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The Record of the 1st Eisenhower Congress

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Here's a Point-by-Point Analysis of What Congress Did—or Didn't Do

(The following analysis of the First Session of the 83rd Congress was prepared by the UAW-CIO Washington Office. This is the kind of report no daily newspaper will print. Every responsible UAW-CIO member will want to study these facts and observations.)

Give-Away—Oil

Republicans and Democrats in both House and Senate voted in favor of giving away off-shore oil and gas to three coastal states, involving resources estimated from $8 billion to $50 billion. Eisenhower, paying off for the votes that won him Texas, signed the bill.

Public protest during the Senate debate resulted, however, in salvaging for the people of all states a sizable part—over 80 per cent—of the off-shore wealth which the coastal states had hoped to grab. A second bill passed Congress tying down the wealth of the Continental shelf beyond the 3-mile limit under federal control. Value of oil and gas in the outer shelf is estimated all the way from $42 billion to $250 billion. Both parties voted in favor of this measure in the Senate, Republicans giving it a larger majority than Democrats.

The Hill Amendment, earmarking future royalties of from $5 to $30 billion from this outer shelf for aid to education in all 48 states, first passed the Senate 45 to 37. Later, with the Rayburn influence showing up in the Conference Committee, the Senate gave way and voted 45 to 43 against the amendment. Although appealed to by many of the 40 organizations backing the Hill Amendment, the White House withheld its endorsement.

Give-Away—Public Power

Major wrecking operation of the Eisenhower Administration got under way during this first session with a many-pronged attack on the public power program.

Money to continue construction of many hydro-electric dams was curtailed, delaying the time when power will flow. Money for three important dams was refused outright.

Government transmission lines were denied funds all over the country, with the result that private utilities will distribute this low-cost power and make consumers pay high rates for it.

The St. Lawrence Power Project has been turned over to New York State, which, in turn, proposes to turn the power into the lines of the private utilities. Same result.

A bill to deliver Niagara Falls into the hands of five private companies passed the House and has had hearings in the Senate. Governor Dewey, faking as public protector, is trying to give this Niagara power the same treatment as St. Lawrence power.

TVA was denied funds for a new steam plant. Result, a power shortage in this area in 1956.

Rural Electric Co-ops were given a terrible beating. Needed loan funds were denied them; their future power sources were curtailed; and in the Southwest area they were deliberately crippled by termination of tie-ins on the public power system which private utilities continue to enjoy.

Effect of action already taken in this Congress is to clamp a lid on potential industry and job expansion five and ten years ahead. Meanwhile, the private utilities will move in to seize remaining power sites (like Hell's Canyon) with approval of the Administration and the Federal Power Commission, and will dictate terms on which much of the existing low-cost public power is sold to consumers and industries.

Eisenhower called TVA "creeping socialism," but there is nothing creeping about his Party's plan to turn this basic natural resource over to the private power companies.

Give-Away—Atomic Energy

Congress did not act in this session, but its special committee began hearings, on the Atomic Energy Commission's proposal to cut private industries in on the development of power from atomic energy.

Big business is interested in stepping into this field on its own terms: that the plants be financed by government; that operation of the plants be subsidized by government for years until they begin to pay off; and that private industry be allowed to get a stranglehold on this future source of power by acquiring patent rights on the essential processes.

If Congress adopts the Atomic Energy Commission proposal, the public's $12 billion investment in atomic energy will become the private domain of a few big companies. **This exceeds the entire stockholders' equity in the electric power industry.**

Give-Away—Miscellaneous

The scheme of Western stockmen to acquire, without cost and subject to no regulation but their own, permanent property rights in their present permits for grazing cattle on the public lands of the West got hearings in both Houses but did not reach a vote. Pending business for next session.

Congress did vote to sell to private industry the 28 synthetic plants of the synthetic rubber industry which the government built for $500 million to win the war when the sources of natural rubber were cut off. Terms of sale must be brought back to Congress by February, 1955. Efforts of Senator Douglas to keep the big companies from getting a stranglehold on this industry were defeated by Republican votes.

No bills reached a vote on proposals to turn over to private profit the minerals and other wealth in the Western public lands. But the off-shore oil bill which the President signed established a precedent for giving states title to the wealth in public lands within their own boundaries. Bills banking on that precedent have been introduced.

Public Housing

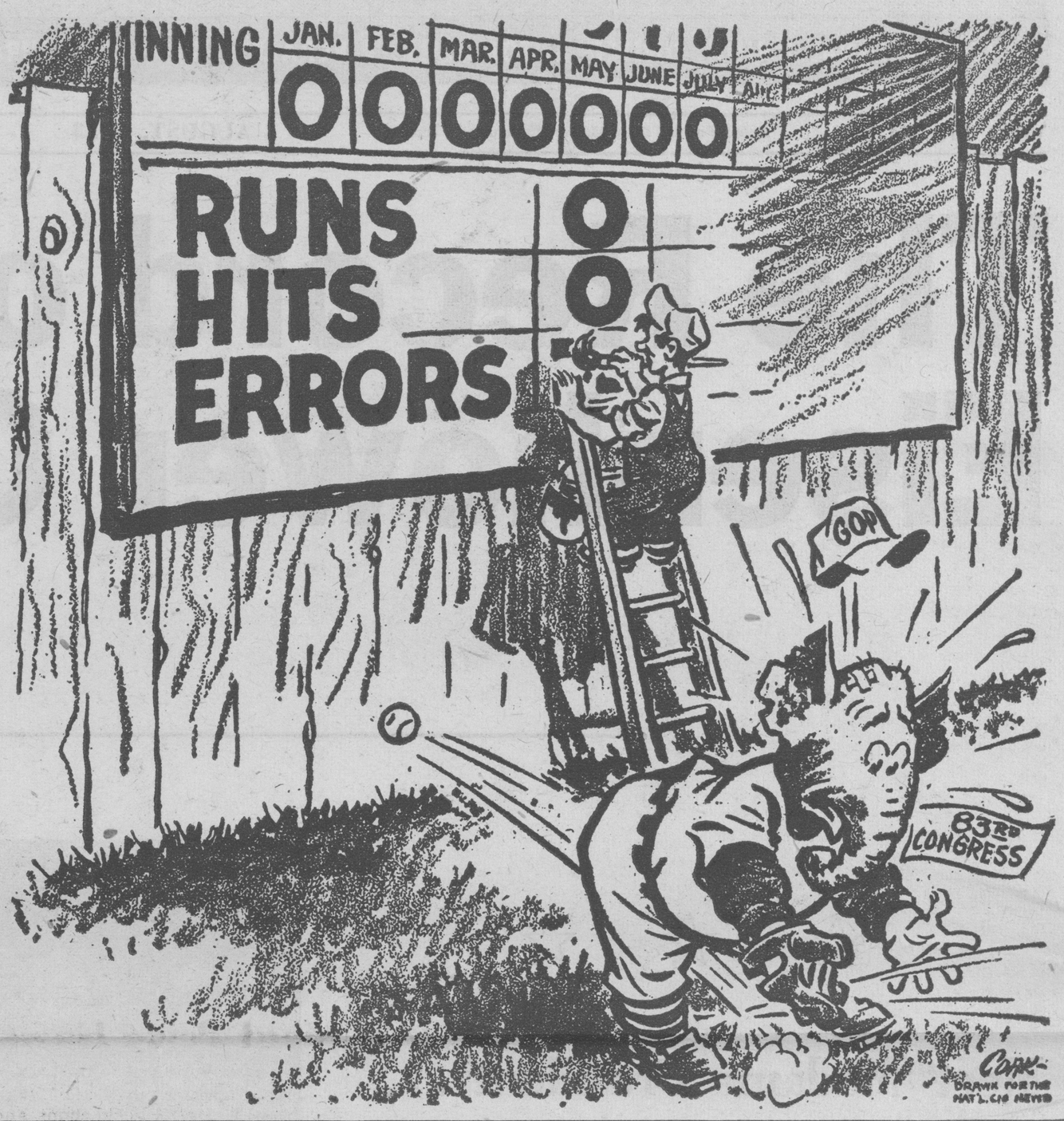
After Eisenhower had appointed Albert Cole, an outspoken enemy of public housing, to head up that agency, Congress followed through on the liquidating process.

Last year Congress had permitted the agency to start construction on 35,000 additional units and to ready contracts for another 35,000 to start this year. But this Congress approved only 20,000 starts for the year ahead and served notice that no new contracts were to be entered into for the years following. Looks like the final curtain is only a year away unless the acute need for low-rent housing or a need for providing employment penetrates the Republican fog.

Soil Conservation

Agriculture Secretary Benson asked Congress to cut $55 million from the funds provided for paying farmers to institute soil conserving practices on their land. Congress rebelled and, in this case, appropriated more than the Administration had asked.

Keeping The Box Score



Taxes

Congress voted to extend the excess profits tax for six months. Due to expire, under previous law, on June 30 it will now expire December 31.

Eisenhower made a major fight for this extension. The tax message he sent to Congress May 20 shows why. He is drafting a plan for major overhaul of federal taxes in the next session. This plan will shift a large part of the tax load to lower income people. A six-months extension of the profits tax will make it easier to sell the new plan. His tax message did not make clear why, if profits are excessive, they should not be taxed at higher rates than normal profits both after January 1, 1954, as well as before.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee is holding hearings on tax changes. The sales tax is getting a big boost there by the NAM and others. The tax message and statements by Cabinet members make clear that the plan is to extend manufacturers excise taxes to a large list of commodities. The federal government will put on this sales tax at the manufacturing level while states and cities levy additional sales taxes at the retail level. Reduction in corporation taxes and a ceiling on taxes on large incomes will follow.

The movie houses lobbied through a bill ending the 20 per cent federal admissions tax. The President vetoed it. He wants to extend excise taxes, not eliminate them. He didn't hurt the moviegoer by his veto because the movie people planned to put the tax in their own pockets anyway.

Appropriations

The economy drive, promised by Eisenhower in his campaign, was taken up by Congress and cut far and wide into government services of every type and description. Appropriations of $54 billion this year are $20 billion less than a year earlier. Cuts in the military outlay account for nearly $12 billion of this reduction. Much of the remainder comes out of other government services such as public health, child welfare and other social services which have proved their value. **Severe slashes in the national investment in new power resources will curtail the future production and earning capacity of the entire economy.**

President Truman, as required by law, submitted a budget in January. He asked for $13 billion more than Congress finally appropriated. President Eisenhower then chopped $9½ billion off the Truman proposals and Congress did the rest, voting $3½ billion less than Eisenhower had requested.

Social Security

Sent up in the closing hours of the session, H. R. 6812 was introduced to make good on Eisenhower's campaign pledge to improve and extend the Social Security Law.

Inadequacy of the belated Eisenhower proposal is shown by comparison with the bill (S. 2260) introduced weeks earlier by Lehman and 10 other Senators and by 17 Congressmen. No hearings were held on either bill.

Both bills extend coverage to many additional persons, including farmers, farm workers, domestic workers and professional people. While some irregular gains in benefits would result from H. R. 6812, the Lehman bill would make substantial increases for everyone, up to a maximum of $200 a month for a retired person and dependents.

The Lehman bill adds protection for disability and rehabilitation, permits higher earnings while receiving benefits and makes other improvements. To accomplish this, it increases present contributions on earnings above $3,600 and would raise the employment tax more rapidly in future years than the present law provides.

Eisenhower had earlier (May 20) asked Congress to suspend the increase from one and one-half per cent to two per cent in employment tax now scheduled for January, 1954. **In doing so he apparently had, at that time, fallen for the Chamber of Commerce scheme to raid the social security trust fund leading to eventual wrecking of the entire program.** His tax proposal, however, was not adopted by Congress and the increase in tax is still on the books.

Labor Legislation

Extensive hearings were held in both Houses on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. No bills were reported out.

The House voted a bill giving away unemployment insurance administrative funds to the states and relaxing federal standards and supervision of state programs. It did not get out of Senate Committee, but is under study for possible Senate action in the next session.

Already-enacted labor legislation was seriously crippled by the old device of starving the agencies administering them. The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor suffered a cut of more than 20 per cent, opening the door for chiselers on minimum wage and overtime pay. The Mexican farm labor program was almost cut in half, opening the door to the employment of illegal wetbacks by southern landholders at the expense of American farm workers.

Economic Controls

At Eisenhower's request the new Congress promptly terminated price and wage controls and consigned rent controls to an early death.

In the place of these controls, the new Administration has established a tight-money policy which, even its friends begin to say, is threatening the country with a business recession. The new policy is a banker plan, is being administered by bankers, is adding to bankers'

(Continued on next page)

Congress Record Bad; Ike's Not Much Better

WASHINGTON—The best that can be said for the first Eisenhower Congress is that its record on international affairs was better than on domestic issues. But, while better, it was not good.

Whether this was in fact an Eisenhower Congress is also an important factor in an appraisal of the results. The President has not yet begun to discharge the responsibilities of the Presidency, in the way that they were understood and accepted by Lincoln, Cleveland, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Wilson, Truman and even Calvin Coolidge.

Those Presidents gave leadership to Congress, relying upon nationwide support of the people to prevail over the conflict of narrow local interests.

Eisenhower has concentrated on trying to get unity within his own divided party, while blaming his troubles on Truman and accepting without thanks or recognition the support of Democratic Senators and Congressmen whose votes made it possible for him to get what he wanted.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Generally speaking, Eisenhower prevailed over the Taft-Bricker isolationist wing of his party on international issues. But at a heavy price. Congress voted $4.5 billion of new money for foreign military and economic aid, but this fell so far short of last year's appropriation and what Truman had proposed that it gave our friends and allies to understand that Eisenhower cannot get his Republican Congress to back up with cash the high principles he proclaims in his foreign policy speeches. To get a one-year extension of the reciprocal trade program, he started packing the Tariff Commission with people who oppose it.

Eisenhower asked for a $5 billion slash in military appropriations and Congress cut his request another $1½ billion. His justification for this reduction seemed directly tied to his campaign promise to reduce taxes. **No ordinary citizen can tell whether our defenses have deliberately been weakened for the political purpose of keeping Republicans in office, but there are substantial grounds for fearing this to be true.**

DOMESTIC ISSUES

On the domestic side the record is practically all bad. The give-away of the nation's natural resources to local and private interests has made enormous headway in one short session. The oil give-away was checked by popular revolt, and much of the intended plunder in that deal has been saved for the people. But the "tidelands" bill which Eisenhower signed (in payment for Texas votes) established a precedent that threatens more than a trillion dollars' worth of resources in our Western public lands.

The wrecking of the public power program was not checked by popular resentment, and much damage already has been done. The future expansion of industry and employment has been restricted by the refusal of funds for much-needed new power development. The way has been opened for private electric companies to take over the rivers for their own profit and to turn existing low-cost power at the public dams into high-cost power at the consuming end.

Hearings are being held in cold blood on the Atomic Energy Commission's astounding proposal to give a few big corporations a stranglehold on atomic energy as a future source of power.

A tax program to relieve the rich and soak the many is being prepared behind closed doors. Extension of the excess profits tax for six months (and **only** six months) was a deliberately planned maneuver to soften up small taxpayers for the job that is to be done on them in the next session.

On his promises to improve and extend Social Security and to amend Taft-Hartley, Eisenhower neither asked nor obtained action by Congress. On the last day of the session he sent up for consideration next year a half-hearted, half-way measure to increase Social Security coverage.

This Congress appropriated about $20 billion less than its predecessor. Some six to seven billion of that will come out of civilian services. As the new program goes to work, we shall find now one and now another program for the welfare of people reduced to uselessness or wiped out entirely.

If and when increasing unemployment adds to the burden that people carry, they will find the new Administration indifferent and unprepared. Eisenhower has not even complied with the formal requirement of the Employment Act of 1946 that he appoint three members to his Council of Economic Advisers which Congress created to advise him on steps that need to be taken to maintain maximum employment.

Analysis—Cont.

profits through sharply increased interest rates, and is a living reincarnation of the Andrew Mellon policy which drove the country into economic disaster in 1930.

National Defense

Sharp cuts in funds for the military services were recommended by Eisenhower, and Congress appropriated even less. Tapering off of the military build-up was reflected in the Truman budget for 1954 of $41 billion, as compared with the more than $46 billion appropriated a year ago.

Eisenhower asked for less than $36 billion. This $5 billion cut, applied mostly to the Air Force, stirred heated controversy as to adequacy of the military program which the ex-General plans. Amendments in Congress to increase Air Force funds were defeated, with Republicans voting 46 to 0 against such an increase in the Senate, and 196 to 5 against it in the House. The final appropriation was $34.4 billion.

It is known that Eisenhower's Budget Director Dodge imposed a money ceiling on the Defense Department. Public statements by the President himself lent strong support to the suspicion that his military budget reflected a compromise between military requirements for national security and his campaign promises to cut government expenditures and reduce taxes.

Small Business

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created under Herbert Hoover to bail out banks and railroads and converted under the Democrats into the only source of loan funds for many small business enterprises, was given its quit notice by the new Congress.

In its place, a fake Small Business Administration has been created. It is controlled by the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury. It cannot make a loan large enough to enable a small manufacturer to take on a defense contract. Its total supply of funds is $275 million.

International Trade

The President made a major issue of persuading Congress to continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements by which mutual tariff reductions are affected.

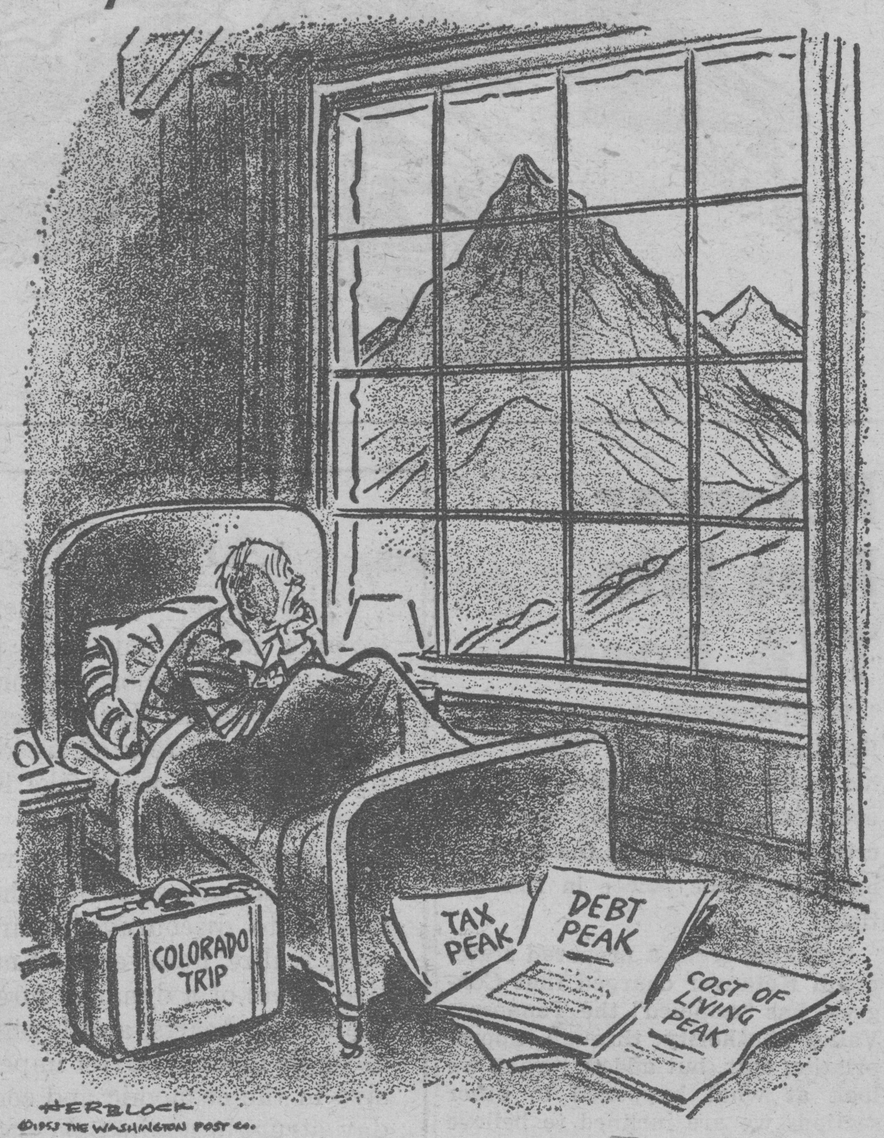
He won a one-year extension of this program in the House, but only after it had voted to add an additional (Republican) member to the Tariff Commission, putting that neutral agency into politics for the first time. House Democrats voted 178 to 6 for Eisenhower on a vote to eliminate this additional member, but were overcome by a 200 to 15 vote of the Republicans against the President.

The Senate struck out the additional Commission member, and prevailed in Conference. Meanwhile, however, Eisenhower had yielded to his isolationist Party leaders by appointing to Tariff Commission vacancies two Republicans both known to be of high protective tariff persuasion.

A strongly isolationist bill (by Simpson of Pennsylvania) increasing import restrictions on oil, lead and zinc was defeated in the House. Clearly in conflict with the President's wishes, it was favored by House Republicans 105 to 104, but was overturned by a Democratic vote of 137 to 56 in support of the Republican President.

Some encouragement to greater imports into the United States was given by enactment of a bill providing simplification of customs procedures. A more workable method of valuing imports—the most needed reform—was voted down.

"Maybe the Beach Would Be More Restful"



Other Foreign Relations Measures

The international viewpoint prevailed in the voting of $1 million tons of wheat for relief of starvation in Pakistan, and in another measure approving $100 million worth of surplus farm products to be sold for local currencies in foreign countries.

McCarthys' attack on our international information service, "The Voice of America," had virtually wrecked the morale of that agency in the State Department before its appropriation came up for a vote. Congress cut its funds from $96 million to $75 million but gave it a new lease on life outside the State Department. House Republicans lined up 177 to 24 against a motion to restore the slashed funds.

Passage of the bill requested by the President to admit to the U.S. refugees from other countries represented on its face a victory for international cooperation. Humiliating and frustrating restrictions forced into the bill by the Walter-McCarran forces will overcome much of the good that the bill was intended to do. The number admissible was cut from the 240,000 requested by Eisenhower to 214,000, but it is questionable that even this number can scale the hurdles written into the bill before passage.

Foreign Military And Economic Aid

President Eisenhower spoke up strongly in public speeches for continuation of the Roosevelt-Truman doctrine of cooperation among all free nations. He rejected the late Senator Taft's strong public bid for a return to isolationist policies.

But on the bill to provide funds for military aid to our allies and economic aid to other free nations, Eisenhower recommended 20 per cent less than Truman had proposed for 1954. Congress took off from there and cut nearly half as much again as the President had suggested. The Taft-Bricker axis showed itself willing to let Eisenhower make the speeches if it could write the vouchers.

The resulting appropriation of $4.5 billion is $1.6 billion less than was appropriated in 1952. Economic aid to Europe was cut 40 per cent, military aid was cut 25 per cent, and Point Four was slightly increased.

The Point Four appropriation, however, deals the sharpest blow to our world leadership. Point Four aid was being built up as other nations were agreeing to contribute their share (more than half) to these cooperative programs directed against hunger, ill health and joblessness. Truman had spelled out a need for $700 million this year as our share in this worldwide attack on the causes of communism. Eisenhower asked for $560 million and Congress appropriated $430 million.

By economizing for a few hundred million on this most economical of all weapons against the spread of communism, the new Administration placed the U. S. in the position of having started something it will not carry through. Within a week of the vote in Congress, Soviet Russia made its first offer in the UN to contribute to the Point Four type of program.

Veil Dropped on Meat Price News

The Eisenhower Administration is locking up some important news about the price of pork chops and beef steak.

Now you can't find out what happens to the price of meat from the time a farmer sells his hogs to the time you buy a ham from the butcher.

The Department of Agriculture used to tell farmers and housewives how much the "middle-man" got. But not any longer.

Food processors, meat packers, milk trusts, and chain stores are making huge profits—but the government's publication "Marketing and Transportation Situation," won't publish how much of a dollar spent on food goes to these wealthy corporations.

Farm prices have gone down hill for the last six months, but very little drops in food prices have taken place in the same time.

A Bigot in the UN

President Eisenhower has paid off a political debt with coin that doesn't belong to him. He has just about drained off the last drop from what used to be a substantial reservoir of international good will toward the United States and its people.

Mr. Malan, racist Premier of South Africa, will doubtless applaud the appointment of James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, as a United States delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations—but few others will.

Jimmie Byrnes . . . who once said, "Any Negro who does not care to live in this land without political and social equalities can depart for any country he wishes. . . ."

Jimmie Byrnes . . . who once said, "90,000,000 white people are determined not to extend political and social equality to the 10,000,000 Negroes."

Jimmie Byrnes . . . who, in 1945, came out strongly for free elections—not for South Carolina—but for Poland.

Jimmie Byrnes . . . who said in 1951, "Of only one thing we can be certain. South Carolina will not now, nor for some years to come, mix white and Negro children in our public schools . . . if the court changes what is now the law of the land, we will abandon the public school system."

Jimmie Byrnes' record, from which only a few items are cited above, dates back to 1911, and aside from those years where opportunism led him to serve the New Deal with varying degrees of zeal, that record has been that of a sour bigot.

As a delegate to the UN, will Byrnes shake hands with the delegates from Liberia, Haiti or Ethiopia? Or will he ask that they be roped off in a Jim Crow section?

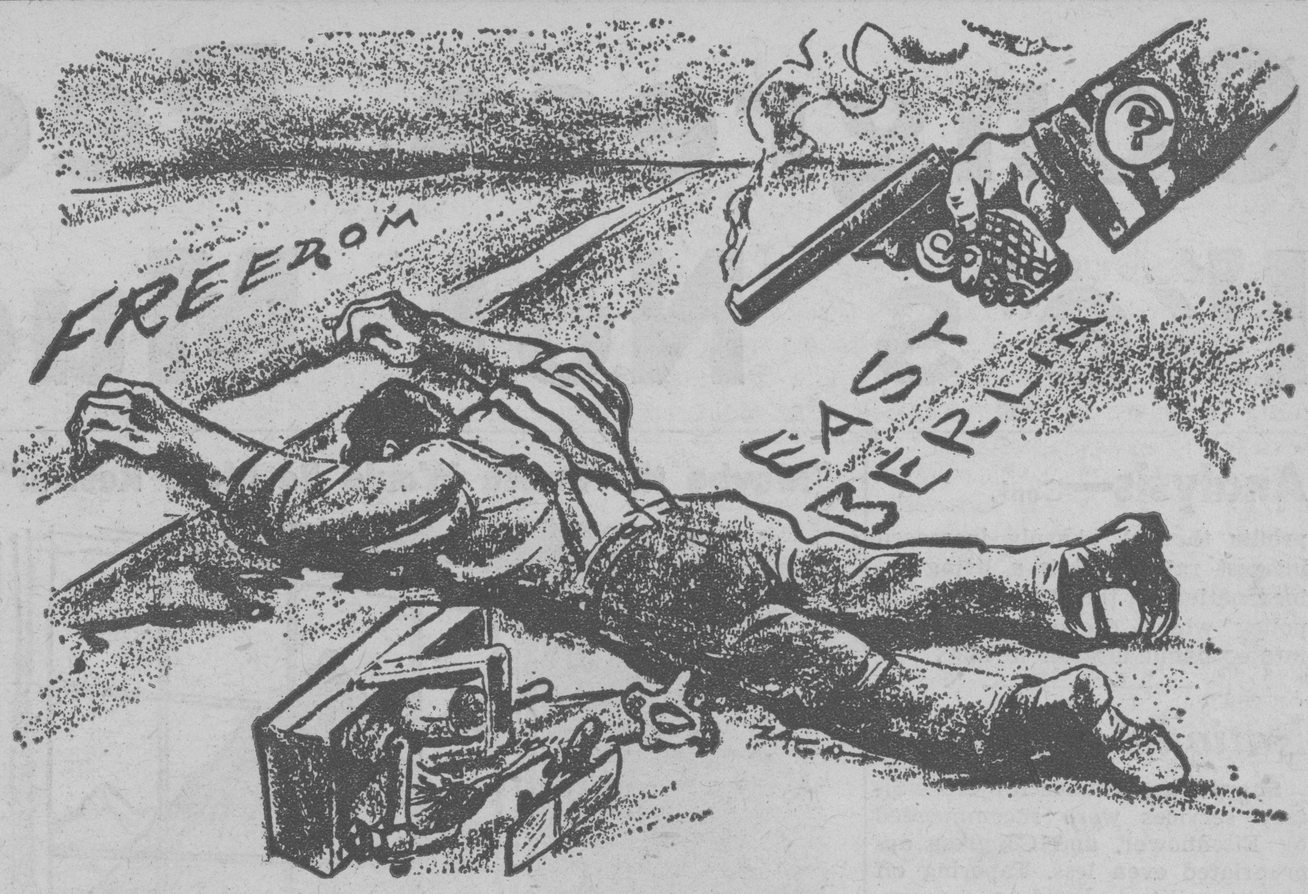
Will Byrnes demand separate rest room facilities for the delegates from India and Thailand?

Will Byrnes and those of his persuasion never learn that the colored peoples make up the great majority of the earth's population?

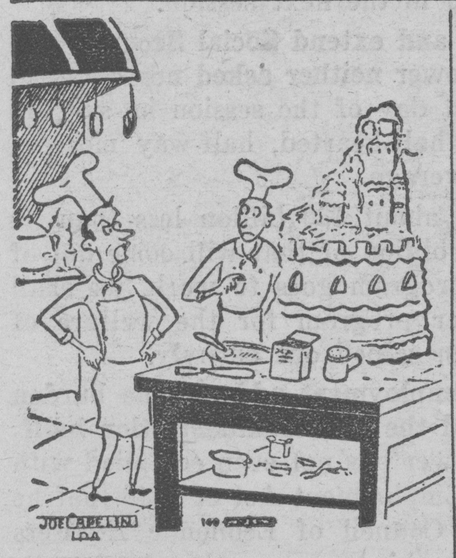
The Senate can remove a little of our country's shame if the members will reject Ike's nomination of Byrnes. As Emil Mazey said in a wire to Senator Ferguson, "His nomination has already dealt a severe blow to our prestige as a world leader. His confirmation would be devastating."

CIO Textile Workers' President Emil Rieve has nailed the whole business down with this question, "Can we choose as a spokesman a man whose whole career demonstrates his conviction that color is a badge of inferiority?"

The people of South Carolina are sorely afflicted enough. Let's not bring any plague germs into the World Parliament of Nations.



Two European CIO leaders returning home. Here Victor Reuther, CIO European Representative, chats with Harry Martin, President of the CIO Newspaper Guild and labor Information Officer for the U. S. Mutual Security Administration in Europe. Both CIO leaders have announced that they are returning to the U. S., Reuther to take up duties with the CIO in Washington, Martin to become a working newspaper man again. The picture was taken at a farewell party given for Reuther by leaders in the European labor movement at Institute Hjalmar Brantingin Paris, Swedish labor union center in France.



"The cake's half finished and you lose the blueprints"

Arkansas Voters Face Tax Deadline

The Arkansas State CIO Council, still battling to kill the state's discriminating poll tax, has launched a campaign to get every CIO member in the state qualified before the September 30 poll tax deadline.

Only voters who pay their tax before September 30 will be eligible for the 1954 primaries. Five congressional and a senatorial candidate will be nominated.

Kefauver Rips Into TVA Foes

WASHINGTON — Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) ripped into his colleagues for doing "almost everything we possibly could to cripple and hamstring the development of public power in this nation."

Speaking from a prepared statement, Kefauver charged that Congress has "crippled" the Tennessee Valley Authority through appropriation cuts, but added, "when we look at what happened to other sections we are inclined to believe that we were rather fortunate."

He noted that appropriations for the west "were slashed to such an extent that the great dams and reclamation projects are seriously hampered. The great imaginative Hell's Canyon project has been brought to a standstill."

Kefauver said that while necessary funds were granted to continue the TVA, the valley was "left with what will amount to a power shortage."

"The development of public power, which is so much a part of the development of a growing and thriving industry in the United States, has lost its imagination and its vitality, and with the loss we can naturally expect a decline in business operations in the development of new and growing industries which provide the government with tax revenue," the Tennessean declared.

TVA had nearly $66 million slashed from the original Democratic request submitted by the Truman Administration.

GM, Big Steel Profits Soar

General Motors, the world's largest Corporation, and Big Steel have reported fabulous sales and profits so far this year.

GM sales in the second quarter of 1953 totaled $3 billion, a new record. Passenger car sales were up 65 per cent over 1952's second quarter. Net income was over $161.5 million, equal to $1.81 a common share, up from $142 million a year ago.

U. S. Steel Corporation's financial picture for the half-year reported record shipments of finished steel, sales of nearly $2 billion and sharply higher earnings. Plants operated at over 98 per cent of capacity.

Net profits amounted to more than $105 million in the first six months of 1953. They were up more than $92 million over the corresponding period last year, during the steel strike. Latest earnings equalled $3.54 a share on the common stock. The directors declared the usual 75-cent dividend on the stock, payable September 10.

Armistice in Korea

"People everywhere in the world have been hoping and praying for an honorable peace in Korea. The developments today are most welcome and most encouraging. However, a truce in Korea does not resolve the final conflicts between the forces of freedom and the forces of Communist tyranny of which the Korean conflict was but a localized manifestation.

"America and the free world must continue to take the steps necessary to insure the measure of military strength needed to discourage future Communist aggression. We must realize, however, that military strength is but the negative aspect of a dynamic foreign policy, and if we are to win the minds, hearts, and loyalties of millions of people in the struggle against Soviet imperialism, we must take the offensive in the economic and social fields in a practical day-to-day struggle against poverty, hunger, and human insecurity. In a world in which more than half the people are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed, the basic struggle between freedom and tyranny will be won in the rice fields and not on the battlefields. For people will judge the free world, not by its military strength, but rather by its dedication to the advancement of human progress, human happiness, and human dignity.

"It is in the field of human betterment that America and the free world have an overwhelming margin of superiority over the Soviet Union and its satellite nations.

"The Korean truce offers America and the free world an unlimited opportunity to launch a positive offensive in man's age-old struggle against poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and disease."

Walter P. Reuther

President, UAW-CIO.

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Ike's Debt Limit Rebuff Holds Warning for Future

WASHINGTON—The Senate's parting kick in the pants to the Eisenhower Administration on the request to lift the ceiling on the national debt is a dramatic warning of what President Eisenhower, the American people and the cause of freedom are going to be up against when the 83rd Congress returns either next fall or in January, 1954.

Of course, President Eisenhower and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey asked for trouble by delaying the request until 48 hours before the Congress had hoped to adjourn.

But Congress should have complied with the President's request because:

(1) **the debt ceiling must be raised sometime during the present fiscal year;**

(2) **it's risky to leave town without giving the Executive Branch authority and certainty of funds to meet the pay roll at levels that have been set by Congress itself; and**

(3) **with the possibility of substantial unemployment developing in the last quarter of 1953 and/or the first quarter of 1954, it would have been smart to get the debt ceiling raised now, clearing the track for fast Congressional action later on public works and other measures to stop and reverse a recession before it could turn into a depression.**

Nearly everyone in both Houses was frustrated, hot, tired and angry. Some were frightened by the death of Senator Taft.

The strong isolationist wing of the Republican party was sore at being beaten by a combination of Eastern Republicans and Democrats on amendment after amendment seeking to cut military and economic aid to our allies below the dangerously low amounts recommended by the Congressional Appropriations Committees after cutting the inadequate requests made by President Eisenhower.

Many liberal Democrats joined reactionary Democrats and Republican isolationists in opposing action on the debt limit.

Reactionaries like Senator Byrd, who had voted with isolationist Republicans for ripper amendments to the foreign aid bills, said the increase was unnecessary, at least until next spring. Chairman Milikin of the Senate Finance Committee disagreed.

Some Democrats suspected that Humphrey and Eisenhower, in asking for a $15 billion increase in the debt ceiling instead of a $2 billion increase that would have carried over until February at least, were trying a quick play to get a stack of chips for the next two years, at the same time blaming the boost on the "inheritance from the Truman-Acheson-Roosevelt Administration" instead of the economic, military and political facts of life in 1953 and 1954.

Senator Morse (Ind., Ore.) supported Byrd and charged a "bankers' bonanza" and wasteful spending were responsible for size of oncoming deficit. Previously he had voted with isolationists for cuts in foreign aid.

So the winning Eisenhower combination of internationally-minded Republicans and Democrats fell apart.

A more important reason for the breakdown of the Eisenhower strategy in the home stretch is worth a closer look:

Nearly all liberal and some conservative Democrats had voted again and again with Eisenhower supporters on the Republican side of the aisles in both Houses to save the Roosevelt-Truman-Eisenhower foreign policy from defeat and repudiation by the strong isolationist wing of the Republican Party and a small group in the Democratic Party.

Over a period of months, these Democrats had seen the old Dixiegop coalition, with the blessing of President Eisenhower and the active support of his Cabinet officers, begin a wrecking operation on 20 years of New and Fair Deal legislation, in fulfillment of Senator Bricker's promise to wildly cheering delegates in the 1952 Republican convention.

By July 31, New and Fair Deal supporters were sick and tired of being played for suckers who could be counted on to vote right on foreign affairs issues and then have the bean ball thrown at them on one domestic issue after another.

When liberal Democrats in the Senate walked out on him August 1, Eisenhower found himself abandoned also by the isolationist wing of his own party and some of his best Southern friends in the Democratic Party.

This reversal is a sample of what is very likely to happen again and again in 1954, unless between now and the reconvening of Congress Eisenhower and his advisors recognize the fact that they cannot continue to have a liberal foreign policy and a Bricker domestic policy that is a throwback to the boom-and-bust theories of the Twenties.

Newly-elected head of the ICFTU is Omar Becu of Belgium. The General Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Mr. Becu was named to his new post at the recently-concluded convention of the ICFTU in Stockholm.

Mazey Sees Possibility of New Paper in Detroit

UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey heralded the possibility of a liberal daily newspaper being established in Detroit at the biennial convention of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council on Saturday, August 8.

Referring to the announcement on August 4 that a group of investors headed by former Senator Blair Moody had leased the Michigan Rotary Printing Co. in Detroit, Mazey said, "There are groups working toward a daily liberal newspaper in Detroit. I hope that another year will not go by without seeing this newspaper become a fact."

The three Detroit dailies, the *News*, the *Times*, and the *Free Press*, are all distinctly pro-Republican and anti-union.

Mazey reviewed the political situation for the more than six hundred delegates assembled in Detroit's Dairyworkers' Hall. He asserted that the CIO must try again in 1954 to establish apportionment on a fair basis in the legislature of Michigan. In 1952 a CIO-backed attempt to equalize legislative districts which vary in population as much as eleven to one was defeated at the polls.

Dems Bail Ike Out of Trouble

WASHINGTON—Although he has not acknowledged it, Eisenhower time and again was bailed out of trouble in Congress by the votes of Democrats.

A tabulation has been made by the UAW-CIO Washington Office of 20 record votes in the Senate and 24 in the House on which Eisenhower had made his wishes known specifically on the bill in question.

Eisenhower's position prevailed in all 20 of the Senate votes, and in 22 of the 24 House votes.

In this total of 44 record votes, the Republicans provided Eisenhower with a winning majority of the total votes cast only eight times. On one Senate issue the Republican pro-Eisenhower vote was enough to win without Democratic help if the Vice-President had been present to break a tie.

Eisenhower's dependence on Democratic votes was about equal in the two Houses—17 out of 20 times in the Senate and 18 out of 24 times in the House. In short, they hauled him out of the hole at least 75 per cent of the time in each House.

In 35 of these 44 record votes, the Republicans failed to give Eisenhower enough votes to win. The Democrats came through 33 times with the added votes needed for an Eisenhower victory. On the other two votes (for increasing public housing starts from 20,000 to 35,000 and for restoring adequate funds for the Voice of America) Eisenhower lost out. In both cases the Democrats gave him a big margin, but were canceled out by a larger Republican margin against the President.

In five Senate votes and five House votes, Democrats not only supplied Eisenhower with the margin to win, but on the split within parties they gave him a bigger margin than the Republicans gave him. And in two House votes, the Democratic margin for Eisenhower enabled him to win in spite of a Republican margin against him.

When these 44 votes are added up, it is found that on the average the total vote cast in the House was 387, the vote needed to win was therefore 194, but the average vote cast for Eisenhower by Republicans was only 145. In the Senate the average total vote was 83, but Republicans provided on the average only 33 of the 42 votes that were needed to uphold the President.

The rescue of Eisenhower by Democratic votes was most emphatic in the votes for foreign aid and for international trade. On various amendments to slash foreign aid in the Senate the Republicans fell short by 16 to 20 votes of the number needed to support the Eisenhower position against such cuts. In the House they fell short by 71 to 95 votes on similar amendments.

After passing the bill to continue reciprocal trade agreements, the House voted on the Simpson Bill to establish prohibitive tariffs. Republicans voted 105 to 104 **against** Eisenhower on this one, but the 137 to 56 votes cast by Democrats **for** the President saved him.

These bail-outs of the President by Democratic votes were not all for the good. Democratic votes carried the day for Eisenhower on the oil give-away in both House and Senate. On the confirmation of ex-Congressman (anti-public-housing) Cole to head up the public housing agency, the Republicans were shy one vote to put him over but the Democrats came through with 24 votes to make it a cinch.

Berndt Announces Terms of McQuay-Norris Settlement

Settlement of the McQuay-Norris strike was announced this month by Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt.

More than 1,700 UAW members were involved in the strike which was authorized by the International Union's Executive Board. The McQuay-Norris Company is composed of five divisions, located in Connersville and Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of automotive replacement parts and U. S. Navy defense production.

The issues included in the bargaining sessions were wages, insurance, pension plan, seniority, production standards and reclassifications on numerous jobs.

The settlement, as ratified by the members of the Union on August 3 and 4, included a pension plan up to $133.00 per month, a five-cent raise across-the-board for day workers, 15 to 31 cents per hour for skilled workers and related skilled trades, and reclassification to higher labor grades in some 15 classifications. The Company also added an additional paid holiday, making a total of seven, and implemented an improved insurance program to be fully paid by the Company. In addition, the Company revised production standards to the satisfaction of the Union and agreed to a broader application of plant-wide seniority.

The negotiating team for the Union was composed of G. W. "Pat" Murphy, Assistant Director of the UAW's McQuay-Norris Department and eight members of the McQuay-Norris Council from all divisions of the Company.

1,368 to 62 Chrysler Vote At New Indianapolis Plant

The Indianapolis Chrysler plant has voted by 1,368 to 62 for the UAW-CIO, Director Raymond Berndt, of Region 3, announced late last month. The new plant makes and assembles transmissions, and employment is expected to reach 4,000 workers when it is in full operation.

Berndt, along with Chrysler Director Norman Matthews and his assistant, Harold Julian, spoke at a mass meeting of Local 1266 on the eve of the election.

Negotiations for a local agreement were under way following certification of the election by the National Labor Relations Board.

Of the 1,434 votes cast in the election, four were challenged and only one was declared void by the NLRB.

Berndt announced later that the Chrysler Corporation had agreed to a meeting in Detroit, Michigan, August 13, to discuss the implementation of the national agreement at the Chrysler plant in Indianapolis.

The UAW-CIO and Local Union 1226 will be represented at the Detroit meeting by a committee from the Local Union, International Representative Don Ballard and Assistant Director Harold Julian of the UAW National Chrysler Department. The Chrysler Corporation will be represented by top Company officials.

CIO President Walter Reuther meets here in Dusseldorf with German trade union leaders to plan a joint program for the support of the continuing struggle for freedom by workers behind the Iron Curtain in Eastern Germany.

To the left of CIO President Reuther, are: CIO European Representative Victor Reuther and DGB Vice-President George Reuter. On his right, are: DGB President Walter Freytag and Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO radio news analyst.

Thousands of Old-Timers Turn Out for Annual Pensioners' Picnic in Detroit

RETIRED WORKERS SPEND HAPPY DAY PLAYING, EATING, SINGING

They may be too old to work, but they're still young enough to spend a sunny day eating, playing, dancing, singing and having fun.

Thousands of UAW-CIO retired members came out to prove it on July 30 at the annual picnic put on for them at Belle Isle Park by the UAW-CIO Recreation Department. They brought relatives, friends, neighbors—including scores of grandchildren and great-grandchildren—to join in the merriment.

They devoured thousands of hot dogs, drank up dozens of cases of root beer and topped it all with gallons and gallons of ice cream. And that wasn't all. Many brought big baskets of fried chicken, bowls of potato salad and jugs of lemonade. They ate and rested and played and rested and ate some more.

They cheered for Betty Clooney, a Detroit television star who came to sing for them. They heard talks by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice-President John W. Livingston, Councilman Ed Connor and Phil Hart, legal adviser to Gov. G. Mennen Williams. They applauded loudly when Brother Mazey stressed the need for them to keep up their citizenship activities by working on the PAC program.

They sang songs, they danced to the music of an accordion. And they talked about old times . . . hard times . . . and the days before there was a union to stand up for a man's rights. They sat in the shade and looked at the kids playing around them and enjoyed the happy thought that all of the youngsters would have a future made brighter by the hard work and struggles of themselves, the old-timers.

Some of the youngest (above) took their picnic lunches from a bottle. The young man getting his lunch is Jimmy Cairns. With him, left to right, are: Mrs. Edith Thornton, Mrs. Clarence Hoy, H. A. Thornton and Ellen Cairns. Mr. Thornton, a retired Ford Rouge worker, is a granddaddy to the Cairns kiddies.

Below, Newell Banks, world's checker champ, back to camera, takes on four players at once, without looking at boards. He won all four games.

They're still young enough to step it off, and they proved it by dancing to the lively music of an accordion.

Below, gathered in the shade, and strolling about, is just a small part of the crowd of thousands who attended the second Annual UAW-CIO Retired Workers Picnic in Detroit on July 30.

Madame President

Mildred Gardner, UAW-CIO Local 268

GRIEVANCE TALK: Above, Mildred sits in on a discussion of grievances with Paul Howe, department foreman, at left, and Fred Johnson, the steward of her department, at right.

ROTARY SWEDGER: At left, on the job, wearing shop apron and heavy leather gloves, Mildred operates a rotary swedger which forms the end of a piece of cable. The plant makes cables for both airplanes and cars.

LABOR DAY PLANS: Below, Orpha Cole, at left, and Edna Benedum, at right, both members of UAW-CIO Stubnitz-Greene Local 767 in Adrian, meet with Mildred to talk over plans for the 1953 Labor Day Parade and Rally.

She's Always Busy—at Home, In the Shop and the Community

Twenty years have passed since Mildred Gardner was hired at the American Chain and Cable plant in Adrian, Michigan.

And, like most of the workers who found jobs in that year of 1933, Mildred's memory keeps going back to what things were like at that time. Today, as President of UAW-CIO Local 268, she is driven by a determination to do everything she can to prevent a return to the hard times of the depression days.

Mildred was 20 years old when she first got her job at American Chain and Cable. She had been married at 17, and had a two-year-old baby boy. She and her husband were on the welfare for a while. Then they got a kind of a job taking care of an old man in his home, for which they were paid $4.00 per week and rent. Then in 1933, business began to pick up a little under the New Deal, and she got her job at American Chain and Cable.

Her three sons are Alton, Jr., aged 22, who is in the Air Force; Wesley, aged 19, in the Navy, and Tommy, aged 8, who lives with her in their six-room frame home in Adrian. Alton, Jr., is married and has two little girls, which makes Mildred a proud and happy grandmother at the age of 40.

In addition to serving as leader of her Local Union, she is treasurer of the Lenawee County CIO Council, secretary of the Lenawee County Democratic Committee, and she sings in the choir of the First Baptist Church of Adrian. In idle moments she crochets, plays the piano and is a member of a shop bowling team.

The Local Union has 600 members, about 40 per cent are women. Mildred was first elected president in 1952, having served before that as vice-president. This year four men ran against her, and in a run-off she won by just one vote. "That didn't worry me, though," she said. "I'm glad the members showed so much interest in choosing their leaders."

She went on to say that she believed women should stick up for their rights. And with Mildred as an example, the women in Adrian certainly have evidence that it can be done.

YOUNGEST SON: Above Tommy Gardner, Mildred's eight-year-old son, the youngest of her three boys, can match his mother smile for smile when it comes to putting on the charm.

IN NEGOTIATIONS: At left is a bargaining meeting in the Company offices. Left to right are: William McAulay, Director of UAW-CIO Region 1B, Mildred Gardner, John Limbocher, Norman Crapo, Howard Ayres and Paul Obenour, representing the UAW-CIO and Local 268—and facing them are Jack Rose, N. C. Mountain, William J. Combs and A. H. Kapniak, all representing American Chain and Cable. They smiled for the photographer, but the record will show that bargaining sessions here are usually conducted in a friendly and cooperative spirit—and both sides of the table are willing to brag about it.

Udylite Pension Plan Tops Industry Pattern

Agreement on a pension plan which not only meets the industry pattern but contains several major improvements over that pattern was announced this month by Michael F. Lacey, UAW-CIO Region 1 Co-Director, and the Udylite Corporation and its Parker-Wolverine Division.

The pension plan, ratified by the membership of UAW Local 189, is the first major agreement in the Detroit area to provide for vested pension rights after 10 years of service. This means that pension rights and credits are maintained regardless of whether the worker remains in the employ of the Company until age 65.

The agreement also meets another major objective of the Union in that there is no compulsory retirement at any age. Most contracts require a worker to retire at 68 without regard as to his ability to continue.

Lacey called these two improvements a "significant breakthrough for the Union in meeting its objectives for sound and just pension programs."

Another respect in which the UAW-Udylite agreement is more liberal than most plans is in crediting of service. Time spent on military leave, sick leave and leave to perform Union work is counted as service time in computing the amount of pension due at retirement.

The plan covers about 250 workers at the Udylite plant and about 750 at the Parker-Wolverine Division. Bothe plants are in Detroit.

Union Wins Seniority Beef

Seniority cannot be sidestepped and a company can't play favorites in handing out group leader's jobs, Arbitrator Herman Gray decided in a dispute between Local 116 and the American Machine and Foundry Company, Brooklyn.

The Union won the right to have the top seniority man become group leader, even though the Company argued another worker had more experience. Training was picked up by the lower seniority worker while acting as temporary group leader.

The arbitrator said: "To allow the experience so acquired by A—and so denied to B—to be controlling would hardly be right.

"It would mean that the employer could at any time by its own unilateral action in giving a worker the chance to perform the duties of a higher classification, build up for him a body of experience which would then enable the employer to place him permanently in the higher job despite the fact that he was junior in point of service."

Director Charles H. Kerrigan of Region 9A reports the decision was made June 5, 1953.

UAW Speaks for Handicapped

"Tremendous advances in rehabilitation know-how" for the physically handicapped are far ahead of the job opportunity picture. James Brindle, Acting Director of the UAW-CIO's Social Security Department, told a special House sub-committee on the problems of the physically handicapped in Washington.

"Vocational training must be tailored to the occupations for which there is a demand," Brindle said, referring to the way many handicapped people wind up with abilities for overcrowded jobs like "cobblers and watchmakers."

Industry's hiring is "haphazard, accidental, and unstandardized" and instead of a "week" to popularize the problem, "a full-time program is needed to bring home to every employer in America the economic and social sense of providing work for rehabilitated, trained men and women with disabilities."

Brindle urged a government agency to work "in the field of vocational training, rehabilitation, job finding and placement of the physically handicapped."

He reported census figures show "there are at least two million disabled persons in this country who 'could and should be rehabilitated and placed in employment or in more productive jobs'."

Tax money too often goes for programs which condemn the handicapped to "long-term dependency" instead of helping them take the path that leads to a productive job.

"Rather than living at minimum subsistence levels on the inadequate and often grudging bounty of their fellow citizens" the handicapped could "become wage earners" if intelligent rehabilitation, training, and placement programs are provided.

Changes Follow Pattern in New Auto-Lite Pact

Agreement on contract changes following the pattern of the "Big Three" has been reached between the UAW-CIO and the Auto-Lite Corporation.

Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the Auto-Lite Department, together with delegates to the National Auto-Lite Intra-Corporation Council, representing employes of 19 Company units in the United States and Canada, had worked out the changes in the long-term escalator agreement, pension agreement, and wage agreement covering both production and skilled workers.

A two cent cost-of-living increase, which was deducted on June 1, was restored by the Company, effective July 20.

The annual improvement factor of four cents was increased to five cents effective July 20.

Fourteen cents of the cost-of-living increases presently in effect were frozen. The remaining five cents being in a float subject to increase or decrease with the cost-of-living.

In the pension program, maximum benefits were increased to $137.50 per month for employes of 30 years of service, retiring on normal retirement benefits. The early retirement clause in the Auto-Lite Pension Agreement was changed so that an employe at age 60 with no more than 15 years of service can now retire and draw benefits.

The total and permanent disability aspect of the agreement was also changed. The minimum of $50 a month was established with no age requirement, but with a 15-year minimum service requirement, and benefits were increased from $2.50 per month for each year of service to $2.75 per month for each year of service.

Pension changes are effective August 1 to past as well as future retirees.

INSURANCE FOR PENSIONERS

The Union proposed to the Company that a plan be worked out so that pensioners and spouse can receive hospital and surgical benefits without cost to the pensioners. Preliminary discussion on several plans were discussed, but the matter was recessed for further exploration and will be resolved in the near future.

Under Skilled Trades, 10 cents across the board was granted to all Skilled Trades classifications and allied classifications where such a skilled trades increase had been historically granted, minus any increases granted to the Skilled Trades groups as a result of a previous national meeting last fall when from five to 10 cents per hour were granted to some specific groups within the Corporation.

The Canadian Escalator Agreements for Auto-Lite office and production units in Sarnia, Ontario, are to be worked out August 4 with the Company to bring the Canadian Division of Auto-Lite in line with the American plants.

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

May 31, 1953

RESOURCES

Cash		$ 2,149,922.22
Investment—Securities (Cost)	$11,825,751.15	
—Properties	3,243,132.82	15,068,883.97
Accounts Receivable		297,683.63
Inventories		63,162.28
Fixed Assets (Net)		415,575.99
TOTAL RESOURCES		$17,995,228.09

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	$ 332,180.54	
CIO Per Capita Tax	127,080.70	
Payroll Deductions & Exchange	84,308.78	
Total Liabilities		$ 543,570.02
NET WORTH		17,451,658.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$17,995,228.09

* * * *

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1953

RECEIPTS:		
Dues	$19,235,546.85	
Fees	389,835.67	
Assessments	95,311.14	
Fines	none	
Other Receipts	1,046,774.48	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$20,767,468.14
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Per Capita	$ 1,518,737.10	
Taxes	82,467.49	
Salaries	4,737,065.04	
Allowances	2,939,307.42	
Other Expenditures	9,889,682.31	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$19,167,259.36

(Editor's Note: The above financial statement is printed in this issue solely for the purpose of compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act. The regular audit report, fully detailed as usual, and which will include the Secretary-Treasurer's analysis, will be printed in an issue of the United Automobile Worker following the end of the fiscal year established by the 1953 Convention, December 31.)

NAA By-Passes UAW On Family Day Plans, But Not for Long!

LOS ANGELES, California—When the North American Aviation management decided to hold open house at their main plant on Sunday, July 26, they neglected to ask UAW-CIO Local 887 to participate in the big affair. Now, Local 887 merely represents the almost 15,000 workers who build planes at the Inglewood Plant, and they felt badly over the Company's slight. So, they decided to do something.

Local 887 knew that Family Day should mean something more to the visitors than a bunch of Company exhibits depicting management's role in plane production. So, Local 887 planned a real Family Day.

The big day—July 26—rolled around, and an estimated 60,000 employes, relatives, and their guests streamed through the NAA gates for the guided tour. They were met by four real clowns, the Sunset Ranch Hill-Billy Band, and a number of Local 887 members distributing 16,000 free balloons with appropriate slogans, and a special edition of the Local paper, "The Propeller."

After this rousing welcome from Local 887, the visitors attended the many Company exhibits inside the plant. They saw plenty of things which emphasized the management story, but they took home UAW-CIO free balloons, newspapers and ideas.

You would have thought that the NAA management, realizing that the Union had put one over on them, would have graciously conceded defeat. But, no! The NAA captain of guards tried to break up the UAW-CIO Family Day by objecting to the hill-billy music, balloons and *Propellers* on the ground that they hadn't been cleared with the "proper authorities."

Then came Director Ross Miller and Chief Daffin of NAA Plant Protection. They tried first one tactic, then another, but to no avail. After making various threats and objections, the two beat an inglorious retreat with the Union's words still ringing in their ears. Very politely, the Local 887 boys informed these two that management could have had Union cooperation, but chose opposition instead.

NAA Family Day came to an end. Everyone, except the red-faced Company brass, had a good time. However, the Union hopes that on future Family Days NAA will plan some "real Family Days" with full cooperation of the "whole" North American family.

FAMILY DAY THE UNION WAY—Here's one of the UAW-CIO Local 887 clowns passing out balloons to some of the kiddies among the estimated 60,000 visitors at the North American Family Day in their Los Angeles Plant. Note the Union slogans on the balloons which the NAA brass carefully eliminated from their pictures of the Family Day.

Women's Conference

The seventh Women's Educational Conference will be conducted at the Local 12 summer school from August 24 to 28, Charles Ballard, Director of Region 2B, announces.

The Conference has been called by the Women's Conference Committee of Region 2B, in cooperation with the Regional Office.

Union Seeks Meeting With Wilson on Willow Run

Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW-CIO, on August 7 sent the following letter relating to employment at Willow Run to Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense:

"This is to request that you meet with a committee from our Union at the earliest possible date so that we may discuss with you the Defense Department's plans for re-employment on defense production of the thousands of workers laid off at Willow Run and at West Trenton, New Jersey, as a result of cancellation of contracts for production at those locations of the C-119 and the C-123.

"At a meeting held in the Pentagon on July 9, 1953, Secretary of the Air Force Talbott told representatives of our Union and members of the Michigan Congressional delegation:

"'We have not reached a final determination on the manufacture of the C-123. However, should a decision be reached to produce the C-123, Kaiser-Frazer will be given an equal opportunity along with other manufacturers to submit a proposition to supply our requirements.'

"The aircraft trade journals indicate that the decision regarding manufacture of the C-123 hinges on the outcome of a conflict between the Air Force and the Army. The Army apparently has high regard for this aircraft and considers it vital to its operations. I am attaching a reproduction of an article from the July 20, 1953, issue of *American Aviation* magazine which discusses the disagreement between the two service departments and says, 'The Air Force pulled the props out from under the Army's aerial assault potential when it threw in the towel on building the Chase C-123B.'

"We claim no competence to evaluate the military virtues of the C-123. We think it fair to assume, however, that the Army knows its needs. It appears from the trade journals that these needs may not be met because of an inter-service squabble.

"Whatever the merits of the dispute between the Services means that the ultimate decision on production of the C-123 rests in your hands.

"We are not suggesting that you be guided in that basic decision by any considerations other than the defense needs of the United States.

"However, should you decide in favor of production of the C-123, we urge that you look personally into the question of where it is to be produced. In this connection, it seems to us, there are two factors to be considered: (A) minimum cost to the government and (B) avoidance of hardships, dislocation and unemployment to workers.

"We are convinced that examination of these factors, which we should like to discuss with you, will lead inevitably to the conclusion that, on both counts, Willow Run is the logical place to produce the C-123. We are equally convinced, and we believe a reading of the transcript of the July 9 meeting will raise a strong doubt that the Air Force will approach this matter objectively. That is why we ask you as Secretary of Defense to make personally the decision as to where the C-123 is to be produced, as well as whether it will be produced.

"We urge you, therefore, if it is decided to produce the C-123, to award the contract for its production on the basis of competitive fixed price bids without redetermination. With millions of dollars already invested at Willow Run for the production of this plane, we are confident that Kaiser-Frazer will be able to submit a lower bid than any company that would have to start from scratch. The savings to the government resulting from production at Willow Run should be substantial.

"The Whitcomb-Bagley Report, prepared in the Air Force itself, indicates that Kaiser-Frazer will be able to meet production schedules. Certainly, with tooling already practically complete, Kaiser-Frazer should be able to run out the planes faster than any company that has not yet begun preparatory work. In connection with Kaiser-Frazer's ability to meet schedules, it is significant that the Air Force spokesmen at the July 9 meeting failed to respond to a direct question asking whether there was any other report that was in conflict with the Whitcomb-Bagley Report which was based on a study completed as late as April 23, 1953.

"The human considerations involved in the placement of the contract for the C-123 are obvious. Thousands of workers have been made jobless by cancellation of contracts for plane production at Willow Run. While some of them may be able to find jobs at this time, their new employment will, in most cases, be of short duration.

"Employment in the Detroit area, and in Michigan generally will soon turn down sharply as auto production is curtailed. Some auto producers, as you doubtless know, have already shut down or laid off workers. Others will follow. Thus, the laid-off Willow Run workers, who were recruited to perform an essential national defense function and who, in many cases, uprooted themselves from homes and families in distant communities to do so, will be left stranded in an area of job scarcity and unemployment.

"The plight of these workers, for whose welfare the Defense Department assumed a moral responsibility when they were hired for defense production, would justify our asking that the Willow Run plant be given preferred consideration in meeting the Department's procurement requirements. We are not asking for preference, however, but merely for a determination on an objective basis whether the C-123 can be produced at Willow Run at less cost to the government than it can be produced elsewhere. I am advised by the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation that if it is given the prime contract for the C-123, the Chase Company will be given a subcontract, thus providing employment for its workers.

"If it should be decided not to produce the C-123, the responsibility of the Defense Department for the welfare of the Willow Run workers will not be ended. These workers, and the plant in which they worked, should be given the fullest consideration for production of other defense items which they can handle at reasonable cost to the government.

"Many of the workers are suffering severe hardship now and the Defense Department must not procrastinate in acting to relieve their situation.

"Accordingly, I request that you set the earliest possible date for a meeting on the urgent problems of these workers and the Defense Department's plans for them.

"Since the urgency of this matter is unquestioned, an early reply would be appreciated.

"Very truly yours,
"EMIL MAZEY,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

Weatherhead Shop To Re-join UAW

The employes of two Weatherhead plants across state boundaries have learned that it was a costly proposition for them when they turned down the opportunity to elect the UAW-CIO as their bargaining representative.

The two groups of workers, one at Antwerp, Ohio, and the other at Angola, Indiana, showed a preference for independent unions in NLRB elections last year.

Since that time, they have been unable to win any real concessions from management and most of them are voicing regrets for not having voted for the UAW-CIO at the time of the elections.

It appears now, however, that within a few months time both independent unions will become affiliated with the UAW-CIO.

International Representatives of the Competitive Shop Department, under direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, have kept a watchful contact with both plants, as is done with all "runaway" plants.

They report that the independent union at Antwerp has taken all the necessary legal steps for affiliation with the UAW-CIO and recently its members voted by an overwhelming majority to petition the Regional NLRB to certify the UAW-CIO as their collective bargaining representative.

The plant employs 600 workers.

The 200 workers at the Angola plant are not so far along on their way towards affiliation with the UAW-CIO, but now that their fellow workers at Antwerp have taken all the steps for such affiliation, they are expected to follow suit.

The home plant of the Weatherhead Corporation is in Cleveland, Ohio. It was organized by the UAW-CIO many years ago, and its workers are members of Local 463, UAW-CIO.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther is shown above as he made a major address before the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions meeting in Stockholm. Reuther returned to this country just as the Auto Worker went to press. A report on the ICFTU convention and on Reuther's visits to plants and unions in Europe will be carried in the next edition.

Jet-Style Victory

WARREN, Michigan — The master mechanics division at the Chrysler Jet Engine Plant here gave the UAW-CIO a victory with a jet roar. The NLRB vote was 57 to 17 in favor of the Union, Norman Matthews, Director of the Chrysler Department, reported.

"Find out who started the rumor that Siberian Labor Camps pay more than I do . . . and how they found out."

ALCOA Talks Deadlocked

Negotiations with the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) were broken off Friday, August 7, by UAW-CIO. Four locals, Local 808, Vernon, California; Local 1050, Cleveland, Ohio; Local 1065, Bellwood, Illinois, and Local 1189, Garwood, New Jersey, decided to go back home and submit the disputed issues to the membership with a recommendation to take a strike vote. Each of the four Locals will hold a membership meeting on Sunday, August 16, to decide whether to take a strike vote. At the meeting the following week, August 23, the vote will be taken.

Heading the list of demands of the Union is to stop the gyp of the so-called incentive system. Established over 25 years ago by ALCOA, when the speed-up and stretch-out systems were the common practice in industry, the system exists intact in the ALCOA plants today. Through a complicated system of bonus classes, having no relationship to base rates, production is speeded up above normal without a comparable increase in earnings. Through manipulation of time study and judging of jobs, previous increases in bonus classes yield little or no increase in earnings.

In addition to a substantial increase in wages, the Union has given high priority in its demands to elimination of in-plant and intra-plant inequities; and to the payment of overtime rates for Saturday and Sunday work as such.

A significant indication of the Company's horse and buggy approach to labor relations is its refusal to grant the Union's demand that every employe be assigned a specific work week and shift. Under the present arrangement the Company can, and does, juggle the work week and work day around to avoid the payment of overtime.

Stewards are compelled, in many cases, to go to the men's room to write grievances, because the Company refuses to permit it on Company time. The Company also refuses to write into the contract a provision that would enable a discharged or disciplined employe to consult with his steward before leaving the plant.

The Company's refusal to settle these issues, and additional ones, has made it impossible to conclude an agreement with ALCOA, after two solid weeks of negotiating.

ALCOA bargaining is under the direction of Patrick J. O'Malley, Director of Region 2; Ken Eckert, assistant director of the UAW-CIO Die Casting Department, heads the Negotiating Committee. Heading the various bargaining committees of the Local Unions are: Happle James of Local 808, Vernon, California; Thomas Ashford, Local 1050; Chas. Ramus of Local 1065, and Joseph Ryan of Local 1189.

Detroit's Councilman Ed Connor, at right above holding paper, meets with members of the Detroit UAW-CIO Retired Workers Steering Committee. Councilman Connor is the sponsor of a resolution, which has been adopted by the Detroit Common Council, urging action to reduce public transportation fares and set up more recreational activities for retired workers. Left to right are: Charles Hallman, Archie Baker, Henry Fark, Vincent Beraz, Tom Burtles and John Barclay.

The Randall Scandal
or
The Case of the Vanishing Fence

WILMINGTON, OHIO — Members of UAW-CIO Local 768 have been on strike at the local plant of the Randall Company since April 17. During this lengthy strike, the Company has attempted many low blows, but they recently reached a new low. They started to build a fence on the edge of the County Road adjoining their property with the idea in mind that they would force the pickets out onto the road where they could be arrested for obstructing traffic.

When a fence construction crew from a neighboring community showed up at the Nelson Ave. plant, and started to excavate fence post holes right on the edge of the County Road, the pickets were amazed. How could the Company erect a fence on property so obviously belonging to the County?

UP WENT THE FENCE

This didn't bother the fence erectors. They had their orders from the Company. The crew went blithely on, excavating post holes, filling them with cement, and placing six-foot steel posts in the midst of the cement.

Continuing the following day, the fence erectors capped the posts, strung a top line of piping through the caps, built fence braces, and otherwise prepared the fence for the final attachment of the waiting rolls of wire fencing.

But something happened. The erecting crew failed to complete their job.

DOWN CAME THE FENCE

On the following afternoon, and to the further amazement of the UAW-CIO pickets, the fence posts started coming down. The fence erector crew — now turned fence destroyer—showed up, and started to dismantle the top railing, uncapping the posts, and removing the braces.

Then, a crane truck showed up on the scene, and the steel fence posts started coming down, one by one. First, the crew would attach a chain to the post, and then, as a result of the crane hoisting, up came the posts cement base and all. After chipping away the cement base, the crew neatly stacked the fence posts inside the Randall Company property.

Finally, a dump truck loaded with gravel appeared, and the post holes were rapidly filled up, almost as good as new. The pickets resumed their old positions, and shortly thereafter pulled up with their car outside the Company's old fence. This was the spot from which they had been forced to move when the Company first started erecting the costly fence that didn't last.

WHY THE FENCE CAME DOWN

No doubt, you, like many of the passersby, are still wondering why the Randall Company tore down the spite fence they intended to use so effectively against the pickets. The answer is quite simple. UAW-CIO attorneys appeared at the County Building in Wilmington shortly after the Company started erecting their spite fence, and checked into the legality of the matter.

When these UAW-CIO attorneys determined from searching the land plats that the Randall Company was definitely encroaching on County property, they appealed to the County Prosecutor. However, he informed them that it was up to them as he did not intend doing anything about the case. So, the UAW-CIO attorneys threatened appropriate court action. As a result, the Company moved rapidly, and ordered the illegal fence torn down.

RANDALL STRIKE BACKGROUND

As stated previously, the Randall workers have been on strike since April 17, and only as a last resort was the strike called. Negotiations on a first agreement had been dragging for over nine months after the UAW-CIO was certified by the NLRB as the collective bargaining agent for the Randall Wilmington plant.

During this nine-month period, some 22 negotiating sessions between Union and Company representatives had taken place. At four of these meetings, representatives of the U. S. Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had participated. Finally, they threw up their hands in disgust at the Company's adamant position.

Time after time, Randall representatives insisted that they could not agree to the terms of a standard seniority clause submitted by the UAW-CIO. They insisted that Randall had a verbal agreement with Wilmington College (a local Quaker co-educational college) to employ some 250 Wilmington College students on a part-time work-educational basis. That is, two students would hold down one job between them.

At first, the UAW-CIO insisted on a standard seniority section, but finally agreed to compromise the seniority issue on a more equitable basis as far as the college part-time student-workers were concerned. The Randall Company insisted on "super-seniority" for the college students, or preference above all other workers regardless of the length of seniority. The Union would not agree, and the strike was on.

SCHOOL BUS SCABBED

Shortly after the start of the strike, the Wilmington College bus drove through the UAW-CIO picket line heading a parade of students driving their own cars. In order to make sure that the students would go through the picket lines, school professors continuously rode the Wilmington College bus, although they had not done this prior to the strike. This was direct evidence of College support for scabbing.

Not wishing to involve Wilmington College in a publicity incident to the strike, the UAW-CIO appealed to the American Friends Service Committee (a Quaker organization) to use its good offices to remove Wilmington College from its strike-breaking position. Expressing their desire to cooperate, the Friends group sent one of their leaders into Wilmington. He arranged a meeting between Union and College officials.

The result of this meeting was that the UAW-CIO agreed to further compromise its position on seniority. A job-for-job seniority arrangement was agreed to. That is, the UAW-CIO agreed that in event of layoff that the Union would go along with an agreement that for each regular job discontinued, one job held by two college students would be discontinued. This plan was agreeable to College representatives.

STRIKE STILL ON

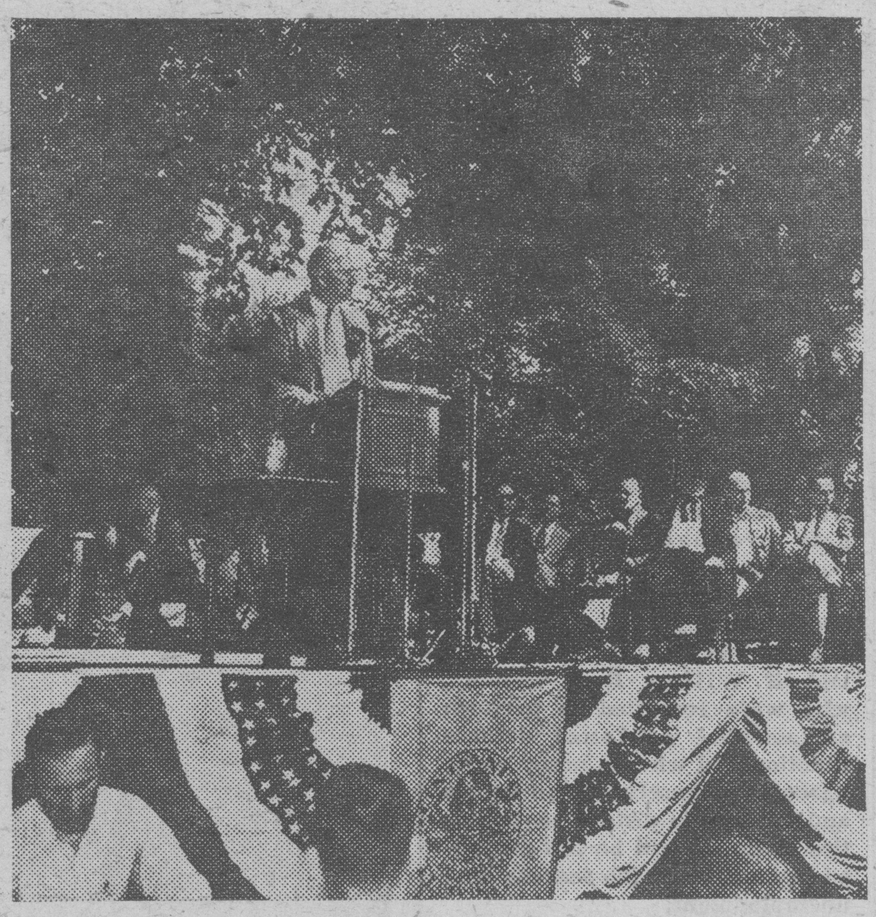
At a meeting between College and Company officials, the UAW-CIO compromise plan on seniority was submitted. However, Company officials refused to consider it. This definitely proved that the Randall Company did not want an agreement with the UAW-CIO on any basis, and was using the seniority issue as a subterfuge.

The UAW-CIO wants to make it clear that no iota of blame is attached to the American Society of Friends for the infamous role played by Wilmington College throughout the strike at Randall. Wilmington College is completely autonomous as far as its direction is concerned, and any blame for strike-breaking activities lies directly at the door of the College and its officials.

Meanwhile, the strike at Randall goes on. A basic principle concerning the seniority of the Ranlall workers is at stake, and the UAW-CIO will not compromise any further than the job-for-job seniority plan outlined above.

RANDALL SPITE FENCE—This shot shows the Randall fence posts erected right on the edge of the County Road, infringing some 12 to 15 feet on County property. Note the watchman's car drawn up behind the pickets. This space was previously occupied by the pickets' car, and once again their car occupies this Company space.

FENCE DESTROYERS AT WORK—The crane truck which uprooted the fence posts of the Randall spite fence can be plainly seen in the background. Shortly after this shot was taken, the crew had dismantled the fence completely, removing the cement jackets from the posts, and filling the holes with gravel. As a result of UAW-CIO action, the County has full use of its property, once again.



While the UAW-CIO Conference at the Ottawa Union Center was tackling the problems of Civil Rights, Senator Paul H. Douglas discussed the historic decisions and debates which resulted in Civil Rights legislation in the 1800's. On the same spot, in the same park in Ottawa, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln declared "A house cannot stand—half slave and half free." For the Ottawa Centennial, Senator Douglas drew a parallel with the slave empire of the Communists around the world. Douglas debated reactionary Senator Malone of Nevada, in a modern re-enactment of the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Can't Step Over Contract, Top Court Holds

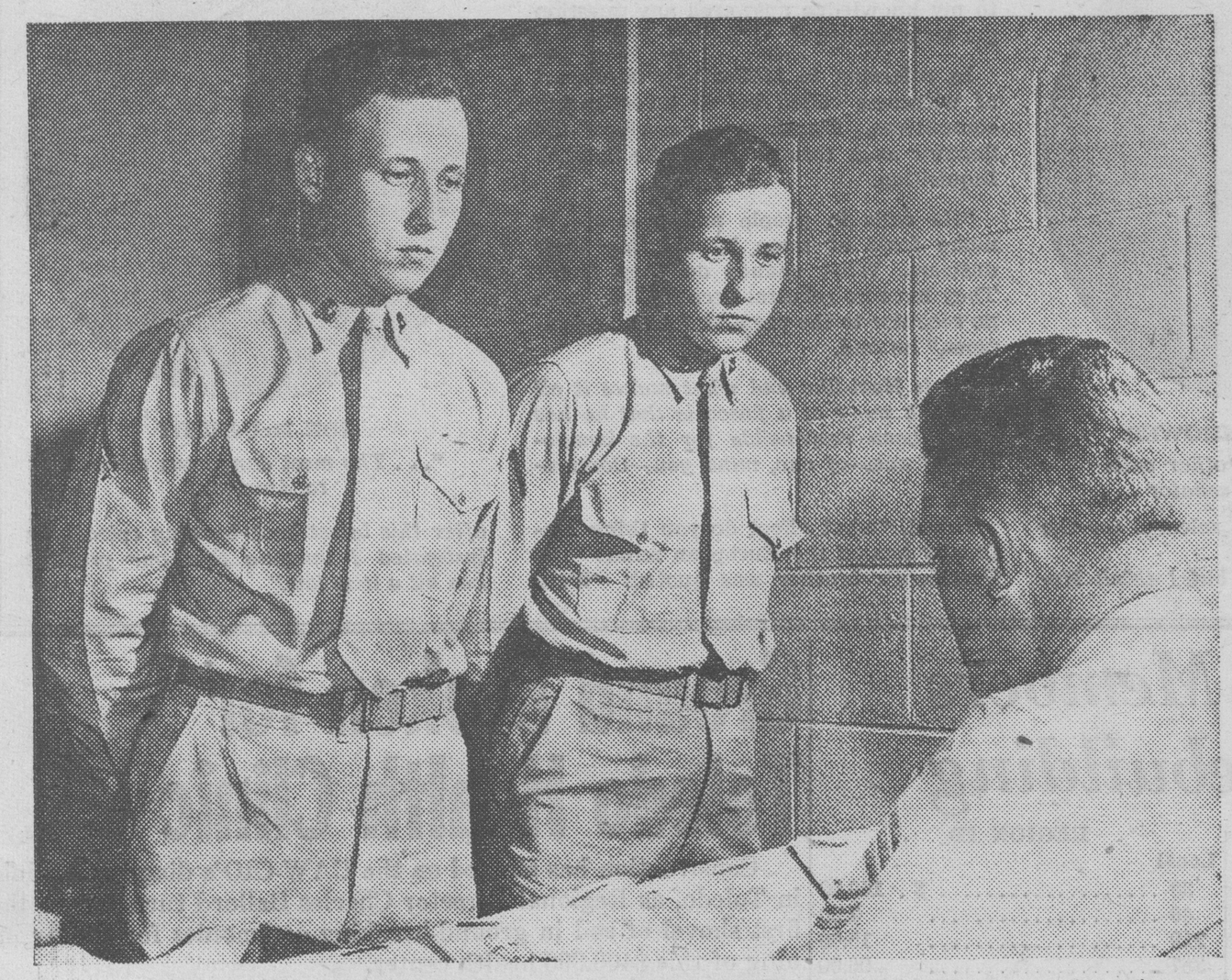
WEST HARTFORD, Connecticut —The State Supreme Court of Errors backed up the principal that a company can't run to the courts to change an arbitration award, in a decision which returned Joseph LaJoie, a member of UAW Local 405, to his job at the Niles-Bement-Pond Company here with $918 back pay.

LaJoie was fired for alleged "insubordination." The Local immediately filed a grievance. The case went to arbitration. Robert Stutz, the arbitrator, ruled in favor of the Union. However, he penalized LaJoie one week's pay.

The Company appealed the decision to the State's Superior Court which ruled that the arbitrator's decision was not valid. If that had been allowed to stand, the door would have been open to every company to run to the courts every time it didn't like an arbitration award.

The State Supreme Court viewed it that way, too. In a unanimous decision, it declared the arbitrator's award was binding, and the Superior Court's ruling so much waste paper.

Identical Twins from Dodge Main Make Shambles of Marine Records



MARINE MASTER SERGEANT R. D. ELLIOTT does a double take as he tries to straighten out records of identical twins Private First Class Richard J. (left) and Ronald J. Chrzanowski, members in good standing of UAW-CIO Local 3.

KANEOHE BAY, HAWAII—The Marines will be the first to admit they don't have the situation in hand.

Ever since two marines from UAW-CIO Local 3 landed at the orderly air station here, the paper work has been all fouled up.

TOUGH ON FOREMEN

Back in Detroit, co-workers at the Dodge-Main Plant recall that identical twins, Richard J. and Ronald J. Chrzanowski, left foremen bewildered since no one could be really sure which one was working which job. Rumors reach here that pretty girls exist who are not sure they remained with the same twin they started out with on a double date.

The impact of the 22-year-old Auto Workers on the orderly processes of the Marines have been awesome. With only the simpler records kept in triplicate, the chances to compound the errors are fabulous.

Take the all important matter of pay checks. Both checks are made out to "R. C. Chrzanowski." The only way to keep them separate is by serial number. With only a slight clerical slip, that's no help at all. Ronald's number is 1272122; Richard's is 1272123. Several times both checks have carried the same serial number.

MARINES STAND GROUND

When the picture above was taken, the twins were straightening out what is to them a routine liberty card problem. Both wanted a card, but the only card had Richard's name and Ronald's serial number. The problem was solved by typing out two new liberty cards.

Such matters the Marine Corps takes in stride. Captain Warren R. Lynch, their company commander, and Master Sergeant M. D. Elliott, their first sergeant, are often tempted to separate the two men, but they add, "It wouldn't work. Then we'd never know which man was left in our company."

When they heard that, the twins smiled their slow, shy smiles, and apparently resumed confusing the camp.

The only precaution taken by the Marines is that the Corps gave Richard special training in automobile maintenance and Ronald schooling as a welder.

Those few months of special instruction were the only days the twins have spent apart since birth, they report.

Around the base, lurks the suspicion that Richard is now training Ronald in auto maintenance and Ronald is showing Richard how to use a blow torch.

Hudson, Packard, Others Settle for Big 3 Pattern

Keeping in line with the Big Three in auto, Norman Matthews, Co-director of UAW-CIO Region 1, announced recently that Packard Motor Company had reached an agreement with Local 190 based on the pattern settlement. Other problems, outside the package settlement, are still being negotiated.

According to Matthews, UAW-CIO Local 154 has also settled their negotiations with Hudson Motor Car Company in a similar manner to the Big Three pattern. The Hudson settlement raised the pension maximum from $117.50 to $137.50 monthly with all other issues in line. Other Hudson units are expected to follow Local 154.

Matthews called particular attention to a Special Membership meeting for the purpose of ratifying the Hudson settlement. Date of the special meeting is August 18 at 8:00 p. m. Place is the Local 154 Union Hall, located at 12101 Mack.

In addition to the Hudson and Packard settlements, Matthews reports that all other plants in Region 1, with one or two small exceptions, have either agreed to the pattern or a similar settlement or are in process of negotiating. Among the larger plants which have settled are Bohn Aluminum, Gemmer Gear, Michigan Steel Tubes, Thompson Products, Detroit Spring Bumper, Wessels, Divco, Eaton Mfg. (pensions being negotiated by Council), and numerous smaller plants.

Champion Spark Plug, Continental Motors, Morse Chain, and Detroit Gear are still negotiating, while several smaller plants from Amalgamated Locals 205 and 771 will begin negotiations in the near future.

Oil Workers Win Boost

An average nine cents an hour increase has been won by the CIO Oil Workers International Union in an agreement with all major oil companies. The raise follows the UAW-CIO pattern reached with "the Big Three" and covers Socony-Vacuum, Gulf, Shell, Texas Co., various Standard companies and their subsidiaries, Tide Water, Continental, Phillips, Union, Richfield, Pure, Atlantic, and many smaller companies.

Last year's strike for a 25 cent increase resulted in a Wage Stabilization Board award of 15 cents. "The current increase averaging nine cents virtually fulfills the Union's goal of last year," OWIU spokesmen said.

Local 75 Pensioners See Braves

Pensioners of Local 75 UAW-CIO were taken to the ball game June 25, courtesy of the Union. A special bus was chartered to take some 60 members of the Pensioners' Club out to view their favorite Braves. Top picture, far right, is Claude Keim, new president of Local 75. The event was sponsored by the Local's Education Committee.

Willys Pensions Now $137.50; Other Contract Gains Made

Willys Motors agreed to increase pension service credits from $1.50 to $1.75 a month in signing a contract supplement which incorporated all the recent gains made in Big Three, UAW Vice-President Richard T. Gosser reported.

This brings monthly pension maximums to $137.50 for workers with 30 years or more of service. The vesting program negotiated three years ago is continued in effect. (Under it, workers with 10 or more years' seniority, will receive pro-rated pension payments regardless of where they work or live when they reach retirement age.)

Medical and hospitalization benefits were made optional to retired workers who can secure them at the industrial group rate.

Additional amendments to the contract grant an increase in the annual wage improvement factor from 4c to 5c; a 10c hourly wage increase for all skilled employes; and a reduction in the cost-of-living increment from 16c to 4c with the difference, 12c, added to the basic hourly rates.

The newly negotiated contract supplements will become effective August 1.

The Union Negotiation Team was composed of Vice-President Gosser, Regional Director Charles Ballard, and the Plant Negotiating Committee.

Ike's Brother Says Joe Reminds Him of Hitler

THE PRESIDENT'S brother, Arthur Eisenhower, thinks Senator Joe McCarthy "is the most dangerous menace to America."

The Kansas City banker made this statement in an interview in the Las Vegas, Nevada, *Sun*. When asked about the junior Senator from Wisconsin, the chief executive's older brother called McCarthy *"a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition."*

"It is a horrible shame that he (McCarthy) is a Republican, for he has done the party no credit," Eisenhower told a reporter.

"When I think of McCarthy, I automatically think of Hitler."

Asked if he thought that McCarthy had any ultimate objective, Eisenhower replied, "Of course he has. He wants to keep his name in the papers at all costs. He follows the oldest political game, which is "Whose name is mentioned the most in politics is often selected for the highest office.'

ARTHUR EISENHOWER
The President's brother calls Wisconsin's junior senator . . .

"I don't know when, *but I think McCarthy's popularity has to wane.* McCarthy gets attention because he has a ready answer, but does he? He has never to my knowledge answered any question yet satisfactorily."

In referring to McCarthy's treatment of witnesses called before investigating committees, Eisenhower described the Senator as a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition.

"He calls in people and proceeds to make fools of them by twisting their answers. What chance do they have? They have no rebuttal because they have no recourse to the press, radio, and magazines," he said.

"It is Nazi-like and what makes it all so much more of a fiasco is that he has never been responsible for the conviction of one—of one, mind you—Communist."

Asked, "what effect do you think McCarthy has on the European mind?" the President's brother was quoted: *"Well, after this latest book-burning episode he instigated I imagine that our prestige has hit a new low."*

JOE McCARTHY
". . . The most dangerous menace to America."

Generosity of UAW-CIO Members Enables Flint to Start Rebuilding

FLINT, Michigan—Scores of Auto Workers here still have their families in barracks-like emergency housing and even in tents, but the million-dollar rebuilding program is under way.

Out of Flint's tornado-gutted ruins a clean, fresh-painted residential section is arising—due largely to the generosity of the UAW-CIO.

Of the $910,000 already contributed to the Flint disaster fund, approximately $430,000 has come directly from UAW sources.

Region 1C locals have contributed approximately a dollar a member to the fund. The local contribution totals $61,000. In addition, GM workers have contributed another $240,000 through check-off. The great bulk of this is from UAW members.

Region 1, 1A, 1B and 1D locals have contributed a total of $73,621.25. Most of this amount was sent in immediately after the International Union set the example with a $50,000 check right after the disaster.

All this money is being spent directly for disaster relief, UAW Region 1C Director Bob Carter reports. The tornado, which killed 106 and injured 600, destroyed or seriously damaged hundreds of homes as it swept through an area where UAW members and their families made up the bulk of the residents.

The disaster committee has started payment on the 600 claims turned into it. Every claim of $500 and under is being paid in full. The fund will meet about half the loss in larger claims.

The goal was to pay the entire difference between what was lost and what was covered by insurance.

While the money isn't quite as much as was hoped for—largely because other sources did not open their purses so wide as UAW members—some of those dollars will be doing double duty, Carter asserts.

August 28 and 29 will be rebuilding days in Flint. The AFL Building Trades will supply skilled workers to direct construction, and hundreds of volunteers will pitch in to help erect the homes.

Carter reported that the formula for payment, arrived at after hours of debate among the disaster committee members, will assure everyone who lost a home at least an adequate dwelling.

Part of the fund may be used to establish trust funds for the 15 children left parentless by the tornado. A few more thousand dollars in contributions would go a long way toward making their future secure, he said.

Nearly all UAW locals in Michigan have contributed. Those not listed in the previous issue of *The Auto Worker* are carried below. Individual contributions to the disaster can be made through the UAW secretary-treasurer's office.

The money will go to help the orphans.

REGION 1

3	$ 4,151.55
154	1,916.10
247	535.38
270	56.25
280	313.05
400	1,000.00
601	23.85
742	500.00
Total Region 1	$ 8,496.18

REGION 1A

Local	
163	$ 108.55
174	1,013.41
253	235.65
572	102.00
600	8,316.74
851	40.95
896	179.58
985	734.12
Total Region 1A	$10,731.00

REGION 1B

Local	
38	$ 150.00
46	7.50
219	15.00
387	96.00
417	73.05
594	650.14
653	649.68
657	182.75
658	159.15
665	50.00
679	55.80
767	100.00
769	80.70
818	30.00
871	25.00
883	105.50
1055	97.35
1085	15.00
1121	5.40
1233	62.95
Total Region 1B	$ 2,610.97

REGION 1D

Local	
19	$ 352.65
52	16.37
87	30.00
113	858.10
126	10.20
152	85.00
185	50.00
224	43.95
277	56.10
362	294.75
375	184.65
388	61.20
413	125.00
434	800.00
460	100.00
496	15.30
539	308.25
637	279.00
730	50.00
778	82.65
949	3.30
1071	25.00
1125	24.80
1231	25.00
Total Region 1D	$ 3,881.27

Ground Broken for Toledo Health Clinic

Construction has started on the UAW-CIO's diagnostic clinic in Toledo, as Regional Director Charles Ballard turned over the first shovel of sod in ground-breaking ceremonies for the beginning of this $400,000 health center.

Funds for the building have been allocated from the Health and Welfare Fund of the Willys Unit of Local 12, as a result of negotiations between the Union and management.

This pioneer union clinic "is desperately needed by our membership and their families. Such an institution will make periodic and thorough clinical examinations for them possible since the direct cost to our members will be very small," Vice-President Richard Gosser observed.

"The purpose of the clinic will be to diagnose to discover what, if anything, is ailing any of our members and upon such a discovery, to immediately send the person involved to a doctor he or she chooses for proper treatment."

CORRECTION

We are happy to correct an error which appeared in the July issue of the AUTO WORKER, which reported the death of Brother Louis Bannon from Local 651 in the Flint tornado.

The Bannon home was completely demolished, and Brother Bannon was seriously injured. Regional Director Robert Carter reports that Bannon is recovering rapidly and expects to return to his job at A. C. Spark Plug shortly. Sister Bannon, also a UAW-CIO member and member of Local 651, works on the night shift, and completely escaped injury in the disaster.

In a letter to the Bannons, Frank Winn, UAW-CIO Director of Public Relations, said: "In spite of any embarrassment which it may have caused you and in spite of our regret at having made such an error let me assure you that this is the happiest correction we have had to make in THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER since I have been editor of it."

Council Meets

The National Heating, Air Conditioning, Radiation and Refrigeration Council met at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, August 1, 1953.

The delegates heard reports on current developments within their industries from Assistant Director Richard Reisinger of the Wage-Hour Division.

Competitive Shop Department Assistant Director of Organization Joseph Mattson presented greetings to the Council from Vice-President Richard Gosser, and gave a comprehensive report on UAW-CIO organizing campaigns. He made special reference to the plants within the industries represented by the Council.

Delegates from each of the locals represented reported on the status of contract changes recently negotiated or in process of negotiation. All the reports were indicative of substantial progress.

The Council voted to hold its next conference early next year at Lansing, Michigan.

MIDDLESEX NEW JERSEY UNION COUNSELLORS learned how to help CIO families use community agencies and were awarded certificates after an eight-week course conducted by the N. J. CIO community service director Alfred Wagner. From left to right, front row: Joseph Halloman, Local 824; Al Front, 824; Richard Hallenbeck, Rutgers Institute of Labor and Management; John C. Yedell, CIO regional director of community services; Mary Cies, 824; Edgar Gibson, 824; and P. Gillespie, 1165. Back row: Benjamin Mulhisen, 824; Lorenz Oakley, Middlesex CIO community services chairman; George Nixon, 980 and president of Middlesex CIO Council; Benjamin Morgan, 824, Pasquale George, 980; Fred Lyons, 824; Andrew Papp, 824, and Al Wagner.

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