

# The United Automobile Worker

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — UAW

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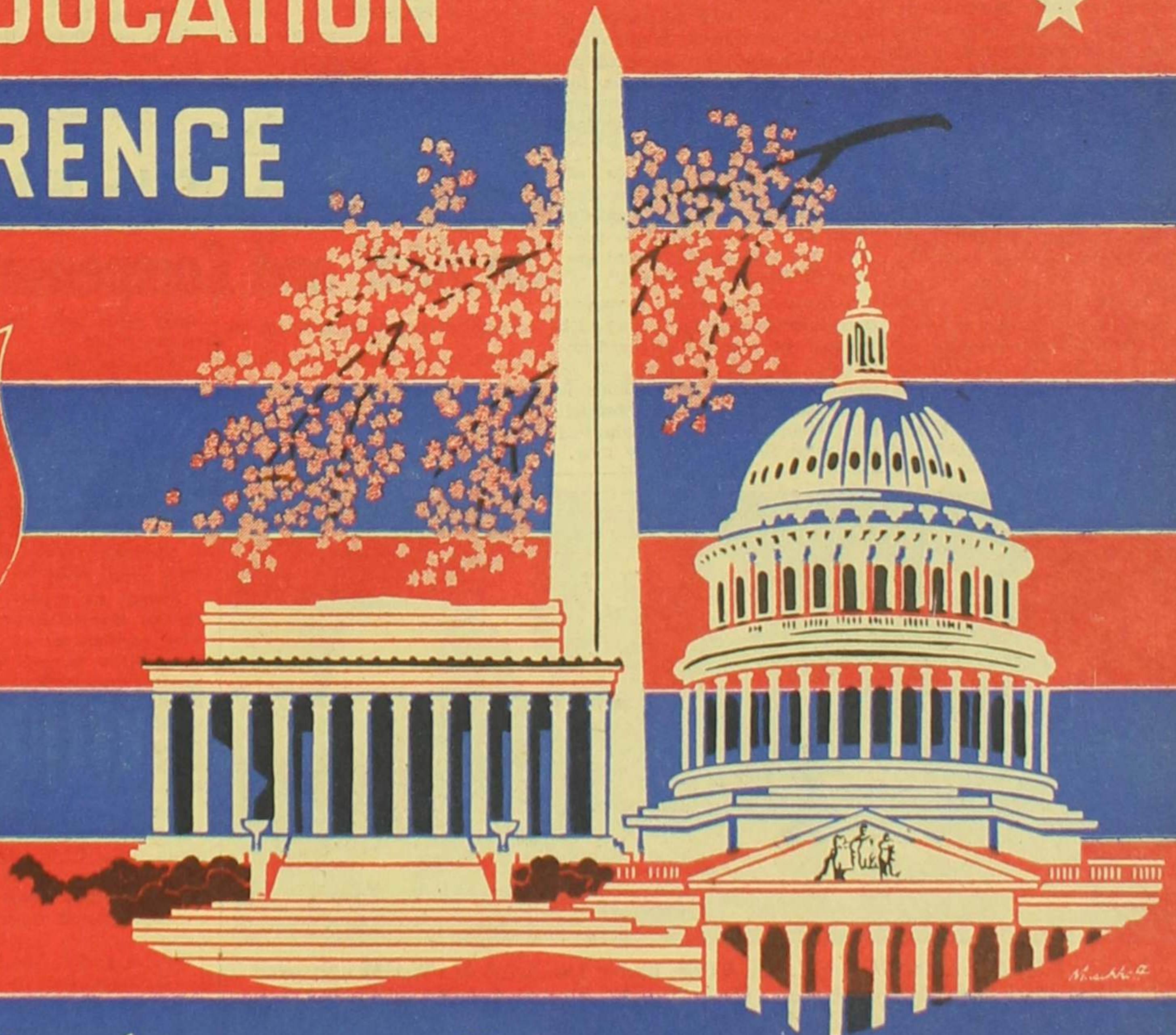
★ *We Meet in Washington* ★

7<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL

UAW EDUCATION

CONFERENCE

APRIL  
21-22-23-24  
1956



*A UAW 20th Anniversary Event*

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# Senators Hold Up Gas Lobby Probe; McClellan In Chair

**BULLETIN**—As this issue of the United Automobile Worker went to press, Senator John L. McClellan (D., Arkansas) had just agreed to accept chairmanship of the special Senate committee set up to investigate lobbying activities by the wealthy gas and oil industry in connection with the Harris-Fulbright Natural Gas bill.

Senator Albert Gore (D., Tennessee), withdrew his name from consideration as chairman after Senator Styles Bridges (R., New Hampshire), representing the Republican members, had insisted on restrictions and rules of procedure that Gore said would make a proper investigation impossible.

Bridges eased these restrictions after McClellan, a southern conservative, agreed to accept the chairmanship.

Many members of the Senate—and some members of the Committee, it is felt—would like to divert attention from the purpose for which the Committee was established—to investigate activities of the oil and gas lobby which might be embarrassing, particularly in an election year, by making an excursion into the field of political and legislative activities by labor and liberal organizations.

The hot potato that Senator Case (R., South Dakota) dropped on the Senate floor has wound up in the laps of a special bipartisan Senate committee, some of whose members are making noises like they would like to investigate almost anything except the affluent oil-gas lobby they were set up to investigate.

A representative of Harry Keck made a \$2,500 contribution to Senator Case's campaign fund prior to the vote on the gas bill last month. Keck is an official of the Superior Oil Company. Case returned the money and announced to the Senate that he considered the contribution an attempt to influence his vote. Attempted contributions to other Senators have come to light since then.

## Escalator Slips But UAW Still 62 Cents Ahead

A drop in the Department of Labor's cost-of-living index resulted in a one-cent-an-hour wage decrease to become effective early in March for those workers covered by cost-of-living agreements.

"The March adjustment cancels out the one-cent increase of last September," President Walter P. Reuther said in an Administrative Letter to local unions.

"The UAW wage formula has brought about a total of 62 cents per hour in general wage increases, of which 56 cents has been added to base rates," he said. "These figures do not take into account either the additional wage increases to skilled trades and other special groups of workers or the additional amounts resulting from the 2½ per cent application of the 1955 improvement factor."

The first such agreement was signed with GM May 29, 1948.

The Gas Bill passed the Senate, despite the Case revelation.

Then President Eisenhower vetoed it, saying . . .

" . . . A body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities. These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of the governmental process."

President Eisenhower said in his veto message, however, that he favored the avowed aims of the bill and his veto was only because of the brazen lobbying activity of the oil-gas lobbyists. On the other hand, consumer and labor groups, particularly the UAW, had fought the bill tooth and nail, showing that it was another gouge which would cost the American people an estimated \$958 million a year.

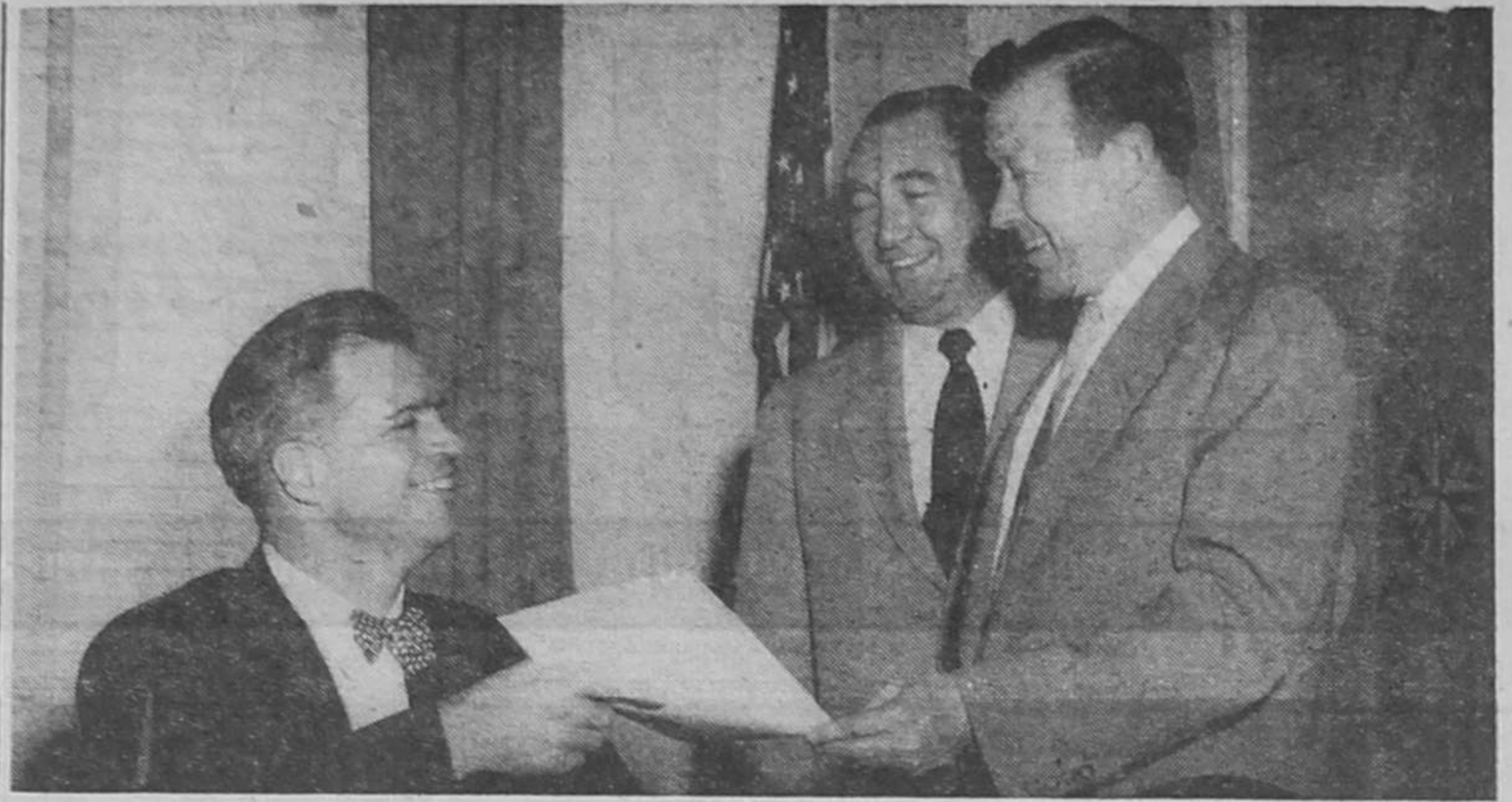
As this issue of *The United Automobile Worker* goes to press, the Committee hasn't been able to get off the ground.

### GORE WITHDRAWS

Senator Albert Gore (D., Tennessee) who was considered to be the logical choice, finally withdrew his name from consideration, explaining that restrictions imposed by the Republican members would make a proper investigation impossible.

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, speaking for the Republicans, said piously that they only wanted to prevent the investigation from going off "in all directions."

Senator Gore, whose perseverance is credited in large part with forcing the creation of the Committee, to the discomfiture of some Senators of both parties, is regarded widely as a thorough and fearless investigator who lets the chips fall where they may.



GOVERNOR WILLIAMS has proclaimed June 4-10 as UAW Twentieth Anniversary Week in Michigan. "Michigan is justly proud to be called the home of this great organization," his proclamation says. Here he hands the proclamation to Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Walter P. Reuther.

## Ford Stock Drops By \$29½ Million

Ford stock, like water, apparently is seeking its own level. At press time, anyone could buy a share for \$61.60 or \$2.90 less than the stock cost on the day it was issued.

While the stock was completely sold out on the first day it was offered, and the insiders had a chance to sell the stock they held on the same day, it quickly developed that the Company and the Ford Foundation got top dollar.

The 10,200,000 shares issued are now worth \$29,580,000 less than they were the day of "the biggest stock sale in history."

## Show Union Button, Driver Tells Gleason

NEW YORK CITY—One of the nation's more popular comedians, Jackie Gleason, plays the part of a New York bus driver in his weekly TV skit. Recently, while subbing for commentator Edward R. Murrow on the Person to Person TV program, he received some sound advice from a real bus driver on how to make his role more realistic:

"Just one thing—make sure that your union button shows at all times," Gleason was told.

## And No Rejections

# Eleven States Take Friendly Action On GAW and Compensation Payments

Legislative, Commission or Attorney General rulings from 11 states now approve gearing supplemental unemployment benefit plan pay-

ments with state unemployment compensation.

These include states with approximately 71 per cent of Ford workers and 69 per cent of General Motors workers. The exact percentage is difficult to determine because of fluctuations in employment.

The contracts required approval of states in which 67 per cent of workers reside in order to make them effective on June 1.

Latest to report are California, Maryland and Delaware. The legislatures of the latter two states passed bills specifically authorizing such payments. At press time, they were on the desks of the two governors awaiting the signatures necessary for them to become law.

Last month, the Attorney General of California ruled that payments from GAW plans such as those negotiated by the UAW are not in conflict with the state's unemployment compensation laws.

Similar action has taken place in Michigan (where more than two-thirds of Chrysler workers reside), New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Florida.

No unfavorable rulings have been received.

The Ford, General Motors and Chrysler agreements provide for payments to start on June 1.

Workers are to receive out of GAW funds enough money to supplement their unemployment compensation to bring their income up to the level of 65 per cent of take-home pay.

This 65 per cent level holds for four weeks. Workers are to receive 60 per cent of their take-home pay for the rest of their eligibility . . . up to a maximum of an additional 22 weeks.

Credits are regained at the rate of one for each two weeks worked.

## UAW Endorses Cancer Society's '56 Fund 'Crusade'

UAW members and local unions have been urged by President Walter P. Reuther to contribute to the 1956 crusade of the American Cancer Society and to assist the Society's work.

In a message endorsing the current cancer drive, Reuther said:

"The American tradition is one of mutual help. It has been a great asset in making us strong and enabling us to defend ourselves against enemy attack."



FIRST GM APPRENTICE GRADUATES under the joint UAW-GM approved Apprentice Plan negotiated last year. He is Charles Spears, here shown being presented with his certificate as a Machine Repair Machinist. Left to right are: George Rathbone, apprentice coordinator; Charles Honeyer, foreman; W. Tate, general foreman; Spears; Neil Hyde, Personnel Department, GM Diesel; R. Felton, plant engineer; and Wells Miller, John King and Stanley Szymanski, Local 163 Apprentice Committee members.



# Spring Pickup in Autos Uncertain; Layoffs Total 83,000 in February

The usual spring pickup in automobile employment and sales was still an uncertain factor as this issue of the *United Automobile Worker* went to press with tens of thousands of auto workers still idled.

A survey by the UAW showed that during February 83,000 workers were on layoff from their jobs with the nation's automobile manufacturers. Short work weeks reduced the income of thousands of other auto workers in many plants.

The agricultural implement industry also was hard hit in plants devoted to farm equipment. Many corporations in this field have diversified interests, however, and employment in plants making other items generally remained at a good level.

Every automobile manufacturer has been affected by the layoffs. General Motors did not make its layoff figures public, but a check by the UAW General Motors Department shows a decline of almost 18,000 in GM employment.

Ford, which relied more heavily than GM on four-day weeks, has had a 16,600 decline in employment while Chrysler, which had more new hires and used less overtime last year, has laid off a total of 40,800. Chrysler layoffs extended no deeper into the seniority list than those at Ford and GM.

At press time, Chrysler called back 4,700 laid-off workers, a helpful move, but it still left Chrysler with more than 36,000 unemployed.

Packard this month recalled the 5,500 laid off during a shutdown, but almost at the same time, Studebaker laid off 1,200, including some with almost 10 years' seniority. American Motors layoffs reached the 2,000 level.

Some laid-off workers in plants with a high percentage of turnover have been called back to replace workers who quit. There were some indications that other callbacks may be underway, but at mid-month the whole auto employment situation was in a fluid state. The same applied to parts suppliers. While some parts suppliers had serious layoffs as well, others appeared to have done a better job of production scheduling.

During January, the number of unsold cars in dealers' hands

rose to 830,000, an all-time high. This was considered a 43-day supply. Last month, the number of cars in the nation's sales rooms increased over the January total.

One major factor in the sales and employment picture is the amount of money still owed on

## Hopes High For Accord In Aircraft

UAW negotiations with Douglas and North American were nearing a climax as this edition of *The United Automobile Worker* went to press.

Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW Aircraft Department, reported that membership meetings were scheduled March 18 for workers at Douglas plants in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Long Beach, California, and Tucson, Arizona, and at North American plants in Los Angeles and Fresno, California, and Columbus, Ohio.

He said that negotiations were continuing and that there was good hope agreement could be reached before the membership meetings. Both contracts were to expire March 15 but both had a seven-day notice clause after expiration.

Sikorsky workers have okayed a new contract calling for wage increases ranging from eight to 14 cents an hour, improved insurance plan, and numerous changes in the working agreement.

## Local 133 Gives Organizers Mark To Try to Break

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut—Workers at the Fafnir Bearing Company here, members of UAW Local 133, set a mark for organizers to shoot at recently.

Before the start of negotiations on a new contract last fall, the Local had only 1,850 members of a potential of about 3,600, International Representative Merlin D. Bishop reports.

The Local started an organizing drive in September and had 255 new members by December. It nearly matched that in December and added 954 new members in January.

After an eight-day strike late in January, Local 133 had a new contract calling for wage boosts ranging from nine to 15 cents an hour and improved pensions—and had 1,524 new members.

Only about 300 are still free-riders—and the new contract has a strong modified union shop provision.

## Wage-Hour Councils To Meet in April, May

Four UAW Wage-Hour Council meetings have been scheduled for the next two months, it was announced by Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the Union's Wage-Hour Division.

The Bearing Council will meet at the Taft Hotel in New York on April 6 and 7; the Gear, Axle and Transmission Council will meet in Flint, Michigan, on April 14 at the Buick Local 599 Hall; the Piston Ring Council will meet in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel May 10 and 11; and the Truck, Trailer, Bus and Trackless Trolley Council will meet in the Pennsylvania Hotel in Philadelphia on May 25 and 26.

cars now on the road. During the past year, the total increased by almost \$4 billion to a record \$14 billion. Economists point out that recently the amount of money owed on cars has remained at the \$14 billion level, indicating new car sales and the end of payments on previous car sales are about balancing each other.

### 7.1 PER CENT LAID OFF

Detroit now has a total of 100,000 unemployment, some 7.1 per cent of the entire labor force. The unemployment total has risen 65,000 since last November. Michigan—including Detroit—now has a total of 155,000 unemployed or 5.6 per cent of the labor force, an increase of 88,000.

With the future still uncertain, thousands of workers in the Motor City and elsewhere in the nation have little reason to take much stock in Administration claims of "continued prosperity."

## GM Has 'Eye' Trouble

We suppose there's an appropriate proverb—like something about the shoe pinching or the shoe fitting—but literary allusions aside, here are the facts:

General Motors, it has come to our attention, is earnestly seeking radio time immediately following the UAW's popular radio program, "Eye Opener."

They want a radio program of their own at that time which they would call "The Truth in the News," which would sound sort of pompous if you didn't stop to consider they probably mean the gospel according to DuPont.

This kind of attention calls, we feel, for congratulations to all "Eye Opener" hands.

So far, we understand, GM hasn't been able to get any time because what they want is a very popular spot for local sponsors seeking the breakfast and early morning housecleaning trade. We wish them the best of luck, however, because we like company. The UAW guys that get up at 4:30 a. m. to get "Eye Opener" on the air might want to put it that "misery loves company."

In the meantime, UAW members—and everybody else is invited—can hear "Eye Opener" every morning Monday through Friday. Check your local newspaper for time and station.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH (seated center), president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO, chatted with UAW delegates at the Delegate Assembly For Civil Rights in Washington. Left to right, Martin Gerber, director UAW Region 9; Bill Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices Department; Brother Randolph; Ray Ross, director of UAW Region 2A, and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW. Vice-President Pat Greathouse, Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris, Region 2 Director P. J. O'Malley, Region 8 Director Norm Seaton, and Region 9A Director Charles H. Kerrigan also were in the UAW delegation. (See stories on pages 8 and 9.)

## Supreme Court Decision Favors Battery Workers

The UAW Legal Department, at the request of Vice-President Richard Gosser, is studying the possibility that the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision on Portal-to-Portal pay may benefit members in the battery and other industries. Gosser is director of the UAW's Willard Battery Intra-Corporation Council.

The decision held that the 1947 Portal-to-Portal Pay Act does not rule out payments for a worker's activities performed before or after regular working hours, if they are vitally related to production.

### BATHING A DUTY

Gosser wants the Union's attorneys to determine whether Willard and other battery manufacturers under contract to UAW are complying with the legal requirements spelled out by the high court.

The Court had cited as an example a battery worker who has to change his clothing or bathe because he handles dangerous acids on the job. Such employees should be paid for this time, the Court said.

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Court further stated:

"... All of the production employees, such as those with whom we are here concerned, customarily work with or near the var-

ious chemicals used in the plant. These include lead metal, lead oxide, lead sulphate, lead peroxide, and sulphuric acid. . . . In the manufacturing process, some of the metals go through various changes and give off dangerous fumes. Some are spilled or dropped and thus become a part of the dust in the air. In general, the chemicals permeate the entire plant and everything and everyone in it."

### DECISION UNANIMOUS

The Court found that some workers in battery plants must spend as much as 30 minutes a day changing clothes, showering, and in other activities indispensable to the performance of their work.

Such activities must be paid for, the Court ruled. The unanimous decision was handed down on appeals brought by two companies, the Cumberland Battery Manufacturing Company of Nashville, Tennessee, and an Idaho packing firm.

## Merger Pays Off

Aircraft negotiations involving the IAM and the UAW have demonstrated one important result of last December's merger of the AFL and the CIO.

Both the IAM and the UAW have contracts with Douglas Aircraft. Thanks to pre-negotiations talks between the IAM and UAW, identical pension and insurance proposals were made to Douglas by the two unions. Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW Aircraft Department reports.

IAM bargainers at Lockheed availed themselves of Vice-President Woodcock's offer of technical assistance and the UAW Social Security Department helped draw up the IAM pension proposal to Lockheed.

## Region 2 Signs First Foundry Learner Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Pat O'Malley, director of UAW Region 2, has announced the signing of an agreement between Local 1260, the Fulton Foundry and Hill Acme Company which provides an apprenticeship program covering coremakers and moulders. The plan, first of its kind in Region 2, is registered with the Ohio State Apprenticeship Council, Cleveland Board of Education and the Bureau of Apprenticeship.



"My son-in-law will be your new boss, Smith—show him what to do, will ya?"





**SMILING HAPPILY**, top UAW negotiators join with General Motors bargainers to discuss the terms of the new contract between the UAW and GM of Canada. Pictured at a press conference in Toronto are, l. to r., Henry Gierok, assistant director, and Louis G. Seaton, director of industrial relations for GM; George Burt, director of UAW Region 7, and E. S. (Pat) Patterson, assistant to UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock.

# New Contract Won At Last Case Plant

Pat Greathouse, UAW vice-president and director of the J. I. Case Department, announced that negotiations are completed in the J. I. Case chain now that Local 378 in Rockford, Illinois, has reached agreement.

Rockford workers had taken a strike vote some time ago and were prepared to "hit the bricks" if necessary to get a contract comparable to those negotiated in other J. I. Case plants.

The new contract, running for two years until January 31, 1958, provides for 14 cents to 23 cents wage increase on day rates and seven per cent on timing rates, with one classification receiving a 33 cents an hour raise. The contract also provides for a two per cent increase in both piece-work rates and hourly-rated classifications, effective August 1, 1956.

The vacation plan was greatly improved. The new contract also provides for seven paid holidays with liberalized eligibility rules which provide only one requirement—that employees must work 16 hours during the holiday week.

Life insurance coverage has been raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000, with a like amount for accidental death and dismemberment. Hospital expense, formerly 70 days at \$8.00 has been increased to 120 days at \$12.00 per day for both employes and dependents. The surgical schedule is increased by 50 per cent up to \$300.00 for both employes and dependents. The insurance agreement also includes

a new provision for \$2,500.00 Polio insurance for employes and dependents. New provisions for maternity room and board and delivery, as well as infant (hospital) coverage and infant surgical were included. A number of other insurance improvements were made.

According to Leo LaMotte, assistant director of the J. I. Case Department, some 68 gains were made in the Local 378 J. I. Case contract negotiations.

## Allis-Chalmers Locals Go UAW

Workers at the Allis-Chalmers plant in LaPorte, Indiana, this month voted by a huge margin to become a part of the UAW, Vice-President Patrick Greathouse and Region 3 Director Raymond Berndt announced jointly.

The Local, formerly UE, had voted to join the UAW at a membership meeting which followed a similar vote by its executive board. The results at the NLRB election which clinched their decision:

UAW	989
Teamsters	420
No Union	52

Members of the only remaining former UE Local in Allis-Chalmers, at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, plant, also have voted at a Local Union meeting to join the UAW following an executive board recommendation. It is actually operating as a UAW Local already and is expected to clear up legal obstacles soon.



"All right, cut the clownin', Ed! We don't set the prices, you know!"

# Pacific Coast Farmers Learn Facts On Benson's Charges Against Labor

A full-fledged investigation of profiteering in major industries is urgently needed to fix the responsibility for higher costs to farmers at a time when farmer income is declining. This is what Donald E. Montgomery, chief of the UAW Washington office, told farmers attending the Pacific Northwest Farm Forum at Spokane last month.

Mr. Montgomery refuted with hard facts the claim by Secretary of Agriculture Benson that labor's wage increases have caused the rising costs that are hurting farmers.

He expressed labor's serious concern with the decline in farm prosperity.

"Most dramatic fact of the last three years (1952-55) is that total dividends paid out to corporation stockholders caught up to and passed the total net income of farm operators," he said.

"Only once before have American stockholders received more income from their shares of stock than American farmers have earned out of their land and labor.

"That was in the years 1930 to 1932.

"We were in trouble, deep trouble, in those years. Is there a warning in the fact that, once again stockholding has become a more profitable occupation than the business of providing the United States with its foods and fibers?"

Here are some of the facts the UAW representative detailed for the farmers' consideration:

- The price increase of \$7.50 a ton U. S. Steel put into effect on signing the (1955) wage agree-

ment was almost three times as much as the cost of the wage increase. U. S. Steel could have reduced its prices \$7.50 a ton for the entire year 1955, instead of raising them in the second half, and would have made more profit after taxes than the \$222 millions it made in the best previous year of its long history, 1953.

- General Motors said its 1955 wage contract would force it to raise prices and did advance prices on 1956 models about five per cent. Yet when General Motors signed its contract increasing labor costs about 21 cents an hour, it was making a profit of \$3.20 for every hour worked by everyone of its 400,000 production workers in the United States. GM could have reduced prices five per cent and still have made 16 per cent on its investment.

- Ford also increased prices. Its 21-cent-an-hour increased wage costs came to \$45 millions for the year. A five per cent price increase is worth \$197 million.

- Ford took the lead in increasing the price for tractors by seven per cent, setting the price pattern for the farm machinery industry.

- Although profits are thinner in the farm machinery industry generally than in auto and steel,

the seven per cent price increase yields more than \$1.50 for every \$1 of added wages paid under the new contract, even for the smaller companies like Oliver and Deere. As for Harvester, the big operator, if the seven per cent price increase and the 1955 wage increase had been in effect for all of the year ended October 31, its profits would have been increased by \$30 to \$35 million, about a third over the profits it reported.

## Employer Attempts to Restrict GAW Benefits Scored by UAW

**SOUTH BEND, Indiana** — Employer groups seeking legislation "prohibiting the integration of (Guaranteed Wage) plans more liberal than those already negotiated" were warned last month that if their efforts were to be successful, they might make it "impossible to preserve all the features of the present plans that both we (the UAW) and enlightened management consider to be highly desirable."

Nat Weinberg, UAW research director, told the Notre Dame fourth annual Labor-Management Conference that "the workers of America cannot be diverted from their efforts to win reasonable and adequate protection against the hazard of unemployment."

### WILL SEEK NEW ROUTE

"The present (GAW) plans, although needing improvement, are a means to that end," he said. "If one avenue to the goal of employment security is blocked, the workers will insist that their un-

ions exercise all the resourcefulness and ingenuity at their command to find another."

Weinberg singled out for scorn amendments which would limit by law the amount of combined unemployment compensation and supplemental benefits to 65 per cent of weekly wages, as provided in most current contracts, and would add other restrictions.

In Michigan, such an amendment was introduced by State Representative George M. Van Peurse but it was voted down.

Failure of particular state governments to act by legislation or administrative ruling to make integration permissible under their individual laws will not prevent application of the guaranteed wage agreements in other states, but the delay will penalize workers and other citizens in those states which fail to take such action, Weinberg stated.

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# Almost \$19 Million Paid Out By UAW-GM Pension Fund

A total of almost \$19 million has been paid out to 15,526 UAW members who have retired from General Motors during the past five years under terms of the UAW-GM Pension Plan, it was revealed by a detailed breakdown of pension figures issued recently by UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's National GM Department.

Here are the figures:  
 (Period covered: October 1, 1950, to December 7, 1955)

Total Number Authorized Retirements	15,526
Less Terminations and Suspensions	2,429
Plus Special Reinstatements	57
Total Pensions Payable as of 12/31/55	13,154
Total Payments to Retirees	\$18,821,285
Average Monthly Payments*	September \$58.59 December \$59.38

(\*Based on \$2.25 formula, but excluding payments made to 1,875 pensioners retired under "Special Automatic" provisions.)



# Education Conference to Feature Freedom Awards

Some of the best-known public figures in the land will add to the gold mine of knowledge which will be made available to delegates to the UAW's Seventh Education Conference. The four-day conference opens April 21 in Washington, D. C.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther will make his first public report on his trip to India, returning shortly before the Conference. An expert on that seething land, former ambassador to India Chester Bowles, will focus more attention on those sections of Asia where forces now at work may determine the course of world affairs for years to come.

Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee in 1952 and a candidate this year, will make what is expected to be one of the most important speeches of the year.

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tennessee), also a presidential candidate, and Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minnesota), will present the Democratic side of campaign arguments.

Senators Styles Bridges (R., New Hampshire), and William Knowland (R., California), have been invited to present the GOP's arguments in political debate. At press time, the latter two had not yet indicated whether they would accept.

One of the highlights of the Conference will be the conferring of UAW twentieth anniversary "Freedom awards."

Named for the awards are: Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP attorney who

fought and won the historic case which brought the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools; Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, San Antonio, Texas, a courageous leader in the battle for equal rights for all; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, a stalwart of the Methodist Church in the fight to protect civil liberties; Senator Herbert Lehman (D., New York), a lifelong liberal; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, "The First

Lady of the World," and Frank Tuttle, an early rank-and-file UAW leader and the first man to retire under the UAW-Chrysler pension plan.

In a formal notification of the selection, UAW President Reuther told each recipient he has been chosen for this honor "because in your life and work you have given meaning to the great ideals for the achievement of which we have so proudly struggled."

Congressmen to get to know their constituents.

Leading experts in a variety of fields will provide the source material for a host of subjects. Buzz sessions will help delegates digest it and develop questions. Also on the program: A historical program and a labor musical festival featuring the world-famous Howard University choir—all designed to make this the most significant Education Conference yet.



## The seventh and most significant UAW International Education Conference

# UAW Seeks Economic Aid For All 'Have Not' Nations

America needs to join the other free nations of the world in a "great new program for world-wide economic development."

"Such a program cannot wait upon our 1956 election. It should be worked out, launched, implemented and financed now, within the next 120 days."

It should have bipartisan sponsorship and support. Its nature and the urgent need for it must be understood and supported by the American people."

So Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to the UAW president, told a meeting in February of the American Association for the United Nations.

"Again U. S. foreign policy appears to be on the brink—on the brink of new reverses, new losses of standing, of face, of moral leadership and security," Reuther said. "This time, it seems clear, our predicament was not planned and deliberate. We seem to have arrived at the brink by a combination of lack of foresight, inattention and a tendency to take cues from the new and more suave agents of Soviet imperialism."

### WE MERELY REACT

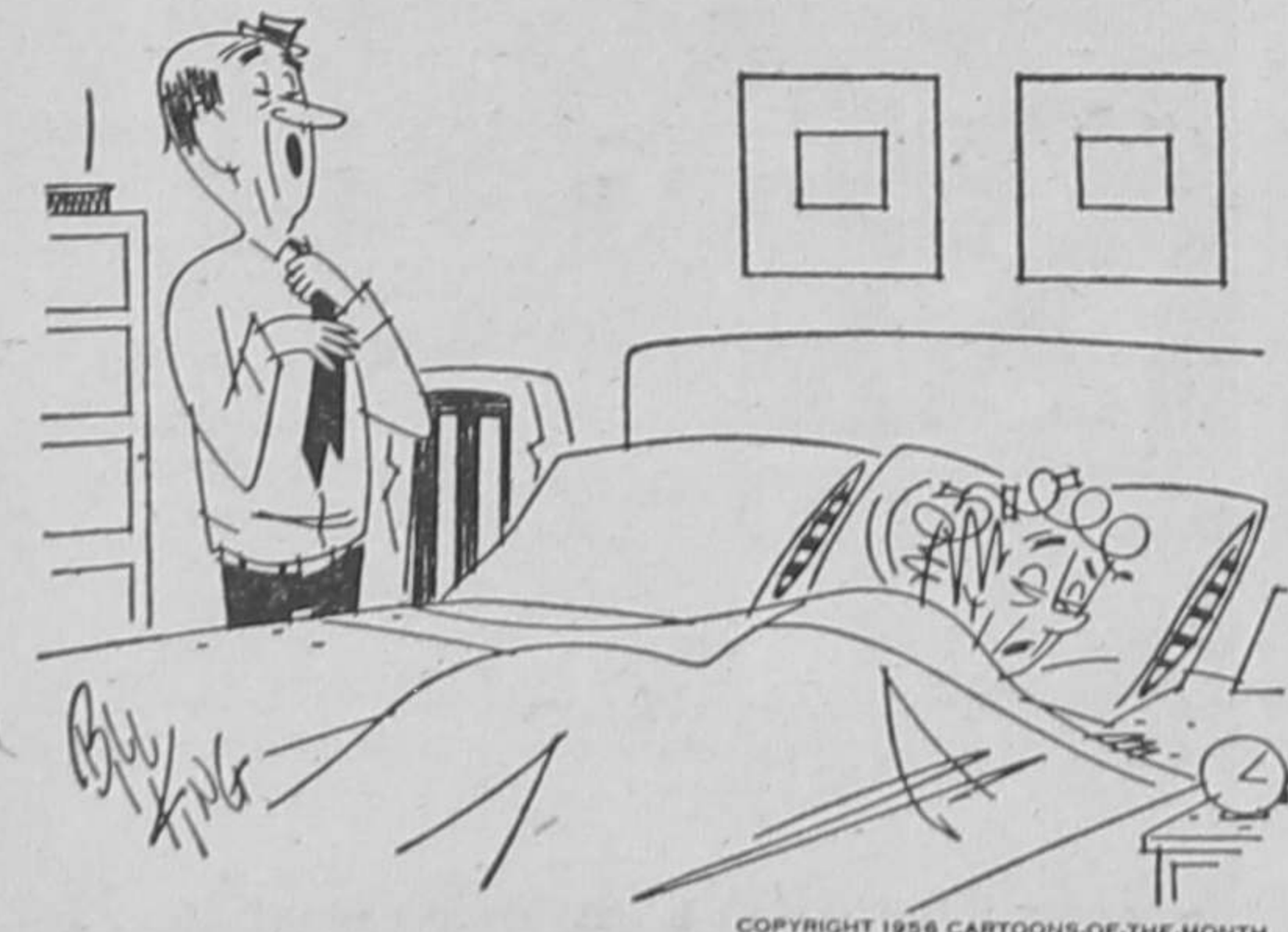
Because, instead of mapping our own program of effective economic and technical aid, we simply react to Communist moves in these areas, we too often "do

the right thing for the wrong reason and too late," he said, citing the Aswan Dam project in Egypt as an example, where the Communists get credit for forcing us to act.

Reuther specifically urged American participation, in association with 30 other countries, in the Special United Nations Fund For Economic Development (SUNFED). Our country has refused to participate thus far.

It is estimated that the need of the "have not" nations for an adequate program of economic development now comes to \$10 billions a year, of which \$3 billions would be grants and \$7 billions loans.

"We can afford our share of such a fund because we can afford survival," Reuther said. "We can show how \$10 billions in added revenue for SUNFED, better defense and needed domestic programs such as schools, housing, hospitals and highways can be raised in the USA simply by closing loopholes in existing tax laws."



"I had an unusually bad night at poker. You'll be cleaning house for the Fergusons for the next six weeks."

### Squelch Squelched

Thirty southern House of Representatives members tried to block the use of the Labor Department's Interdepartmental Auditorium by the Delegates Assembly for Civil Rights on the grounds that the meetings were "political in nature."

The General Services Administration rejected the protest of the 30 Democrats.

### Over 100 Delegates At Region 9 Confab

NEWARK, New Jersey — Over 100 delegates representing 20 local unions in UAW Region 9 participated in a two-day Time Study conference held here last month at the Essex House Hotel. According to Martin Gerber, director of UAW Region 9 which co-sponsored the conference along with the International Education Department, it was the largest session of its kind ever held in the Region.

# 'Family Wage' Cited As Labor Objective

While the "living wage" may now have been won, labor unions must still win the "family wage" and the "savings wage," Reverend Father Robert O'Connell told 150 delegates to the UAW Agricultural Implement Conference at Minneapolis late last month.

Speaking on "The Creative Work of the Union," Father O'Connell urged that the worker and the farmer get together and cooperate in joint action for the benefit of both groups.

Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department, scored the industry for raising prices seven per cent last fall and falsely blaming the increase on wage increases granted labor.

### NEED PROTECTION

"The blame belongs to Secretary of Agriculture Benson," he said and, citing the fact that 317,000 have left the farms of America in the last decade, he called for legislation to protect labor and farmers—particularly the family farmer to stop the trend towards corporation farmers.

Robert Handshine, research di-



UNION SONGBIRD Judy Carpenter is an Anderson, Indiana, high school student who has recorded her first vocal hit, "Please Don't Forget Me." Both parents are UAW members, as are an aunt and uncle. They work at Delco-Remy and Guide Lamp.

# Slogan Contest Entries Swamp UAW Office

Thousands of entries in the UAW's slogan contest have poured into Solidarity House since the contest was announced in the last issue of *The United Automobile Worker* and over the UAW's "Eye Opener" radio network.

With the deadline for entries now past, a crew from the Union's Political Action Department is busy sorting the mail and judging each submitted slogan on its merits.

The winner will be announced in the April issue of this paper and by Guy Nunn over his radio and television programs.

The UAW offered \$500 in savings bonds, to be split by nine winners. First prize is a \$200 bond. Members were asked to write a catchy slogan of ten words or less for the UAW's Political Action Buck Drive.

The winning slogan may be used on the official button for the 1956 COPE dollar drive.

In 1954, the slogan was: "Give a buck for political action—The job you save may be your own."

# Labor Loses Friend, Senator Kilgore Dies

The sorrow felt by members of the UAW at the death of Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat from West Virginia, was expressed by President Walter Reuther in a letter to Mrs. Kilgore this month.

Senator Kilgore died February 28 of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 63 and a member of the Senate for nearly 15 years.

"While his vocal and concrete voting support of liberal philosophies naturally endeared him to working people, perhaps the most important vote Senator Kilgore ever cast was against the Bricker Amendment, a vote which was the deciding one in killing the measure," President Reuther wrote to Mrs. Kilgore.

He added that working people everywhere share her sorrow.

# 1,813 New Credit Unions

MADISON, Wisconsin—According to the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), 1,813 new credit unions were organized during 1955 in North and South America, making a total of 21,139. There was an increase of 1,529 in the United States, 244 in Canada, and 40 in Central and South America.







# ...-and School

...to many other sec-  
...different, though,  
...table than the  
...the UAW.

...four hours of  
...they receive  
...if the week  
...to be used plants

...at Wilbur  
...it:

...maybe 25 cents  
...apprentices re-  
...contribution to

...to do the job.  
...the apprentice

...That's where  
...why he is doing  
...We give him

...are members  
...of Chry-  
...L. A. Young,

...from 18 to 30.  
...graduates, and  
...are capable



...ette Tool and  
...on an

of doing the class work required of them in the ap-  
prenticeship program.

A tribute to the "students" and to the screening  
process is the fact that less than one per cent "flunk"  
out of this course.

★ ★ ★ ★

The apprenticeship program covers 8,000 hours—  
approximately four years. Of that 672 to 768  
hours are spent in related instruction, depending on  
the trade and the shop. The International Union's  
Apprenticeship Committee has set up a book of  
standards for apprenticeable trades. For example,  
a tool and die maker apprentice must get in: 300  
hours in the tool crib, 900 hours on shaper and  
planer; 1,000 hours on lathe, 1,000 hours on milling  
machine; 1,000 hours grinding (surface, internal,  
external), 2,628 hours on the bench, and 500 hours  
optional in addition to class instruction.

Included in the classroom program during the  
first year are shop arithmetic, algebra, machine  
tool operation theory, and blueprint reading. Shop  
geometry, fundamental shop drawing, and  
technical English are on the program in the sec-  
ond year with shop math, tool and die design, welding and heat treat  
theory, along with social economics in the third year. Heavy doses of tool  
and die design and shop math, including trigonometry, are required for the  
apprentice in the fourth year along with welding theory, strength of materi-  
als and more social economics.

The program varies some according to the agreement between the UAW  
and the company involved. Apprentices are paid for the time spent in classes  
and it is possible for an apprentice to complete the four-year program in three  
years, since he gets credit for overtime hours in the shop and then has to  
pick up additional hours in class to keep the shop-school ratio in balance.

The classes are taught, for the most part, by journeymen out of the shops  
and include several former UAW members. Arthur Weiss, for example, an in-  
structor for three years, is a former member of Local 155. Roger Carver, an-  
other instructor, is a graduate of the UAW apprentice program at Wilbur  
Wright who went into a shop and then returned to the school as an instructor.  
S. J. Klein, demonstrating the joint union-management nature of this program,  
is a former manufacturer who turned to teaching after a serious illness.

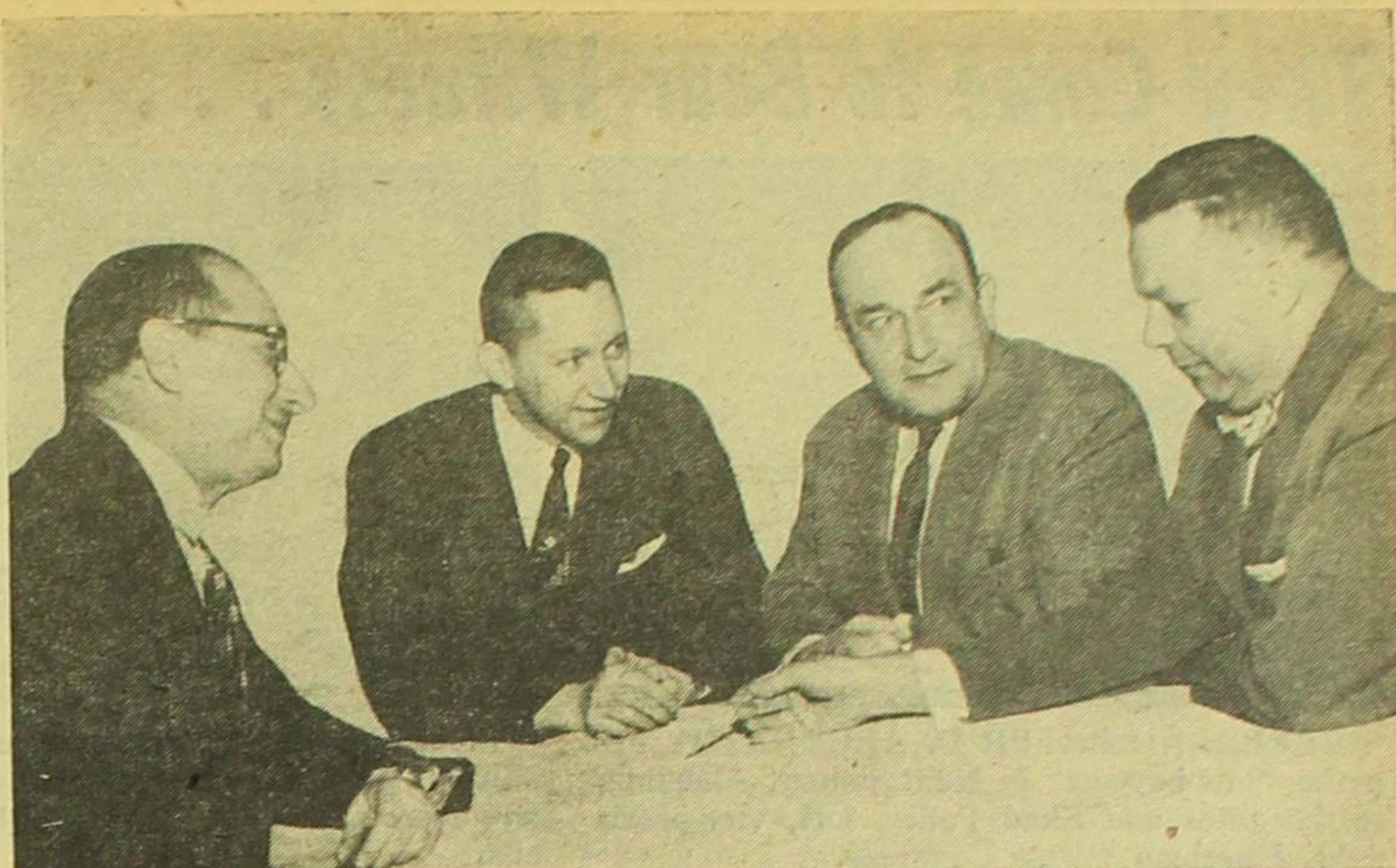
★ ★ ★ ★

The UAW program merely uses the classroom facilities at Wilbur Wright.  
The teachers are paid by the Detroit Board of Education, partly with federal  
aid through the Smith-Hughes Act. The curriculum is spelled out by the UAW  
Skilled Trades Department.

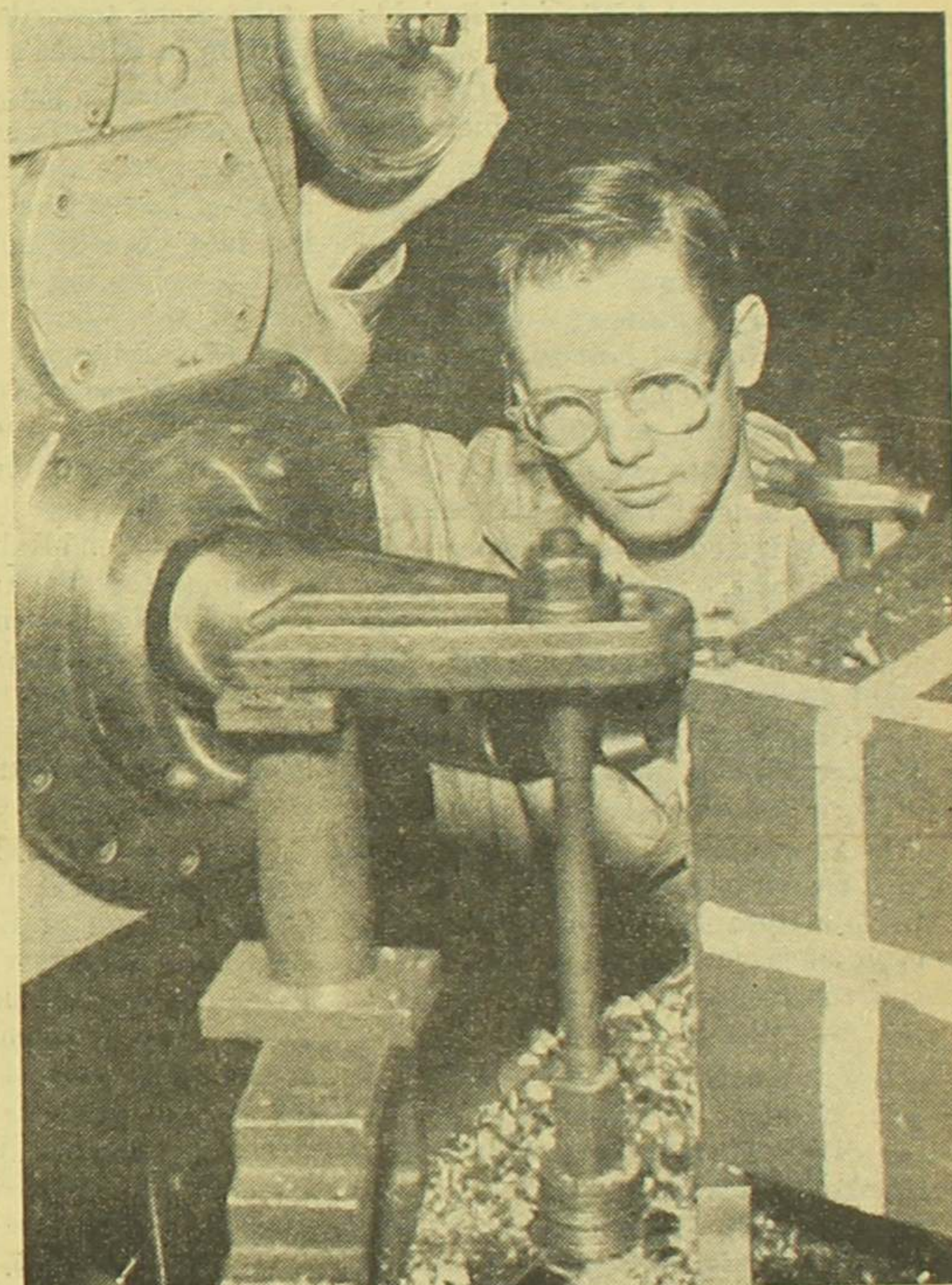
Unfortunately, the Board of Education hasn't been able to expand  
the facilities available to the apprenticeship program. More room—a com-  
mon complaint in all schools today—is vitally needed. In the meantime,  
efficiency experts would turn green over the way the program utilizes the  
space available. Every classroom is used daily, practically continuously  
from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Apprentices get mostly individual instruction since a "worker-student" can  
start the program at any time. There's no specific semester or regular starting  
time or graduation day.

The boys are there to learn. Few students are as demanding on teachers as  
these students who want that all-important diploma—a certificate which will  
enable them to apply for, through their skilled trades representative in their  
shop, a UAW journeyman card.



INSTRUCTOR S. J. Klein, right, makes a point with his pencil in a chat with, left to  
right, Alex Leuchtman, former Local 157 member who coordinates the UAW program at  
Wilbur Wright; Roger Carver, a Wright grad and UAW member who is back as an in-  
structor, and another instructor, Martin Bornhoeft.



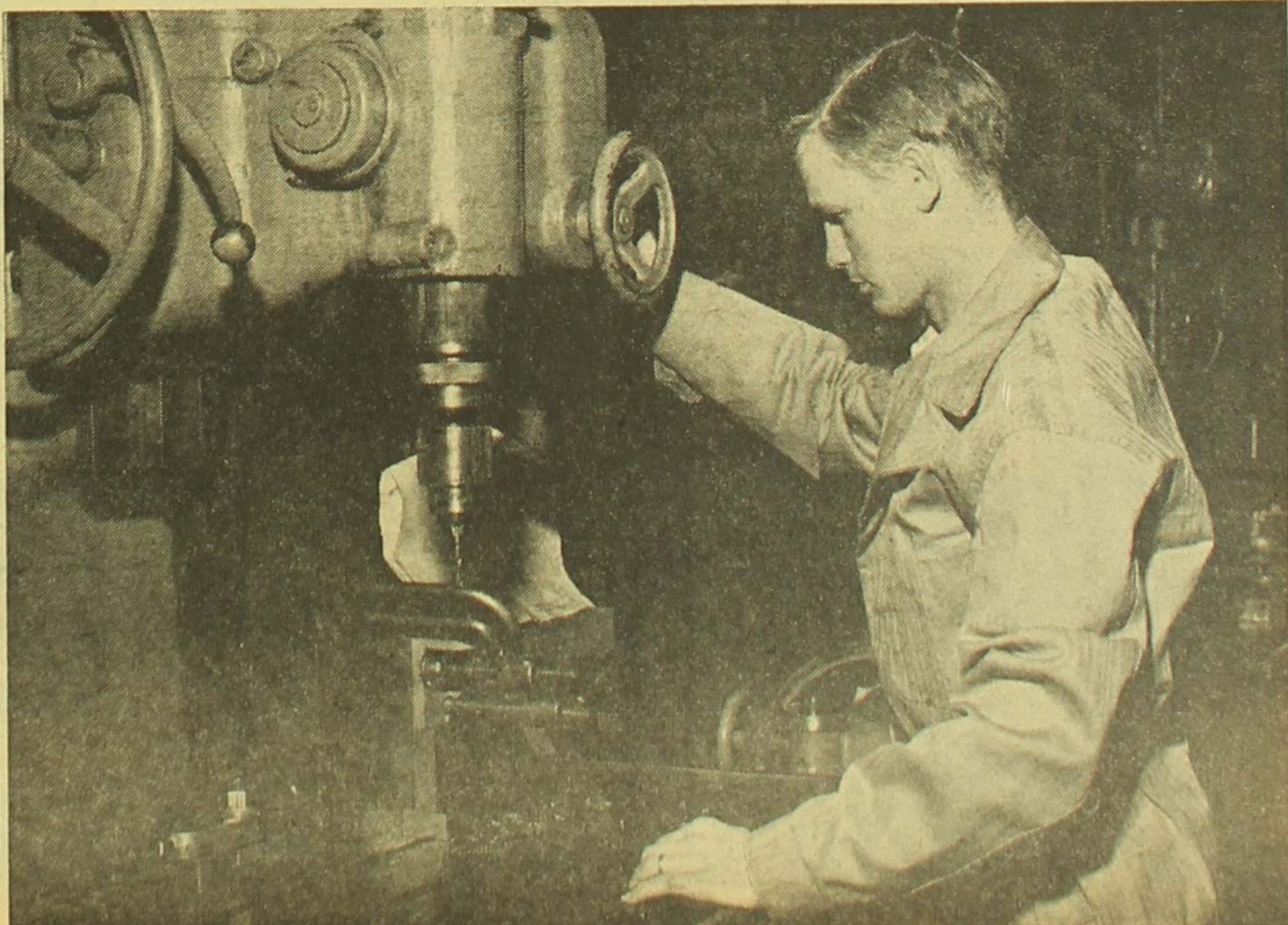
RICHARD BELTZ dons safety glasses to run a boring mill  
in the plant.



...lar before oper-  
...ing the theory



UAW Vice-President Richard Gos-  
ser heads the Skilled Trades De-  
partment which sets up the school  
program. George Campbell is assistant  
director.



APPRENTICE Beltz, a 28-year-old, is shown here operating a jig bore at Micromatic Hone in Detroit. Beltz,  
as do all apprentices in the UAW program, gets training from journeymen as well as at school.



## They Came to Bear Witness . . .



REVEREND RALPH D. ABERNATHY explains "bus boycott" in Montgomery, Alabama, to delegates, and Shad Polier, left, vice-president, American Jewish Congress.



L. A. BLACKMAN, right, Elloree, South Carolina, is interviewed by George Hunton, executive secretary of the Catholic Inter-racial Councils.



GUS COURTS, right, tells of shootings in his home town, Belzoni, Mississippi, as Joseph L. Rauh, national chairman, Americans for Democratic Action, listens.

# 2,500 'Lobbyists' Call for Civil Rights Action

Congress must ACT on civil rights . . . that was the theme as 2,500 delegates, representing more than 50 sponsoring organizations, including the UAW, gathered in Washington this month for the Delegate Assembly on Civil Rights.

They came to hear the facts direct from "witnesses" and they went up Capitol Hill to relay the facts to the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

An eight-point program calling for effective federal FEPC, withholding of funds for education, housing, and welfare where segregation is practiced, anti-lynching legislation, the wiping out of interference with the right to register and vote, creation of a Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice to protect civil rights, establishment of a Federal Commission on Civil Rights, elimination of remaining segregation in interstate travel, and establishment of majority rule in the Senate and the House of Representatives—that was their goal.

"While each point is important," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told the delegates in the keynote address, "we are concentrating on the protection of the person, that is, on strengthened federal civil rights laws and improved enforcement powers for the Department of Justice, and protection of the right to vote."

L. A. Blackman, age 75, formerly a building contractor, now selling newspapers for a living, told how he was run out of business in his home town, Elloree, South Carolina, because he started petitions asking the school board to

take steps towards ending segregation in Elloree's schools.

Gus Courts, a massive, powerfully-built man from Belzoni, Mississippi, pointed to the scar in his arm where a bullet had struck him before tearing into his side and abdomen. He said the shooting came after an official of the White Citizens Council told him, following the shooting of another Negro, "You'll be next if you don't take your name off the rolls and quit getting Negroes to try to vote. . . ."

And Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy explained that the arrest of a highly respected Negro woman for refusing to give her seat in a Montgomery, Alabama, bus to a white man was "the straw that broke the camel's back" and brought on the Montgomery bus boycott.

One witness couldn't appear. He was Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, dean of the College of Education at the University of New Mexico. His statement, concerning his dismissal as dean of the School of Education at the University of South Carolina for making statements in favor of desegregation, was read by Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Court and Mr. Blackman made it clear that the attempted intimidation hadn't worked. Both plan to stay in their home towns. Both plan to continue their activities.

Reverend Abernathy said, "Don't write to us and ask us to leave Alabama. We won't. We're going to enjoy our rights in Alabama. Before I came here, I asked my congregation in Montgomery, 'Are you tired?' They replied in unison, 'No.'

"I told them they'd have to do better than that and repeated my question. The No was louder but I repeated the question again and got an even louder response.

"Then a man stood up and said, 'Reverend, you've asked that ques-



tion three times. Each time I've said No. But, if you ask it once more, I'm gonna say, Hell, no.'"

Armed with facts, certain that their demands were just, and bolstered by the spirit of the Courts, the Blackmans, and the Reverend Abernathys, the delegates went up the Hill to see their representatives and senators.

Many of the elected representatives were not willing to endorse the civil rights program. Many went along with it wholeheartedly. Some

volunteered to take leadership roles in trying to get the necessary legislation passed. Others hedged. A few refused to meet delegations, some avoided pointed questions.

Gus Courts went up to see his senator—James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi. Mr. Courts reported later to the delegates that the same Senator Eastland who openly has urged the southern states to ignore the U. S. Supreme Court decision on schools and now is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, "We don't condone the terrible thing which has happened to you."

But as for the eight-point program: "No kind of legislation can help," said Senator Eastland. "The people in that area have made up their minds and laws won't change them."

Nobody expected the assembly alone to break the log-jam on civil rights legislation—but now the facts are on the table. By signing discharge petitions to bring bills out of committee in the House and by outlasting the filibusters in the Senate, progress can be made.

After hearing reports from delegations which visited Congressmen, the delegates dispersed to their homes determined to keep the pressure on their elected representatives and to spread the word about the need for Congressional action.

While some lobbies send \$2,500, this lobby sent 2,500 "lobbyists." No dollars were distributed, but the delegates did pledge that they will remember the performance record of this Congress at the polls in November.



REPRESENTATIVE John D. Dingell, Jr., standing at left, Democrat from Michigan's 15th District, explains his position on civil rights legislation to a group of delegates from his district. Dingell told the delegates he will support the Assembly's 8-point program.



ANOTHER Michigan member of the House of Representatives who said he supports the objectives of the Assembly, Louis C. Rabaut, 14th District, met a group of delegates headed by Ken Morris, UAW Region 1 Co-Director, shown here seated across from Rabaut.





AFTER THE BATTLE was over, the debate participants posed on the platform at the Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights. Left to right: Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW who chaired the meeting; Representative Hugh Scott, Republican from Pennsylvania; Roy Reuther, UAW PAC director, and Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman.

## Butler, Scott in Bitter Debate Before Civil Rights Delegates

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler and Republican Representative Hugh Scott, former chairman of the GOP from Pennsylvania, swung from their heels with round-house blows in a political slugfest refereed by Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, before delegates to the National Assembly for Civil Rights in Washington.

Each spokesman claimed for his party the full credit for the progress which has been made toward racial equality. The delegates from 38 states and over 50 sponsoring organizations, including the UAW, cheered and heckled, shouted and booed, urging on both speakers.

Major credit for racial equality in modern times, said Butler, must go to Democratic Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Scott scored Democratic inactivity in the field of civil rights and claimed that the "decency and inherent goodness" of President Eisenhower enabled his Administration "to register the greatest advance for the rights of racial minorities since

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

"Claims (by the Eisenhower Administration) of having abolished racial segregation in the District of Columbia, in the Armed Forces, in federal contracts, in civil employment, in interstate transportation and in public schools are all a fraud upon the American people," Butler declared.

The Democratic spokesman also pointed out that President Eisenhower, as a military commander "permitted racial discrimination to exist under his command in the Army" and read from a 1948 Eisenhower statement that said complete amalgamation of troops would relegate Negroes to minor jobs.

### UAW Signs GM Memo For Willow Run Plant

Vice-President Leonard Woodcock, director of the Union's General Motors Department, has announced the signing of a memorandum agreement with the General Motors Corporation extending bargaining rights to the newly-established Chevrolet Truck Assembly plant at Willow Run.

Scott returned that a Democrat was president while Eisenhower was a general and that the statement only reflected the attitude of his (Eisenhower's) commander-in-chief. He also reported that he is working with a bipartisan committee in Congress on behalf of civil rights legislation.

The Republican also chided Butler about pro-segregation statements by Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, and Butler replied: "We are committed by our 1952 platform to continued efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin and to support and advance the rights and liberties of all Americans and I'll stand on that."

### 5 Women's Meetings Scheduled This Spring

Five women's conferences have been scheduled this spring by the UAW Women's Department Director Caroline Davis, starting with a meeting in Milwaukee March 16-17.

The conferences are jointly sponsored by the UAW Women's Department and the region in which they are held.

The schedule of conferences: Dayton, Ohio, April 6-7; St. Louis, Missouri, May 18-20; Dallas, Texas, June 8-10, and Kansas City, Missouri, June 15-17.

## Social Security Disability Benefits 'Needed and Feasible,' Reuther Says

WASHINGTON—The time has come to provide for disability income under our social security system, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the U. S. Senate Finance Committee last month. The Committee was holding a hearing on a bill (H. R. 7225) which would amend the present Social Security Act to provide for disability insurance and other new benefits.

"Disability insurance," Reuther testified, "is urgently needed and entirely feasible. There is no excuse for continuing to resort to relief instead of social insurance for disability income."

"This year," he asserted, "we believe the American people are expecting the Congress to plug up this most conspicuous gap in the American social system."

"Disability retirement is possibly even more important than old age retirement," Reuther declared. "The worker who, because of permanent or temporary disability is unable to work and earn wages, can become just as broke, hungry, cold, dispossessed and depressed as the brother or sister who is un-

employed . . . or the aged worker who has chosen or been forced to retire. . . .

"Often, if not always, it costs more to be unemployed and disabled by sickness or accident than to be simply unemployed but well and able to work. . . .

Normal recovery and rehabilitation of the disabled breadwinner are often delayed or prevented by a complete drying up of funds and credit by the combination of unemployment, disability, medical expenses and total lack of income, Reuther declared in his testimony in behalf of the disability insurance provisions of the bill.

Scoring those who oppose insurance because they favor "rehabilitation," Reuther declared: "In a properly designed social security system, both rehabilitation and cash insurance are needed. They are not in conflict, rather, they reinforce each other."

# Benson Draws Blast From UAW Council

Secretary of Agriculture Benson drew a blast for his statements blaming labor for the plight of the farmer from delegates to the quarterly meeting of the UAW International Harvester Council in Chicago.

A strong resolution condemning Benson's farm policies and placing the blame for declining farm income on those policies was passed. The resolution also pointed out that price boosts of farm machinery were not made necessary by the 1955 contract settlements.

Vice-President Pat Greathouse, director of the Harvester Council, reported that approval of integration of SUB benefits with state unemployment compensation in states where 70 per cent of the Ford employees work and live automatically puts the UAW-Harvester GAW plan over the legal barriers and he reported on the setting up of local union committees to administer the plan in Harvester.

### AID FOR STRIKERS

Delegates voted \$100 contributions to the striking Local 763 at Harvester's St. Paul Parts Depot, to the striking motor truck mechanics in Local 498 at Harvester's Wilmington, Delaware, depot, and to the Deere strikers.

Endorsements for three Harvester workers who will seek seats in their state legislatures were passed. Arvid Sheets, president 1304, East Moline, and David Murison, Local 6 steward at Melrose Park, are running for the Illinois legislature while

Francis Lewis, Local 402, Springfield, Ohio, is a candidate for the Ohio legislature.

The 150 delegates representing 40 local unions also pledged support to the office-worker organizing drives being directed by UAW Vice-President Norm Matthews, director of the Office and Technical Workers Department, and resolved to uphold the UAW Constitution and contract in the matter of guaranteeing civil rights of all workers.

Council Chairman Seymour Kahan, former president of Local 6 and now a Harvester Department representative, announced that he plans to resign as chairman at the next Council meeting.

Art Shy, assistant director of the Harvester Department, reported on procedure to be followed in cases appealed to the umpire and discussed recent bargaining with the management on grievances.

### Collingwood Named

NEW YORK (PAI)—Charles Collingwood, well known news commentator, has been elected president of the New York local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists for 1956.

## Skilled, Office Workers Gain In New UAW-Studebaker Pact

The International Union and Studebaker-Packard Corporation have reached an agreement for some 800 workers at the Company's Los Angeles, California, plant. The new agreement, negotiated by representatives of the International Union and Local 225's Negotiating Committee, includes production and economic provisions which are fully competitive. Other features in the agreement excel over normal industry practices.

Vice-President Norman Matthews, director of the Studebaker-Packard Department, and Charles Bioletti, director of UAW Region 6, announced the settlement.

The "second class" tag applied to skilled trades workers at the Los Angeles plant has been removed. Tool and die classifications will be adjusted upward by 10 cents an hour and five cents an hour increase for all maintenance classifications, eliminating the differentials between the Los Angeles plant and other Studebaker plants. In addition the skilled workers will receive the eight cents per hour wage increase pattern plus the annual improvement factor adjustment.

### OFFICE WORKERS GAIN

Major gains were won for the organized white collar workers, among which included the elimination of female classification with the establishment of "equal pay for equal work." An automatic wage progression plan was substituted for the old merit wage system.

Revisions were made to the pension plan providing for increased benefits of \$2.25 for each year of credited service for normal age retirement; \$4.50 for each year of credited service for disability retirement and a provision for vested rights. The 30 years maximum service provision was eliminated from the pension plan agreement.

The health security program was improved with the Corporation committed to pay for greater benefits in life insurance, weekly disability and the hospital-medical program.

The GAW previously negotiated with Studebaker-Packard will be extended to the Los Angeles plant for both the production and office

groups. This plan will become operative September 1, since California has approved integration of supplemental unemployment benefits with state unemployment compensation.

The annual improvement factor was increased to the greater of 2½ per cent, or six cents. An additional holiday with pay was picked up.

### ALL RETROACTIVE

All of the economic features of the new agreement were made retroactive to September 1, 1955. Accordingly, workers at the Studebaker-Los Angeles plant will receive back pay for each hour worked since September, 1955, as well as for December 24, 1955, the seventh agreed to holiday and the one cent per hour cost-of-living boost to the first pay in March.

The representation and grievance procedures provisions were greatly improved. The agreement was ratified by the membership of Local 255 and will run to September 1, 1958.



"It sounds like a stone crusher in there, Mr. Morbuck. Having to sign that union contract really clobbered your heart!"

## Mazey Raps Goldwater

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, noting that Senator Goldwater (R.-Arizona) had admitted receiving a campaign contribution from the Keck family which tried to buy Senator Case's Gas Bill vote, demanded at the Civil Rights Assembly that Goldwater resign from the special Senate committee investigating lobbies.

"Senator Goldwater, hoping to camouflage the fact that he's playing the role of investigator when he should be under investigation, has falsely charged that the UAW contributed \$35,000 in cash and \$45,000 in billboards to Senator Douglas of Illinois," Mazey said.

Senator Douglas received \$7,500—raised in voluntary \$1 contributions from UAW members in Illinois—from the UAW, Mazey said.

"Douglas got the contributions because he supports the lobbies in the best interest of all citizens," he added, "Goldwater received \$24,670 from contributors outside Arizona in 1952, including large amounts from rich oilmen. . . . He paid them off by co-sponsoring the huge giveaway Tidelands Oil bill."

Goldwater, later, said he received \$250 from a Matthew Keck, a retired Borg-Warner official who "apparently" isn't connected with the Kecks who run Superior Oil. Goldwater first said the contribution came from William Keck, chairman of Superior's board.



# AUDIT REPORT

## INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

### DETROIT, MICHIGAN—DECEMBER 31, 1955

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON  
Certified Public Accountant  
Detroit 3, Michigan

Member  
American Institute of Accountants  
Michigan Association of  
Certified Public Accountants

February 20, 1956

Trustees, International Executive Board  
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural  
Implement Workers of America  
8000 East Jefferson Avenue  
Detroit 14, Michigan

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, a detailed examination has been made of the Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT  
WORKERS OF AMERICA

for the period ended December 31, 1955, and as a result thereof the following financial statements have been prepared:

**EXHIBIT**

"A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities—December 31, 1955

"B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—  
Six Months ended June 30, 1955  
Six Months ended December 31, 1955, and  
Year ended December 31, 1955

**SCHEDULE**

"B-1"—Summary of Fund Receipts—  
Six Months ended June 30, 1955  
Six Months ended December 31, 1955, and  
Year ended December 31, 1955

"B-2"—Summary of Fund Disbursements—  
Six Months ended June 30, 1955  
Six Months ended December 31, 1955, and  
Year ended December 31, 1955

**Certificate**

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the  
INTERNATIONAL UNION  
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT  
WORKERS OF AMERICA

as of December 31, 1955, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1955; have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the International Union and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the International Union and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate.

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT  
WORKERS OF AMERICA

as of December 31, 1955, and the result of its operations for the year ended December 31, 1955, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON,  
Certified Public Accountant.

### STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES DECEMBER 31, 1955

**RESOURCES**

CASH .....	\$ 3,851,822.63	
DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION .....	1,352.46	
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—(Cost):		
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness .....	\$26,494,281.62	
Dominion of Canada Bonds .....	10,000.00	
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Bonds .....	1,890,637.50	
		28,394,919.12
<b>TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS .....</b>		<b>\$32,248,094.21</b>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Salary Advances—Employees .....	\$ 954.51	
Miscellaneous Advances .....	758,539.25	
Rotating Funds .....	85,473.31	
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature .....	8,614.22	
		853,581.29
MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE .....	1,006,549.00	
NOTES RECEIVABLE .....	545,869.53	
INVENTORIES:		
Supplies for Resale .....		47,186.50
FIXED ASSETS:		
Furniture and Fixtures .....	\$ 1,042,055.90	
Vehicles .....	28,793.39	
	\$ 1,070,849.29	
Less—Reserves for Depreciation .....	511,700.90	
		559,148.39
INVESTMENTS:		
Union Building Corporation—U. S. A. ....	\$ 4,367,307.02	
Union Building Corporation—Canada .....	100,633.53	
Health Institute of the UAW .....	51,948.19	
Stocks .....	11,825.27	
		4,531,714.01
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES .....</b>		<b>\$39,792,142.93</b>

**LIABILITIES**

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Bills Unpaid .....	\$ 40,727.85	
AFL-CIO Per Capita Tax .....	114,462.64	
Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO Per Capita Tax .....	27,000.00	
Canadian Congress of Labour Per Capita Tax .....	3,488.10	
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges .....	201,103.73	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES .....</b>		<b>\$ 386,782.32</b>

**NET WORTH**

**NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:**

Represented by Liquid Assets:		
General Fund .....	\$ 5,122,541.15	
Educational Fund .....	—6,045.60	
Recreational Fund .....	124,823.04	
Citizenship Fund .....	73,691.22	
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund .....	58,123.71	
International Strike Fund .....	26,874,960.69	
Total Represented by Liquid Assets .....	\$32,248,094.21	
Represented by Other Assets .....	7,157,266.40	
		39,405,360.61
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH .....</b>		<b>\$39,792,142.93</b>

### STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1955	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1955	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1955
<b>CASH ON HAND—</b>			
December 31, 1954 .....	\$ 2,337,210.24		\$ 2,337,210.24
June 30, 1955 .....		\$ 3,604,233.72	
<b>ADD—RECEIPTS:</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 8,054,541.44	\$ 8,590,287.99	\$16,644,829.43
Educational Fund .....	236,289.59	242,895.97	479,185.56
Recreational Fund .....	113,021.77	107,463.52	220,485.29
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund .....	78,633.53	80,802.44	159,435.97
International Strike Fund .....	6,189,605.27	23,930,564.63	30,120,169.90
Citizenship Fund .....	393,632.00	429,035.73	822,667.73
Total Fund Receipts .....	\$15,065,723.60	\$33,381,050.28	\$48,446,773.88
Sale of Investment Securities:			
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness .....	2,293,875.02	2,300,000.00	4,573,875.02
Dominion of Canada Bonds .....	230,270.00		230,270.00
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Bonds .....	28,315.00		28,315.00
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .....</b>	<b>\$17,598,183.62</b>	<b>\$35,681,050.28</b>	<b>\$53,279,233.90</b>
Together .....	\$19,935,393.86	\$39,285,284.00	\$55,616,444.14
<b>DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
General Fund .....	\$ 8,549,926.70	\$ 9,316,532.46	\$17,866,459.16
Educational Fund .....	249,902.89	222,778.67	472,681.56
Recreational Fund .....	108,671.88	127,757.68	236,429.56
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund .....	52,214.84	64,365.97	116,580.81
International Strike Fund .....	3,903,467.45	7,978,505.82	11,881,973.27
Citizenship Fund .....	267,095.50	308,316.71	575,412.21
Total Fund Disbursements .....	\$13,131,279.26	\$18,018,257.31	\$31,149,536.57
Purchase of Investment Securities:			
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness .....	3,199,841.75	15,918,954.06	19,118,795.81
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Bonds .....		1,496,250.00	1,496,250.00
Interest Accrual on Deposit with Credit Union .....	39.13		39.13
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .....</b>	<b>\$16,331,160.14</b>	<b>\$35,433,461.37</b>	<b>\$51,764,621.51</b>
<b>CASH ON HAND—</b>			
June 30, 1955 .....	\$ 3,604,233.72		\$ 3,604,233.72
December 31, 1955 .....		\$ 3,851,822.63	\$ 3,851,822.63

### SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND DEPARTMENTS:	Six Months Ended June 30, 1955	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1955	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1955
President's Office .....	\$ 20,486.94	\$ 24,108.02	\$ 44,594.96
Secretary-Treasurer's Office .....	17,659.50	17,960.28	35,619.78
Vice-President's Office—Gosser .....	13,621.09	14,937.45	28,558.54
Vice-President's Office—Livingston .....	14,044.58	13,754.25	27,798.83
Vice-President's Office—Matthews .....	5,087.27	12,861.13	17,948.40
Vice-President's Office—Woodcock .....	6,388.12	14,613.56	21,001.68
Accounting .....	42,388.65	40,742.19	83,130.84
Agricultural Implement .....	97,116.46	84,509.97	181,626.43
Airline .....	5,918.12	6,139.20	12,057.32
Allis-Chalmers .....	6,259.42	7,046.93	13,306.35
American Motors Intra-Corp. Council .....	4,621.88	5,282.41	9,904.29
Auditing .....	139,211.20	142,496.78	281,707.98
Auto-Lite .....	40,494.43	42,931.64	83,426.07
Bendix .....	8,560.72	7,638.75	16,199.47
Borg-Warner .....	8,557.48	10,470.83	19,028.31
Chrysler .....	45,782.33	56,360.99	102,143.32
Chrysler Umpire .....	4,275.00	3,900.00	8,175.00
Chrysler (ABD) .....	6,318.43	5,220.65	11,539.08
Chrysler (ABD) Umpire .....	717.00		717.00
Circulation .....	10,816.88	11,008.78	21,825.66
Community Services .....	14,421.58	39,344.93	53,766.51
Competitive Shop .....	552,550.74	627,786.55	1,180,337.29
Dana Corporation Council .....	5,941.79	6,452.24	12,394.03
Die Casting .....	40,076.58	40,192.62	80,269.20
Editorial .....	288,644.40	312,445.84	601,090.24
Ford .....	99,768.06	82,998.68	182,766.74
Ford Umpire and Council .....	87,949.44	36,066.15	124,015.59
Foundry .....	65,686.85	69,359.22	135,046.07
General and Administrative .....	2,049,364.18	2,367,601.78	4,416,965.96
General Motors .....	124,679.53	110,047.05	234,726.58
General Motors Board of Review .....	21,926.48	24,332.90	46,259.38
General Motors Umpire and Council .....	72,616.87	24,026.53	96,643.40
International Harvester .....	21,218.43	32,263.56	53,481.99
International Harvester Council .....		46,121.93	46,121.93
J. I. Case .....	23,643.89	23,019.10	46,662.99
Legal .....	49,278.51	50,473.56	99,752.07
Mack Truck .....	6,030.87	5,885.38	11,916.25
National Aircraft .....	127,563.19	129,613.45	257,176.64
Office Workers .....	60,515.70	52,667.34	113,183.04
Purchasing .....	19,117.58	18,875.54	37,993.12
Radio .....	196,943.75	341,268.62	538,212.37
Research and Engineering .....	86,119.40	99,436.20	185,555.60
Skilled Trades .....	83,289.43	93,204.02	176,493.45
Social Security .....	83,370.91	88,823.11	172,194.02
Spring Council .....	4,589.76	5,633.61	10,223.37
Studebaker .....	6,392.33	6,399.21	12,791.54
Unemployment Compensation .....	27,831.69	27,505.97	55,337.66
UAW Trustees .....	1,714.19	2,240.80	3,954.99
Veterans .....	12,769.75	13,538.73	26,308.48
Washington Office .....	42,175.07	43,916.55	86,091.62
Women's Auxiliary .....	4,864.31	4,515.10	9,379.41
<b>TOTAL DEPARTMENTS .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,779,380.76</b>	<b>\$ 5,348,040.08</b>	<b>\$10,127,420.84</b>



## Secretary-Treasurer Reports

# UAW Resources Climb to Nearly \$40 Million

This report is a summary of our regular annual audit of the financial records of the International Union, UAW, for the year 1955, conducted by Clarence H. Johnson, certified public accountant.

### RESOURCES

Total resources of the International Union, as of December 31, 1955, were \$39,792,142.93. This is a gain of \$19,342,610.12 over December 31, 1954, when our total resources were \$20,449,532.81. Our financial position improved because of the strike fund dues increase adopted at our last Convention.

### LIABILITIES

Liabilities, as of December 31, 1955, were \$386,782.32, represented by unpaid accounts and bills, per capita taxes to the AFL-CIO and Canadian Congress of Labour, payroll deductions, and exchanges.

### NET WORTH

Our net worth, which is represented by excess of resources over liabilities, amounted to \$39,405,360.61. Our net worth is represented by liquid assets of \$32,248,094.21 (cash in banks and savings and loan associations, deposit in credit union, U. S. Bonds, Dominion of Canada bonds, and General Motors Acceptance Corporation bonds) and other assets of \$7,157,266.40 (investments in Union Building Corporation, Health Institute, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, accounts receivable, notes and mortgages receivable, supplies for resale, and stocks).

### LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid assets, as of December 31, 1955, were \$32,248,094.21, rep-

resenting a gain of \$17,297,237.31 over December 31, 1954, when our liquid assets amounted to \$14,950,856.90.

### INVESTMENT INCOME

An analysis of our income reveals that, in addition to having received per capita taxes from our local unions, we realized dividends and interest in the amount of \$409,974.15 from bonds, \$74,692.46 from notes and mortgage receivables, \$40,044.91 from savings and loan associations and \$1,245.13 from stocks of companies with which the UAW has contracts, for a total of \$525,929.65.

### MEMBERSHIP

Average monthly dues-paying membership for the calendar year 1955 was 1,328,634, compared to 1,239,171 for 1954, representing an increase of 89,463 average monthly per capita tax membership. We have 57,537 members of our Union who are currently retired. These members enjoy full membership privileges and are exempt from the payment of dues.

### GENERAL FUND

You will note on the "Comparison of Fund Balances," the General Fund shows a decrease of \$2,603,414.94.

At the time of our last Convention, over one million dollars of



EMIL MAZEY  
UAW Secretary-Treasurer

our strike fund assets were invested in building loans, mortgages and notes receivable, and Union Building Corporation. These assets (\$1,381,785.21) were transferred to the General Fund in order to make liquid the entire assets of the strike fund.

Union Building investments during the year amounted to \$1,132,719.63. These included purchase of the CIO Headquarters in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$500,000.00, to house our UAW Washington office, the completion of Region 1A headquarters on the West Side of Detroit, on which disbursements of \$173,454.66 were made during the year 1955, and the purchase of property from the Chrysler Corporation, adjacent to Solidarity House, at a cost of

(Continued on page 12)

## UAW Finances at a Glance

What UAW had on December 31, 1955.....		\$39,792,142.93
Cash .....	3,853,175.09	
Securities including Government Bonds.....	28,394,919.12	
Loans to Local Unions, etc.....	1,552,418.53	
Stocks .....	11,825.27	
Inventories for Resale .....	47,186.50	
Land and Building (Union Building Corp.).....	4,519,888.74	
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment.....	559,148.39	
Other Assets (including Bills and Receivables Due UAW) .....	853,581.29	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$39,792,142.93</b>	

### What UAW owes

Per Capita Taxes to Affiliates	
AFL-CIO .....	\$ 114,462.64
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.....	27,000.00
Canadian Congress of Labour (CCL).....	3,488.10
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges.....	201,103.73
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 386,782.32</b>

### What UAW Members Own Free of Debt.....

\$39,405,360.61

COMPARISON OF FUND BALANCES	Dec. 31, 1954	Dec. 31, 1955	Increase or Decrease
General Fund .....	\$ 7,725,956.09	\$ 5,122,541.15	\$-2,603,414.94
Education Fund .....	-12,549.60	-6,045.60	6,504.00
Recreation Fund .....	140,767.31	124,823.04	-15,944.27
Citizenship Fund .....	-173,564.30	73,691.22	247,255.52
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund..	15,268.55	58,123.71	42,855.16
Strike Fund .....	7,254,978.85	26,874,960.69	19,619,981.84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$14,950,856.90</b>	<b>\$32,248,094.21</b>	<b>\$17,297,237.31</b>
<b>COMPARISON OF RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>\$20,449,532.81</b>	<b>\$39,792,142.93</b>	<b>\$19,342,610.12</b>
<b>COMPARISON OF NET WORTH .....</b>	<b>\$20,083,455.71</b>	<b>\$39,405,360.61</b>	<b>\$19,321,904.90</b>

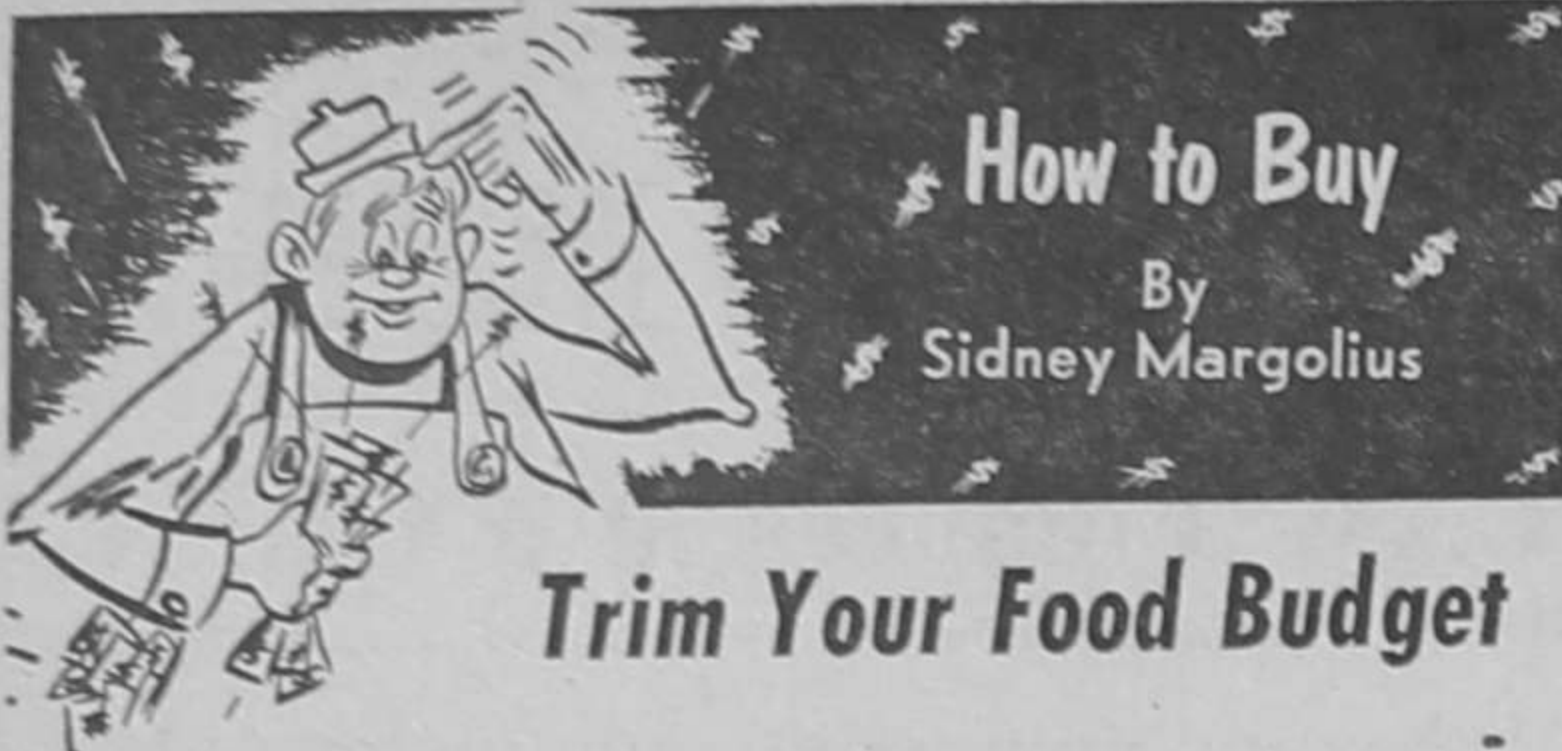
# AUDIT REPORT

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1955	Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1955	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1955
<b>GENERAL FUND:</b>			
DEPARTMENTS—Brought Forward..	\$ 4,779,380.76	\$ 5,348,040.08	\$10,127,420.84
<b>REGIONS:</b>			
No. 1 .....	109,834.64	105,380.95	215,215.59
No. 1A .....	169,464.82	146,433.86	315,898.68
No. 1B .....	110,256.56	111,671.36	221,927.92
No. 1C .....	92,767.85	90,020.71	182,788.56
No. 1D .....	122,133.38	112,812.46	234,945.84
No. 2 .....	105,859.90	105,808.67	211,668.57
No. 2A .....	104,313.67	109,832.81	214,146.48
No. 2B .....	96,496.83	96,108.71	192,605.54
No. 3 .....	173,248.08	175,691.08	348,939.16
No. 4 .....	135,604.81	198,467.30	334,072.11
No. 5 .....	152,592.85	164,027.85	316,620.70
No. 6 .....	132,323.89	169,247.22	301,571.11
No. 7 .....	175,270.51	166,841.60	342,112.11
No. 8 .....	109,518.31	122,396.60	231,914.91
No. 9 .....	176,927.83	187,538.01	364,465.84
No. 9A .....	156,990.19	148,008.61	304,998.80
No. 10 .....	123,697.11	123,535.67	247,232.78
<b>TOTAL REGIONS .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,247,301.23</b>	<b>\$ 2,333,823.47</b>	<b>\$ 4,581,124.70</b>
<b>ASSET EXPENDITURES FROM GENERAL FUND:</b>			
Notes Receivable .....	\$ 260,413.67	\$ 277,425.00	\$ 537,838.67
Mortgages Receivable .....	50,000.00	46,200.00	96,200.00
Transfer from International Strike Fund .....		131,197.50	131,197.50
Union Building Corp.—(U. S. A.)...	195,799.43	936,920.20	1,132,719.63
Stocks .....	497.34	4.43	501.77
Miscellaneous Advances and Exchanges .....	1,016,534.27	242,921.78	1,259,456.05
<b>TOTAL ASSET EXPENDITURES..</b>	<b>\$ 1,523,244.71</b>	<b>\$ 1,634,668.91</b>	<b>\$ 3,157,913.62</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,549,926.70</b>	<b>\$ 9,316,532.46</b>	<b>\$17,866,459.16</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL FUND:</b>			
Regular Expenditures .....	\$ 238,278.44	\$ 212,591.32	\$ 450,869.76
Region No. 7 Department Expense....	11,624.45	10,187.35	21,811.80
<b>TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND...\$</b>	<b>249,902.89</b>	<b>\$ 222,778.67</b>	<b>\$ 472,681.56</b>
<b>TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND.....\$</b>	<b>108,671.88</b>	<b>\$ 127,757.68</b>	<b>\$ 236,429.56</b>
<b>TOTAL FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND .....</b>	<b>52,214.84</b>	<b>64,365.97</b>	<b>116,580.81</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:</b>			
Regular Expenditures .....	\$ 3,772,269.95	\$ 8,109,703.32	\$11,881,973.27
Mortgages Receivable .....	131,197.50	-131,197.50	
<b>TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,903,467.45</b>	<b>\$ 7,978,505.82</b>	<b>\$11,881,973.27</b>
<b>CITIZENSHIP FUND:</b>			
Regular Expenditures .....	\$ 108,278.09	\$ 147,174.04	\$ 255,452.13
PAC Department Expense.....	158,817.41	161,142.67	319,960.08
<b>TOTAL CITIZENSHIP FUND.....\$</b>	<b>267,095.50</b>	<b>\$ 308,316.71</b>	<b>\$ 575,412.21</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS..</b>	<b>\$13,131,279.26</b>	<b>\$18,018,257.31</b>	<b>\$31,149,536.57</b>

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND:	1954	1955	1956
Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 7,075,240.71	\$ 7,271,900.19	\$14,347,140.90
Initiation Fees .....	106,410.50	140,140.00	246,550.50
Readmission Fees .....	3,438.00	2,975.00	6,413.00
Supplies .....	43,141.75	68,542.32	111,684.07
Work Permits .....	1,392.20	1,643.99	3,036.19
Burglary and Holdup Insurance.....	215.39	5,460.57	5,675.96
Charter and Supplies.....	275.00	504.00	779.00
Chrysler Umpire .....		17,424.05	17,424.05
Ford Umpire and Council Per Capita Tax .....	39,060.80	45,473.35	84,534.15
General Motors Umpire and Council Per Capita Tax .....	48,072.85	51,395.55	99,468.40
International Harvester Council.....		28,883.55	28,883.55
Miscellaneous .....	186,434.56	169,087.29	355,521.85
Interest on Bonds.....	76,193.79	34,969.30	111,163.09
Interest on Investments in Banks....	12,226.17	27,818.74	40,044.91
Dividends on Stock.....	353.15	891.98	1,245.13
Health Institute Per Capita Tax.....	40,299.50	59,406.18	99,705.68
Interest on Notes and Mortgages Receivable .....	17,767.43	56,925.03	74,692.46
Mortgages Receivable .....	87,271.83	169,495.20	256,767.03
Notes Receivable .....	28,760.16	26,457.34	55,217.50
Stocks .....	20.00	57.93	77.93
Sale of Union Building Corp. (U. S. A.) Properties .....		31,602.74	31,602.74
Miscellaneous Advances and Exchanges .....	287,967.65	379,233.69	667,201.34
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 8,054,541.44</b>	<b>\$ 8,590,287.99</b>	<b>\$16,644,829.43</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL FUND:</b>			
Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 235,893.72	\$ 242,402.62	\$ 478,296.34
Miscellaneous Educational Income....	395.87	493.35	889.22
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 236,289.59</b>	<b>\$ 242,895.97</b>	<b>\$ 479,185.56</b>
<b>RECREATIONAL FUND:</b>			
Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 78,629.95	\$ 80,800.03	\$ 159,429.98
Miscellaneous Recreational Income...	30,278.69	19,978.43	50,257.12
Retired Workers' Program.....	4,113.13	6,685.06	10,798.19
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 113,021.77</b>	<b>\$ 107,463.52</b>	<b>\$ 220,485.29</b>
<b>FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND:</b>			
Per Capita Tax .....	\$ 78,633.53	\$ 80,802.44	\$ 159,435.97
<b>INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:</b>			
Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 1,965,695.66	\$ 2,019,967.00	\$ 3,985,662.66
1950 Emergency Strike Assessments..	6,057.00	5,940.00	11,997.00
Miscellaneous Strike Income.....	39,195.71	9,433.06	48,628.77
Mortgages Receivable .....	45,309.85		45,309.85
Notes Receivable .....	542.53		542.53
Interest on Investments.....	73,547.27	225,236.79	298,784.06
Strike Fund Dues.....	4,059,257.25	21,669,987.78	25,729,245.03
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,189,605.27</b>	<b>\$23,930,564.63</b>	<b>\$30,120,169.90</b>
<b>CITIZENSHIP FUND:</b>			
Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 393,132.00	\$ 403,988.70	\$ 797,120.70
Miscellaneous Citizenship Fund.....	500.00	25,047.03	25,547.03
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 393,632.00</b>	<b>\$ 429,035.73</b>	<b>\$ 822,667.73</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS.....</b>	<b>\$15,065,723.60</b>	<b>\$33,381,050.28</b>	<b>\$48,446,773.88</b>





## Trim Your Food Budget

The price of meat this winter is the lowest it's been in recent years, and you can thank this temporary boon for the fact that your family is not going through a cost-of-living squeeze. Almost all other necessities have been rising and only the almost-forgotten phenomenon of 30-cent pork and 40-cent beef has been keeping living expenses stable. But when the price of meat starts going up again with the advent of warmer weather, moderate-income families will feel a delayed pinch.

For that reason, a well-informed family will adjust its budget planning accordingly. With other expenses higher while food has gone down, for the time being at least your own budget should allow less for food and more for other necessities. Because meat is cheaper now doesn't mean a working family can really afford much sirloin. Despite the so-called boom, this is still the chuck and pork-shoulder era for moderate-income folks. Any saving you make on food now simply goes for increased medical costs, which have gone up more than any other item this year; higher rent, fuel and utility bills, and the new higher price tags on shoes and several other clothing items.

### APPLIANCE WAR AHEAD

Besides meat prices, the other bright spot in the cost-of-living picture at this time is the falling tags on appliances. By now a number of manufacturers have slashed prices of electrical housewares such as automatic toasters and steam irons. Now Eliot Jane-way, economic consultant to a number of industrial corporations, reports that a full-scale price war is brewing on household appliances, especially between the largest manufacturers, with the big appliances such as refrigerators and washers slated for price-cutting.

Last year home economists estimated that with reasonable economy, a family could buy nourishing meals at an average cost of \$7 per person a week. At this time wise money managers will try to keep food spending closer to \$6.50 per person (not including soaps and other non-edibles usually bought in food markets, nor food for entertaining). Of course, not all families can eat for the same price. A family of four with two teen-age boys will have to spend about a third more than one with kids under six. A family whose breadwinner does hard physical work generally must spend five to 10 per cent more than if the breadwinner has a sedentary job.

To help you keep down food bills, this department has worked out a new table of comparative values in main dishes. In recent years we have always estimated that a family that kept its meat cost down to 30 cents per person for the family's main meal, would come out with a fairly reasonable food bill if it also avoided over-spending for commercial desserts (the other big leak in food spending). At this time it is feasible and desirable to keep the cost of the main dish down to 25 cents per person or less.

### EGGS GOOD STAPLE

Eggs fall in the middle of our list of comparative protein values, but will be getting cheaper from now until summer and, like cheese, will provide an inexpensive food for appetizing combinations with meat.

The prices listed in this chart will vary in different parts of the country, and even among different stores. Moreover, the relationship will change as warmer weather arrives and meat, for example, becomes more expensive than fish. But keep this table of average portions as a guide to making your own comparisons as the comparative values change. Incidentally, the "average portions" listed here are "home-economist" portions; in other words, moderate. Heavy eaters, hard workers and growing youngsters may demand more.

### COMPARATIVE VALUES IN MAIN DISHES

Item	Average Portion	Cost Per Pound	Cost Per Serving (Cents)
Breast of lamb	½-¾ lb.	.15	.08-12
Breast of veal	½ lb.	.19	.10
Chopped beef (regular)	¾-1 lb.	.41	.10-14
Pork shoulder (fresh)	½-¾ lb.	.30	.10-15
Pollock fillet, frozen	½ lb.	.32	.11
Beef liver	¼ lb.	.42	.11
Frankfurters	¼ lb.	.49	.12
Smoked beef tongue	¼ lb.	.49	.12
Perch fillet, frozen	½ lb.	.38	.13
Haddock fillet, frozen	½ lb.	.43	.15
Pork loin	½ lb.	.44	.15
Ham, ready-to-eat (bone in)	¼-½ lb.	.59	.15-20
Shoulder of lamb	½-¾ lb.	.49	.16-25
Fresh ham (bone in)	½-¾ lb.	.52	.17-26
Fowl*	½-¾ lb.	.52	.17-34
Stew beef, boneless	¼ lb.	.70	.18
Eggs, large	3	.68	.18
Leg of lamb	¾-1 lb.	.58	.19-29
Beef chuck with bone	½ lb.	.40	.20
Halibut steak	½ lb.	.61	.20
Round steak	¾-1 lb.	.89	.22-30
Pork chops (center)	½-¾ lb.	.66	.22-33
Shoulder lamb chops	½-¾ lb.	.67	.22-33
Veal shoulder	½ lb.	.46	.23
Scallops, frozen	½ lb.	.82	.27
Chicken, fryers*	¾-1 lb.	.43	.28-33
Sirloin steak	¾-1 lb.	.81	.30-40
Turkey*	½-¾ lb.	.63	.32-42
Rib roast	½ lb.	.69	.35
Chicken, roasters*	¾-1 lb.	.59	.40-45

\* Ready-to-cook.



THREE-DAY TIME STUDY SESSIONS held by Region 2 in Cleveland attracted a record group of 62 participants from 35 local unions in the Region. Under sponsorship of UAW Regional Director Pat O'Malley, the Advanced Time Study Class was planned by Region 2 Education Director Jack Wilse and instructed by Robert Hulsebus of the Union's Engineering Department.

### Strike Nears 3rd Year

## Massachusetts Boosts Kohler Boycott; Company Reduces Bathtub Production

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—Local 833 members will begin the third year of their strike April 5 convinced that the "Don't Buy Kohler Campaign" will eventually generate the pressure that will bring a contract.

Officers of the Local hope that each union member will help bring that day near by telling

some potential customer on April 5, "Don't Buy Kohler."

### MASSACHUSETTS ON RECORD

The boycott received a big boost last month when the Massachusetts legislature passed a resolution urging the state not to buy Kohler goods.

The resolution stated, "As a matter of best public policy and interest, the Massachusetts House of Representatives recommends and urges that all purchasing offices and all subdivisions and units be instructed that it is highly improper and undesirable to purchase any goods or services from strike-bound firms or firms convicted of unfair labor practices . . . such as Kohler Company of Kohler, Wisconsin, until such time as the strike in question is settled."

Similar resolutions are expected to be presented to other fair-minded groups. Literally hundreds of pledges of support have come in from labor groups all over the nation.

Kohler Company, choking on bathtubs nested three deep in areas where tubs have not been stored in a generation, this month eliminated one floor of tub production, and stopped operating several enameling ovens.

Three engineers left, bringing the total departing since the strike to 21. These engineers have a combined seniority of just under 150 years. This development is viewed here as a sure indication that all is not well inside Kohler Company. Most have not been replaced.

### KOHLER TRIAL NEAR END

The tension is reflected in the

court chamber at City Hall where the National Labor Relations Board hearing on a dozen unfair practice charges brought by the NLRB attorneys is nearing the end.

The Company received an advance look at what could be ahead this week in the form of a decision from the Wisconsin Supreme Court. During the UAW organizing drive, more than three years ago, Kohler Company discharged 11 enamellers who complained of being ill and unable to work after the Company shut off 28 fans to hold down dust.

The Industrial Commission found the 28 "man fans" were located by furnaces where the temperature ranged from 100 to 250 degrees Fahrenheit. It ruled the enamellers were entitled to unemployment compensation. Kohler Company appealed. Dane County Circuit Judge Alvin Reis backed the Industrial Commission. Kohler Company appealed to the Supreme Court.

A unanimous decision from the court of final appeal leaves Kohler Company no choice but to meet its obligation.

Kohler Company apparently has almost exhausted the methods by which it has, for more than two years, tried to avoid meeting its collective bargaining responsibilities. Here no one is trying to predict just when Kohler Company will face up to its bargaining obligations. With the boycott becoming increasingly effective, however, the Kohler Company alternatives appear to be between bargaining and becoming a minor company in the plumbingware field.

### Mazey Report

(Continued from page 11)

\$300,000.00. This property will be used for a leadership training school.

During the year, investments in mortgage receivables (loans to local unions) were increased \$156,545.62 from \$850,003.38 on December 31, 1954, to \$1,006,549.00 on December 31, 1955. Notes receivable were increased \$255,525.92 from \$290,343.61 on December 31, 1954, to \$545,869.53 on December 31, 1955.

### STRIKE FUND

Our strike fund, as of December 31, 1955, amounted to \$26,784,960.69, an increase of \$19,619,981.84 over December 31, 1954, when our strike fund amounted to \$7,254,978.85. Our strike fund balance improved because of the dues adjustment adopted at our last Convention.

During the year 1955, we gave direct strike donations to 138 local unions in the amount of \$11,554,095.66.

Our 1955 strike donations exceeded the combined strike donations made for the four-year period, 1951 through 1954, in the amount of \$1,777,081.34. We gave strike donations to our local unions of \$4,381,743.07 in 1954, \$2,269,235.06 in 1953, \$1,265,630.60 in 1952, and \$1,860,405.59 in 1951.

I urge the membership of our Union to carefully examine this financial report in order to have a more complete understanding of the financial structure and functions of our Union.

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 our Union.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my fellow officers, board members, staff members and others for their fine cooperation in improving the financial position of our Union.

Respectfully submitted,

*Emil Mazey*

EMIL MAZEY  
International  
Secretary-Treasurer.



REPRESENTATIVE JAMES O'DEA, Majority Whip of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, at right, presents UAW Representative Bob Walkinshaw with the original draft of the Kohler boycott resolution adopted by the House.