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# The United Automobile Worker

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

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# AFL-CIO to Aid Public Probes; Council Adopts Code of Ethics

See Pages 3 and 4

## CONGRATULATIONS GM, CHRYSLER, BRIGGS WORKERS on 20 years of Building the Union !!

See Page 2

"1937"

# General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs Workers Observe 20th Anniversary of Sitdown Strikes

Walk by any auto plant today, and notice how quiet things are. Except at shift change, the street is deserted but for an occasional truck; the parking lots are filled with cars, their motors muted; the noise from the plant itself is subdued; and the only thing in sight is the plant guard at the gate and the UAW local union hall across the street.

How different things were just 20 years ago! Then city police, National Guard troopers and Union pickets clashed at plant gates, then tear and vomiting gas fouled the air, then the magic word was SITDOWN!

### 'SITDOWN' MAGIC WORD

"Sitdown," they yelled in the shops. "Sitdown," screamed the newspaper headlines. "Sitdown," cried the radio newscasters. Auto workers everywhere—at General Motors, at Chrysler, at Briggs—stood up to arrogant managements by sitting down.

The year was 1937, and the UAW was but one year old.

**Today, one and a half million UAW members are celebrating the twentieth anniversary of these sitdown strikes, and local unions all over the country are paying their respects to the sitdown veterans in their ranks and in the ranks of the tens of thousands of UAW retirees.**

Today, the younger members of our Union doff their caps to these veterans and say, "Thanks, Brothers, for standing up; thanks for risking your necks, not only for yourselves, but for us and for the millions coming after us."

### WALK LIKE A MAN

Today, UAW members enjoy decent wages and working conditions because 20 years ago auto workers realized that you can't get recognition as a man by crawling on your belly.

Those old enough to remember will never forget the headlines of early 1937—

**By early January, some 89,000 workers were sitting down, and 113,000 of GM's 150,000 production workers were on strike. The heat was shut off in Fisher 2 in Flint, in an attempt to freeze the sitdowners out. Police then shut off food supplies. What followed is now known as the Battle of the Running Bulls. It sent 14 strikers to the hospital with bullet wounds.**

Chevvy and Fisher Body plants in St. Louis joined the strike, and at Anderson, Indiana, about 150 police and "special deputies" surrounded the Guide Lamp plant after its evacuation, burned picket shacks and outlawed all picketing.

### BRIGGS GOES DOWN

Later that month, the Meldum Avenue plant of Briggs in Detroit was closed by 2,000 UAW members who were tear gassed and nightsticked by police.

In Flint, UAW members, by use of a diversionary action, seized Chevvy 4 peacefully and without casualties.

**On February 11, a paper was signed. It said that GM had agreed to recognize the UAW. That's all there was. There was no contract. Management had merely acknowledged the fact that there was such a thing as an auto workers' union, and had agreed to sit down and negotiate with its leaders.**

It was nevertheless a great victory for the GM workers, who now ended their sitdowns and came streaming out of the plants.

### CHRYSLER NEXT

But the struggle continued elsewhere. Early in March, Chrysler refused to bargain. Within two hours, sitdown strikes closed eight production plants in Detroit employing 60,000. Soon Chrysler plants in Los Angeles, New Castle, Indiana, and Marysville, Michigan, joined the fight.

It lasted 29 days, despite court injunctions and orders to the sheriff to arrest the sitdowners.

**WE WON'T IDENTIFY THIS PICTURE except to say that it was taken during the great strikes of 20 years ago when General Motors, Chrysler and Briggs workers won their first contracts. We'll identify the expressions on those faces though: determination. And it paid off.**

**On March 24, at a conference in Lansing between Michigan's Governor Frank Murphy, Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, then head of the CIO, a truce was reached. The Company agreed to negotiate, and the Union agreed to evacuate the plants. The next day, the sitdowners marched out, proudly, and talks were resumed.**

On April 6, Governor Murphy announced an agreement had been reached. The strike was called off the following day.

Like GM, Chrysler agreed to recognize the Union and to bargain with its leaders.

### 'CHRYSLER MONTH'

The UAW is marking these events of 20 years ago in many ways. UAW International Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Union's Chrysler Department, has declared the month of March as Anniversary Month for Chrysler workers, in honor of the March, 1937, sitdowns in Chrysler plants.

**Last month, in Flint and elsewhere, GM workers and UAW officers, including Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the GM Department, met to commemorate the February sitdowns at GM.**

Members of UAW Chrysler Local 212, representing the former Briggs workers and including such well known 212'ers as Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris, marked the anniversary of the January 19, 1937, gassing of Briggs pickets with a reproduction of a daily newspaper of that date.

Old radio recordings and newsreels depicting the events of 1937 were played and shown over the UAW's radio and TV programs by Guy Nunn.

But the greatest monuments to the events of 20 years ago are today's UAW contracts—agreements built, to use a phrase which described another great struggle, by the blood, sweat and tears of the sitdown veterans.

# 162,000 Jobless in Michigan; National Unemployment Rises

Unemployment began rising in Detroit and Michigan again last month. State figures showed 162,000 out of work in Michigan, including 91,000 jobless in the Motor City.

In one month, the unemployment total for the state increased by 20,000 with 9,000 of the increase coming in Detroit.

Auto employment in Detroit alone was down 35,000 over January of 1956. This includes both wage and salaried workers.

Nationwide, unemployment increased by 461,000 during the past month. The total national unemployment figure was listed at 2,940,000 at mid-January, approximately 55,000 more than the same period last year.

The automobile industry is making cautious statements about an upsurge in spring car buying, but the Michigan Employment Security Commission has not revised its prediction of an average unemployment of 180,000 during the year ahead.

**In addition to the price resistance still noted on some makes of automobiles, there appears to be a reluctance of potential new car buyers to go deeper into debt to get a new model.**

At the end of 1956 approximately $14½ billion was still owed on cars now on the road. That was an increase of just under a billion dollars in a year. During the last month, the total owed on automobiles dropped by $13 million, perhaps an indication that car buyers were getting new cars only as fast as they were paying off what they owed on the old jalopies.

* * * *

## April Auto Worker

**The April issue of *The United Automobile Worker* will be a special edition devoted exclusively to President Walter P. Reuther's Report to the 16th Constitutional Convention of the UAW, AFL-CIO.**

# Williams Tries Again To Improve UC Law

**LANSING, Michigan**—Governor G. Mennen Williams, rebuffed by the GOP majority in the State Legislature many times last year in his frequent appeals for unemployment compensation law improvements, is still trying.

In his "state of the economy" message last month, Williams again asked that unemployment benefits be set at 65 per cent of a worker's wages. He again urged that the duration be extended to 39 weeks.

The present law carries a maximum of $54, but so few workers can qualify for it that the average check was approximately $33. It sets a maximum duration of 26 weeks, but here again few workers can qualify for the maximum.

**Williams' recommendations included altering the tax base so that wealthy corporations pay a bigger percentage of the cost of unemployment compensation with smaller businesses carrying a smaller share of the total cost of the unemployment compensation program.**

There was one significant change. Republican lawmakers at least appeared willing to discuss ways of improving the unemployment compensation program.

**UAW REGION 2A DIRECTOR RAY ROSS, right, and John R. Rooney, of the Steelworkers, congratulate each other on their re-election as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Ohio Industrial Union Council.**

## Dig this Automated Spade

**ST. LOUIS, Missouri—You can't call a spade a spade any more—as far as automation is concerned.**

**For machines now are taking over grave-digging operations at several cemeteries here.**

**The ponderous equipment, which is replacing workers with picks and shovels, cuts the eight-hour job of two men to half-an-hour.**

**Another machine now in use at two major cemeteries—Calvary and Resurrection—sucks up and pulverizes leaves and twigs throughout the extensive grounds. It eliminates work crews with rakes and dump trucks.**

**The mechanical grave-diggers are described as being able to scoop out the toughest soil, including dirt which formerly would have had to be loosened with compressed air spades.**

**Tree-trimming at the cemeteries also has been partially mechanized. Observers wonder if the automatic equipment might leave workers out on a limb.**

# AFL-CIO to Aid Corruption Probes

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its winter meeting struck out vigorously against crime and corruption in labor-management relations and in the labor movement itself.**

Walter P. Reuther, UAW president and member of the Council, described the Council's actions as "an important historical step in the continuing effort which must be made to rid the labor movement of the small minority of union leaders who are crooked and corrupt."

The two principal steps taken by the Council were: the adoption of a statement of policy submitted by AFL-CIO President George Meany, regarding cooperation with all appropriate public agencies investigating racketeering, and the completion of the approval of Codes of Ethical Practices to be followed by affiliated unions and their officers.

### JUST ONE DISSENTING VOTE

The Statement of Policy was adopted by an overwhelming majority with only one dissenting vote—that of President Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union. Two Council members—President Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters' Union and President William L. McFetridge of the Building Service Employes Union—abstained from voting.

**"While the AFL-CIO has its own responsibility for keeping its house in order and is attempting to meet that obligation to the best of its ability," the policy statement said, "this does not in any sense mean that appropriate agencies of government and of the public do not have rights, obligations and responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption from all segments of American life, including the labor movement."**

The statement continued:

"It goes almost without saying that law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and the labor movement itself share the common responsibility of conducting investigations fairly and objectively, without fear or favor and in keeping with due process concepts firmly embedded in the tradition and constitution of our great country.

### HIGHEST STANDARDS

"It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO that the highest ethical standards are observed and rigorously followed by all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the conduct of their offices, in the handling of trade union and welfare funds and in the administration of trade union affairs.

**"Trade union and welfare funds are the common property of the members of our unions and must, therefore, be administered as a high and sacred trust for their benefit.**

"It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences.

"This means that all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates should freely and without reservation answer all relevant questions asked by proper law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement free from corruption.

### ABOVE SUSPICION

"We recognize that any person is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protections afforded by the Fifth Amendment and reaffirm our conviction that this historical right must not be abridged.

**"It is the policy of the AFL-CIO, however, that if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union.**

"Otherwise it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to create the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement."

### WE'RE SATISFIED

President Reuther said that the statement "fully satisfies" the resolution of the UAW International Executive Board of January 18, which urged that the Council take effective action to "clean up corruption in the American labor movement." (See story on UAW resolution on page 6.)

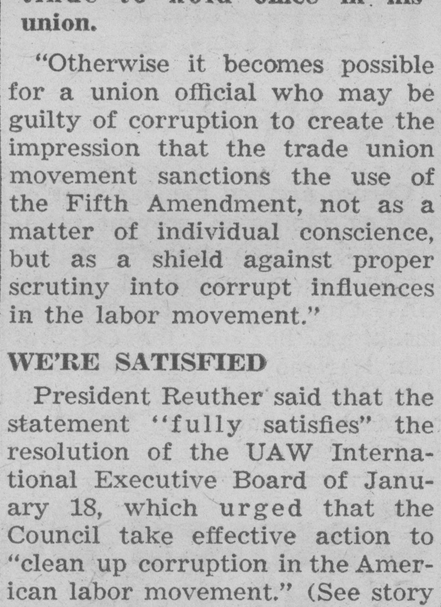
The complete text of the Council's Policy Statement is printed on this page.

Separate stories on the Codes of Ethical Practices and on other Council actions are printed on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.

## Prefer Union Help

**PARIS, France — A millionaire owner of a national retail chain, L. C. Biarandeau, shocked fellow retailers when he said that "I would far prefer union people to work for me than non-union people."**

**Explaining further, he said, "It's very simple. Over many years in my retail stores—no matter what the city — I've found union members never engage in anywhere near the amount of pilfering or embezzlement that non-union clerks do. Actually, hiring union clerks is excellent insurance."**




"May I borrow your pen, Fred? A friend wants my autograph!"

**UAW PRESIDENT WALTER P. REUTHER gets a fraternal handshake from three French trade unionists visiting the UAW's Aircraft Conference in Washington. Left to right are: Marcel Caballero, white collar workers; Michel Guillotin, metal trades; Reuther and Jacques Delpy, white collar workers.**

## Text of AFL-CIO Statement

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is pledged both by its Constitution and by fundamental principles of trade union morality to keep the labor movement free from any taint of corruption.

While the AFL-CIO has its own responsibility for keeping its house in order and is attempting to meet this obligation to the best of its ability, this does not in any sense mean that appropriate agencies of government and the public do not have rights, obligations and responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption from all segments of American life, including the labor movement.

**No institution or agency, whether labor or business, public or private, enjoys special immunity from the equal application of the laws, from appropriate investigations by duly constituted legislative committees and from scrutiny of its operations by the members of the press or the general public.**

Investigations by fair and objective legislative committees in the field of labor-management relations have been of tremendous help in eliminating abuses in this area.

The investigation conducted by the La-Follette Committee, exposing as it did unsavory and illegal practices on the part of important business interests, contributed greatly to the enactment of the Wagner Act and to the elimination of employer practices which prevented union organization and caused strife and violence in labor-management relations. The recent investigation by the Douglas Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, exposing as it did instances of corruption and improper conduct by labor officials and others in the handling of Health and Welfare funds, has provided for the public and for the labor movement invaluable information which has laid the foundation for proposed disclosure legislation in this field, endorsed by the AFL-CIO, and which, in addition, has enabled the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to do a better job of keeping their own house in order. Both law enforcement agencies, in the interest of enforcing law, and legislative committees in the interest of enacting corrective legislation, by reason of their power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to place them under oath, as well as their superior investigatorial facilities, have means beyond those of the labor movement to expose and bring to light corrupt influences.

It goes almost without saying that law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and the labor movement itself share the common responsibility of conducting investigations fairly and objectively, without fear or favor and in keeping with due process concepts firmly embedded in the tradition and Constitution of our great country. It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO that the highest ethical standards are observed and rigorously followed by all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the conduct of their offices, in the handling of trade union and welfare funds and in the administration of trade union affairs. Trade union and welfare funds are the common property of the members of our unions and must, therefore, be administered as a high and sacred trust for their benefit.

**The AFL-CIO is determined that any remaining vestige of racketeering or corruption in unions shall be completely eradicated. We believe that Congress, in the interest of enacting corrective legislation if the same be deemed and found necessary, has the right, through proper committees, to investigate corruption wherever it exists, whether in labor, industry or anywhere else.**

It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences. This means that all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates should freely and without reservation answer all relevant questions asked by proper law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement free from corruption. We recognize that any person is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protections afforded by the Fifth Amendment and reaffirm our conviction that this historical right must not be abridged. It is the policy of the AFL-CIO, however, that if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union. Otherwise it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to create the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement.

# AFL-CIO Council Adopts 'Code of Ethics' for Union Leaders; Crooks, Convicts, Subversives Barred From Holding Office

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its winter meeting last month adopted the last three of four codes of ethical practices drafted by the Council's Ethical Practices Committee.

The codes are designed to spell out in detail the standards of conduct required to conform to the AFL-CIO Constitutional injunctions against racketeering and corruption or Communist or Fascist infiltration.

**The first code was adopted by the Council at its meeting last August and forbade the chartering of "paper" local unions which might be used either to shake down employers or undemocratically keep a particular administration in union office, or both.**

The second code is directed against known crooks or individuals with Communist or Fascist affiliations or obvious sympathies manifested by their overt actions. Among other things it prescribes that:

- No person shall hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or affiliates "who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude offensive to trade union morality";
- No person shall hold or retain office "who is commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement and its good name for corrupt purposes";
- No person shall hold office "who is a member, consistent supporter or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or of any Fascist or other totalitarian organization which opposes democratic principles."

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The third code enjoins union officials against owning or having a substantial interest in any business enterprise which would constitute a conflict of interest between his union responsibilities and business investments. This would include a substantial interest in firms with which the official's Union is engaged in a collective bargaining relationship, in firms which compete with firms under contract to his Union and in firms which buy from, sell to or otherwise deal with business under contract to his Union.

**This restriction, according to the code, does not apply to investment in the publicly-traded securities of widely-held corporations when such investment does not constitute a substantial enough holding to affect or influence the course of corporate decision. It does apply, however, where union officials use third persons as blinds or covers to conceal financial interests prescribed by the code.**

The fourth code governs the relationship of union officials to the handling and administration of union welfare funds. In short, it prohibits officials who already receive full-time pay from the union to receive fees, salaries or any other form of remuneration from a fund established for the health, welfare or retirement program of union members. It bars compromising personal ties, direct or indirect, with outside agencies such as insurance carriers, brokers or consultants doing business with the fund.

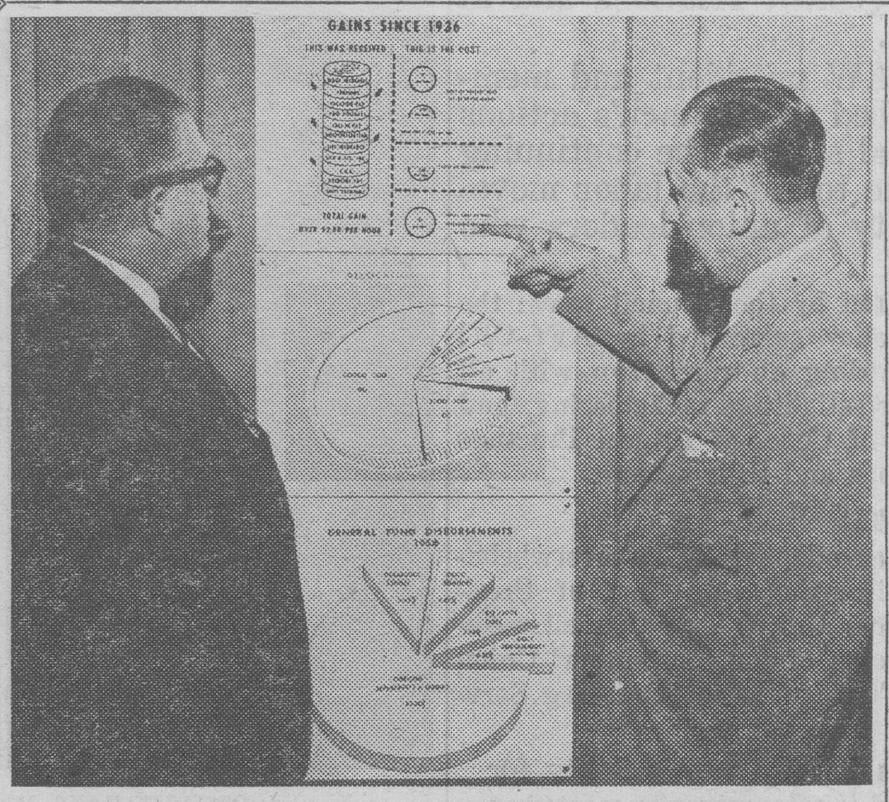
**AUDITS REQUIRED**

It calls for complete records and audits of the fund which shall be available to the union membership and the selection of an insurance carrier through competitive bids. Where the union has a voice in the administration of investment of welfare funds, it is the responsibility of union officials to "make every effort to prohibit the investment of welfare fund reserves in the business of any contributing employer, insurance carrier or agency doing business with the fund, or in any enterprise in which any trustee, officer or employe of the fund has a personal financial interest of such a nature as to be affected by the fund's investment or disinvestment."

In connection with the matter of health and welfare funds, the code states:

**"The task of administering and operating health and welfare programs which have been developed through collective bargaining has placed heavy new responsibilities on the shoulders of trade union officials. The funds involved are paid for through the labor of the workers covered by the plans.**

"For this reason it is imperative that the AFL-CIO and each of the National and International Unions affiliated with it rigorously adhere to the highest ethical standards in dealing with the subject of health and welfare funds."




**UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER Emil Mazey, right, and Charles Yeager, assistant director of the Accounting Department, check some charts used in the simplified financial report mailed this year to all UAW members. (See pages 10 and 11 for the annual report.) The booklet was designed to give UAW members a clear-cut picture of their union's financial structure and condition.**

## No Vote Note

**NEW YORK (PAI)—The American Heritage Foundation estimates that 17 million Americans were unable to vote in the November election because of restrictive election laws in many states. One of the principal causes for this high figure is that 21 states lack laws allowing workers time off to go to the polls.**

## Chrysler Lays Off 800 Windsor Workers

**WINDSOR, Ontario** — Chrysler Corporation of Canada has announced that it is laying off indefinitely about 800 hourly-rated employes in its passenger car, motor and truck plants in Windsor. This is about 10 per cent of its workers here. Officials said tight credit was partly responsible for the action.

**AFL-CIO Acts**

## 3 Unions Cited For Corruption; Face Expulsion

Three AFL-CIO affiliates were found guilty by the merged federation's Executive Council at its winter meeting last month of being "dominated, controlled and substantially influenced by corrupt influences" and were put on notice that unless the conditions are corrected within 90 days they will "stand suspended and face expulsion from the AFL-CIO."

The unions involved are the Laundry Workers International Union, the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Union and the Allied Industrial Workers.

The Council's action was based on a recommendation by its Ethical Practices Committee, of which International Association of Machinists' President Al Hayes is chairman, after an extensive investigation into the affairs of the three unions. In each case, the committee declared that the affiliates involved had assumed no initiative in unearthing and correcting abuses and concluded that they did not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution.

## 'Right-to-Work' Bill Fought in Maryland

**ANNAPOLIS, Maryland**—Maryland labor is gathering its full strength in a fight against a "right-to-work" bill which has been introduced in the Maryland State Legislature. At the same time labor leadership is working for a state "Walsh-Healey" act to assure the payment of prevailing wages on state contracts.

## FEPC Resolves 22 Cases

Michigan's newly-created Fair Employment Practices Committee has just successfully resolved 22 cases of job discrimination based on race and religion. Commissioners reported cooperation both by labor and management.

**Local 212 Tells Chrysler:**

# We Oppose Moving Dies, Fixtures Unless Job Rights Are Protected

UAW Local 212 President Pat Caruso has served notice on the Chrysler Corporation that the Union will oppose the removal of dies or fixtures from Detroit Stamping Division plants to a new Chrysler plant in Ohio unless the Corporation agrees to honor contract provisions which protect the jobs of the affected Chrysler workers.

In a letter to William F. Bavinger, Jr., supervisor of labor relations for the Stamping Division, Caruso declared that Local 212 members "will not move or ship any dies or fixtures that may be sent directly or eventually to the Twinsburg, Ohio, plant until such time as the Chrysler Corporation will guarantee the job protection provisions of our contract" with the Corporation.

**Caruso said Local 212 and the International Union "have repeatedly requested information on jobs to be transferred to the Ohio plant. This information, either willfully or otherwise, has not been provided to the Union."**

Since "all work being taken out of our plants is going to a new Chrysler plant," Caruso pointed out, Local 212 members feel that management also has a moral obligation to extend the National UAW-Chrysler Agreement to cover the Twinsburg plant.

"After all, this is our work and these are our jobs which the Corporation is taking elsewhere," Caruso said.

"The movement of these jobs decreases job opportunities for members of Local 212," Caruso's letter continues. "Thousands of Chrysler workers have built their homes and based their futures in the Greater Detroit area, and all have ties in this community. These workers have a right to know what their economic status will be."

**Chrysler's actions emphasize its "shameful lack of consideration for the rights of Chrysler workers and their families, who have greatly contributed to the growth of the Chrysler Corporation,'" Caruso wrote.**

"We are determined to protect the rights and equity of our membership," he declared. "Failure on the part of the Corporation to work out this problem satisfactorily" may force the Union to take even "more drastic action," he said.

Caruso accused management of stalling tactics to prevent negotiations on job transfer rights, which are guaranteed by the UAW-Chrysler Agreement. In the meantime, he said, the Corporation is removing dies piece-meal from the Stamping Division plants at Mack Avenue, Eight-Mile Road and Outer Drive.

"That new employers' representative won't last long! . . . He says he isn't going to waste words when negotiating!"

# Council Backs Meany In Expelling Naddeo

The AFL-CIO Executive Council upheld at its winter meeting action by President George Meany to remove from office and expel from membership Charles Naddeo, president of Federal Labor Union 22623, Philadelphia.

(Federal Labor Unions are local unions affiliated directly to the AFL-CIO rather than to an international or national union.)

President Meany's action expelling Naddeo from the Union and removing him permanently from office came after the appointment of a trusteeship over the local union and an AFL-CIO investigation of local union affairs, particularly the handling of the local's welfare fund. President Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers of America was named to conduct the investigation and hold hearings.

**President Beirne found that Naddeo benefitted personally from transactions involving the welfare fund, that he drew a full-time salary as president of Local 22623 while also drawing substantial salaries and welfare deputy payments for supposedly full-time services to the Laundry Workers International Union. (See story on Laundry Workers at top of this column.) He also found Naddeo guilty of violating the AFL-CIO constitution by not holding a membership meeting of the local union since April, 1952.**

President Meany's order also removed from office the other officers of the local union who had been suspended from office under the trusteeship and continues the trusteeship until such time as the AFL-CIO president "shall determine that FLU No. 22623 has been conducting regular membership meetings and is capable of electing officers and conducting its affairs in conformance with the AFL-CIO constitution, the rules governing directly affiliated local unions and the policies of the AFL-CIO."

# AFL-CIO Backs UAW Demand for Wage-Price Probe

The full weight of the AFL-CIO was thrown behind the UAW's demand for a Congressional investigation of rising prices and the price-profit-wage relationship at the winter meeting last month of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

A Council resolution charged industries and corporations who set the pace in prices with price-gouging of consumers and of trying to hide their own greed for profits behind a smokescreen of false accusations that increased labor costs are responsible for higher prices.

"If the savings that flow from rising productivity were shared adequately among workers and consumers, as well as with business, the cost of living in peacetime could remain relatively stable from one year to the next," the resolution said. "Increasing productivity in the national economy makes it possible for most firms in most industries to grant substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements, without price rises. The over-all price level can and should remain relatively stable under peacetime conditions."

The resolution singled out the automobile and steel industries as examples of industries who point the finger at labor costs to excuse inexcusable price increases.

The 1955 economic package won by the UAW in automobile plants came to 21 cents an hour. The leading auto manufacturers used this settlement as an excuse for price increases at a time when GM was realizing $2.93 an hour for every manhour worked in its plants and Ford's profit take was $3.06 an hour.

In the steel industry the 1956 economic package came to about 20 cents an hour, and the industry promptly raised prices citing the increased labor costs as justification. However, the resolution pointed out, the entire cost of the workers' economic gain, translated into cost per ton of steel (which didn't need to be done because the steel and iron industries' return on their investment was 27.1 per cent before taxes), it would have come to only about one-third of the $8.50 per ton increase which the industry imposed on its consumers. The total cost of the workers' economic gain was $82 million; the increased revenue from the price increase was approximately $230 million.

"What is true of the automobile and steel industries," the resolution said, "is substantially true of other industries such as chemical, paper, aluminum, meat and food processing."

"The facts concerning wages and prices should be brought to the attention of the public and of the government by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated organizations and by a Congressional investigation of the price-profit-investment-wage policies of the major price-leading corporations in basic industries," the resolution concluded.

The statement was submitted to the Council by its Economic Policy Committee of which UAW President Walter P. Reuther is chairman.

**OFFICERS of the UAW Agricultural Implement Workers Wage and Hour Council chat with Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse and Norm Matthews during a break in Conference in Detroit. Left to right: Edgar Dansby, Detroit, a Council vice president; Matthews, Greathouse, Council President Stephen Olsen, Racine, Wisconsin, and Council Secretary-Treasurer George Howell, East Moline, Illinois.**

# Ag Implement Council Urges Ike To Ask Price-Wage-Profit Probe

Delegates to the UAW Agricultural Implement Workers Wage and Hour Council, meeting in Detroit early last month, wired President Eisenhower urging that he call upon Congress to investigate the price-wage-profit picture of major corporations to determine whether price increases are justified by wage increases.

The Council also urged the President to demand a public explanation of recent oil industry price increases and to provide positive leadership to implement the Constitution and the Supreme Court decision on public school integration to provide full citizenship rights to all citizens of the United States.

At press time of *The United Automobile Worker*, the White House had not replied. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, however, speaking in Spokane, Washington, again charged that the plight of farmers is due to "soft" wage increases. Benson has made the charge before but, as before, he failed to join the UAW in requesting an investigation to determine the real facts.

**PROGRAM ENDORSED**

Delegates heard a report from UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Agricultural Implement Department, and later voted support for the International Executive Board's dues proposal, including the calling of a special convention in January, 1958, to outline collective bargaining demands and work out a "crash" program of strike assistance.

**The Council also approved a four-point collective bargaining program calling for: 1) preferential hiring of laid-off workers, first, within the corporation, and, second, for UAW members laid off from other plants in the area; 2) adequate severance pay; 3) complete vested pension rights regardless of age or length of service, and 4) health insurance protection when laid off.**

Establishment of an Unemployed Activity Department of the UAW to work with laid-off members in every section of the U. S. and Canada in order to maintain the unity and solidarity of all workers also was recommended. The resolution will be submitted to the 1957 Convention Resolutions Committee.

UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Office and Technical Workers Department, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey also addressed the delegates.

## An Alcorn-y Joke

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recently, newly-appointed Republican National Chairman H. M. Alcorn declared the country would be better off if labor's political activities were curtailed. When asked for his opinion, IUE President James Carey cracked, "Great hoax from little Alcorns grow!"**

"We can't all be Floyd Pattersons, son, but we can be glad we have labor unions to help us fight for our rights!"

"If you'd join the union, you wouldn't feel that the whole world is against you."

## *Michigan Youth Council Picks UAW Member's Son*

**GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan**—Craig F. Johnson, 17-year-old high school senior, whose father, William Johnson, is a member of the Metalcraft Unit of Local 19 of the United Automobile Workers, has been appointed to the Youth Advisory Council of the Michigan Youth Committee. The Advisory Council is an official state agency to give young Michiganders a chance to express their views on state programs for Michigan youth.

## UAW Is Victor

Workers at the Utica Bend Corporation plant at South Bend, Indiana, voted for the UAW in an NLRB election recently, Vice President Richard Gosser, director of the Competitive Shop Department, reports. The UAW polled 636 to 348 for the other union and 11 for no union.

★ ★ ★

# *Reuther Rips Benson For Attack on Labor*

Statements by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson in a speech at Spokane, Washington, February 11, are an "appallingly irresponsible attempt to sow dangerous dissension and disunity among the American people," UAW President Walter P. Reuther charged last month.

In a telegram to Benson, Reuther charged that Benson's attempts to place the blame on labor for declining net farm income was based on "distortion of the facts" and is belied by data published by Benson's own department.

**REPEATS PROPOSAL**

The UAW President repeated a proposal he had earlier urged on Benson and other members of the Eisenhower Administration that they join with the UAW in seeking a Congressional investigation into the wage-price-profit relationship to determine who and what factors are responsible for inflationary price increases of consumer products.

Reuther wired Benson:

**"Reports on your Spokane speech attacking American working people have just been brought to my attention. Your statements represent an appallingly irresponsible attempt to sow dangerous dissention and disunity among the American people. It is particularly shocking coming from a member of the Cabinet at a time when the nation must close ranks in the face of the threat to world peace. In my opinion it is a betrayal of your trust as a public servant.**

"The dangerous irresponsibility of your charges is compounded by distortion of the facts when you speak of reasons for the decline in farm income. Data published by your own Department reveal that when account is taken, as it must be in any valid analysis of the increased volume of farm production, your figures are reversed. Contrary to your charges that four-fifths of the drop in net farm income since 1947 came from the climbing prices of goods farmers must buy and only one-fifth from lower prices of farm products, just the opposite is true. The facts are that more than two-thirds of the decline in net farm income, most of which took place during your tenure of office, was due to lower prices that farmers receive for their products, and only one-third to rising farm costs.

**HIDES OWN FAILURE**

"Your distorted arithmetic is an obvious attempt to hide your own dismal failure to protect the best interests of American farm families and to assure them of their equity as producers in the American economy.

"Your charge that wage increases are to blame for the farmers' difficulties is made without benefit of facts to support it. When you made a similar charge in New Orleans in September, 1955, we asked you at that time to support our efforts to obtain an objective Congressional investigation of all pertinent facts concerning wage-price-profit relationships. You did not even trouble to reply. Your assistant secretary, who answered on your behalf, completely ignored our request that you support such an investigation.

**"We have repeated this proposal to President Eisenhower, to other members of the present Administration and to Congress itself. It has been supported by non-labor, non-management individuals of national stature who have no axes to grind but who are interested only in the welfare of all consumers, farmers, industrial workers, white collar and professional workers.**

"Yet you and the Administration of which you are a part have evaded your responsibility by refusing to face up to the issue. Instead, you make false and unsupported charges without offering any evidence except distorted statistics which are belied by data published by your own department.

**WE'LL FACE FACTS**

"We of labor are not afraid to face the facts. We are confident that an investigation would support our case. But whatever the outcome of such an investigation, we are willing and eager that all the cards be put on the table and that the facts be subject to the merciless glare of publicity so that the public may examine the facts and decide for themselves.

**"It is obvious that neither you nor the big corporations guilty of price-gouging share this confidence in your own case nor this willingness and eagerness that we have to present the full and naked facts to the people of the country. In refusing to face this test and in continuing to press your efforts to divide the American people and create dissension among them, you are not measuring up to the standards which should be required of a Cabinet officer and you are not adequately or fairly representing the American farmers whose interests it is your duty to protect.**

"As we suggested in our earlier communication, your continued harassment of American labor and the name-calling which you have directed against American labor unions has not and will not relieve the problems which American farmers and other consumers are facing today. I reiterate, urgently, our proposal that you join with us and other interested groups in seeking a Congressional investigation into the wage-price-profit relationship. I believe you owe American labor, American farmers and the rest of the American people a definite, unequivocal answer to this suggestion."

**UAW officials and representatives of two farm organizations are shown as they get a briefing on the Douglas Area Redevelopment Bill during the Task Force Committee's Washington visit. Left to right, UAW Region 4 Director Bob Johnston; Ed Glenn and Henry O. Van Tuyle, directors of the National Farm Organization; Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat; UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, and Ralph Bradley, president of the Illinois Farmers Union.**

# Ag Implement Task Force Endorses 'Crash' Program

A "crash" program aimed at restoring full employment in the agricultural implement industry and at boosting farm income has been endorsed by the Agricultural Implement Task Force Committee which includes representatives of the UAW, farm organizations, and officials of states and communities where the industry is concentrated.

The Committee, headed by UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, director of the Union's Agricultural Implement Industry, met with key senators and representatives in Washington late in January and is continuing to round up Congressional support for its program.

The Area Redevelopment Bill introduced in the Senate by Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, and the House by Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Ohio Democrat, drew the support of the Task Force. The bill passed the Senate late in the last session but failed to get out of committee in the House.

**BACK DOUGLAS BILL**

The Committee urged support of the bill after learning first hand from Senator Douglas that his bill would accomplish most of the goals of the Committee in aiding the redevelopment of industrial and rural areas. The Committee wants loans or grants made available to communities and other public or private groups for purchase or development of land for industrial, commercial, or public facilities.

**It also urges preferential consideration by federal procurement agencies in awarding government contracts for firms located in redevelopment areas and that federal, state, and local agencies make training and retraining facilities available to individuals in redevelopment areas.**

Immediate enactment of minimum federal standards of unemployment compensation, acceleration of public construction and defense contracts in distress areas, and advance planning of future public construction to provide stand-by work which could be used to avoid unemployment.

**SEEK FARM AID**

The Task Force, which includes representatives of the National Farmers' Union and the National Farm Organization, also pressed the legislators to support a program to expand farm buying power through price supports, direct payments, easier credit, consumption-expanding activities and marketing adjustments.

**"Price supports should be maintained at 90 per cent of parity on all crops and products, up to a reasonable level of family income, using production payments as well as loans and other devices to provide the price support," the Committee told the senators and representatives.**

Use of the soil bank to adjust production to market requirements; acreage reserve payments on lands used for production of any commodity in surplus, whether cultivated or grazing; increased acreage allotments to corn producers for 1957 with the increase apportioned to those who have cooperated in allotments in the past and the small farmers whose allotments have been cut to only a few acres; support for feed grains other than corn, and premium payments on the marketing of livestock at lighter weights during periods of cyclical oversupply also were recommended.

**TO MOVE SURPLUSES**

Enactment of a food stamp or food allotment program to increase home consumption of food and fiber by aiding low-income groups, expansion of the school lunch and school milk programs, increased donations to relief and charitable organizations, and establishment of an International Raw Materials Bank from which underdeveloped countries could draw surpluses deposited by countries with an abundance were endorsed as means of solving the problem of surpluses.

**Two other key points in the Task Force's "crash" program are the establishment of a permanent commission on technological change, composed of farmers' organization, labor, management, and government representatives, to review changes in technology and developments in automation, atomic and solar energy. This commission would make recommendations to Congress and the President to assure that "the fruits of technological advance are fairly shared and full employment achieved and maintained."**

The Committee also asks that a Congressional investigation be conducted of the wage-price-profit relationships to determine the real reasons for existing prices of farm implements and farm products and to deter further inflation.

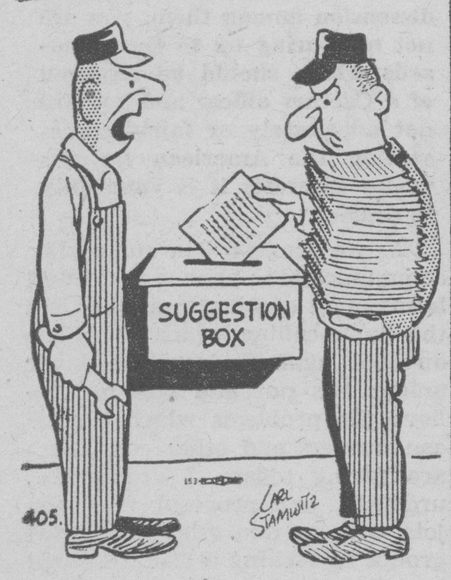
**COOPERATIVE ACTION**

"This program, endorsed by the local government, farm, and labor representatives on the Task Force, is an excellent example of what can be accomplished when these groups can get together and work on our mutual problems," commented Vice President Greathouse.

**Greathouse has been a featured speaker at a Farmers' Union summer school in Illinois, at the National Farm Organization's annual convention in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the American Farm Bureau Federation conclave in Miami Beach, at the National Wheat Growers' Association in Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Farmers' Union convention in Springfield, Illinois, in recent months.**

In each case the UAW vice president has made it clear that the UAW is not recommending that farmers join the organized labor movement.

"I believe, first of all," he told the AFBF convention delegates, "that farmers should be organized. But I believe that they should be organized into an organization by, of, and for farmers, and that we should have a relationship between the organized farmers of America and the organized labor movement which will permit us, on those issues in which we have a mutual interest and a mutual goal, to work together to help to reach those goals."




"I say we should organize! . . . That box is a poor substitute for a Union Grievance Committee!"

## Foundry Sub-Councils Approve UAW Program

The newly reorganized Foundry Department Sub-Councils have approved by an overwhelming majority the skilled trades program and the dues increase proposal of the International Executive Board, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse reports.

Sub-Council No. 1, made up of all Michigan regions, met in Grand Rapids, Michigan, while Sub-Council No. 2, including locals from Regions 3, 4, and 10, organized at Indianapolis. No. 3, including Regions 2, 2A, 2B, 8, 9, and 9A, met at Philadelphia; No. 4, comprised of all Canadian affiliates, at Windsor, Ontario.

Greathouse, director of the National Foundry Department, addressed all of the Sub-Council meetings as did the Regional Directors of the regions involved.

# UAW's Board Endorses Inquiry into Racketeering

Prior to the meeting last month of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Miami Beach, Florida, the UAW International Executive Board adopted a resolution asking the AFL-CIO Council to urge "Congress to authorize an appropriate Congressional committee to conduct a thorough and exhaustive investigation into corruption and racketeering in all phases of American life."

The Union's Executive Board further urged the Executive Council to assure the Congress that "any such committee bent upon getting the facts with respect to corruption, racketeering and gangsterism in labor, industry and business will receive the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO and its Ethical Practices Committee."

Commending the work of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to date, the resolution pointed out that "a Congressional committee has several indispensable assets which the Ethical Practices Committee does not have by the very nature of its non-governmental character, namely the power to subpena and to take testimony under oath."

The resolution further stated: "The overwhelming majority of the leadership of the American labor movement is composed of honest, decent, loyal and dedicated people, but unfortunately there is a small corrupt minority who exploit their positions of leadership and power, who are engaged in activities of racketeering and corruption and who besmirch and blacken the good name of the entire labor movement.

"The decent people in the American labor movement have a responsibility and obligation to protect the whole labor movement from the corrupt and unscrupulous few who, if permitted to go unchallenged, will weaken and destroy the American labor movement."

*An Editorial*

# Potter 'n' Prices

Senator Potter (R., Michigan), has come out four square and flatfootedly to demand a Congressional investigation into the newsprint industry.

**He says that the "skyrocketing prices" of newsprint "are working a hardship on the American press and other users of newsprint."**

We go along with that. We think the price gouging on the part of the newsprint industry is scandalous. And we are affected, because even if the Senator doesn't count *The United Automobile Worker* as part of the American press, we would be blanketed under his phrase "other users of newsprint." That's what this paper is printed on.

But we are awaiting eagerly Senator Potter's logical extension of his thinking into other areas—the protection of American consumers against "skyrocketing prices" of other consumer products or the materials from which they are made.

**We think specifically of the UAW's and the AFL-CIO's proposal for a Congressional investigation into the causes of inflation and the relations between profits, wages and prices in such price-setting industries as autos and agricultural implements, steel, meat processing, etc.**

The senior Senator from Michigan has been strangely quiet on this proposal that would help the people who do the voting when he runs for office, in contrast to his outspoken and vigorous defense of the newspapers who, most of them, support him for re-election.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RICHARD GOSSER, NORMAN MATTHEWS, LEONARD WOODCOCK, PAT GREATHOUSE, Vice-Presidents

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**FRANK WINN, Editor**
**CHARLES BAKER, Managing Editor**
**PHOTOS—James Yardley, Irv King**
**STAFF—Russell Smith, Jerry Dale, Robert Treuer, Jim Richard**
**Members: American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO**

# Aircraft Conference Sets Job Training Goal

**AIRCRAFT CONFERENCE delegates roused Congressmen early for breakfast to discuss their problems. At the head of this table are two Ohio Congressmen, Wayne L. Hays and John Vorys, with Region 2A Director Ray Ross.**

**ROY BROWN, left, general vice president of the International Association of Machinists, compares notes with UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock.**

**WORKED INTO the busy schedule of the delegates representing 220,000 aircraft workers during their three-day Washington conference were informal buzz sessions galore. The cameraman caught these delegates in the hotel lobby.**

More than 150 delegates representing 220,000 workers in the aircraft and guided missile industry, noting the serious shortage of skilled workers in the industry, endorsed a program to force manufacturers to face up to their responsibilities in this field at the Seventh National UAW Aircraft Conference in Washington last month.

**Key points in the program, as announced by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the National Aircraft Department, are:**

- **That the federal government require companies to establish adequate apprenticeship and training programs to be eligible for defense contracts;**
- **That the Walsh-Healey Act minimum wage as it applies to government contracts in the aircraft industry be increased very substantially from the current $1.05 an hour.**

Joint action by the UAW and IAM in the aircraft and guided missile industry was pointed up by the presence at the Conference of fraternal delegates from IAM lodges throughout the country. IAM General Vice President Roy Brown addressed the delegates.

The establishment of the UAW-IAM Joint Standing Committee was endorsed by the delegates and their recommendations will be considered by the Joint Committee along with a recommendation that the Committee call a joint conference of all UAW and IAM locals and district lodges.

**SUPPORT FROM SPEAKERS**

Two Conference speakers, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Senator Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat who is a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, supported the UAW's contention that the industry has been remiss in training skilled workers.

"The necessity for stepped up training and education exists all along the line," said Senator Kefauver. "It is a job for government, industry, and the unions, working together. Certainly industry can do much more on its own to help train adequately skilled technicians. Unions, as I know the UAW and the IAM would be the first to admit, can do more. I think it is a problem which should be discussed across the collective bargaining tables.

**"The government, for its part, has got to recognize the necessity for such training. Just as the government is going to have to develop an imaginative program for the training of more scientists and engineers, so also is it going to have to take a hand in assisting with the establishment of adequate apprenticeship programs," he added.**

Kefauver, citing the threat to the defense program caused by the shortage of skilled workers, endorsed the UAW recommendation that companies accepting defense contracts be required to establish training programs and, noting that the Walsh-Healey minimum rate hasn't been changed since July, 1950, when it was established, agreed that "this is far too low." He noted that this country is being badly outstripped by Russia in the training of skilled technicians and engineers.

Mitchell reported that the Labor Department has set up a Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training for the purpose of making available to industry and unions "the best type of training material which will endeavor to forecast training needs on a broad basis and make available the best techniques for the training of the skilled needs that are to come."

**BACK DUES PROGRAM**

Conference delegates also urged that the federal government establish as policy that no government contract be awarded to a company where an authorized strike is in progress. They also endorsed the International Executive Board's proposal on a dues increase and the calling of a special convention in January, 1958, to draft collective bargaining demands and formulate a "crash" program of strike assistance.

**UAW President Walter P. Reuther came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council meetings in Miami Beach, Florida, to report on the Council's actions. Other speakers included Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice President Pat Greathouse, and Region 8 Director Norman Seaton.**

Vice President Woodcock, in his report, also touched on the need for organizing workers in the new centers of the industry, including engineers and white collar workers, including both office and technical workers.

Among the collective bargaining objectives endorsed by the delegates were: Establishment of the Union Shop; adequate wage increases which give recognition to the higher skills required; establishment of contract provisions to ensure economic security in the event of layoffs or transfers of work, and extension of corporation-wide bargaining.

**Pickets (and Judge) Are, Too**

## Piasecki Persistent

**NEW CASTLE, Delaware**—Members of UAW Local 840, locked out of the former Bellanca plant here by the successor management, headed by Frank Piasecki, notorious anti-union aircraft manufacturer from Philadelphia, are still advertising their plight by means of a peaceful picket line here.

Piasecki, who also is suing Local 840 members for alleged damages, went to court to seek an injunction to halt all picketing, contending the pickets were guilty of "violence." Vice Chancellor Marvel of Court of Chancery, New Castle County, listened to testimony from both parties—and, on February 15, denied Piasecki's motion for a preliminary injunction.

On February 1, the day after the first hearing in his bid for an injunction, Piasecki made a pitch for a "back-to-work" movement in a letter to the former Bellanca workers. The attempt fell flat—the Local 840 members choosing to stick it out until Piasecki faces up to his responsibilities and recognizes his contractual obligations as the successor management to Bellanca.

"Yesterday, we went into the Wilmington court to ask for an injunction to clear the area around our plant so that we might have a free movement of people, supplies and customers," wrote Franklin W. Moser, Piasecki's personnel director.

"Now is the time when opportunity is at hand. Now is the time to weigh the facts. Now is the time to come in and talk to us. The decision on your future is up to you, but remember, now is the time to act. Contact me for an interview date," the letter urged.

Commented Region 8 Director Norman Seaton: "In this letter, Piasecki actually admits that his Company is not seeking an injunction because of violence or threats of violence. Such has not been the case. It simply is asking that the area of the plant be cleared of peaceful picketing. This Company is not seeking an injunction for any legitimate relief, but merely as an instrument of union busting."

Piasecki purchased the Bellanca plant and work in progress in October and has refused to honor a clause in the existing contract between Bellanca and Local 840 which binds "successors and assigns." Instead of hiring ex-Bellanca workers to continue on the jobs they were doing before the sale, he recruited scabs from out of the state of Delaware and has been transporting them by bus from Philadelphia through the picket line daily.

The top officers of Local 840, headed by President Larry Loroni, attended the National Aircraft Conference in Washington and heard the delegates there adopt unanimously a resolution condemning the tactics of Piasecki and urging full moral and financial support by all UAW locals for the locked out Local 840 members.

The resolution has been forwarded to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the National Aircraft Department.

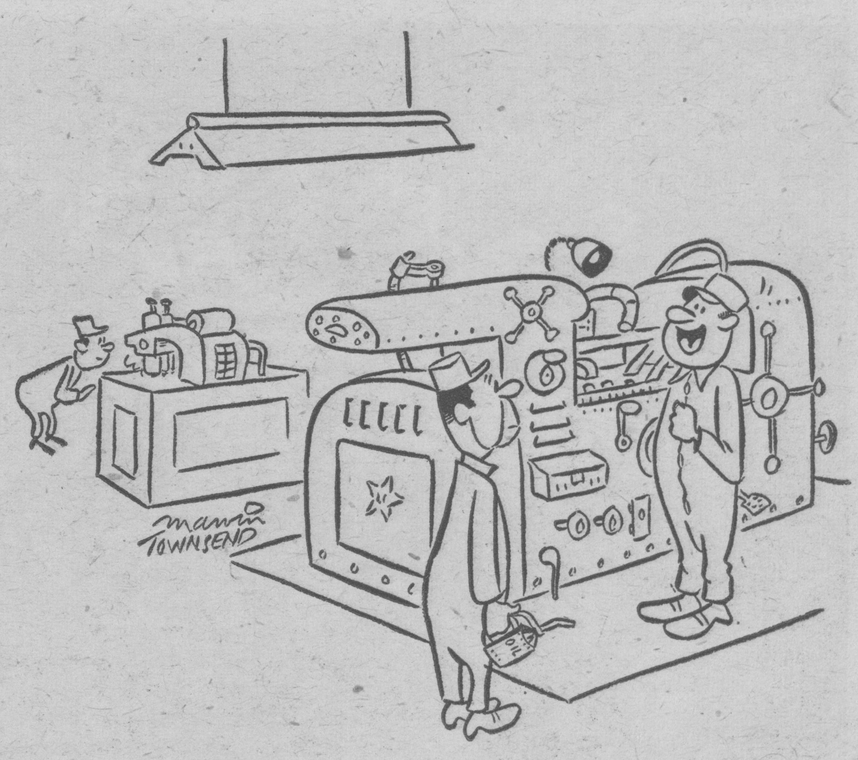
### The Rich Get Richer

"During the 1953-56 period as a whole, personal interest has been advancing about 65 per cent faster than wages, and dividend income has been advancing about 75 per cent faster than wages. Corporate profits have been advancing almost 29 per cent faster than the personal income of the people as a whole and investment has grown much faster than consumption."

—Leon Keyserling, former chairman of President's Council of Economic Advisers, in *New York Times*, February 3, 1957.

### Back Work Comp Boost

**AUSTIN, Texas (PAI)**—AFL-CIO officials are hopeful that the present session of the Texas State Legislature will come up with a substantial increase in the maximum weekly benefit under the workmen's compensation law. Newly-elected Governor Price Daniel is supporting the move for higher compensation.




**"Boy! I feel like I could lick the whole world today! I think I'll try to meet the quota set for this operation."**

# UAW Day in Washington

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER gets a big smile and delegate badge from Mary Wentzel, a UAW office worker, as he arrives to address the UAW's National Aircraft Conference. Getting the famous Kefauver handshake is Adolph Andrews, UAW Local 130 delegate.

WASHINGTON—UAW people were bumping into UAW people all over town.

Workers from the East Coast were meeting workers from the West Coast and then chancing on brothers and sisters from Iowa and Kentucky.

Nobody planned it that way, but on the same day this past month, UAW folks were in the nation's capital on a wide variety of missions and emergencies.

The UAW's National Aircraft Conference was getting started. Since the U. S. Government is the chief customer for airplanes and guided missiles, and since there were a lot of problems to be taken up with a lot of senators and congressmen and government officials, Washington was the obvious place for it.

**Officers of the locked-out UAW-Piasecki local arrived for the twin purpose of attending the Aircraft Conference and holding meetings with top officers on lockout problems.**

The Agricultural Implement Task Force, headed by UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, also met in Washington. It, too, had a lot of government officials to see about the pressing problems of low farm income and the resulting high unemployment in the ag implement industry.

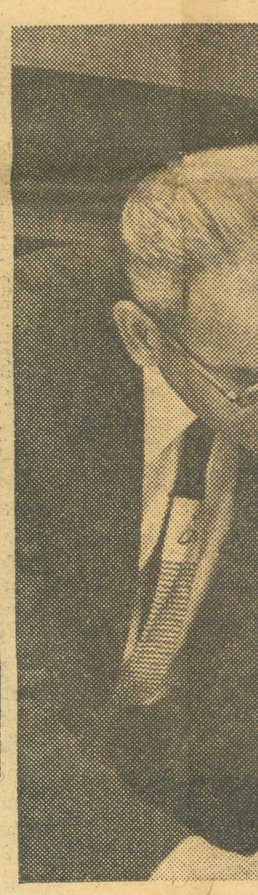
Over in the Old Supreme Court room, Congress' Joint Economic Committee was holding an inquiry into the causes of inflation. UAW Research Director Nat Weinberg was in town in response to a Committee investigation to present the Union's views. He startled some conservative economists with a proposal to set up a government agency to investigate planned price hikes BEFORE they go into effect.

THERE'S ALWAYS TIM
Conference talk about the Pia
840 president; International
Vice President Leonard Woo
Hinger and Marty Conne Lo

SENATOR PAUL DOUG
force committee which includ
office, and UAW Vice Preside

A WORKING CONFERENCE: Here IAM and UAW representatives iron out problems. Left to right, (seated) Harold D. Levy, District 776, IAM; Jack Hurst, UAW Local 887, and Norbert J. Dion, IAM District 9; (standing) Robert Ormsby, UAW Local 669; John Snider, IAM District 727, and Oval Pierce, UAW Local 148. Delegates endorsed the UAW-IAM Joint Standing Committee and recommended a joint conference be held soon.

PRIVATE CAUCUS: California Congressmen Chet Holifield, left, and Cecil R. King confer while waiting to record a statement for the UAW's radio program, Eye Opener. In background are: Charles Bioletti, director of UAW Region 6; Al Hamilton, UAW Washington office, and Congressman James Roosevelt of California.



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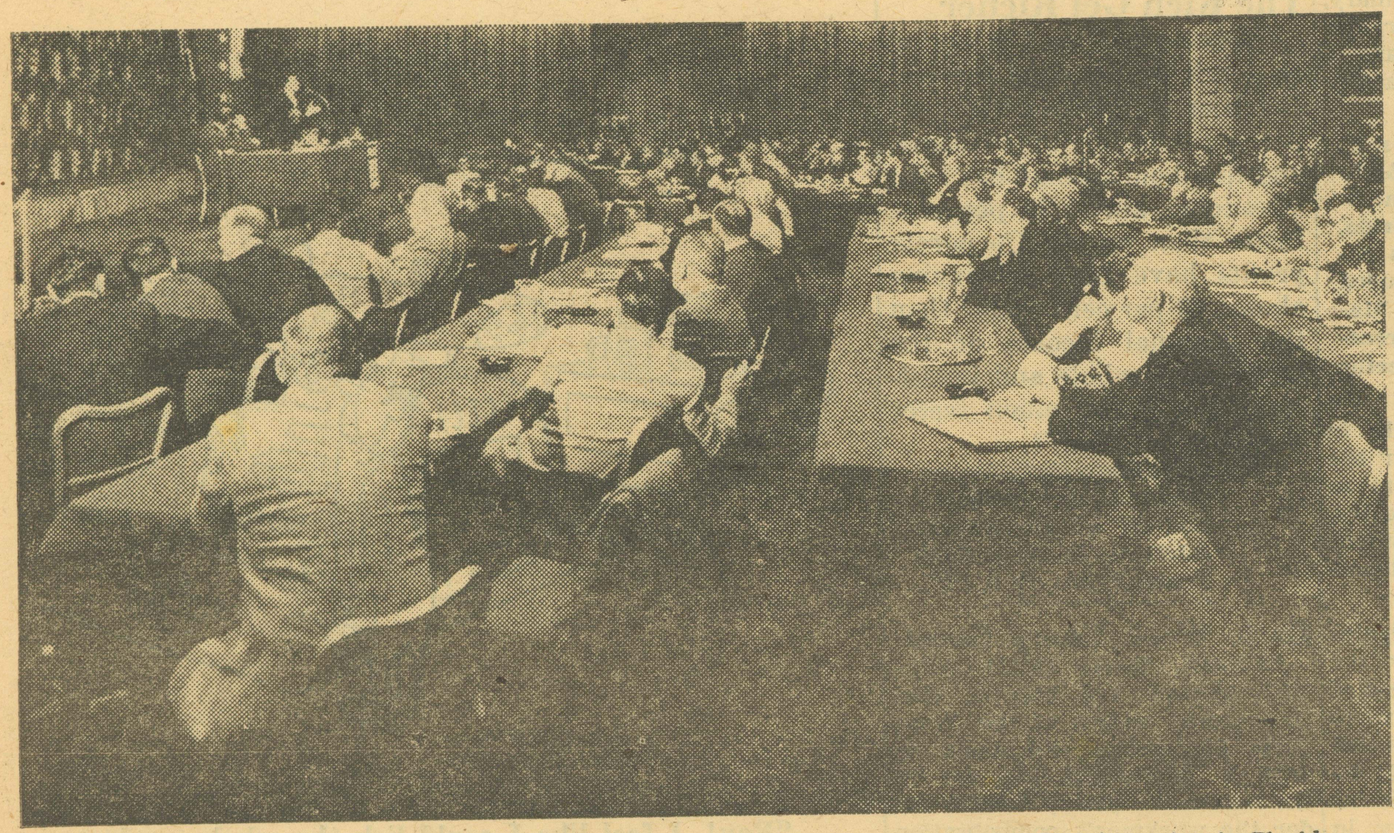


UAW PRESIDENT WALTER P. REUTHER flew up from the AFL-CIO Executive Board meeting in Florida to make one of the major talks at the Aircraft confab. UAW members from all over America jam the mammoth Hotel Statler ballroom to hear Reuther's speech.

SECRETARY OF LABOR James Mitchell tells Aircraft Conference delegates something of U.S. plans for the aircraft-missiles industry.

MEMBERS OF
listen attentively a
on how to curtail

ALWAYS TIME to figure ways of winning justice. UAW Local 840 delegates to the Aircraft k about the Piasecki lockout with UAW leadership. Left to right—Lawrence Loroni, Local International Representative Les Towner, Bert Bothe, assistant director of UAW Region 8; Leonard Woodcock, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Region 8 Director Norman Seaton, Sam Marty Conne Longo, Local 840's vice president and financial secretary, respectively.

PAUL DOUGLAS discusses chronic layoffs in the agricultural implement industry with a task e which includes UAW representatives. At Douglas' right are Sam Jacobs, UAW Washington W Vice President Pat Greathouse, task force chairman. The meeting was held in Douglas' office.

ARM-LABOR COOPERATION develops as Sam Jacobs, UAW Washington office, left, works Henry O. Van Tuyle, national director and secretary of the legislative committee of the Nation- m Organization; Marshall Hughes, administrative assistant to UAW Vice President Pat Great- and Ed Glenn, another NFO director, on the farm program endorsed by the Agricultural ment Task Force.

EMBERS OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE on the Economic Report, right, attentively as UAW Research Director Nat Weinberg (arrow) presents the Union's viewpoint w to curtail inflation.

# Senate Discovers That It's No Fable Well-Heeled Are Strong For GOP

Any illusions about the amount of hard cash going into Republican campaign coffers from America's richest families have been dispelled by a Senate Elections Subcommittee. The fact is, as most Americans have long known, that the rich, employer class prefers the GOP when it comes to forking over campaign contributions. The evidence proves, as a matter of fact, that they prefer the GOP by a very wide margin.

**The Senate group, headed by Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, found that the Republicans received $1,816,597 in large contributions from officers of 225 large corporations. This same group of top executives gave the Democrats $103,725. That's a GOP margin of about 17 to one, among the people who gave more than $500.**

It's difficult to really comprehend the extent that Republicans benefited from this income source, because the difference in how much the two parties received is so fantastic. The Gore report notes that, "It appears that Republican contributions in amounts of $500 and over, from Manhattan Island alone, exceeded Democratic contributions in such amounts from all the 48 states, excluding Manhattan Island."

In all, the Committee found that more than $33,000,000 was spent and accounted for in the 1956 election. Election law loopholes permit secret spending to such an extent that $100,000,000 may be a more accurate estimate of total expenditures.

The report goes into considerable detail about expenditures from business sources. One hundred of the largest defense contractors and their top officials, for example, gave over one million dollars to the Republicans and about $40,000 to the Democrats. Twenty-nine leading oil company leaders gave almost $345,000 to the GOP and $15,000 toward the Democratic effort. Leaders of the Petroleum Institute chose the GOP—$171,000 to 0. Members of the Department of Commerce's Business Advisory Council gave $268,000 to Republican candidates. The Democrats, from the same source, received $4,000. A small group of investment bond underwriters gave the GOP 119 times as much as they gave the Dems—$238,000 to $2,000. The same ridiculously large GOP prejudice applied in the Radio-TV industry among the advertising men, the airlines, and every other monied group.

The DuPont family continued to take its political action very seriously. The Republicans received exactly $248,423 in reported gifts from 73 members of the family. Between them the 73 DuPonts donated exactly nothing to the Democratic cause.

For this giant of the chemical, auto and synthetic materials industries, large campaign contributions are an old story. In 1954, a non-presidential year, the DuPonts slipped a little, but still managed to spend $51,500—all for the Republicans, of course. In the '56 campaign, the Rockefeller clan scraped their pennies together and were able to manage a $152,604 collection for the Republicans. Twelve Pews pooled a tidy $216,800 and contributed it to the GOP.

The following families made campaign contributions—all of it for their own Republican Party: The Whitneys, $121,000; the Mellons, $100,000; the Fords, almost $37,000, etc.

**The difference in how much money Republican candidates had in comparison with the contributions received by the Democrats is revealed in these U. S. Senate contests. In West Virginia, Democrat William Marland spent $8,000, or one-fourth the amount available to Republican Chapman Revercomb. In Nevada, Colorado and California, the Democratic Senate candidates were outspent two to one. This amounted to a difference of almost $200,000 in available money between Democrat Richards and Republican Kuchel, in the California race.**

The Senate report deals with cash donations. It doesn't go into the little deals worked out by many corporation executives for less public campaign contributions. *Fortune Magazine* a few months ago described this technique. They reported that corporations "cover up contributions by listing them in various expense accounts. The boss's secretary appears as the purchaser of blocks of tickets to $100-a-plate dinners. Executives contribute handsomely to campaign chests with the understanding that they will get their money back in bonuses."

History may some day record the actual contributions made by big business men to their party-contributions in the form not only of cash, but also dinner tickets, advertising bills ignored, etc. If so, it will likely stagger their imaginations, too.

## Cuts Only Workforce

**TORONTO, Ontario (PAI)**—Increased mechanization of the wood-cutting industry has reduced the woods labor force by almost one-fifth during the past five years. The figures were disclosed at the recently held annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. It hasn't kept newsprint prices down.

## Doggone!

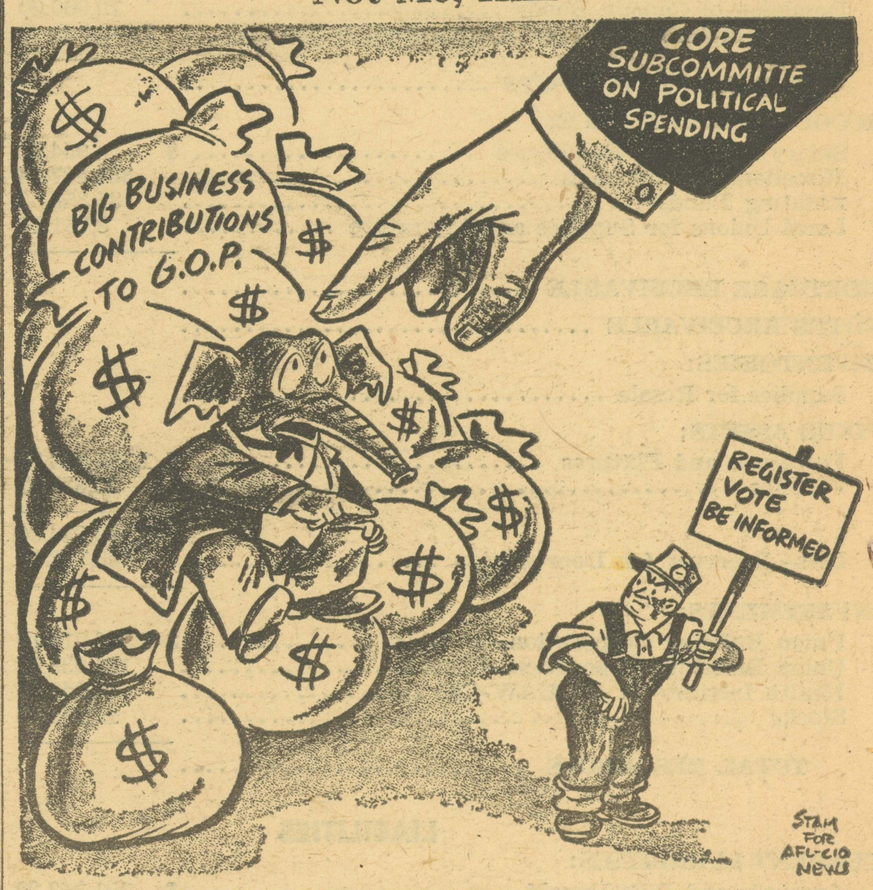
**NEW YORK—Who says animals don't have as much sense as human beings?**

**Some are apparently so intelligent and aware of what will serve their best interests that they have founded a union — the American Guild of Animal Artists, which represents four-legged performers on stage, screen and television.**

**Their first contract is something to crow about, too: it guarantees up to $150 for a few hours' work; sick leave, paid vacations; a pension plan and other benefits.**

**The news report didn't spell out, however, how much of this will go to the animals' trainers.**

## 'Not Me, Him'




## Union Political Action

**ELKHART, Indiana (PAI)**—Labor leadership in Indiana has called for a hot fight against a bill introduced into the State Assembly that would handcuff the political activities of labor unions. The bill would severely punish union political activity, including fines and jail sentences.

# AUDIT REPORT

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

## DETROIT, MICHIGAN—DECEMBER 31, 1956

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON
Certified Public Accountant
Detroit 3, Michigan

Member
American Institute of Accountants
Michigan Association of
Certified Public Accountants

January 29, 1957

Trustees
International Executive Board
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW.
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, UAW.

for the period ended December 31, 1956, and as a result thereof the following financial statements have been prepared:

EXHIBIT
"A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities—December 31, 1956
"B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
Six Months ended June 30, 1956
Six Months ended December 31, 1956 and
Year ended December 31, 1956

### *Certificate*

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the

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

as of December 31, 1956, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1956; 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, UAW.

as of December 31, 1956, and the result of its operations for the year ended December 31, 1956, 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, 1956

### RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH** | | $ 3,282,906.75 |
| **DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION** | | 1,399.48 |
| **INVESTMENT SECURITIES**—(Cost): | | |
| U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness | $21,382,680.06 | |
| Dominion of Canada Bonds | 10,000.00 | |
| General Motors Acceptance Corporation Bonds | 1,645,012.50 | 23,037,692.56 |
| **TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS** | | $26,321,998.79 |
| **ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:** | | |
| Salary Advances—Employees | $ 954.51 | |
| Miscellaneous Advances | 364,487.54 | |
| Rotating Funds | 85,355.00 | |
| Local Unions for Supplies and Literature | 8,761.20 | 459,558.25 |
| **MORTGAGE RECEIVABLE** | | 1,653,890.14 |
| **NOTES RECEIVABLE** | | 484,354.20 |
| **INVENTORIES:** | | |
| Supplies for Resale | | 45,144.81 |
| **FIXED ASSETS:** | | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | $ 1,155,353.78 | |
| Vehicles | 25,630.82 | |
| | $ 1,180,984.60 | |
| Less—Reserves for Depreciation | 605,718.57 | 575,266.03 |
| **INVESTMENTS:** | | |
| Union Building Corporation—U. S. A. | $ 5,346,916.19 | |
| Union Building Corporation—Canada | 111,233.53 | |
| Health Institute of the UAW-CIO | 51,948.19 | |
| Stocks | 19,975.30 | 5,530,073.21 |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | | $35,070,285.43 |

### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES:** | | |
| Accounts and Bills Unpaid | $ 101,712.32 | |
| AFL-CIO Per Capita Taxes | 49,611.56 | |
| Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO Per Capita Taxes | 27,000.00 | |
| Canadian Labour Congress Per Capita Taxes | 4,939.62 | |
| Payroll Deductions and Exchanges | 150,253.73 | |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | $ 333,517.23 |

### NET WORTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:** | | |
| Represented by Liquid Assets: | | |
| General Fund | $ 3,962,257.74 | |
| International Strike Fund | 22,396,876.99 | |
| Citizenship Fund | —49,017.98 | |
| Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund | 35,552.57 | |
| Education Fund | —96,110.56 | |
| Recreation Fund | 72,440.03 | |
| Total Represented by Liquid Assets | $26,321,998.79 | |
| Represented by Other Assets | 8,414,769.41 | 34,736,768.20 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH** | | $35,070,285.43 |

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 1956 | Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1956 | Year Ended Dec. 31, 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH ON HAND—** | | | |
| December 31, 1955 | $ 3,851,822.63 | | $ 3,851,822.63 |
| June 30, 1956 | | $ 2,870,391.09 | |
| **ADD—RECEIPTS:** | | | |
| General Fund | $ 8,701,034.92 | $ 7,261,453.28 | $15,962,488.20 |
| International Strike Fund | 2,702,331.83 | 2,262,879.38 | 4,965,211.21 |
| Citizenship Fund | 425,069.98 | 370,764.47 | 795,834.45 |
| Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund | 84,257.40 | 74,204.16 | 158,461.56 |
| Education Fund | 262,598.69 | 222,931.85 | 485,530.54 |
| Recreation Fund | 127,129.97 | 100,673.81 | 227,803.78 |
| Total Fund Receipts | $12,302,422.79 | $10,292,906.95 | $22,595,329.74 |
| Sale of Investment Securities: | | | |
| U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness | 4,111,601.56 | 1,000,000.00 | 5,111,601.56 |
| General Motors Acceptance Corporation Bonds | | 245,625.00 | 245,625.00 |
| **TOTAL RECEIPTS** | $16,414,024.35 | $11,538,531.95 | $27,952,556.30 |
| Together | $20,265,846.98 | $14,408,923.04 | $31,804,378.93 |
| **DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:** | | | |
| General Fund | $ 8,228,490.18 | $ 9,025,478.93 | $17,253,969.11 |
| International Strike Fund | 8,339,036.49 | 973,060.92 | 9,312,097.41 |
| Citizenship Fund | 304,484.79 | 614,058.86 | 918,543.65 |
| Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund | 80,585.49 | 100,447.21 | 181,032.70 |
| Education Fund | 302,371.28 | 273,224.22 | 575,595.50 |
| Recreation Fund | 140,440.64 | 139,746.15 | 280,186.79 |
| Total Fund Disbursements | $17,395,408.87 | $11,126,016.29 | $28,521,425.16 |
| Interest Accural on Deposit with Credit Union | 47.02 | | 47.02 |
| **TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS** | $17,395,455.89 | $11,126,016.29 | $28,521,472.18 |
| **CASH ON HAND—** | | | |
| June 30, 1956 | $ 2,870,391.09 | | |
| December 31, 1956 | | $ 3,282,906.75 | $ 3,282,906.75 |

## STRIKE EXPENDITURES
## JANUARY 1, 1956—DECEMBER 31, 1956

**Region 1**
**(East Side of Detroit)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 155 | Curtis Metal | $ 1,411.87 |
| 155 | Stamping Service | 34.52 |
| 155 | Experimental Tool | 13.37 |
| 155 | Screw Machine Tool | 253.00 |
| 155 | Robbins Engineering | 1,270.76 |
| 272 | Champion Spark Plug. | 52,176.42 |
| | Total Region 1 | $ 55,159.94 |

**Region 1A**
**(West Side of Detroit)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 49 | ExCello Corp. | $ 540.62 |
| 157 | Bratton Tool & Die Co. | 47.00 |
| 157 | Acme Mfg. Co. | 133.12 |
| 174 | Revere Copper & Brass | 68,072.57 |
| 254 | American Blower Corp. | 408.84 |
| 408 | H. B. Trerice Co. | –44.65 |
| 408 | Columbia Steel Unit | 428.00 |
| 408 | Edmund Hans Industries | 79.75 |
| 985 | Winter Bros. Stamping | 349.77 |
| 985 | Turchan Follower Unit | 25.02 |
| 985 | Haberstump Harris | 62.41 |
| 985 | Four Seazons | .96 |
| 985 | LaFayette Steel | –192.98 |
| 985 | Goddard & Goddard | 53,985.38 |
| 985 | Ferndale Aluminum Co. | 73.59 |
| | Total Region 1A | $ 123,969.40 |

**Region 1B**
**(Southern Michigan except Detroit)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 138 | Hastings Mfg. Co. | $ –111.72 |
| 150 | American Stamping Co. | 5,712.21 |
| 666 | Sparks Withington | 400.00 |
| 859 | Monroe Steel Castings | 12,230.99 |
| 873 | Formed Tubes Inc. | 1,671.00 |
| 963 | Oro Mfg. Co. | 19.16 |
| 1193 | Brazeway, Inc. | 16,109.03 |
| | Total Region 1B | $ 36,030.67 |

**Region 1C**
**(East Central Michigan)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 655 | Standard Cotton Products | $ –1,166.71 |
| | Total Region 1C | $ –1,166.71 |

**Region 1D**
**(Western Michigan)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Cone Drive Gears | $ –23.86 |
| 61 | Autopulse Corp. | –479.10 |
| 152 | Mt. Clemens Metal Prod. | 122.27 |
| 330 | Lear, Inc. | $ 118,559.52 |
| 460 | Wolverine Brass Wks. | 5,168.52 |
| 784 | Cadillac Malleable Iron | 31,251.95 |
| 526 | | 900.02 |
| 828 | Blackmer Pump Co. | 1,373.01 |
| | Total Region 1D | $ 156,872.01 |

**Region 2**
**(Northeastern Ohio and Part of Pennsylvania)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 70 | Geometric Unit | $ 649.06 |
| 70 | Cloyes Gear Unit | 18.00 |
| 88 | Willard Storage & Battery | 110.01 |
| 217 | Locke Machine Unit | 1,771.47 |
| 217 | Boehm Steel | 80.45 |
| 649 | Fageol Products | 181.09 |
| 725 | Harris Seybold Co. | 20,087.00 |
| 976 | Davey Compressor Co. | 11,400.32 |
| 1186 | Willys Overland | –43.16 |
| 1260 | Crucible Steel Casting. | 1,829.57 |
| | Total Region 2 | $ 36,083.81 |

**Region 2A**
**(Southern Ohio and Part of Pennsylvania)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Ilsco Copper Tube | $ 35.15 |
| 402 | Int'l Harv. Inc. | 4,051.53 |
| 402 | Int'l Harv. Cafeteria Unit | 3,027.00 |
| 648 | United Aircraft Prod. | 6,873.08 |
| 768 | Wilmington Castings | 14,124.93 |
| 927 | North American Aviation | 765.00 |
| 1225 | LaTrobe Foundry | 504.80 |
| | Total Region 2A | $ 29,381.49 |

**Region 2B**
**(Northwestern Ohio)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Auto Lite Unit | $ 1,825.00 |
| 16 | Dura Mfg. Corp. | 697.04 |
| 393 | Garage Mechanics | 2,264.77 |
| 393 | Farrell and Cheek | 19,314.00 |
| 1058 | Doehler Jarvis Corp. | 810.29 |
| 1072 | Grizzly Mfg. Div. | 172.40 |
| 1211 | ExCello | 1,561.03 |
| 1246 | ExCello | 73.68 |
| | Total Region 2B | $ 26,718.21 |

**Region 3**
**(Indiana and Kentucky)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 57 | Int'l Harvester | $ –987.58 |
| 98 | Int'l Harvester | 335.94 |
| 156 | Perfect Circle | 1,628.00 |
| 226 | Int'l Harvester | –2,071.30 |
| 305 | Int'l Harvester | 95.38 |

# Mazey Reports on State of Union's Finances

This report is a summary of our regular annual audit of the financial records of the International Union, UAW, for the year 1956, conducted by Clarence H. Johnson, certified public accountant.

## RESOURCES

Total resources of the International Union, as of December 31, 1956, were $35,070,285.43. This is a decrease of $4,721,857.50 from December 31, 1955, when our total resources were $39,792,142.93. The decrease in our total resources is due to strike expenditures in excess of Strike Fund income and a reduction of our General Fund.

## LIABILITIES

Liabilities, as of December 31, 1956, amounted to $333,517.23, represented by unpaid bills and accounts, per capita taxes to the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress, payroll deductions and exchanges.

## NET WORTH

Our net worth, which represents excess of resources over liabilities amounted to $34,736,768.20 on December 31, 1956. Included in our net worth were liquid assets of $26,321,998.79 (cash in banks and savings and loan associations, United States Government Bonds and Dominion of Canada Bonds) and other assets of $8,414,769.41 (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, 1956, amounted to $26,321,998.79, which represents a decrease of $5,926,095.42 since December, 1955, when liquid assets were $32,248,094.21.

## INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest and dividends from investments during the year 1956 amounted to $595,130.83 from bonds, $57,180.68 from notes and mortgages receivable, $54,936.82 from banks and savings and loan associations and $1,132.40 from stocks of companies with which the UAW has contracts, for a total of $708,380.73.

## MEMBERSHIP

Average monthly dues-paying membership for the calendar year 1956 was 1,320,513, compared to 1,328,634 for the year 1955, representing a decrease of 8,121 average dues-paying membership. We have 65,225 members of our Union who are currently retired. These members enjoy full membership privileges and are exempt from the payment of dues.

EMIL MAZEY
*UAW Secretary-Treasurer*

## GENERAL FUND

You will note on the Comparison of Fund Balances that the General Fund shows a decrease of $1,291,480.91. The General Fund is the operating fund of our Union, from which the bulk of the Union's expenditures are made. Salaries of our staff, office and maintenance employes, rent, telephone and telegraph, and other ordinary operating expenses are paid from this fund. During the year 1956, expenditures of $1,022,523.94 were made on the expansion of Union Headquarters.

## STRIKE FUND

Our Strike Fund, as of December 31, 1956, amounted to $22,396,876.99, a decrease of $4,346,886.20 since December 31, 1955, when our Strike Fund amounted to $26,743,763.19. During the year we gave strike donations to 140 local unions amounting to $9,312,097.41, compared to $11,554,095.66 in 1955; $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. A summary of strike donations for 1956 can be found starting on page 10.

★ ★ ★

Copies of the detailed audit in pamphlet form will soon be in the hands of the officers of your local union and will be available at that time for examination by any member of the Union. I urge you to study carefully this summary report and the detailed audit report to become better acquainted with the financial structure and funcions of our Union.

I wish to thank my fellow officers, Board members, staff members and others for their fine cooperation during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

*Emil Mazey*

**Emil Mazey**
***International Secretary-Treasurer.***

# UAW Finances at a Glance

| | |
|---|---|
| **What UAW had on December 31, 1956** | **$35,070,285.43** |
| Cash | $ 3,284,306.23 |
| Securities, including Government Bonds | 23,037,692.56 |
| Building loans to Local Unions, etc. | 2,138,244.34 |
| Stocks | 19,975.30 |
| Inventories for resale | 45,144.81 |
| Land and buildings (Union Building Corp.) | 5,510,097.91 |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 575,266.03 |
| Other assets (including Bills and Receivables) | 459,558.25 |
| Total | $35,070,285.43 |
| **What UAW owes** | |
| Per capita taxes to affiliates: | |
| AFL-CIO | $ 49,611.56 |
| AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department | 27,000.00 |
| Canadian Labour Congress | 4,939.62 |
| Payroll deductions and exchanges | 150,253.73 |
| Accounts and bills unpaid | 101,712.32 |
| Total | $ 333,517.23 |
| **What UAW Members Own Free of Debt** | **$34,736,768.20** |

## Comparison of Fund Balances

| Fund | Dec. 31, 1956 | Dec. 31, 1955 | Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund | $ 3,962,257.74 | $ 5,253,738.65 | $–1,291,480.91 |
| Strike Fund | 22,396,876.99 | 26,743,763.19 | –4,346,886.20 |
| Citizenship Fund | –49,017.98 | 73,691.22 | –122,709.20 |
| Education Fund | –96,110.56 | –6,045.60 | –90,064.96 |
| Recreation Fund | 72,440.03 | 124,823.04 | –52,383.01 |
| Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund | 35,552.57 | 58,123.71 | –22,571.14 |
| Total | $26,321,998.79 | $32,248,094.21 | $–5,926,095.42 |
| COMPARISON OF RESOURCES | $35,070,285.43 | $39,792,142.93 | $–4,721,857.50 |
| COMPARISON OF NET WORTH | $34,736,768.20 | $39,405,360.61 | $–4,668,592.41 |

**In Pamphlet Form**

# Simplified Financial Report Sent To All UAW Members

If you haven't received it already, you'll soon be getting a UAW financial report in easy-to-read pamphlet form. It is designed to give every UAW member a chance to understand thoroughly the Union's finances.

Previously, financial reports in pamphlet form have been sent to local union officers. Financial statements have also been published annually in *The United Automobile Worker*. (The 1956 report is carried on pages 10 and 11 in this issue.)

**The latter, however, must be printed in the form submitted by the certified public accountant and is sometimes difficult to read for the average member. The new pamphlet is designed to present the financial report in easy, clearly understandable language, and is complete with charts and drawings.**

Added features include a chart showing economic gains made by UAW members since 1936, as compared to the cost of Union dues; a comparison of dues paid by UAW members and members of other large unions; charts showing allocation of Union income and General Fund disbursements; and balance sheets on the various departmental funds.

The pamphlet also contains a letter by UAW International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who prepared this special report. Mazey points out that the Union's International Executive Board "decided to send you this report to give you an up-to-date picture of the Union's financial position and to more thoroughly acquaint you with the purposes for which your dues dollar is spent."

## STRIKE EXPENDITURES—Continued

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 321 | American Lawnmower | $ –33.78 |
| 370 | Perfect Circle | 15,634.06 |
| 495 | Muncie Gear Works | 348.50 |
| 817 | Int'l Harv. Fdry. | 1,393.81 |
| 832 | Perfect Circle | 65.37 |
| 862 | Ford Motor | 487.28 |
| 1164 | Allis-Chalmers | 593.20 |
| 1318 | Int'l Harvester | 428.95 |
| 1336 | Int'l Harvester | 190.29 |
| | Total Region 3 | $ 18,108.12 |

**Region 4**
**(Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Int'l Harvester | $ 3,548.22 |
| 79 | John Deere Spreader | 184,598.87 |
| 81 | John Deere Malleable | 162,782.98 |
| 177 | Strom Steel Ball Co. | 909.39 |
| 270 | Fawn Engineering | 4,974.00 |
| 357 | Cribbin Sexton Co. | 624.77 |
| 385 | Continental Motors | –44.70 |
| 453 | Barrett Cravers | 838.01 |
| 450 | John Deere Wks. | 273,310.00 |
| 447 | Revere Copper & Brass | 49,323.11 |
| 517 | Renberg & Jacobson | 47.14 |
| 562 | Western Tool & Stamp | 920.00 |
| 865 | John Deere Harv. Wks. | 666,967.00 |
| 876 | Revere Copper & Brass | 2,649.73 |
| 974 | Caterpillar Tractor | 1,345.80 |
| 997 | Maytag | 253.97 |
| 1012 | Int'l Harvester | 52.53 |
| 1027 | Allis-Chalmers | –49.91 |
| 1101 | Int'l Harvester | 172.97 |
| 1214 | Harrison Sheet Steel Co. | 829.33 |
| 1301 | Int'l Harvester | 7,481.22 |
| 1304 | Int'l Harvester | 919.24 |
| 1308 | Int'l Harvester | 2,713.81 |
| 1333 | Int'l Harvester | 15.07 |
| 1357 | Int'l Harvester | 1,158.02 |
| 1361 | Int'l Harvester | 21.99 |
| 1382 | Int'l Harvester | 93.32 |
| | Total Region 4 | $1,366,455.88 |

**Region 5**
**(Southwestern United States)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 324 | Westinghouse Elec. | $ 975.47 |
| 888 | Bryant Mfg. Co. | 14,616.00 |
| 917 | Aero Design & Eng. | 87,521.73 |
| | Total Region 5 | $ 103,113.20 |

**Region 6**
**(West Coast)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 148 | Douglas Aircraft | $ –5,073.95 |
| 216 | B. O. P. Plant, GM | 27,844.00 |
| 811 | Repcal Brass | 72.54 |
| 811 | Weber Showcase & Fixture | 20,990.00 |
| | Total Region 6 | $ 43,832.59 |

**Region 7**
**(Canada)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | G. M. Plt., London | $ 145,535.94 |
| 112 | DeHavilland Aircraft | 24,669.22 |
| 195 | G. M. Plt., Windsor | 153,331.65 |
| 199 | McKinnon Ind. | 877,589.37 |
| 222 | G. M. Plt., Oshawa | 2,093,245.51 |
| 251 | Schultz Die Cast | 42,243.44 |
| 303 | G. M. Frigidaire | 212,432.60 |
| 456 | Holmes Fdry., Ltd. | 6.40 |
| 1265 | Canadian Name Plate | 1,867.00 |
| | Total Region 7 | $3,550,921.13 |

**Region 8**
**(Southeastern United States)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Gen. Motors BOP | $ 598.00 |
| 473 | Jackson Battery Co. | 102,122.11 |
| 498 | Int'l Harvester | 11,235.00 |
| 840 | Bellanca Aircraft | 5,832.05 |
| 894 | Int'l Harvester | $ –54.90 |
| 988 | Int'l Harvester | 6,443.66 |
| 1198 | American Metal Prod. | –898.26 |
| | Total Region 8 | $ 112,390.34 |

**Region 9**
**(New York, New Jersey and Part of Pennsylvania)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 55 | Truck Equip. Corp. | $ 1,300.00 |
| 55 | Curtis Screw Co. | 2,074.00 |
| 92 | Bud Red Lion Plt. | 163,752.00 |
| 146 | Walter Kidde | 928.01 |
| 359 | White Metal Mfg. | 2,139.00 |
| 416 | Fidelity Machine Co. | 4,338.30 |
| 436 | Walter Kidde Co. | 653.10 |
| 585 | Richmond Metal Mfg. | 12.00 |
| 593 | Syncro Machine Co. | 19.32 |
| 585 | Selas Corp. of America | 14,981.00 |
| 644 | Reading Aviation Co. | 1,832.00 |
| 1056 | Doehler Jarvis Corp. | 251.37 |
| 1098 | Blue Ridge Pressure Castings | 2,883.00 |
| 1206 | Willard Storage Battery | 8,432.00 |
| 1232 | McKaig Hatch Co. | 332.05 |
| | Total Region 9 | $ 203,927.15 |

**Region 9A**
**(New England States and Long Island)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 133 | Fafnir Bearing Co. | $ 1,853.00 |
| 168 | Revere Copper & Brass | 54,882.71 |
| 259 | Service Garage Units | 2,345.00 |
| 297 | Schatz-Federal Bearing | 163,405.12 |
| 365 | Belmont Smelting & Refining | 4,000.00 |
| 365 | Ace Utilities Inc. | 3,070.00 |
| 379 | Jacobs Mfg. Co. | 1,115.10 |
| 518 | Allen Mfg. Co. | 5,618.00 |
| 661 | Fairchild Eng. Div. | $ 35,907.00 |
| 1251 | Mattatuck Mfg. Co. | 9,330.62 |
| 1279 | Skinner Chuck Unit | –191.00 |
| 1565 | Chase Brass & Copper | 213,632.71 |
| 1604 | Scovill Mfg. Co. | 237.00 |
| | Total Region 9A | $ 495,205.26 |

**Region 10**
**(North Central United States)**

| Local | Name of Plant | Donation |
|---|---|---|
| 125 | McQuay, Inc. | $ –106.12 |
| 283 | Wisconsin Motor Corp. | 66,682.00 |
| 349 | Garage Employees | 262.31 |
| 756 | LeRoi Div. WAC | 9,395.00 |
| 763 | IHC St. Paul Parts Depot | 12,277.56 |
| 833 | Kohler Mfg. | 1,870,076.53 |
| 1282 | McQuay, Inc. | 2,936.10 |
| | Total Region 10 | $1,961,523.38 |

**Miscellaneous**

| | |
|---|---|
| Perfect Circle Strike | $ 11,584.94 |
| Wolverine Tube, Decatur, Ala. | 20,900.80 |
| IUE-AFL-CIO | 700,000.00 |
| Communications Workers of America | 250,000.00 |
| Int'l Woodworkers | 5,000.00 |
| United Glass & Ceramic Workers | 10,000.00 |
| Ford of Canada (Insurance Refund) | –37,441.70 |
| North American (Refund) | –362.64 |
| Cast Metals (Organizational 2B) | 1,845.00 |
| Miscellaneous (Legal Fees, Supplies, etc.) | 32,045.14 |
| Total Miscellaneous | $ 993,571.54 |
| Total Strike Expenditures Jan. 1, 1956, through Dec. 31, 1956 | $9,312,097.41 |

**AMONG those attending a joint meeting of unions having contracts with Allis-Chalmers in Chicago recently were: Robert Bamman, president IAM Lodge 976, Springfield, Illinois; Tom Chapple, president, IUE Local 279, South Braintree, Massachusetts; UAW Region 3 Director Ray Berndt, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse, James Baker, United Steelworkers District 34 representative, Kansas City, Missouri; Bert Foster, assistant director of the UAW Allis-Chalmers Department, and Don Downs, IAM grand lodge representative. Baker, Chapple, Bamman, and Foster were chosen as a coordinating committee to facilitate the exchange of information.**

# Allis-Chalmers, Borg-Warner Unions Organize 'Coordinating' Committees

"Coordinating committees" to facilitate the exchange of contracts, grievance problems, and other collective bargaining information have been formed by unions having contracts with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and Borg-Warner.

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse announced the formation of the committees following meetings set up by the UAW on successive week-ends in Chicago recently.

Burt Foster, assistant director of the UAW Allis-Chalmers Department, Chicago; James Baker, Steelworkers District 34 representative, Kansas City, Missouri; Robert Bamman, president of IAM Lodge 976, Springfield, Illinois; and Thomas Chapple, president of IUE Local 279, South Braintree, Massachusetts, are on the Allis-Chalmers committee.

Selected for the Borg-Warner "coordinating committee" were: Samuel E. Perish, Steelworkers District 31 representative, Harvey, Illinois; Sam Macer, Steelworkers District 30 representative, Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles Swift, AIW, Muskegon, Michigan; Don O'Connor, IAM, Ithaca, New York; Stewart Arnold, president, Independent Ice Machine Builders Union, York, Pennsylvania, and Charles J. Chiakulas, assistant director of the UAW Borg-Warner Department, Detroit.

## British Ford Strike Ends

**LONDON, England, PAI)** — A week-old strike at Britain's Ford automobile plants involving almost 22,000 workers has been ended with an agreement between the Company and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The Union agreed to end the strike on the promise of the Company to reconsider the dismissal of five shop stewards.

## Vote for UAW

**GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan**— The UAW has won collective bargaining rights for more than 70 production and maintenance workers at the Brochu and Hass Corporation plant here. The vote was 35 for the UAW and 19 for no union.

# Consumers Now Finance Giant Firms' Expansion

**WASHINGTON**—Whether you know it or not, you're pretty likely to be paying for expansion by U. S. Steel, General Motors, Ford and other huge corporations.

The new twist in having the consumer finance the business was aired at the Joint Economic Committee hearing here last month. It works out like this:

**USED TO USE STOCK**

In the old days, when free enterprise meant firms were both free and enterprising, corporations issued new stock to finance expansion. The money attracted that way was supposed to build new facilities which would make a profit. Prices tended to be just high enough to provide a reasonable profit. If they got out of line, competitors with lower prices grabbed the business.

**In many fields today, a giant corporation or a few giants dominate the industry. They set the price to suit themselves. Smaller firms, often less efficient anyway, follow these administered prices. They simply haven't the resources to risk a price war with the giants.**

The Goliaths set their prices high enough to cover (a) costs, (b) profits, (c) expansion. Instead of getting extra money from investors, they get it from consumers.

**SUBSIDIZING GM**

Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the Committee, estimated that two-thirds of the expansion activities last year were financed out of earnings or depreciation allowances. For 1957, the percentage is likely to rise.

**Big concerns get enough money this way to build new additions, but the volume of most competitors is too small to rely on this source. As the result, the big use your money to get bigger. Their stockholders get extra dividends because your money is used to make more money for stockholders.**

UAW Research Director Nat Weinberg told the Congressional Committee, "I'd feel a lot better about the whole thing if every time a worker bought a refrigerator or something else with steel in it he got a fraction of a share of U. S. Steel.

"As it is, all he's getting is higher prices."

# 30,000 Aircraft Workers Get 2c C-O-L Pay Boost; Price Index at New High

More than 30,000 UAW members in aircraft plants have received a two-cent-an-hour cost-of-living wage increase on the basis of the December Consumer Price Index, which stood at 118.

Over 25,500 Douglas workers in plants at Long Beach, California, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Tucson, Arizona, and 5,000 Hayes Aircraft workers at Birmingham, Alabama, got the pay boost early last month under UAW-negotiated cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The December Index figure, announced by the federal government late in January, represents another all-time high in the cost of living. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which compiles the Index, said the cost of almost all items in the average family budget except food and apparel had risen in the closing days of 1956. Sharpest rise occurred in the cost of housing, reflecting higher interest rates on mortgages.

Increases also were shown for medical care, hospital insurance and fuel, among others.

## SUB Okayed in Texas

**AUSTIN, Texas (PAI)**—Attorney General Will Wilson has ruled that Supplementary Unemployment Benefit plans can be legally negotiated and operated in Texas.

# Burroughs Just Never Learns; So UAW Clobbers 'Em Twice

Detroit's largest non-union manufacturer (Burroughs Corp.) never learns that it's costly to continue trying to operate their business like a stone age enterprise. It's costly, at any rate, with the UAW in the picture to aid Burroughs' workers who are victimized by this high-handed throwback to feudal days.

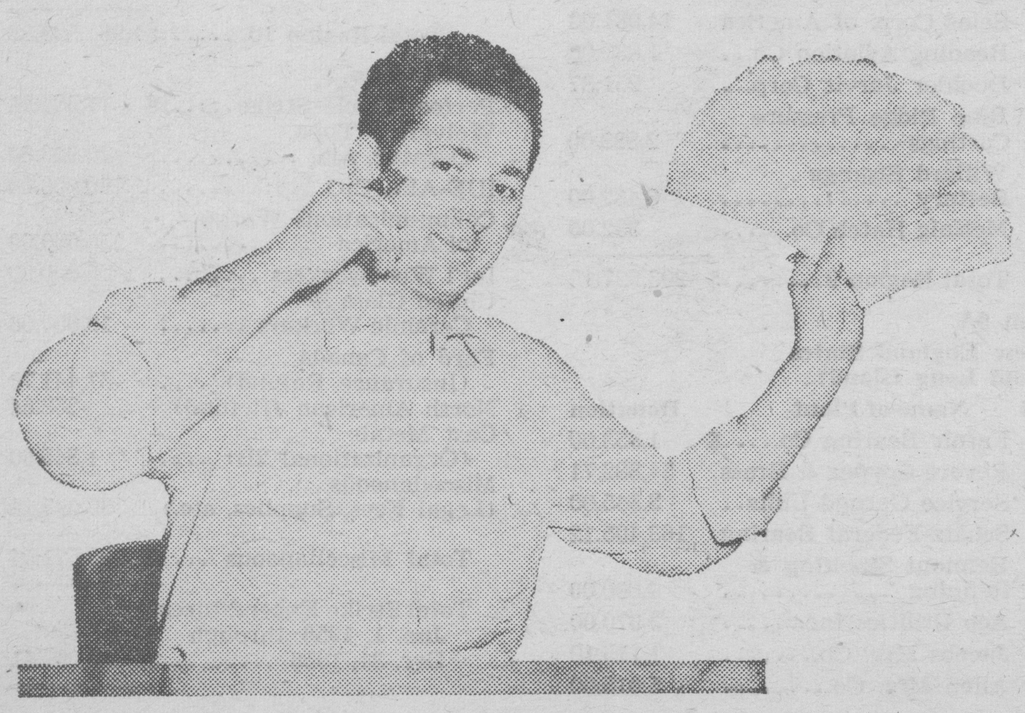
**Twice, recently, the UAW has come to the rescue of Burroughs' workers fired unjustly. And, twice Burroughs has been clobbered where it hurts—in the pocketbook. Once they were forced to pay out (indirectly) over $1100 in Unemployment Compensation. The other time, they had to shell out over $4800 in back pay. But, they never learn!**

Demetrios Koutsimbas, despite vehement objections by Burroughs, received 26 Unemployment Compensation checks for $43 apiece or a total of $1,118. Of course, Koutsimbas had an assist from the UAW's Tom Doherty who helped him win his case before the MESC.

In the case of Koutsimbas, Burroughs fired him for allegedly shaving during working hours. Koutsimbas and the UAW, through Doherty, proved to the satisfaction of the MESC that Demetrios shaved his tough beard without lather during the lunch period, and that it wasn't necessary for him to lather up on Company time as Burroughs' witnesses has testified. Burroughs was cut as well as Demetrios' whiskers! (Below he holds the checks as he shows his dry shave technique.)

Burroughs fired Reynolds Oglesby for allegedly turning out poor quality production. This occurred on the 89th day of his employment, and, under the Burroughs set-up, his probationary period was up on the 90th day. They were forced under the settlement to pay Oglesby $4800 in back pay.

**Oglesby, like Koutsimbas, UAW member, was hired on June 12, 1955; he was fired September 12, 1955. The UAW took up his case before the National Labor Relations Board.**



When Burroughs saw that the UAW had it dead to rights, it agreed to pay him all of his lost pay from the time he was fired up to date, less the amount earned from other employment during this period. Oglesby drew a check for $4,806 from Burroughs, as a result of the fight put up by the UAW to prevent its volunteer organizers from being victimized.

**GOOD UNION MAN**

Oglesby had a long record as an active UAW member prior to taking a job at Burroughs. He was a steward in Ford Local 600, and both a trustee and committeeman at Chrysler Tank Arsenal Local 1200. After being hired in at Burroughs, in Machinery Dept. 1, Oglesby was elected grievance representative of his department under the phony Burroughs set-up. He soon saw through this mock unionism, and started in organizing for the UAW.

Under the terms of the settlement with Burroughs, Oglesby refused reinstatement on his former job, to which he was entitled. He's now making considerably more than he did at Burroughs.

In the picture above, Oglesby (at left) is shown admiring the settlement check with UAW Region 1A Co-Director Joe McCusker who pushed his NLRB case.

McCusker declared, "The Oglesby collection of $4,806 from Burroughs for unjustified firing will have a good effect on the organization at this plant. It gives definite proof that the UAW backs its members and organizers, and should speed the day when Burroughs comes under a UAW contract."

# UAW Opens Educational Building; Members Starting First Classes

Classes are getting underway at the newly-opened UAW Educational Building beside Solidarity House, Brendan Sexton, education director, announced.

The session is being conducted in cooperation with Michigan's three state universities. They are supplying most of the instructors for the dozen courses offered.

Any UAW member is eligible to enroll. The $2.50 registration fee covers as many classes as a student desires to attend.

**RANGE OF SUBJECTS**

The subject matter ranges from "The Economics of the Automobile Industry," to time study courses and courses on basic writing and editing newspapers. Other courses are: "Religious, Philosophical and Moral Basis of Labor Unionism," "The Worker's Family and Its Finances," "Labor and the Law" and "Discussion Techniques."

**The school, housed in a building formerly owned by Chrysler Corporation, will be run throughout most of the year. Courses in the first session range from six to eight weeks. All classes are at night.**

The new UAW school is designed to give UAW members the greatest possible amount of knowledge on vital and useful subjects, Sexton explained. It will enable UAW members to receive instruction from persons qualified to teach at the university level, he added.

"The net result will be to equip our members to build both better local unions and better communities," Sexton asserted.

**BIGGEST PROGRAM**

The new project, coupled with the UAW's summer schools and education conference, gives the Union by far the most comprehensive education program of any union in the world.

**Students, in addition to their regular studies, will be asked for suggestions and comment. Their reactions to the project will help determine its future course.**

Any UAW member interested in attending classes can secure additional information by writing to the UAW Education Department, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan.

## Public Beware

**WASHINGTON—The federal government has mailed out 46,000 posters warning the public against the phony Hoxsey "cancer treatment." The "Public Beware" poster, drawn up by the Food and Drug Administration, is being displayed in all U. S. post offices. It is "the first such advertisement . . . ever issued against a worthless remedy," according to the U. S. government agency.**

**The FDA says the "treatment" is not only worthless, but that in some cases it may speed the growth of cancer. It consists of valueless, but expensive drugs merchandised by Harry M. Hoxsey, who is particularly active in Texas and Pennsylvania. The usual "fee" for the Hoxsey "cure" is $460.**

**OZRO BRACKNEY gets a life membership card from Vito Menier, president of UAW Local 1120, on his final day on the job at Biro Manufacturing in Marblehead, Ohio. Brother Brackney, 81, is the first person to retire under the pension provisions of the contract negotiated last year.**

# Reuther Urges UAW Locals To Support 'Cancer Crusade'

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has urged local unions and members to contribute to the 1957 Cancer Crusade. In a special statement issued last month, Reuther said:

"Cancer is a cruel enemy attacking our health and strength. We have been unable to rout this foe but we are making progress. The American Cancer Society has provided leadership and fighters.

"The Society has asked the International Union, UAW, to help in its nationwide struggle against cancer—a disease that will strike 40 million American men, women and children now alive unless greater progress is made against it.

**"The Society has mounted a constantly growing three-pronged attack against cancer. Through its research program, which is at present supporting more than 1,000 top-flight scientists, it hopes eventually to destroy cancer as a threat to life and happiness.**

**"Through education, which stresses the need for a regular medical check-up to guarantee the earliest possible diagnosis and treatment, it hopes to save an additional 80,000 people each year who now die needlessly.**

"The International Union, UAW, believes wholeheartedly in this excellent effort. We believe in the strength of united action. We urge all of our members, our affiliates and locals to join actively in this attack on cancer and to contribute generously to its 1957 Crusade through federated and united fund-raising programs wherever possible."

## Long Live The Cliche!

**The New York State Department of Labor has compiled a glossary of cliches invariably used in the daily press when it reports on labor disputes. Using some of the terms found in this "glossary," here's how the average labor story reads, on successive days:**

**"The Company's last offer was termed 'unacceptable' by the head of the Union's negotiating team, and the contract talks are in danger of collapse."**

**The headline to this story might be: Talks Break Down; Strike Looms.**

**Next day: "With negotiations between the Union and the Company at a virtual standstill, federal and state mediators are being called in. They will exert all efforts to avert a major shutdown by trying to bridge the gap between the parties. The threatened strike would paralyze the Company's operations."**

**Next day: "Negotiations went down the wire with a marathon all-night session. The mediators are keeping in close touch with the situation."**

**Next day: "A pattern settlement was reached at the eleventh hour after the Union nailed down its principal demands. Both sides had the highest praise for the conciliators."**

# 'Edge of the City' Fine Film

**A DRAMATIC SCENE FROM AN UNUSUAL NEW MOVIE—A fight to the finish with lethal loading hooks provides one of the dramatic highlights of "Edge of the City," a new M-G-M film now being shown in first-run theaters across the nation. Here Tommy Tyler (played by Sidney Poitier), a freight handler, accepts the challenge from a grafting crew boss (played by Jack Warden). The movie's plot revolves around relationship between a Negro and a white worker and how they learned to respect each other.**

The motion picture industry has in the past rarely shown the courage which the legitimate theater or even television displays in the production of anything the least bit controversial. Realism has been taboo in Hollywood, and such things as unions, working people and race relations are seldom, if ever, treated honestly in the flickers.

Several recent movies, however, seem to have bucked this trend. One of these is the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Edge of the City," which, incidentally, was filmed and produced not in Hollywood, but in New York City.

**POWERFUL STORY**

"Edge of the City," which is now being shown in "first-run" movie houses all over the country, is a sensitive motion picture which departs from the usual Hollywood formula. Its powerful story concerns two workers in a New York City railroad freight yard. One faces up to life; the other runs away from his problems. One happens to be a Negro; the other happens to be white.

The plot revolves around their friendship, and how it affects the life of each man. Its many dramatic climaxes, its emotion-packed scenes and the excellent acting will leave the movie-goer limp in his seat after it's all over. The idea of filming this picture "on location," on the streets, the playgrounds and the industrial areas of a great city, add much to the realism of this film.

**Just as the phony, stereotyped Hollywood sound stage backdrops have been eliminated by producer Dave Susskind, so has he eliminated the stereotyped Hollywood version of the Negro worker. The Negro, in this film, is not the Pullman porter, the hotel doorman or the jazz musician. Instead, he is like the guy who may be working next to you on the assembly line.**

William Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, had high praise for the film.

**RECOMMENDS FILM**

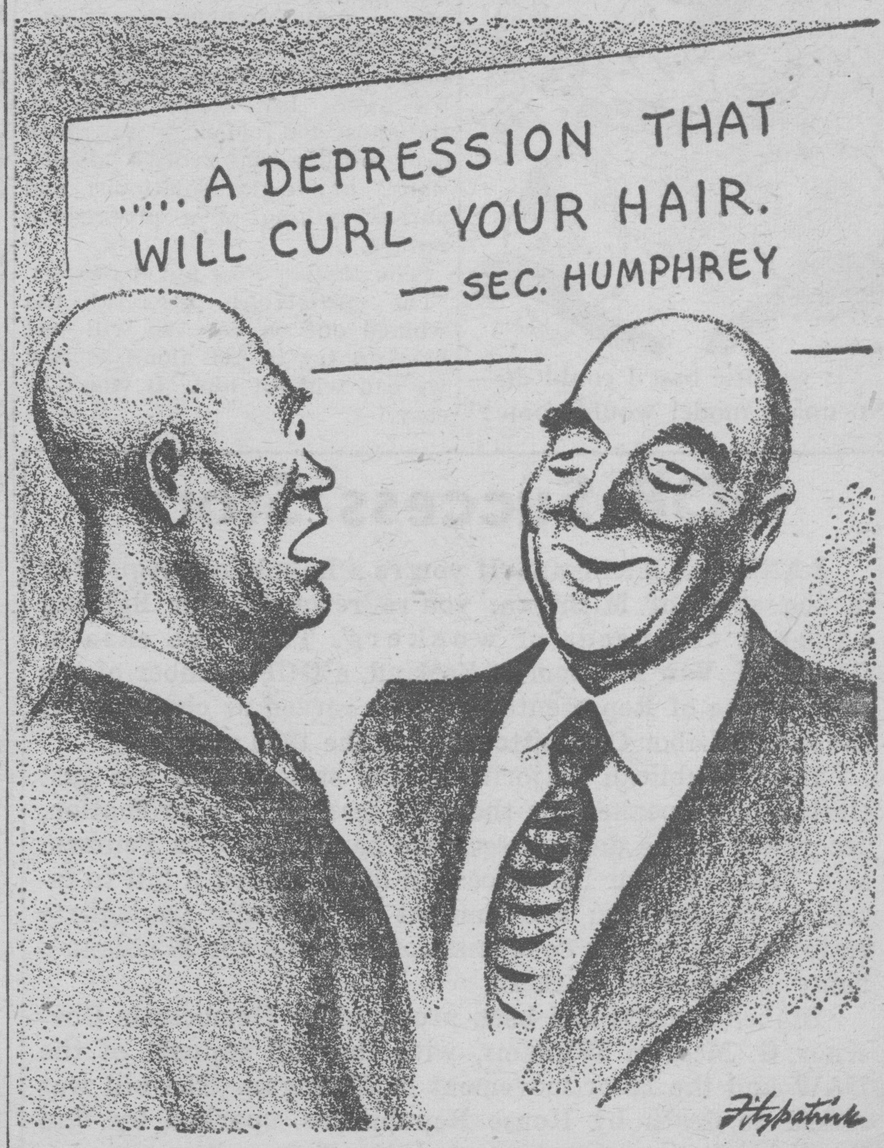
"The UAW does not make a habit of endorsing or recommending commercially-produced motion pictures," he said, "but I feel our membership should be told about the special qualities of this movie. I can recommend it to all UAW members, and I believe it merits our interest and support.

**"This is not the type of picture which has a 'Message of Social Significance' written all over it. Far from it," Oliver said. "It is primarily good entertainment, and whatever else the writer and producer of this film tried to achieve, has been achieved in an indirect manner."**

The picture stars a group of actors whose faces will be familiar to TV fans. The heroes of the film are portrayed by John Cassavetes and Sidney Poitier, the young Negro actor who appeared in "The Blackboard Jungle" and other Hollywood films. Others in the cast include Kathleen Maguire and Jack Warden.

The screen play was written by TV playwright Robert Alan Aurthur, and is based on the teleplay, "A Man Is Ten Feet Tall," by the same author.

At press time, "Edge of the City" was being shown in theaters in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio and the District of Columbia. It will be seen elsewhere in the weeks to come.




"WHOSE HAIR, GEORGE?"

**BEAST LOOSE IN 'BUSCO AGAIN: A few years ago stories of a gigantic turtle supposedly inhabiting a pond near Churubusco, Indiana, made national headlines. Now another "beast" is loose there, this time at the J. I. Case American Lawn Tractor plant where management has forced members of UAW Local 1236, organized only last September, to strike for a decent first contract.**

## It Ain't Hay!

**WASHINGTON—Alfalfa may be good for something, but it won't help arthritis sufferers, the U. S. Government says.**

**Its Federal Trade Commission has ordered a New Jersey firm to stop representing that products it makes from alfalfa will cure arthritis. The order was directed at the so-called Brotherhood of Good Samaritans, a commercial concern which makes "Al-fal-fay seed and vitamin health food" which it peddles to victims of arthritis.**

**The FTC says the products are untreated alfalfa seed and vitamin tablets of alfalfa leaf. Five physicians who tested the products reported that they have no curative value, the FTC said.**

## Dick's Living High

In one of their "Quickies," the Ohio CIO Council had this one: "Vice President Richard Nixon has purchased a house in Washington for $75,000. . . . We don't mind that too much. . . . We just hope he spares us another TV appearance in which he explains how he managed to scrape that much money together."

**"It was the best I could do—No union model would come!"**

## American Tractor And Oliver Workers Take Strike Action

UAW Local 1236 members seeking a first contract at the American Tractor Company, Churubusco, Indiana, and Local 1095, after fruitless attempts to settle accumulated grievances and contract interpretations with the Oliver Corporation management at South Bend, Indiana, took strike action last month, Region 3 Director Ray Berndt reports.

American Tractor workers voted for the UAW in an NLRB election late in 1956 but have been unsuccessful in attempts to negotiate a contract containing the benefits in contracts with other road-building equipment manufacturers. Since the start of negotiations, the concern merged with the J. I. Case Company. The strike started February 5.

At South Bend, a 12-hour meeting, February 11, failed to move the Company on 75 grievances, mostly over piece rates, leaving the 875 workers no choice but to set up a picket line.

The UAW Agricultural Implement Workers Wage and Hour Council meeting in Detroit adopted resolutions giving the full support of delegates to both Local 1236 and Local 1095. The Council also voted to contribute $100 to each Local.

## *Funds Finally Fade; Facts Forum Folds*

Facts Forum, that radio and TV program of little fact and plenty fiction which was bankrolled by H. L. Hunt, the fabulously wealthy Texas oilman, for 5½ years, has finally given up the ghost and folded. It was given over to ultra-conservative "discussions," strongly isolationist and anti-everything of a progressive nature.

The *Denver Post* put it neatly: "The (political) messiah has walked out on us. We will just have to try to get along as best we can without him. It won't be easy."

## GOP Success Story

**LANSING, Michigan—If you're a Republican legislator in the state of Michigan, you're rewarded for fighting against the needs of workers. Take the case of George M. Van Peursem of Zeeland, a GOP member of the state House of Representatives who served as chairman of the House Labor Committee during the 1956 session.**

**The Republican majority in the state House has just elected him Speaker for the 1957 session. The promotion, according to the daily press, was handed to Van Peursem as a "reward" for his successful fight against a bill to increase the duration and amount of woefully inadequate state unemployment compensation benefits for Michigan's many unemployed workers.**

**Higher benefits had been proposed by Democratic Governor G. Mennen Williams, with the full support of the UAW and the labor movement in Michigan. The bill was talked to death by House Republicans, sparked by Van Peursem. It was never reported out of committee.**

## *More Industries Move to Michigan, State Agency Says*

**LANSING, Michigan**—Companies from other states are continuing to establish new plants in Michigan, while existing Michigan firms continue to expand within the state, according to an "end-of-the-year" report by the Michigan Economic Development Corporation, an agency of the state government.

This report confirms the findings of a recent survey, made by a group of industrial realtors, which showed that three companies move into the state for each one moving out. (A story about this survey appeared in the January issue of *The United Automobile Worker.)*

**Both reports effectively refute charges by anti-labor groups that high, union-negotiated wages cause companies to move to states where unions are weak and wages are low.**

During 1956, said the MEDD report, 31 out-of-state firms announced plans for new plants in Michigan, while only nine companies announced plans to move their Michigan plants to other states. In addition, 24 firms in the state planning expansion or relocation selected new locations within the state. More than 200 other companies, according to the report, announced major expansions of their existing plants in Michigan in 1956.

**Michigan ranked high during the year on the basis of family income, the Department said. The Detroit area, for example, with an average family income of $7,320, stood first among all metropolitan areas of more than two million population.**

This proves what labor leaders have been saying for years: where workers are strongly organized, they enjoy higher wages, a better standard of living, and a better life for themselves and their families.

## Finance Expert Hits Rosy '57 Sales Hopes Of Auto Executives

An authority on finance, Professor Raymond Rodgers of New York University, predicted last month that the government's fiscal policy will bring a recession this year. He said the outlook for 1957 was anything but rosy.

He said the "tight-money" policy was having these effects:

- Banks are reluctant to lend money.
- Cities and states are reducing public works programs, such as the building of new schools, because they can't sell their bonds.
- Property values of new and old homes are falling, and sales have slowed.
- Rodgers also said that "sale of the larger appliances is not particularly good, and it is highly doubtful that the rosy sales predictions made by some automobile executives for the 1957 models will be realized."

## It's an Ill Wind

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Less wealthy unions in the nation's capital are always the winners no matter which party wins the presidential election. As soon as the election is over, every four years, these unions can buy expensive office furniture from both Democratic and Republican campaign headquarters at amazingly low prices.

## To Ease Sorrow?

Recently, the Chemical Workers' local at the Hercules Powder plant in Parlin, New Jersey, negotiated a new contract calling for time off, with pay, in the event that a member's mother-in-law passes away.

## The Decert That Hurt

**Decertification used to be a dirty word among organizers.**

**Not any more.**

**Not since C. D. Beck & Company led their workers to the Promised Land in Sidney, Ohio, through the daisy field of Taft-Hartley.**

**About two and a half years ago, the workers at C. D. Beck tried to decertify the UAW. They lost by one vote. A year later they tried again. This time they won by one vote.**

**They threw out UAW and threw out the contract.**

**It was wonderful. No dues. No membership meetings. No nosey stewards. No contract. No nothing.**

**Pretty soon they found they had no seniority either; no hospitalization coverage for their families, and no rules to go by except what the Company said were rules.**

**A few weeks ago, after Mack Trucks, Inc., took over the Company, the Competitive Shops Department let the workers know that they could have another chance if they wanted it.**

**Ninety-seven per cent of them did.**

**They couldn't sign cards fast enough. They couldn't do enough for the organizers. They couldn't heap enough praise on the UAW.**

**Regional Director Charles H. Ballard of Region 2B negotiated the new contract, a 27-cent package that improved their hospitalization and gave them back their family coverage.**

**The answer to decertification is Time.**

**A company rough and tough and nasty enough to induce its workers to decertify the union will promptly convince them how helpless they are without one.**

# Hearings Resume On Monroe Reactor

WASHINGTON — Hearings before the Atomic Energy Commission on the issuance of a construction permit to the Power Reactor Development Corporation to build a fast breeder atomic energy reactor plant at Lagoona Beach, Michigan, near Monroe, were scheduled to resume early this month.

The three intervening unions—the UAW, the IUE, and the Paperworkers — were to have an opportunity to challenge any of the testimony presented by PRDC witnesses in written form.

They also were to have the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses in person, if they so desired, and to produce witnesses in their behalf, if they desired.

The hearings, long delayed by the AEC, are the result of the intervention last August by the three unions who have approximately 500,000 members living in the area and who might be endangered in case of an accident at the plant.

Four vital facts led to the intervention of the unions after the AEC had granted a construction permit to PRDC. They are: 1) The AEC's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards had withheld its approval of the proposed reactor; 2) Experts describe it as the most "hazardous" type of reactor; 3) PRDC had not been able to make a showing as to the safety of the reactor or as to the financial responsibility of the applicant, and, 4) AEC, in violation of its own regulations, had not required the applicant to make a showing on these two points and had not itself made a finding on them.

## Ike and Mike?

Something to mull over in your spare time, cribbed from Ohio CIO *News and Views:*

"If Lester B. (Mike) Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, becomes Prime Minister of Canada, then the North American continent would be run by a couple of fellows named Mike and Ike."

**NEOMA RYTKO, left, a member of the Ryan Aero-UAW Local 506 Joint Board of Administration, is shown here with Local 506 President Dewey Cress. She thinks she may be the only woman member of the UAW serving on a joint Union-Company Pension Administration Committee. Any other contenders?**

*UAW Aide Urges Congress*

# Give Public Advance Warning Of Proposed Price Increases

**WASHINGTON** — From now on, let's lock the barn door before the horse is stolen.

That was the gist of the UAW's proposal on one way to combat inflation.

Testifying here, UAW Research Director Nat Weinberg proposed that the government set up a permanent agency to investigate planned price increases before they go into effect.

Weinberg pointed out to Congress' Joint Economic Committee that in many industries one or a few corporations hold the power to set prices without paying much attention to market conditions.

**ASK ADVANCE WARNING**

He proposed that the government obligate major corporations to give advance explanation of increases in these administered prices. Corporations would have to present detailed information based on their records. They would be subject to cross examination.

**"Following the hearings, the agency would promptly publish the contentions of the parties and the facts as it had determined them," Weinberg added. "That would assure the public of an adequate flow of essential factual information concerning certain corporate price actions without involving government in the task of controlling prices.**

"As we visualize it," he said, "legislation directed toward this objective would require advance notice and public justification of price increased proposed . . . by any corporation which accounts for more than a specified percentage — perhaps 20 or 25 per cent—of the total sales of its industry."

**AUTOMOBILES EXAMPLE**

Weinberg added that just giving the public the information it needs to judge pricing policies would serve as a brake on unnecessary price boosts.

Weinberg asserted that the automobile industry provides a good example of "administered prices." He pointed out that both Ford and General Motors raised their prices on 1956 models despite "fabulous" profits.

**They did the same thing on 1957 models, even though they could have absorbed any increase in costs and still made a tremendous profit, he charged. Weinberg pointed out they did this "despite a depressed market and widespread unemployment among the industry's workers."**

Price competition actually doesn't exist in the auto industry, Weinberg asserted. General Motors calls the tune, he indicated.

Weinberg asserted that too much national purchasing power is siphoned off by unnecessarily high prices. The extra money consumers are forced to pay on artificially high prices means they have just that much less with which to buy other goods. In turn, that means fewer jobs.

He observed that in 1945-46 the UAW struck GM for 113 days to secure "a wage increase without a price increase," even offering to reduce its demands to whatever the Corporation could pay without raising prices.

**BOOST NOT NEEDED**

The Union, he said, still believes wage increases can be paid without raising prices.

**"For our part, we are willing," he said, "to be bound by the policy that demands for wage increase and other economic gains in administered price industries should be confined within the limits of the ability to pay, without price increases, of the efficient firm functioning under full employment conditions."**

Weinberg urged the Congress to make a full investigation of the relationship between prices, wages and profits. We are confident, he said, the Congress will find greed on the part of some huge corporations is one of the biggest causes of inflation.

The public, he added, has a right to all the information it needs to judge these things.

## Stamps Wanted For Sick Vets

**You can help bring a bit of cheer to those confined in U. S. Veterans Hospitals across the country. All you have to do is to save the stamps on the mail you receive, particularly foreign stamps and U. S. commemoratives, and send them to the Kiwanis Pacific Club at 1150 Divisadero Street, San Francisco 15, California.**

**The club will distribute them to hospitalized veterans in VA hospitals across the country, who are stamp collectors.**

## 10 to 1 for the UAW

Employes at Greyhound bus terminals in Detroit voted by a margin of better than 10 to 1 for the UAW in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The workers, including office employes, telephone operators and ticket agents, voted 116 for the UAW and 11 for no union.

**MURIEL DAVIS, 16-year-old daughter of Harry Davis, a member of UAW Local 933, Speedway City, Indiana, demonstrates her gymnastic skill during a warmup session prior to an inter-city meet at the Detroit Turner Club. Miss Davis was a member of the U. S. Olympic squad which competed in Australia. She's already training for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Italy.**

# Kohler Loses Round to UAW; NLRB Orders Case Reinstated

The NLRB's case against the Kohler Company, consisting of 12 unfair labor practice charges brought by the UAW, has been reinstated by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board, in a unanimous decision, reversed the trial examiner's dismissal of the case on a technicality. Trial Examiner George Downing had accepted a Kohler Company motion that the case be thrown out because the UAW was "not in compliance" with the filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Company contended the International Union's three trustees were officers of the Union, but had not filed non-Communist affidavits. The Taft-Hartley Act requires such affidavits from union officers.

**UAW attorneys pointed out that the trustees were NOT officers under the UAW's Constitution, and that their duties consisted solely of causing the books and accounts of the International secretary-treasurer to be audited quarterly.**

The NLRB agreed with the Union's contention. Last month it ordered the trail examiner to make a decision on the merits of the charges that Kohler Company caused the strike by illegally refusing to bargain and that the Company discriminated against UAW members because of their Union activities.

**MAZEY HAILS RULING**

UAW International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said he was gratified by the Board's decision.

**"To have failed to judge this case on its merits would have been a gross miscarriage of justice," he declared.**

"The NLRB ruling is particularly pleasing to the courageous members of UAW Local 833 who, for nearly three years, have been on strike against America's most arrogant and ruthless employer," Mazey continued, saying the UAW "shares their confidence that the ultimate decision will show that this strike was caused by and has been prolonged by Kohler Company practices which violate the laws of our land."

**FOUR MILLION WORDS**

The hearings on the unfair labor practice charges against Kohler extended over 15 months and involved nearly four million words and 19,000 pages of testimony.

In overruling the trial examiner, the NLRB held that the UAW is in full compliance with all the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, including the provision requiring officers to file non-Communist affidavits. (The three UAW trustees have since filed the affidavits anyway.)

**BACK IN BUSINESS—Lenore Hayes, an official court reporter for the National Labor Relations Board during the hearings on the NLRB case against the Kohler Company, looks at her biggest assignment, the transcript of the case. It contains 19,175 pages and almost four million words. The case was reinstated by a recent NLRB ruling.**

## SUB Benefits Subject to Tax

The Bureau of Internal Revenue recently informed UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey that while money paid into Supplemental Unemployment Benefit plans is not taxable workers must report any SUB benefits as personal income.

This means that in making out their income tax forms, workers receiving SUB benefits must list the total amount of these checks. If corporations do not include this information on W-2 (annual income and withholding tax) forms, workers can obtain it individually from the company SUB office.

## *Rail Workers Get SUB Based on UAW Plan*

**CHICAGO**—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has granted a Supplementary Unemployment Benefit (SUB) Plan to more than 16,000 of its employes who are members of 12 non-operating rail unions.

The Northwestern is said to be the first in the railroad industry to adopt an SUB plan. Union leaders told newsmen the plan was based on the one pioneered by the UAW in 1955, and included further improvements.

## *UAW Blasts Hike In Interest Rates On GI Home Loans*

The UAW will keep on opposing the Eisenhower Administration's efforts to hike the interest rate on so-called GI home loan mortgages to five per cent, UAW International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, director of the Union's Veterans Department, declared last month.

The UAW will back legislation to loosen funds for construction of homes for veterans without a rise in interest rates, he said. A bill which would do this is being studied by the House Veterans Affairs Committee, according to reports from Washington.

**The bill, which has been introduced by the Committee's chairman, Representative Olin E. Teague (D., Tex.), would step up the Veterans Administration's direct home loan program, liberalize many of its features and channel additional funds directly to builders.**

The Administration, as well as Republicans in Congress, wants to "solve" the problem of a tight mortgage market by hiking interest rates. This would help the bankers, but not the veterans in need of housing who would have to pay more for their mortgages.

The GOP move follows a recent hike in the interest rate on FHA loans.

## *UAW Member Named To Hospital Board*

**HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania**—John T. Peace, Sr., a member of UAW Local 758, Vulcan Mold and Iron Company of Latrobe, has been appointed by Governor Leader to the board of trustees at Torrance State Hospital.

Now serving on the Blairsville Borough Council, where he resides, Peace was recently elected vice president of the Indiana County Board, Department of Public Assistance, and has served for several years on the County DPA unit.

# How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

## Tax Hints for You

Evidence is accumulating that the big tax bite on large incomes, popularly supposed to be 91 per cent, is actually a myth perpetuated by Congress, and the reason Congress permits a slew of tax loopholes to continue despite frequent criticism of them, is to convince the public that wealthy people carry the tax load.

In a number of articles in law journals and testimony before Congress shortly before his death last year, Randolph E. Paul, a noted tax expert and former General Counsel to the U. S. Treasury, pointed out that different kinds of tax rates on different types of income had eroded the progressive tax structure to the point that tax rates which appear high actually are not.

A wide range of loopholes, from special low rates on capital gains to special concessions for the oil and mining industries, made the effective tax on big incomes not the 91 per cent the public supposes it is, but often closer to 50 to 70 per cent, he said. For example, in 1953, the average effective tax rate for all taxpayers was about 27 per cent, not much more than the lowest-bracket rate of 22 per cent that year.

**DUCKING IN TOP BRACKETS**

Instead of the tax rate being highly progressive, as Congress would have us believe, it turns out that lowest-bracket taxpayers shell out close to the average tax rate for the country as a whole.

Furthermore, Mr. Paul pointed out, the actual effective rate of income tax for 1952 for taxpayers with incomes over $100,000 was 53 per cent, not 67 per cent as it might appear from the government's tax table. Mr. Paul himself charged that tax rates over 70 per cent "mean next to nothing and misrepresent" to lower-bracket taxpayers "the size of the tax burden actually being imposed upon the high brackets."

**The AFL-CIO Research Department has reported that various loopholes, erosions and legal evasions in the laws cost the federal government a total of nine billion dollars a year.**

Until Congress eliminates all the special loopholes and concessions wage earners in effect are barred from using moderate-income family needs to make sure it does not pay more tax than it legally should. A typical wage-earning family of four will pay in the neighborhood of $560 in federal income tax alone this year. This is one of the largest items in its whole budget, surpassed in many cases only by its food and rent bill.

**POINTS FOR SAVING**

There are several tax points people who work for a living ought to understand well:

Many wage earners tend to overlook the fact that under some circumstances they don't have to pay federal income tax on pay they get while sick. After the first week of an illness, you can subtract from your taxable income up to $100 a week of pay received while sick. If you were hospitalized for at least one day, or your illness was due to an injury, even if it was not received while at work, you can subtract up to $100 of pay received during the first week, too.

**However, you cannot claim this sick pay exclusion if you file as your return the "punch card" (Form 1040A), Mr. Spencer warns. You have to secure and use the long form (Form 1040) even though the Internal Revenue Service has mailed you the punch-card form. You deduct the excludable sick pay from your gross income on page 1 of Form 1040. The instructions say you have to report the details of your illness in a separate statement which you attach to the form.**

The statement should state how the sick pay exclusion was figured, the periods of absence from work, the nature of the sickness or injury, and whether you were hospitalized. Or if your employer will prepare a statement that you were entitled to a specific amount of sick pay, you can simply attach this proof of your deduction to your tax return.

Workmen's compensation, sickness insurance or damages you recover for an injury are wholly tax free and should not be included in your report of your taxable income.

**ANY DEPENDENTS**

The Internal Revenue Service has been checking dependency claims closely on the theory that recent increases in Social Security benefits may have made more older folks self supporting. Understand that Social Security, railroad retirement, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and compensation to veterans and their families, are *not* taxable income. However, such income is an indication a dependent may be supporting himself. So be sure you are able to show that you still pay more than half an elderly dependent's support even though he has non-taxable income of his own.

**One help along these lines, advises Sydney Prerau, editor of the "J. K. Lasser's Your Income Tax" guide, is a recent ruling by the U. S. Tax Court that a taxpayer could count the fair rental value of the room his elderly parent occupied in his home, in deciding that he provided more than half the support.**

Even if you don't provide more than half the support, and so can't take a partial dependent as an exemption on your return, you can still include in your medical deduction any medical expenses you pay for him or her.

If several people support a close relative, but none contributes more than half the support, they can alternate in taking the exemption, as indicated in the instructions you get with your tax forms.

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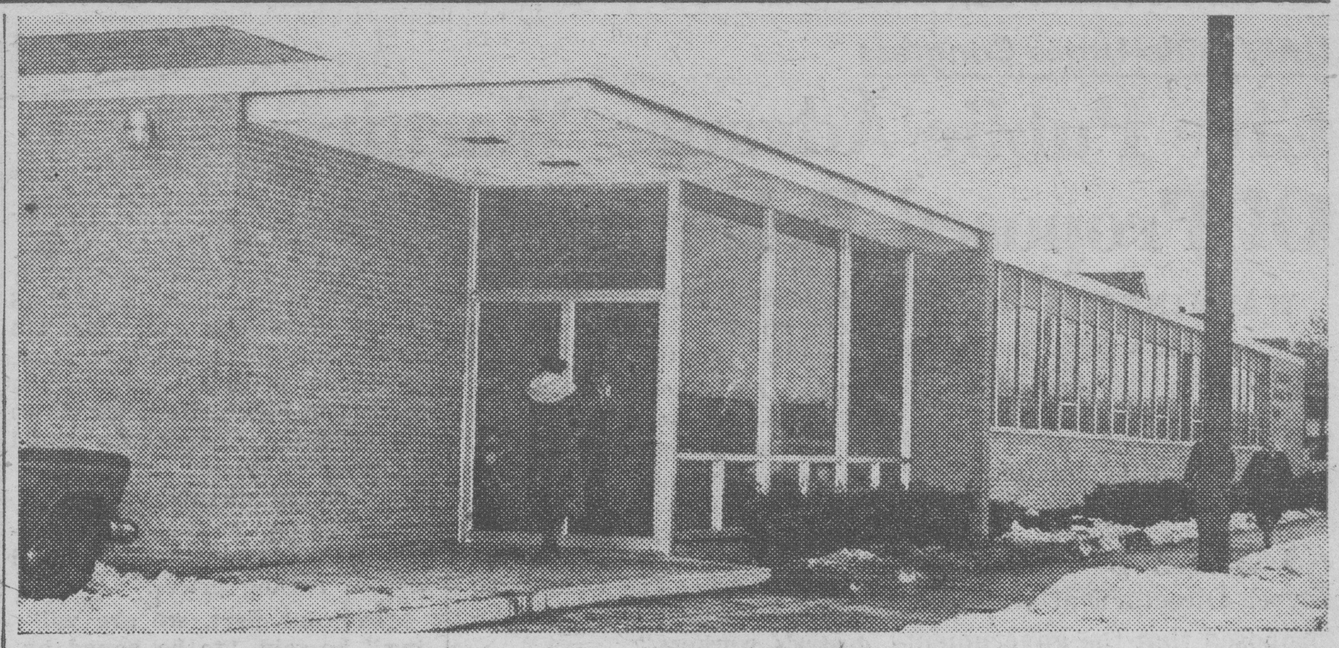

**MEMBERS OF UAW LOCAL 51 (the Centerline, Michigan, Plymouth local) are bubbling with pride over their new $226,000 Local Union home. It is airconditioned throughout, has a full set of office and conference facilities as well as a kitchen and auditorium. It was dedicated recently and is now in use.**

## Not the UAW

**One of the unions suspected of being controlled by racketeers, and being investigated by a Senate Committee headed by Senator McClellan, is the Allied Industrial Workers of America. This same Union has been ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to rid itself of racketeering influence under penalty of suspension of its charter.**

**Before the AFL-CIO merger, this Union was known as the United Automobile Workers, AFL (UAW-AFL). After the merger, the UAW-AFL was told to change its name to avoid future confusion with our Union. This was done early last year, and the UAW-AFL became the Allied Industrial Workers of America.**

**Despite the name change, some newspapers, radio and TV newscasters persist in referring to that Union as the "United Auto Workers" or "UAW" or the "UAW-AFL" in connection with the racketeering charges. But they're just not the "UAW."**

## UNION HARVEST GROWS IN KANSAS

**WICHITA, Kansas**—Without an opposing vote, office workers at the Cardwell Manufacturing Company, here, voted to affiliate with UAW. At the same time, workers at General Motors' Delco Battery division at Olathe, Kansas, also gave an overwhelming vote to UAW in a representation election.

UAW Region 5 Director Russell Letner said 53 white-collar workers at Cardwell voted for UAW and none against. At the Delco plant, 210 workers voted for UAW and 48 for no union, Letner said.

## Townsend, Lundeberg Claimed by Death

During the past month, two well-known labor leaders in the AFL-CIO passed away. President Willard S. Townsend of the Transport Service Employes Union, AFL-CIO vice president, died after a year's illness. President Harry Lundeberg, head of the Seafarers International Union, passed away suddenly after a heart attack.

Born in Cincinnati in 1895, Willard Townsend was the only president that the Transport Service Employes ever had. In his earlier life, he worked as a red cap and dining car waiter, attended the University of Toronto and Blackstone College where he received degrees in chemistry and law.

Townsend became active in the labor movement in 1936 when he helped organize the Chicago red caps into an AFL federal union, and became vice president. He helped organize the International Brotherhood of Red Caps the following year, and became the first president. He became president of the Transport Service Employes three years later when its jurisdiction was widened to cover service employes.

Harry Lundeberg, colorful head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific and president of both the Seafarers International Union and the Maritime Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO, was born in Norway, and sailed as a boy on the old windjammers. He was long an American citizen, a staunch supporter of the American Merchant Marine, and one of the most bitter foes of Communism in the entire labor movement.

Joining the Sailors' Union in 1921, Lundeberg became secretary-treasurer of that Union in 1935, and helped drive the Communists out of the maritime labor movement. He helped organize the Seafarers International Union in 1938, and became its first president.

## Olga Madar Named To State Agency

UAW Recreation Director Olga M. Madar has become the first woman ever to be appointed to the seven-member Board of Commissioners of Michigan's Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority. The appointment was made by Governor G. Mennen Williams. Commissioners serve without pay.

The Authority has charge of state parkways, parks, recreation facilities and programs in a large five-county area.

## 376 RETIRE FROM FORD'S IN ONE MONTH

The month of January, 1957 had the largest number of pension approvals in any one month since the Ford-UAW Pension Plan went into effect back on March 1, 1950, Ken Bannon, director of the Union's National Ford Department, announced recently.

**A total of 376 UAW members had their applications for pensions approved during this month by the Ford-UAW Retirement Board.**

One retiree, Ernest Grimshaw, 67, ranked first as the Ford pensioner with the most years of accumulated service among Ford retired workers. He started with Ford back in 1905, and had a total of 50 years and three months accredited pension time. He will get $113.06 in monthly pension benefits, plus maximum Social Security benefits of $108.50 and his wife's Social Security benefits of $54.25.

The breakdown on the 376 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Normal Retirements** | 339 |
| **Early Retirements** | 11 |
| **Total and Permanent Disability Retirements** | 26 |

Some 216 of the 339 Normal Retirees had 30 or more years of service, and approximately 90 per cent voluntarily retired between ages 65 and 68.

**BUSINESSMAN JACKIE ROBINSON checks out UAW President Walter P. Reuther's gavel while visiting Reuther at Solidarity House. The former Dodger third baseman was in Detroit on a fund-raising drive for the NAACP.**

## *UAW Wins*

**HAZEL PARK, Michigan**—Workers at the Plastic Tooling, Inc. plant here have voted for the UAW by a margin of better than two to one in an NLRB election.

## German Strike Ends

**KIEL, Germany**—Germany's longest strike in 25 years has ended. More than 30,000 unionized metal workers agreed to end their 15-week-old walkout after reaching an agreement.

## Local 239 Member Elected to Council

**BALTIMORE, Maryland** — Joseph Schield, a member of UAW Local 239 (Fisher Body Division of General Motors), was elected recently as a member of the Baltimore County Council.