workers was moving smoothly ahead this month.

Conversion to the new structure was being forwarded by the UAW skilled trades department, under the direction of Vice President Richard T. Gosser, working closely with regional directors and appropriate department directors.

Retooling of the UAW's skilled trades machinery followed adoption of a resolution on reorganization by the International Executive Board during its regular meeting in Detroit the week of Feb. 2.

In a letter to local unions telling of the Board's action, UAW President Walter P. Reuther noted the old structure had "grown up rather hazily over the years in response to special needs."

The Board felt, he said, the structure "would be better able to meet and solve the problems of skilled trades workers created by today's rapidly advancing technology if it were integrated more closely within the UAW's collective bargaining machinery."

First step in this direction, Reuther said, was the action of the 1957 UAW convention providing a new contract ratification procedure in which functionally-different groups of workers vote separately on contractual matters related exclusively to each group.

The new structure calls for creation of a national skilled trades advisory committee of nine members. One member will come from each of the newly-formed functional corporate councils or sub-councils based on the collective bargaining structure of the UAW: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Jobbing shops, Agricultural Implement, Aircraft and

Missiles, Parts Industry, Independence and Miscellaneous.

New procedures also provide for an annual Skilled Trades Conference, composed of delegates elected by UAW locals for broad, representative discussion of skilled trades problems, policies and programs. The nine-member advisory committee will meet at least twice a year.

An international skilled trades conference will be called in the near future by the skilled trades department, it was announced by Vice President Gosser and George Campbell, department assistant director.

"At this conference, the national advisory committee will be finalized by the delegates of the various groups," Campbell said.

Because collective bargaining structure in UAW's Canadian region differs from that in the United States, the Board delegated to the officers and Canadian Director George Burt responsibility of developing a tailored-trades reorganization structure to the needs there.

Meetings to implement the new structure already have been held in several regions, and are being arranged in others. Also, many regions have held elections for representatives on Journeyman Card committees, and applications for journeyman cards have been made available in all regional offices.

The UAW skilled trades department has been assigned full responsibility for coordination, supervision and issuance of journeyman cards.

NEW YORK — Nearly nine percent of the persons 65 and over in this country now have some type of voluntary health insurance. Of these, at least 93% have hospitalization insurance, while 67% are protected against in-hospital doctor bills and 21% against physicians' charges outside the hospital.



# Urge Quick Passage of Federal UC Standards

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has urged leaders of both parties in the House to pass for prompt enactment of the Karsten-Machrowicz bill which would provide minimum federal benefits and duration standards of unemployment compensation.

Reuther wired Congressional leaders that "simple extension of the present temporary (unemployment compensation) program will do little or no help whatsoever to more than two million workers who are now jobless and not receiving unemployment benefits.

The wire went to Sam Rayburn, House Speaker; John McCormack, Majority Leader; Charles Halleck, Minority Leader and Congressman William P. Mills.

Mere extension of TUC, Reuther pointed out "would provide too little for far, too few," but added the proposal to extend the temporary program, while inadequate "does magnify that responsible members of Congress have not been misled by complacent optimism about our economic situation coming from high quarters in business and government."

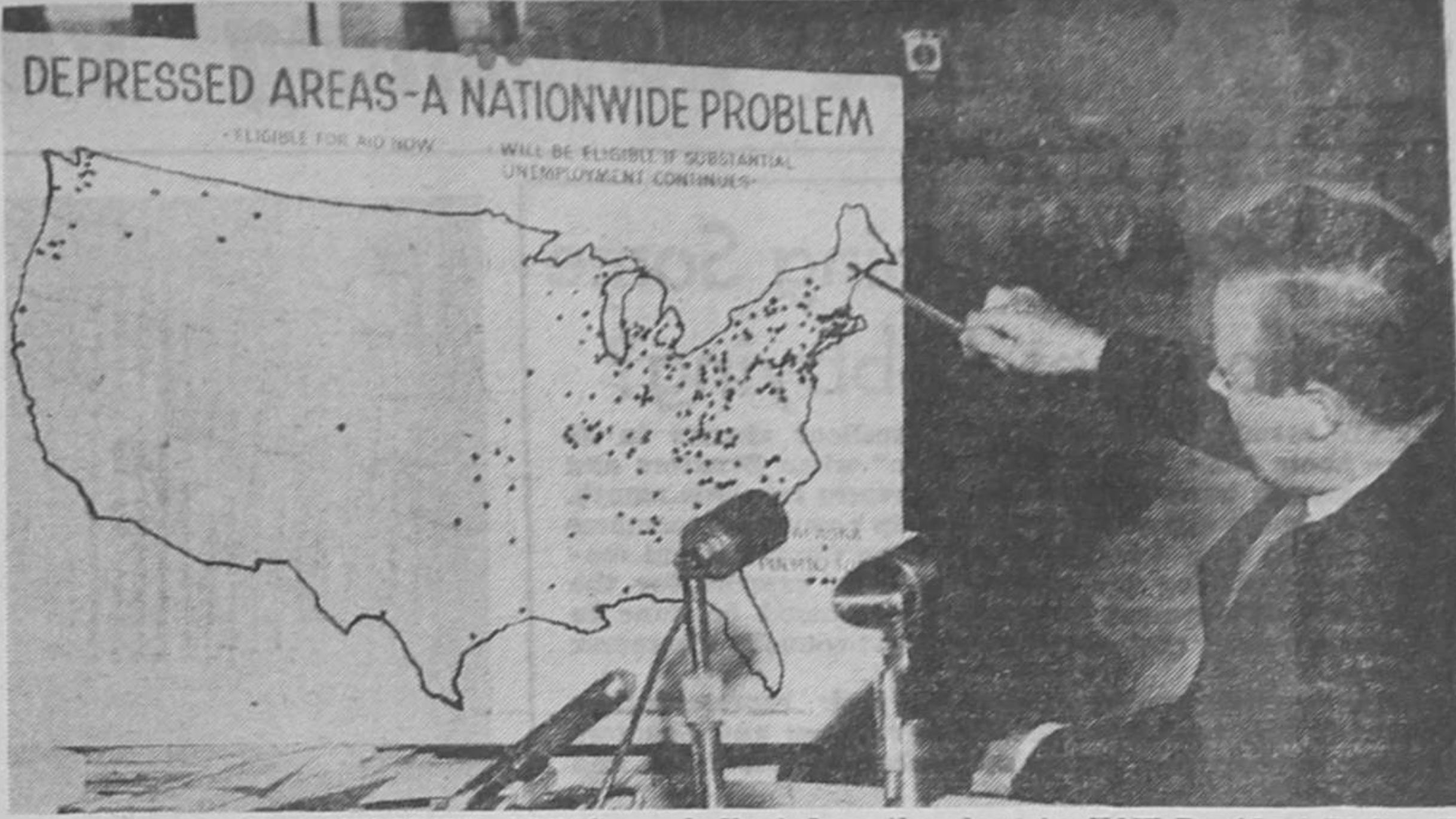
"There is no basis for complacency except in the Dow-Jones averages of stock prices," Reuther said. "Most Americans, however, do not earn their

livelihoods on Wall Street." The Karsten-Machrowicz bill has won support from more than 120 Congressmen from both parties, Reuther said, while similar legislation introduced in the Senate by Senators Case, Kennedy and McCarthy has been sponsored by 30 other solons. In addition to federal standards legislation, Reuther called for an emergency program "under which benefits will be paid for a substantial period and without a means test to all involuntarily unemployed workers genuinely attached to the labor force."

Congress should provide such a program "through federal grants, pending the time when state laws come into compliance with federal standards," he added.

"The plight of millions of unemployed workers and their families is desperate," Reuther said. "They seek an opportunity to work and earn a livelihood for themselves and their loved ones. I urge your immediate and sympathetic attention and action to meet this pressing problem."

Copies of the wire went to Congressmen Thaddeus Machrowicz and Frank Karsten and to Senators Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, Clifford Case, John Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy and Harry Byrd.



A CLUSTER OF DISTRESSED AREAS are indicated on the chart by UAW President Walter P. Reuther during testimony presented in Detroit before the Senate Subcommittee of Production and Stabilization.

# 'Stop Economic Blight': Reuther

Continued from Page 1  
loans to revive the economies of distressed areas and to wipe away industrial blight.

Reuther pointed out that UAW's International Executive Board has formulated a far-reaching program to help put America back to work. First priority in that program, he said, has been assigned the Douglas-Cooper bill.

"If the bill were to be enacted tomorrow and signed im-

mediately by the President," he said, "it would revive hope. But it would take many months before its practical effects could begin to be felt. Meanwhile, the unemployed would still be with us and increasing numbers will be exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits."

Describing what he called the "enormity of the challenge facing America" Reuther noted that a majority of the nation's major labor market areas—76 out of the 149—are afflicted with unemployment greater than six percent of the labor force.

An additional 183 smaller labor market area, also are in the same plight, he said.

Moreover, he emphasized, a large number of the areas with more than six percent unemployment were in the distressed category before the recession even started last year.

"There are more than 80 labor market areas in 20 different states where unemployment has been greater than six percent during at least 18 of the past 24 months," the UAW President explained.

"These clearly are not areas where unemployment is a recent and temporary phenomenon brought on solely by the recession. In these areas, distress is a chronic phenomenon resulting from fundamental economic changes—changes in technology in market outlets, in raw material sources, as well as a variety of other factors."

Moreover a list of communities in economic trouble covers state after state from coast to coast, Reuther said. He described it as a "rollcall of American industrial and economic might."

"For example, every major labor market area in the state of New York shows unemployment in excess of six percent of the work force," the UAW officer testified. "And 20 smaller New York areas also are on the distressed list."

Reuther said the state of Indiana had four major and seven smaller labor market areas with unemployment of greater than six percent. They are Evansville; Terre Haute; South Bend; Fort Wayne; Michigan City-Muncie-La Porte; Richmond; Vincennes; Anderson; Columbus; Connersville and New Castle.

"In the state of Ohio, such important manufacturing centers as Youngstown, Toledo, Canton, and Lorain-Elyria are similarly plagued. In addition, 15 smaller areas in Ohio are listed as distressed by the Labor Department.

# NLRB Examiner Finds Kohler Co. Guilty Again

WASHINGTON—For the second time in a year and a half, the Kohler Co. has been found guilty of unfair labor practice charges committed against striking UAW Local 833 and its membership.

George A. Downing, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, reaffirmed his 1957 recommendation that the Wisconsin plumbing-ware firm be adjudged guilty of prolonging the strike by refusing to bargain with the union in good faith, of illegally

firing strikers, and many other charges.

His latest finding came after additional hearings based on relations before the McClellan committee. That committee learned that the Kohler Co. had hired private detective to spy on union and government officials.

In Detroit, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said he was "gratified by the examiner's decision which confirms the earlier finding."

"For the sake of the Kohler strikers, who have been on the picketlines for almost five years, we hope the full board will act quickly to sustain the trial examiner so that justice will prevail for these valiant strikers," he continued.

"They have waited too long already for this decision."

Downing said the additional information developed during the 1958 McClellan hearings and his own hearings of last December and January "simply supports and confirms" his decision of Oct. 11, 1957.

Five years of strike history, Downing said, "show no abatement of this struggle."

"It has long been apparent the strike cannot be settled between the parties."

He said a quick disposition of the unfair labor practice case before the board is a "step which will lead ultimately to a resolution of the strike."

## Jobs for Handicapped

WASHINGTON—The Department of Labor reports that 29,000 jobs were found for handicapped workers during October—the highest monthly figure for 1958. More than 200,000 handicapped persons were provided jobs over the first 10 months of the year with New York, Pennsylvania and Texas providing the highest number of jobs.

There is nothing else now foreseeable which will do so. It is therefore plain, in the public interest, this litigation should be brought to an end as soon as possible."

Reviewing the activities of the private detectives hired by Kohler Co., Downing said that these detectives and the company "frequently considered and sometimes resorted to shocking, if not unlawful, methods of obtaining information" and that some of the detectives' reports concerned matters "plainly outside the scope of lawful inquiry."

The company's conduct "plainly substantiates (as the union contends) the earlier finding that respondent failed to bargain in good faith subsequent to June 1," the examiner continued.

Kohler Co.'s "interest in the time was not that of reaching a contract with the union but was to avoid an agreement and to avoid a settlement of the strike while it considered methods of breaking the strike, supplanting the union and preventing its future 'infiltration' of the plant."

"That evidence, of course, served only to confirm and to buttress the findings made in the intermediate report that respondent was failing to bargain in good faith," Downing said.

The examiner also declared that the company bargained so as to avoid, not reach, an agreement.

He also rejected the company's "defense" of its espionage activities. The company tried to prove that the union was also spying on the company because the strike bulletins occasionally referred to reports from within the plant by "secret agent Q-T." Downing noted these "reports" were obviously facetious.

# Jobless Aid Drive Gains

Continued from Page 1

program, and until such projects take effect.

"Through mobilizing the combined activities of both our employed and unemployed members, UAW can do much directly to relieve the plight of the jobless and their families."

"To this end we must move on three fronts: the collective bargaining front, the welfare front and the legislative front."

The program called for setting up information and service centers in local union halls in communities where there are many unemployed UAW members. Action already has been taken in several areas to set up such centers.

Committees of unemployed members and local union officers were being established in the Centers to deal with such matters as welfare assistance, surplus foods, health problems, unemployment compensation and various kinds of municipal, state and national legislation.

## Yes, I'll Help Get America Back to Work

I know the security of my job depends on prosperity and prosperity depends on people working and earning a decent union wage.

I want to invest in the security of my own job by contributing to help send an unemployed worker as a delegate to the AFL-CIO mass conference in Washington, D.C., April 8 to

GET AMERICA BACK TO WORK

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... Local.....

(Please clip form and send it in with your donation to SOLIDARITY HOUSE, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich. You will receive an official receipt. Checks may be made payable to the Get America Back to Work Fund.)

## UAW SOLIDARITY

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# UAW Wins Smashing Victory at Hercules

## How About Doing Some Home-Front Lobbying?

UAW members will have "an excellent chance to do some home front lobbying in person" when Senators and Congressmen head home for Easter recess late this month.

Local union officers and citizenship committee members are urged to form delegations to call on Congressional representatives during the recess and gain support for the UAW full employment program. This should be done in cooperation with city, county and state councils wherever possible.

UAW members unable to call on their representatives should in any case write their Congressmen and Senators to urge support for legislation backed by the UAW and the AFL-CIO.

Letters to Senators should be addressed to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., while those to Congressmen should go to the House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

## 'Get America Back to Work'

Continued from Page 1

ference. They were Reuther, chairman; George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Al J. Hayes, president of the IAM and Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CWA.

The special committee went to work immediately, holding its first meeting in Washington, soon after council sessions ended. Arrangements were made to get all-out support from all affiliated AFL-CIO internationals.

Steps were being taken to mobilize delegates from among out-of-work members of AFL-CIO unions in the many areas across the country where unemployment is particularly serious.

In some areas, arrangements were underway to charter special trains or caravans of buses to bring the delegates into Washington. Expenses of the delegates will be met through funds raised by voluntary contributions from employed union members and sympathetic community members eager to support the conference.

Local unions of several internationals—including the UAW—reported they were setting up special committees to collect donations at plant gates, in union meetings and in the shops.

Voluntary funds will also be raised in the communities from people who understand the nature of the economic crisis which faces the nation and who realize their own security is directly related to the purchasing power of the workers.

Pointing out that a majority of the major labor market areas in the country are blighted with unemployment of more than 6% of the labor force, Reuther said the figures "indicate with startling clarity that we do not have just a host of distressed areas—we have, in fact, a 'distressed nation.'"

Reuther's presentation to the AFL-CIO Council which led to approval of the mass conference implemented part of a comprehensive action program adopted by the UAW International Executive Board meeting in Detroit Feb. 2-5.

Idea of a major demonstration in the nation's capital aimed at shattering the complacency of the GOP Administration was first voiced by UAW's president in a speech before a legislative conference in Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6.

The AFL-CIO statement setting up the mass conference expressed "deep concern over America's continuing recession, over the elimination of millions of jobs, over the great social and human needs which continue to be unfilled."



UAW PRESIDENT WALTER P. REUTHER (left) and James Carey, IUE president, carry picket signs outside the strike-bound Technicast Manufacturing Co. plant in Puerto Rico during a break in the sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting there. Strikers are members of the IUE.

## Revitalize Ill Economy, AFL-CIO Leaders Urge

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Specific proposals focused on revitalizing the nation's recession-sick economy emerged as the dominant theme of the mid-winter meeting here of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council's sessions produced a comprehensive legislative program. Highlights included:

- A call for Congressional action on a 35-hour week, seven-hour day (see story, page 1).
- Modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise the minimum wage and broaden coverage.
- Improvement of unem-

ployment compensation through provisions for minimum federal benefit and duration standards.

• Aid for economically-distressed areas.

• Support for full-scale housing and urban redevelopment.

• Federal aid to build more schools and raise salaries of teachers.

A council statement urged immediate enactment of federal standards in unemployment insurance "to meet the distress of the unemployed and to strengthen our economy."

CANTON, O.—The UAW hung up a smashing election victory at Hercules Motor last week after two previously unsuccessful efforts by the union to bring this plant back into the UAW, which it left almost 20 years ago, it was announced by Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's competitive shop department, and Patrick J. O'Malley, director of UAW Region 2.

Results in the representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) were as follows:

- 569—For UAW
- 364—No Union
- 9—Challenged
- 3—Void Ballots

"The fact that Hercules workers voted by 60% for the UAW to represent them speaks well for the cooperation given union organizers by UAW and Steelworkers members throughout the organizing campaign," said Gosser and O'Malley, "and we are thankful for that support. It is a strong indication that unorganized workers in the Canton area want the help and strength of belonging to the labor movement."

### Once Local 161

Hercules Motors was once organized by the UAW, and the workers belonged to Local 161. Back in 1939, however, the local defected from the international at the time of the Homer Martin split. Not long after this the local grew weak, and gradually disintegrated—in part due to anti-union efforts of Hercules management.

Back in 1950 and again in 1956 the UAW lost out in NLRB-conducted elections at Hercules. The last time—in 1956—the UAW was defeated by the narrow margin of 63 votes.

Hercules, which produces industrial and marine engines, continuously carried on an anti-labor program in the plant to prevent union organization of its workers. In the recent election, however, the same type of propaganda—and Hercules' record of many broken promises to its workers (promises made during time of union organization and broken after the union "threat" disappeared)—did not serve the company well. To their workers, it was an old story.

### Company Tried Hard

Company efforts included old ones like implying that "outside interference" could drive Hercules from Ohio and would prevent growth and prosperity. The union replied that it was not in business to drive any company to the wall, and insisted that Hercules workers had to nail down their demands in a union contract and not suffer from broken promises again.

The truth became evident to Hercules workers, and they voted for the UAW to bargain for them—to come back into the UAW fold after 20 long years.

Now, Canton, the home of Timken Roller Bearing—a viciously anti-labor corporation and one of the primary supporters of "right-to-work" in Ohio—can look forward to a new era of united labor organizing those local plants still in need of union organization.

### Union Labor Life Surpasses Billion

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has surpassed the billion-dollar mark in insurance coverage. President Edmund P. Tobin reported that only 66 of the 1,358 life insurance companies in the United States have reached this mark.

## A-C Talking Now, But Not Much

MILWAUKEE — Allis-Chalmers' top negotiators ate up precious pre-strike time promising workers a long strike—and mid-March found the company carrying out its pledge.

Close to 15,000 UAW members here and in eight other plant sites across the country (Canada as well) are responding by tightening their belts and determination at the same time as the strike nears the six-week mark.

At Solidarity deadline, union and company negotiators again had their legs under the bargaining table.

Since A-C workers challenged the last big management to resist a 1958-style agreement and struck on Feb. 2, the company has tried to construct a case against the UAW to back up its own reasons for dragging out negotiations that began last June.

UAW-applied pressure forced the company to keep within hailing distance of the bargaining table where,

the UAW insists, an eventual settlement must be reached.

For its part, A-C tried to hang its hat on its allegation the UAW wants only central bargaining and a master contract covering its members at A-C's nearby West Allis, LaCrosse, Wis.; LaPorte and Terre Haute, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Gadsden, Ala., plants.

Before breaking up negotiations Feb. 2, A-C's E. F. Ohrman, manager of labor relations, chewed up the hours before the 11 a.m. deadline by ridiculing International Harvester and other firms for settling with the UAW.

(An eight-week Harvester strike had just ended, leaving A-C hanging alone, the last major farm equipment manufacturer to face contract settlement with its workers.)

Ohrman promised A-C workers a rough time if they struck. His threat only spurred workers to their greatest show of unity and determination.

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the

union's A-C Department, refused to let the company and the public forget that it was the union that wanted negotiations continued even though the strike was on; that the union's bargaining committee stayed poised in Milwaukee, prepared to negotiate, while the company disbanded its negotiators and sent them back to their plant offices around the country.

Union persistence paid off: bargaining is now in progress both centrally and locally.

Reports from the Schroeder Hotel here—scene of renewed talks—are being kept at a minimum so as not to upset a delicate situation.

After seven months of "negotiating" centrally here in Milwaukee, A-C in late January all of a sudden threw its arms around the idea of ditching central bargaining. It pressed for negotiations locally where it can apply greater pressure of its won.

The company said it didn't

care what agreement it had made in the past for central negotiations, repudiating the 1955-58 contract which spelled out the promise of master negotiations when the contract expired.

A-C took a flat-footed, awkward and embarrassing position in recent days when Greathouse suggested renewed negotiations while an arbitrator weighed the morality and sincerity of A-C's agreement to bargain centrally.

The company said no to the proposal and tried to make its answer sound righteous. The reply fell flat.

A-C workers and newspaper readers in communities in which A-C plants are situated needed no interpreter to reach their own conclusion that it was the company that just wouldn't bargain—except on its own tight terms.

Shortly before Solidarity presstime, the company relented, but it still wanted no part of arbitration.