The United Automobile Worker

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA - U.A.W.-C.I.O.

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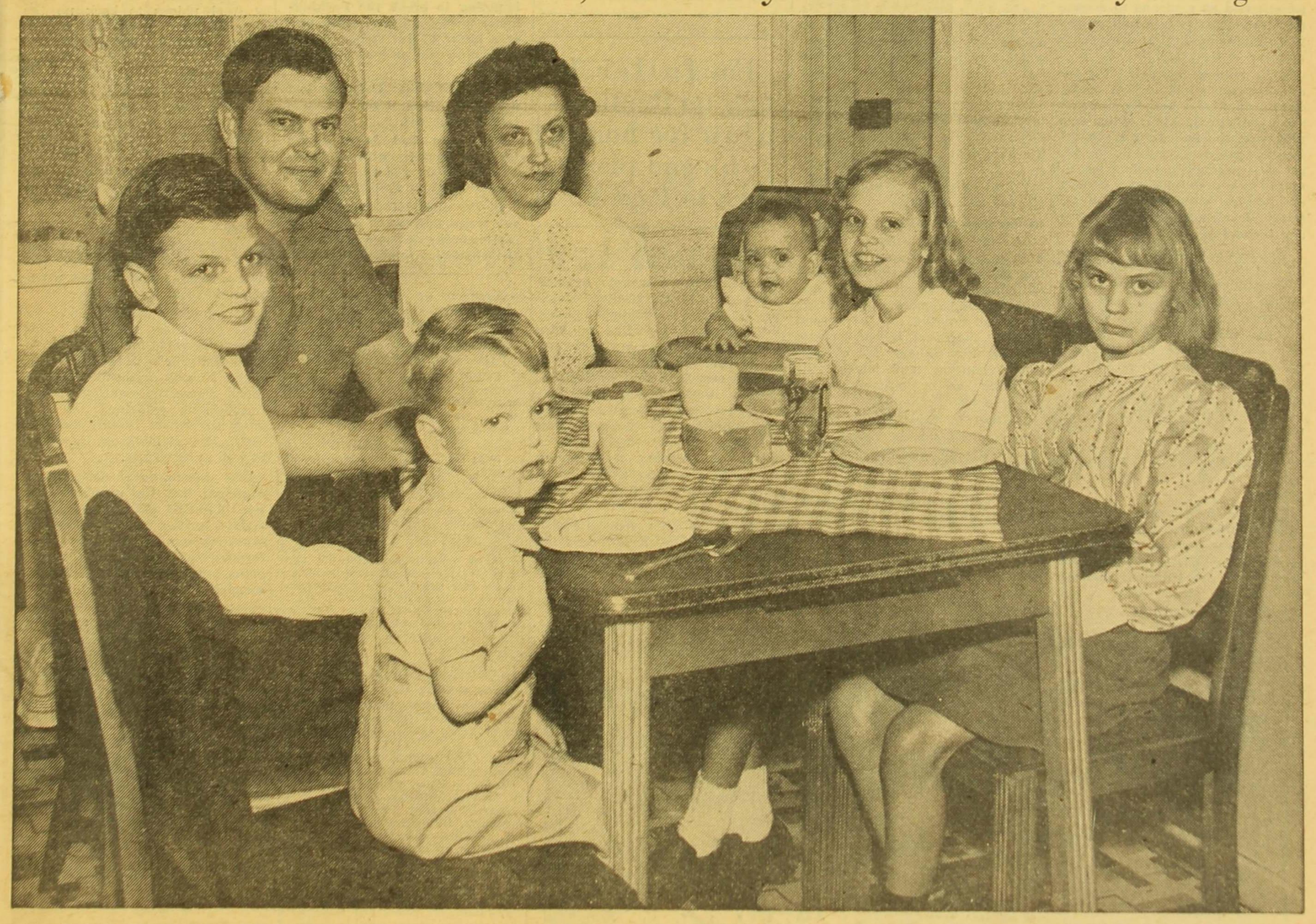


Call International Conference On 1949 Economic Objectives

REUTHER SUBMITS PLAN FOR HOMES, JOBS AND PLANES Page

Auto Worker Earl Zander, His Family—and Social Security

Page 10



Hear Walter Reuther on "America's Town Meeting"

"Should We Adopt a Compulsory National Health Insurance Program"

Nation-wide broadcast over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company, Tuesday, February 22, from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m., EST.

Plan for Homes, Jobs, Planes Submitted to President Truman

"Homes for People-Jobs for Prosperity-Planes for Peace" -UAW President Walter Reuther's program for all-out attack on the nation's housing tragedy was laid this week on President Truman's desk after unanimous approval by the National CIO Housing Committee.

conversion of the automotive industry to war production, the UAW President's answer to the housing crisis is a doublebarrelled proposal that surplus floor space and tools of the aircraft industry be manned as stand-by capacity quickly convertible to plane production, but devoted now to a massive tics, General Motors workers will get a downward adjustment prefabricated housing program geared to turn out two million in wages during March, in accordance with the provisions of homes a year.

NATIONAL TRAGEDY

"Every estimate of the national housing need," Reuther changes in the index for January, lope will be slightly less, but it will only for GM workers—but for ordeclares, "is far above the actual and potential performance of 1949, which will be reported the the private building industry. The lack of decent housing within economic reach of all American families may once have been a national scandal. It is now a national tragedy."

Reuther urges upon President housing authority empowered to take over idle aircraft plant and shipyard facilities and, either through loans to private industry or through direct federal intervention, to harness such capacity to a gigantic pre-fab housing program geared to regional and local needs.

JOBLESS INCREASE

U. S. Census Bureau figures for February, the program stresses, show 2,650,000 jobless, a sharp increase over the same period in 1948. Reuther calls for prompt federal intervention in the form of a massive housing program as an offset to further employment Reuther declares, "today's super slumps and as a means to accomplish the objective of a million new jobs demanded in the President's message to Congress.

auto industry's new models, nearly and manned for sudden quantity 4,000 skilled tool and die workers output of the latest models of miliare unemployed. Their skills, cou- tary aircraft should an emergency pled with the industry's machines, approach." He cites the dictum of Reuther proposes, could do the ba- the President's air policy commissic mass production tooling job required by a prefab industry turning ond best military aircraft are simout housing with the help of the latest developments in materials and technology.

The aircraft industry, the plan affirms, "is a public ward," built with public money., Neither private industry nor the military can claim exclusive control. "The aircraft industry can be a tool for the enrichment of peace as well as a source of military power. To exploit its dual nature in a coordinated house-and-plane production plan would be to offer mankind much-needed proof that America's technical competence is controlled by a creative social imagination working through the Democratic process."

Terming the program "the only price at which we may purchase both progress and security in one package," Reuther recommends that the proposed national housing

Truman the creation of a national pose materials priorities where two cents an hour. If the index necessary and that it contain a goes below 170.4, it will be three GM BROKE FRONT large research and development cents an hour. agency devoted to exploitation of new building materials and construction techniques.

GOOD FOR DEFENSE

tions for finished aircraft doomed the contract. to speedy obsolescence and application of funds instead to equipping and staffing prefab housing plants kept ready for instant have the same "real" wage position conversion to mass plane production. "At the present pace of change in military aircraft," bombers are tomorrow's Model T's. Our long-term safety will best be served by an investment policy which creates the maximum poten-With tooling completed for the tial production capacity, tooled sion: "For national security, secply not good enough."

GOOD FOR LABOR

The plan offers salvation rather than a threat to construction labor, Reuther asserts, by furnishing an effective weapon against seasonal unemployment. By forcing down the inflated cost of normal building, moreover, the plan would increase the demand for conventional housing and arrest the alarming rise in construction unemployment.

Drafted to "protect the people who live IN houses rather than those who live OFF them," the UAW proposal affords the only instrument yet developed, Reuther states, to deal with the neglected problem of farm and rural hous-

REDUCES COST

authority be given power to im- mitted to the White House are ate Housing Committee.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GM's As forceful in conception as the 1941 "Reuther Plan" for aversion of the automotive industry to war production, the aversion of the automotive industry to war production, the automotive industry to war production.

Because of declining living costs the last several months, as reflected by the price index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistheir 1948 contract.

The adjustment will be two or latter part of this month.

On December 15, the BLS index stood at 171.4 per cent of the 1935-39 average. If it remains the same in January, the adjustment will be

FORESAW POSSIBILITY

The possibility of such a downward adjustment, if prices went down, was foreseen last May by Financing, the report suggests, both the GM workers when they could be largely accomplished voted to accept the agreement, and through reduction of appropria- by union officials who negotiated

Nobody likes a wage cut, but the plain and simple truth is that, with this adjustment, GM workers will that they had when they received an initial 11 cents an hour increase last June and an additional three cents an hour in September. The

For fuller details on Reuther's plan for homes, jobs and planes, turn to Page 8.

proposals for reducing swollen financing charges in home construction. These include acquisition of land by the National Housing Authority at uninflated prices, direct support, including subsidies where necessary, to low-rent public housing for families unable to pay an economic rent, radical revision of the financing regulations of the principal government mortgage agencies and encouragement of mutual home ownership as a means of reducing management costs and providing at the same time a high standard of maintenance.

Release of the new Reuther plan preceded by a few days the UAW President's scheduled ap-Included in the program sub- pearance to testify before the Sen-

tember, 1948.

At the end of May, the GM workers will get an additional three cents an hour increase, regardless of any changes in the price index.

When the General Motors workers won their wage increase last year, they smashed through big business' united front against any wage increase in 1948. Despite the continuing increase in prices, at that time, the steel industry had turned down the steel workers, who were bound by a no-strike clause.

General Electric, Westinghouse and other corporations in the electrical industry had flatly turned down the United Electrical Workers, and negotiations had been recessed.

The Meat Barons were attempting to break the Packinghouse Workers' Union which, after a bitter 67-day strike, settled for a nine-cent an hour wage increase.

The Ford Motor Company had demanded that Ford workers take a wage cut.

Chrysler had insulted the Chrysler workers with a measly six-cent offer, and the Chrysler workers had hit the bricks.

In the midst of this situation, the wage settlement in General Motors broke the logjam, smashed the opposition, and established a

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., for September 30, 1948.

State of Michigan County of Wayne

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frank Winn, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the United Automobile Worker and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2. Mich.

Editor, Frank Winn, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

Managing Editor, Barney B. Taylor, 411

W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

Business Manager, Frank Winn, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unin- tributed, through the mails or otherwise, to corporated concern, its name and address, paid subscribers during the twelve months as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newsof America, CIO, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above. giving the names of the owners, stockholdnation-wide wage increase pattern of between 10 and 13 cents an hour.

In the light of these conditions existing at the time of the GM buy just as much as it did in Sep- ganized labor as a whole. Despite these facts, there is a small group of Communists and other political opportunists who are trying to make political capital of the cost-of-living decline and to belittle the GM settlement of last year.

They are the ones described by the International Officers in a letter last month to the local unions as the "summer soldiers, the fair weather militants."

"During the period when the contracts are closed, they are full of militance, full of criticism of the contracts and of those who negotiated them," the officers pointed out. "Then, when the contracts are open and we have a chance to make improvements to correct some of the things that are wrong, they suddenly lose their militance.

"They not only don't support the negotiating committees, but they even discourage strike votes by local unions to back up the demands—as they did last year in several General Motors plantsand when the proposed settlements are presented to the workers, they still keep their mouths shut. But after the workers have voted overwhelmingly to accept the settlements and the contracts are closed, they again become super-militants and start the propaganda mills grinding once more."

VOTED AGAINST STRIKE

The officers specifically pointed out that among this group of critics are leaders of a few GM local unions who voted against strike action in 1948.

But the GM workers know the facts and know the truth. They know they voted for the GM agreement last year with their eyes wide Of United Automobile Worker, published open. Nobody tried to sell it to them. Those representing them in negotiations explained the proposed agreement frankly and honestly. They pointed out its defects as well as its virtues.

The International Officers are confident that the membership of the UAW-CIO will not be fooled or divided by the "fair weather militants" as our union prepares to go forward in 1949 and win pension plans and social security for our members.

ers, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee Publisher, United Automobile, Aircraft or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing afflant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by

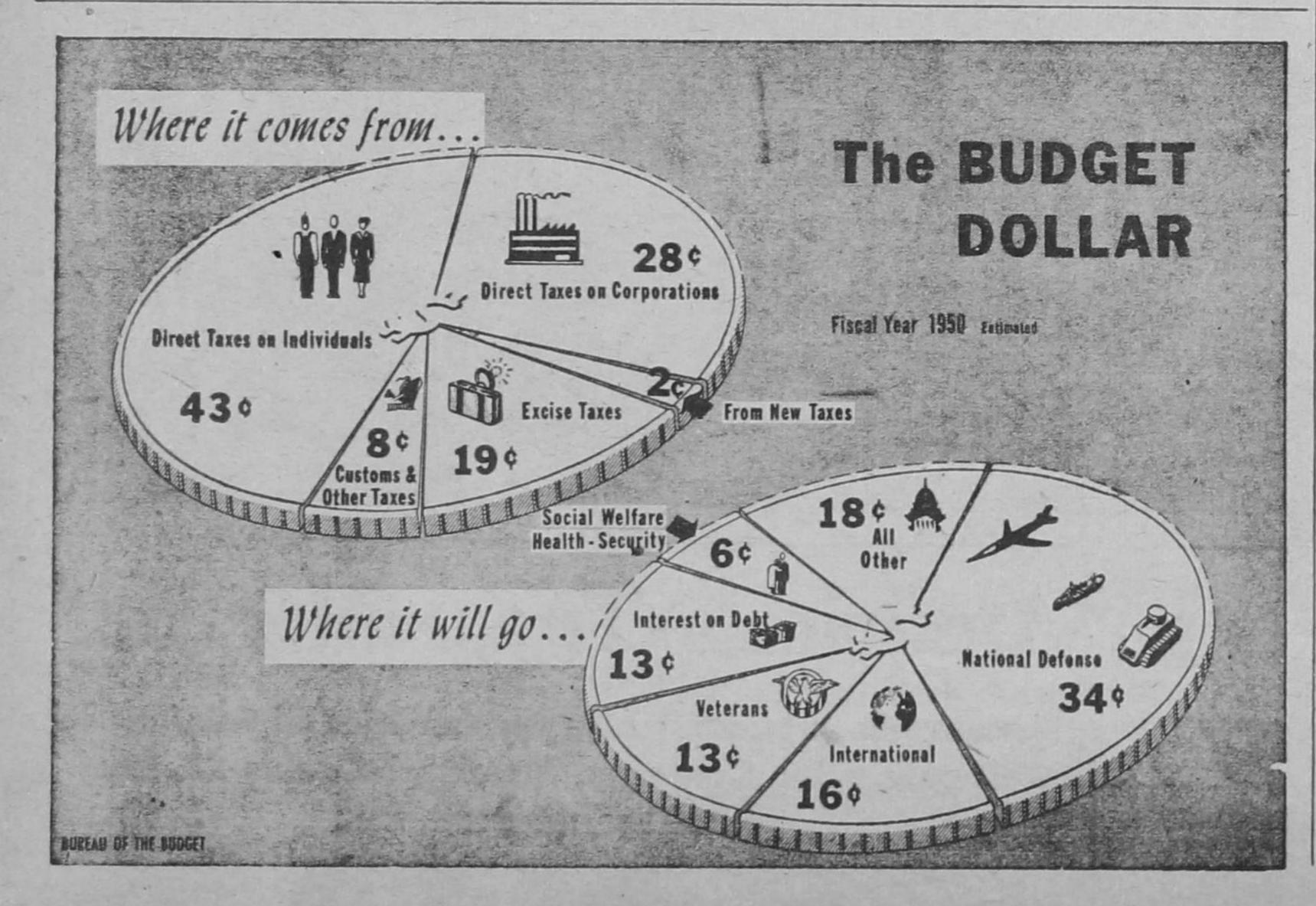
> 5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or dispreceding the date shown above is-(This information is required from daily, papers only.)

> FRANK WINN. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1948.

LOUISE SARAFIAN. Notary Public. My commission expires June 21, 1952.

Wayne Co., Mich.

[SEAL]



International Conference Is Galled On Economic Objectives for 1949

Ford to Check Off Local Assessments

Refusal by the Ford Motor Company to check off local union assessments is unjustified, UAW-CIO Ford Umpire Harry Shulman has ruled.

The issue arose when the company contended that deduction of local assessments might be illegal under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act. The act forbids collection by companies from employes' money to be paid or delivered to any representative of any of his employes, except in certain cases, including collection of "membership dues in a labor organization."

Ford representatives in the umpire hearing expressed the fear that they might be prosecuted by the government if they collected local union assessments.

Umpire Shulman pointed out that the Department of Justice has issued a statement expressing the opinion that this section of the law does not prohibit the collection of assessments and that the UAW-CIO Constitution includes assessments within the meaning of "membership dues."

Jersey Workers Vote UAW-CIO

Martin Gerber, director of Re- ployes covered by the two plans. gion 9, reports a UAW victory by ton, New Jersey.

The detailed economic program for 1949 formulated by the International Executive Board will be presented to an International UAW-CIO Conference on Economic Objectives for 1949 in Detroit, February 19.

Highlights of the program to be submitted are:

An employer-financed pension program that will provide a \$100 minimum monthly pension at age 60 for employes with 25 years of service and graduated pensions at age 60 for employes with less than 25 years of service.

A comprehensive hospital and medical care program, including sickness, disability, death and other related benefits financed by the employer on the basis of five per cent of payroll for all employes in the bargaining units covered by the plan. The \$100 monthly minimum pension is in addition to payments under the Federal Social Security Act.

A cost-of-living adjustment, as previously announced, to restore the buying power of wages to the June, 1946, level

before OPA was destroyed. The conference was called by the UAW-CIO Policy Committee after it had approved the detailed OLD AGE SECURITY program. The conference will include representatives from all corporation councils, from single local unions representing all workers in major companies and additional representatives on a regional basis to represent workers in miscellaneous companies not included in the first two categories.

TRUST FUNDS In the case of both the pension plan and the social security plan, the IEB program provides for the establishment of a trust fund and employer payments into the fund with the provision that the funds ment age. cannot be used except for payment

of pensions or social security ben-

efits and related purposes to em-

The funds and the programs a 141 to 4 vote in an NLRB elec- would be administered by Boards tion at Warren Pipe and Foundry of Trustees on which the union Corporation, Mt. Hope Mine, Whar- would have equal representation with management.

In a statement of the program, the Policy Committee said:

"The purpose of the pension demand is to achieve old age retirement security.

"The purpose of the social security demand is to achieve income maintenance during periods of disability for reasons of sickness or accident, comprehensive hospital and medical care programs, death and other related benefits."

The pension demand also includes a provision for protecting the rights of workers in case of death or permanent severance from employment prior to retire-

The conference is planned for one day, beginning at 10 a. m., Saturday morning, February 19.

In an Administrative Letter to all local unions, President Reuther

"Local union officers and bargaining committees should guard

GM Rate Cutting Stopped By Strike Vote Threat

An attempt by General Motors management to cut rates on trim jobs in Fisher Body plants was promptly and effectively squelched last month after local unions were advised by the UAW-CIO GM Department to take strike votes.

In addition to stopping the wage >cuts proposed by management, the nearly all Fisher bodies was elimiunion won in the course of the same negotiations wage increases amounting to as much as 11 cents an hour for gate installers on the balloon fixtures.

TEN-CENT CUT

The controversy arose when the old method of installing trim in

against widespread efforts of employers and insurance companies to undermine our bargaining position by seeking approval of local unions to patching up existing 'company group insurance plans'.

"UAW-CIO policy requires that local unions make no agreements or give approval to changes in company or employer group insurance plans or other related benefits outside or prior to negotiations; and that all such matters be covered as a part of the

collective bargaining contract. "When new contracts are negotiated, provisions covering pension plans and Social Security matters must conform to International policy and must meet the basic minimum standards as outlined by the International Executive Board. To insure that these standards and policies are met, all contract provisions dealing with pensions and Social Security matters must be cleared with your Regional Director or Department Head before they are approved."

nated and a simpler method introduced. In most plants local management then submitted new rates and classifications to Shop Committees amounting to as much as ten cents an hour less than the old rates.

The union refused to accept the newly-proposed rates.

"The change in method of installing trim produces a better quality product and adds to the corporation's over-all efficiency," T. A. Johnstone, Assistant Director of the union's GM Department, told local unions in a letter advising them to take strike votes.

PROFIT FROM WORKERS

"From these sources alone the corporation's return is more than adequate without seeking still further gain at the workers' expense through a wage reduction," Johnstone said. "Corporate profits reached an all-time high level in 1948 and if recent utterances by corporation officials are to be believed, the year 1949 promises to be even more profitable."

Johnstone's letter to the local unions was sent on January 28, after management had refused to deal with problems on an over-all corporation level and insisted that the dispute would have to be resolved at the local level.

Three days after the letter went to local unions, the corporation reversed its position and agreed to continue the old rate.

Canadian Ford Workers Hear Bargaining Solidarity Pledge

Walter P. Reuther, International President of the UAW-CIO, promised Canadian UAW members this month that no demands based on Canadian condicontract with Ford would be signed on either side of the inter- tions. national boundary until all Ford workers had been granted the same benefits.

Reuther spoke before a membership meeting of Canadian Ford Locals 200 and 240 in Windsor.

At Auto Worker press time, Local 200 and Local 240 members bile manufacturers will be the were conducting a three-day secret same as on the American corporaballot on whether they approved tions, the UAW President said. their International Board's eco- Ford of Canada members will denomic program for pensions, social mand the same \$100 a month pensecurity and wage increases in 1949 sions for workers who retire at 60, negotiations. Leaders in both locals and complete medical, hospital, predicted a "near 100 per cent ap- health and disability, and life inproval." There are close to 13,000 surance benefits, he said. workers in the two groups. Local 240 covers the office workers.

SAME DEMANDS

Where U. S. workers will also ask wage increases which will restore the purchasing power of their dollars to the OPA level, Canadian Demands on Canadian automo- members will work out their wage

PART POLITICAL FIGHT

He warned that part of the fight for pensions and social security has to be made in the political field. Industry is politically conscious, but the workers are not, he said. "We have got to make legislation fight for the needs of the people, not let it be used, as it has been and is being used, to amass profits for the few at the expense

of the little guys of the world." "I am certain that the workers of Windsor and those on the other side can all win this thing togeth-

Strike Averted At Studebaker

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (LPA)-A near-perfect record of never having a labor-management dispute reach the strike stage was maintained last week by Local 5, United Auto Workers-CIO, and the Studebaker Corp.

With more than 10,000 of the 16,000 production workers crowded in and around union hall, the local decided to accept an agreement whereby 43 men, fired for refusing to do new work at a new rate, were reinstated. The argument began when the men were put to work on a new kind of seat cover, at rates lower than they had previously been paid.

Now the union officers, with authorization to take a strike vote at any time, will meet with management, including Studebaker President Harold S. Vance, to discuss how to revise piece-work standards in the plant.

Town Meeting Tonight! Town Meeting Tonight!

"Should We Adopt a Compulsory National Health Insurance Program?"

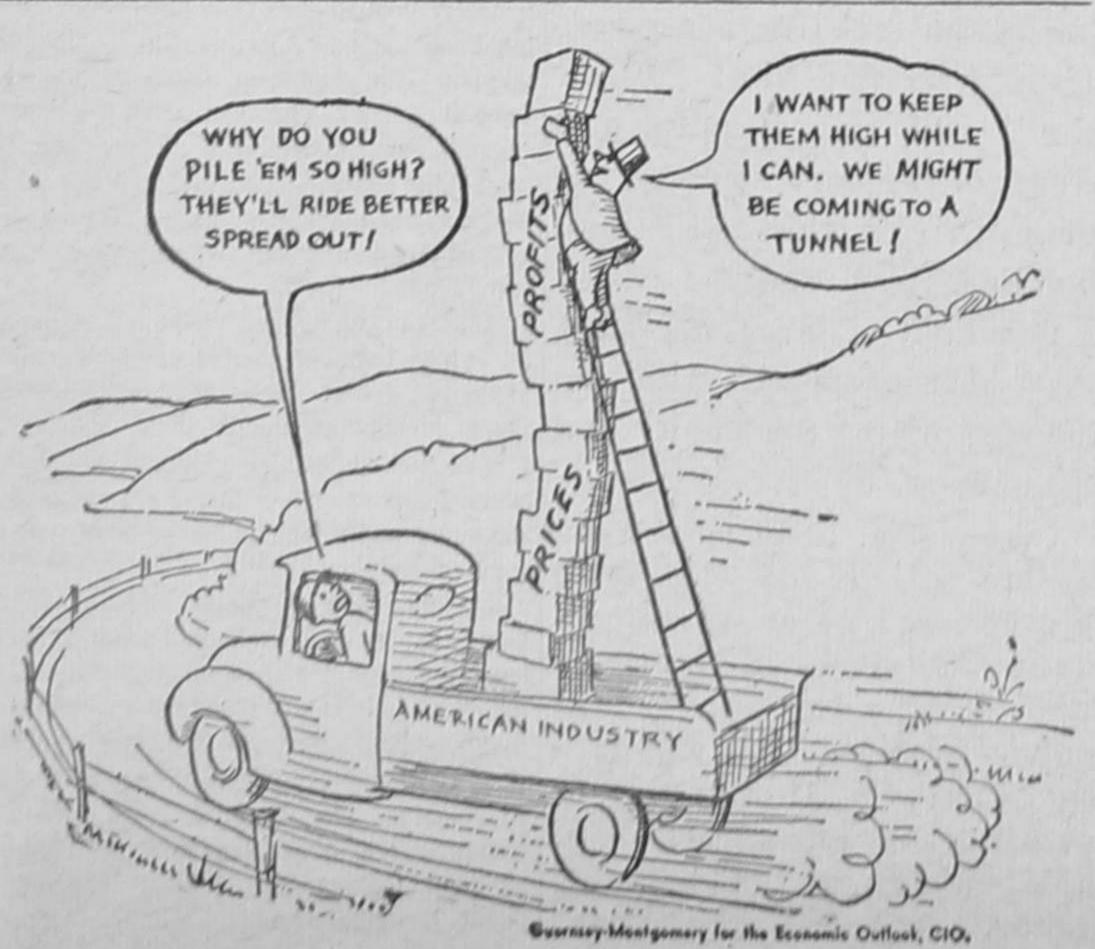
UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther and Oscar Ewing will say YES on the American Broadcasting Company's nation-wide program-

"America's Town Meeting"

Tuesday, February 22, from 8:30 to 9:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time

Other participants in the debate will be:

Dr. Morris Fishbein and Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, New Jersey



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Editorial . . .

Growing Unemployment—A Danger Signal

Unemployment in the United States is one of the principal products of the steel industry.

The UAW-CIO and the CIO have repeatedly warned Congress and the nation that the failure of the steel industry to expand its capacity is a road block in the way of our expanding economy and will inevitably lead us into another depression if it isn't corrected. In his State of the Union Message, President Truman called on Congress to take the necessary steps to bring about needed expansion of steel capacity, either through private industry or, failing that, by direct government action.

CONCEALED UNTIL NOW

Since V-J Day, the effects of inadequate steel capacity on employment were partially concealed from the general public because they were reflected largely in temporary layoffs and short work weeks. Now they are assuming a more visible and, it is to be feared, a more permanent form.

Unemployment in the United States is growing and its growth is a danger signal that must be heeded if we are to avert another depression.

POSTWAR PEAK FOR JOBLESS

The latest U. S. Bureau of Census showed unemployment nationally has climbed to a postwar peak of 2,650,000. Unemployment is also reaching into the automobile industry, into automobile industry communities. Several thousand tool and diemakers and related skilled workers are laid off in the Detroit area. There is growing unemployment among production workers throughout most industries.

Leon Keyserling, Vice-Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, warned Congress on February 8 that our failure to maintain prosperity on a steadily rising scale of output will permit the depression of the 1930's to happen againand that, said Keyserling, will cost this country 800 BILLION DOLLARS! (See story on Page 5.)

As one of the most important contributing factors to such a Like a number of fellow unioncatastrophe, Keyserling listed the failure of basic industries, in- ists of the "early days," he had cluding steel, to expand their productive capacity in line with his neck out a mile and, not for national needs.

STEEL STRAITJACKET

Economists have long since discovered that steel production is the key to employment in the United States in this technical, machine age. Employment rises and falls in direct proportion to steel production, and when we reach the point, as we have today, where steel capacity is inadequate to provide continuous full employment, then the steel industry is acting as a straitjacket on the American economy.

The UAW-CIO is not going to let up in its fight for expanded enough, "Union Guy." steel capacity. We are conducting now, through our local un- "Union Guy" is Fountain's ions, a survey on the effect of the steel shortage, directly or own story of his youth, his indirectly, on employment in our industry. We are going to use struggle with poverty and his the information gained from the survey and every other weapon efforts to find freedom and se- staff, doing a travelling job of at our disposal to back up 100 per cent President Truman's pro- curity and a direction for his posal to Congress.

We are going to do our part to see to it that the steel indus- a brief sojourn in the Commu- a typewriter, a camera and a try manufactures STEEL-and not unemployment.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER Wrong Men on His Own Staff Are Danger to Truman Program

(The by-line of Nathan Rob-9 ertson has, for many years, been seen on significant news reports from Capitol Hill. Robertson was chief of PM's Washington bureau, and before that, chief tax experts to prevent them from Sen. Ellender (D., La.), which of the AP Senate staff. He is conferring with the President's friends of housing feel plays into now writing regularly for Labor Press Associates and this paper.)

By Nathan Robertson WASHINGTON (LPA) -

President Truman's "fair deal" program is running into trouble-trouble chiefly generated by the Chief Executive's own inept or conservative as-

Throughout the campaign last fall, which resulted in his triumplant re-election, the President talked about higher taxes in terms of an excess profits tax. Everybody supposed he would ask Congress again for the kind of a modified excess profits tax he requested last year. Corporate profits are even higher than they were last year. If an excess profits tax was needed last year, it is doubly-needed this year.

On Capitol Hill the President's strongest supporters were ready to go in the fight for an excess profits tax. Rep. John D. Dingell (D. Mich.), Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), three of the President's most powerful spokesmen on the hill, had prepared excess profits tax bills, in preparation for the President's message.

SNYDER IS ONE

else's, the President recommended wouldn't fight for his own plans, or higher taxes, but not an excess profits tax. I don't pretend to know what happened to the President's plan for an excess profits tax. But Drew Pearson has publicly charged

servative friend of Mr. Truman's | the President is being sabotaged liberal programs.

staff or administration leaders on the subject of an excess profits tax. If this is true, it warrants a major house-cleaning by the Presidentand quick.

I don't know the facts of Pearson's charges, but I believe them because I saw with my own eyes how Snyder sabotaged last year's excess profits tax proposal by the President. At that time, I went to the hill to cover Snyder's opening testimony on the bill before the House Ways and Means Committee, because I have always made a specialty of tax legislation. To my amazement, I found Snyder virtually killing the President's plan with faint praise. He did nothing to back up the President's recommendation, giving impetus to the rumors that the President's plan was, based on nothing but politics. Actually, the President's plan was backed by sound economic facts, and Snyder could have made a tremendous case for

When the bill reached the Senate, I went up again, thinking perhaps Snyder had not made a fight hopeless. But, to my further amazement, he didn't even appear in the Senate hearings—and let the battle go by default. As my friends know, it was this experience, more than anything else, that convinced me last year President Truman To their surprise, and everyone could not be re-elected. I felt if he make his assistants fight, he had no chance.

FOLEY ANOTHER

Labor Press Associates and unthat it was sabotaged by Treasury ion housing experts have helped He is not getting the kind of Secretary John Snyder, the con- to expose another front on which help he needs from his cabinet.

who has sabotaged so many other by his own assistants-housing. Ray Foley, director of the Housing Pearson charged Snyder had and Home Finance Agency, has even clamped down on his treasury helped write a bill, introduced by the hands of the housing lobbyone of the most powerful and selfish in Washington.

YIELD ON HEALTH

Still a third front on which the President's aides are not really fighting his cause is the medical front. The President has demanded that Congress act without further. delay on a bill to set up a nationwide health insurance program. Powerful support for this legislation is being mobilized by the Committee for the Nation's Health, which is fighting the American Medical Association's \$3,000,000 lobby drive against the bill. Polls indicate the public is for the legislation. But some of the Administration's top officials act as though they never heard the President—or the people.

Two other fronts are worth watching for the same kind of sabotage. They are the President's program for a Columbia Valley Authority, and his suggestion that if the steel companies won't expand production, the government will. Both of these proposals are controversial, both are opposed by conservatives, but both are for the common good. In that sense they in the House because he felt it was belong with the others mentioned

> Washington observers were tremendously impressed by the fight the President made for reelection. They hoped it would carry into the battle for his program. But the President's reelection fight was a single-handed battle which Mr. Truman was able to carry alone. He cannot carry the fight with Congressional conservatives and the powerful special interest lobbies all alone. Here he must have help.

"He Was There When the Union Came to Town..."

Here's a Book About a Guy and His Union

Union guy Clayton W. Fountain came down out of Michigan's north woods during the depression in search of some of those automobile company pay checks. He found a job all right, but it wasn't quite the deal he expected. The hours the United Automobile Workwere long, the work hard and ers-CIO. grinding, the foremen abusive— It's all there. The sit-downs, layoff.

So when the Union came to town, Clay Fountain was ready. any man, would he pull it back. He stuck with the United Automobile Workers right on down to this very day.

All of the drama of the founding of a great organization and how it grew and why is put down in Clayton Fountain's new book called, rightly

life-which he failed to find in nist Party. It is his story of guitar.

"Union Guy," by Clayton W. Fountain, is published by Viking Press, New York; price, \$2.75. Union members can get the book at a 20 per cent discount from the UAW-CIO Book Store, 5021 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Mail orders are accepted.

and there was always the eter- the huge organizing drivesnal speedup and the inevitable GM, Ford, Chrysler—the picket-line battles, the victory over Homer Martin's would-be dictatorship, the conventions, the factional fights are told with intimate first-hand detail in an absorbing narrative. UAW old- up, as an example, a laid-off tooltimers and relative newcomers alike will find that "Union Guy" will give them a new sense of appreciation for all those things that went into building UAW and the CIOa new kind of labor movement that identifies itself with the interests of the community and the nation.

> sociate editor of the Auto Worker, is now on Vice-President John W. Livingston's public relations. His standard equipment, as thousands of auto workers know, consists of

GOSSER ASKS OHIO UC CHANGES

TOLEDO, O.,-The Ohio state legislature is considering the proposed changes approved by the United Labor Committee and presented by International Vice-President Richard Gosser of the UAW-CIO, to liberalize the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Act.

The legislative group has reacted favorably to amendments to the act, which would increase the minimum from \$5 to \$21 and raise the maximum from \$21 to \$37.50. Vice-President Gosser's proposal would also extend the benefit weeks from 21 to 52 and also allow an additional \$3 for each dependent.

Under the present obsolete setmaker would be compelled to accept a lower grade and lower paying job, when offered or referred to by the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Bureau. Gosser said the bureau should offer work comparable to his usual trade or occupation in wages earned and work performed.

The proposed changes ask repeal of the former section and also striking from the statutes the section which prohibits an employe from collecting benefits by reasons of a labor dispute at the fac-Clayton W. Fountain, an as- tory, establishment or other premises of work.

> Under the proposed plan, the benefits would not exceed 75 per cent of the total wages paid each employe in covered employment during his base period. The plan was drafted by Mr. Gosser and approved by the United Labor Committee, an organization composed of the CIO, AFL, MESA and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Pensions, Planning, Political Action Features of Three Reuther Speeches

The UAW-CIO's drive for a pension plan calling for "at least \$100 a month" plus social security; a demand for the end of "privately planned scarcity for profits," with emphasis on the steel production bottleneck; and "broadened and intensified political action" were the highlights of three major addresses by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther late last month.

Opening the International UAW-CIO Education Conference in Milwaukee before an overflow crowd of 2,500 delegates and guests, Reuther said the UAW was "never more-serious" about its demands for pensions, health insurance and medical care and a wage increase to restore the purchasing power of the worker's dollar to the level of June, 1946. He called the "double standard" of corporations where top executives get fat pensions and UUT UUS ULS workers get nothing "economically stupid and morally indefensible."

TOO OLD TO WORK, TOO YOUNG TO DIE

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Reuther bitterly condemned the corporate practice of "throwing Dinner the next day in Washing- met Saturday, January 29, at the workers on the "industrial scrap ton, where he shared the platform Lucy Thurman YWCA to map heap" after they are "too old to with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., plans regarding the enactment of work and too young to die." He cited detailed figures on corporation profits and on the amount of pension paid to a number of corporation executives "who don't need it." He said, "The corporations spend money freely to keep their machines in good repairand they can easily find funds to keep workers in good health."

POLITICAL MATURITY

ident Truman's inauguration in Washington, Reuther said, "This is a highly significant day . . . instead of a little piece of mechanical perfection, a man took the oath of as the agency of the people must office of the Presidency today. The move in to meet that deficit. election demonstrated that the American people have reached a corporations and great monopolies higher degree of political maturity than ever before. They understood and voted on the issues."

Calling for parallel economic and political action, Reuther said, "When FDR was inaugurated we went from Hoover's Raw Deal to the New Deal. Now we have moved into the Fair Deal. We can move on to a better deal if we go after

"This day could mark the beginning of a period of great advances in social and human welfare. Freedom and economic security can live in the same house."

ROOSEVELT DAY IN CLEVELAND

Roosevelt Day Dinner sponsored basic things that affect people. by Americans for Democratic Action, Reuther declared, "We must broaden and strengthen the people's coalition that won on November 2. Labor must continue to work with farm groups, liberal groups, professional and white collar groups and small businessmen."

He warned that, "The monopoly boys are driving this powerful economic machine of ours down the highway of the future, but the special job that they had built in the auto industry has a big rear-view mirror across the front instead of a windshield, and they are driving toward the future by looking backward.

"Now, if they were driving that machine alone it might be unfortunate, but we're all sitting in the back seat together. And because we are riding in that economic machine with them, we have a right to demand that they install a wind-

IN WASHINGTON, REUTHER SAID:

"Now there's another very serious shortage in American production. Steel is the most serious shortage on the industrial front, and fertilizer is the most serious shortage on the agricultural front.

"I think there's a very happy solution to this situation. If we could only get the steel industry to reduce their output of fertilizer and increase their production of steel, they'd solve this thing."

shield so that we know where we're going in America."

IN WASHINGTON

and Senator Estes Kefauver of a state FEPC law. Tennessee, Reuther paid tribute to FDR and said that the November Representative and member of Loelections gave the American peo- cal 7, UAW-CIO, gave a report to ple "another chance to fight for the delegates of the progress made the practical realization of those in the House towards enactment human values that Roosevelt stood of a state FEPC law. Carey re-

PLANNED SCARCITY

Striking out again at monopoly and bottlenecks, Reuther charged Speaking a few hours after Pres- that the steel industry is "planning on the next depression" and said that "when private economic decisions jeopardize the total welfare of the community, the government,

> between privately planned scarcity of the state legislature. for profits or publicly planned abundance for the people."

DEMOCRACY ABROAD

Both here and abroad, Reuther said, "The Communists' most powerful secret weapon is one that we give them by permitting a continuation of the serious gap between democracy's promises and its prac-In Cleveland, January 27, at the tical performance in terms of the

"We lost China not because the Communists had successes. We

"Franklin Roosevelt would have told us, and we should have known that freedom's fight in China had to be won in the rice fields, not in the battlefields. And unless we learn that bitter lesson and apply it to other places in the world where freedom is being challenged, we will lose those fights also."

Better 'Late Time' Deal at Chrysler

The Chrysler Corporation has agreed to discontinue docking employes' pay in quarter-hour periods for being late to work, it was announced by Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler Department.

Instead, Matthews 'said, employes late for work will be docked in one-tenth-hour periods. This means, he added, that workers who are late from one to seven minutes will lose only six minutes' pay instead of fifteen minutes; utes instead of thirty, etc.

the corporation.

IN MILWAUKEE, REUTHER SAID:

"General Motors made more in profits in 1947 than any state in the union had in total income -except New York and California.

"At the present rate of profits, GM can pay for their whole works in a little more than three years—and still have their plants."

Fair Practices Committee members representing 50 UAW-CIO At another ADA Roosevelt Day local unions in Regions 1 and 1-A

Ed Carey, Democratic State lated the difficulties the Democratic members of the House are experiencing in the attempt to secure cooperation of the Republicans in the House to co-sponsor a FEPC bill. He asserted failure by the Democrats to obtain bi-partisan sponsorship for FEPC legislation. The administration will introduce its own FEPC bill some time this month.

"In our industries there are great PLAN FURTHER ACTION

In outlining plans for further acwho believe that they alone are to tion the meeting recommended exercise the power to dictate the that local union Fair Practices shape of the American economy. Committee members arrange con-They argue that it is a question of ferences with their representatives planning versus freedom in Amer- during legislature recess on weekica. But we who know the facts of ends as well as write to their replife know that the basic choice in resentatives urging that they sup-America is not between planning port actively FEPC legislation and and no-planning. The basic fight is vote for its passage at this session

DOUBLE STANDARD

General Motors WORKERS get no pensions but-

C. E. Wilson, who made \$446,099 in 1947, will get \$25,-000 a year when he's "too old to work, but too young to die."

Albert Bradley, who made \$376,325 in 1947, will get \$25,000 a year when he's "too old to work, but too young to die."

Chrysler WORKERS get no pensions but-

K. T. Keller, who made \$250,800 in 1947, will get \$25,-200 when he's "too old to work but too young to die."

Nash-Kelvinator WORKERS get no pensions but-

George W. Mason, who made \$300,900 in 1947, will get \$9,000 a year when he's "too old to work, but too young to die.

And that's not all:

mu that shot an.		
	Salary and	
General Motors Corporation:	Bonus	Pension
Thomas P. Archer	\$311,199	\$25,000
Harlow H. Curtice	336,099	25,000
Frederic G. Donner	286,324	25,000
Ronald K. Evans	304,999	25,000
Louis C. Goad	296,099	25,000
Ormond E. Hunt	375,899	25,000
John J. Schumann, Jr	160,474	25,000
Studebaker Corporation:		
Harold S. Vance	96,000	17,500
Paul G. Hoffman	96,000	. 17,500
Chrysler Corporation:		
Carl Breer	115,600	18,400
B. E. Hutchinson		23,400
W. Ledyard Mitchell		18,400
Owen R. Skelton	115,600	19,700
A. Vander Zee	115,400	20,400
Herman L. Weckler		21,600
Fred M. Zender		22,800

Congress Gets Package of Blunt Economic Facts

The "800-billion-dollar question" put up to Congress on lost China because of democracy's February 8 by Leon Keyserling, Vice-Chairman of the Presi- ployment in . . . the automobile dent's Council of Economic Advisers, is whether we achieve industry. The employment of austability and growth over the next ten years, or repeat the pattern of boom and bust.

> This, he said, is what it will cost us if we fail to maintain circular line of reasoning, it is prosperity on a steadily rising scale of output and permit the depression of the 1930's to happen again.

> His statement to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on the outlook for 1949 and beyond was wrapped into the permit the perpetuation of this vimost comprehensive, most blunt-talking package of economics cious cycle," Keyserling asserted. ever presented to Congress by a government official. Reprints, STEEL IS KEY with charts, will soon be a best seller in the field of non-fiction economic literature.

living, falling farm prices and ris- all these things are done. ing prices of key industrial prod- INDUSTRY SCORED ucts like steel, and the failure of basic industries to increase their productive capacity in line with national needs.

WRONG ANSWER?

Matthews also reported that a noted, is more than two and one- adjustments," he said.

The things to watch, Keyserling medical care and education for profits which are running too large, seeable need for national defense. not keeping pace with the cost of have a large surplus left over after around 93 million tons.

Industry arguments in defense of high profits and failure to exwere scored by Keyserling. "The very policies designed to provide If these danger spots are not cor- profits high enough to protect workers late from eight to thirteen rected, Keyserling said, we will get against a substantial economic minutes will be docked twelve min- the wrong answer to the 800 bil- downturn conspire to bring on that lion dollar question. This sum, he downturn by creating current mal-

our slums, to provide decent homes, tailments of production and em- the scarcity industries.

tomobile workers causes a softening in demand for the products which they buy. Then, following a argued that the softening of demand justifies the non-expansionist policies of the basic industry."

"Our national interest should not

He estimated current steel requirements at 99 million tons, compared with a supply of 88 1/2 million told the committee, are corporate every American to meet every for- tons. For 1951, he estimated, we would need about 102 million tons, consumer buying power which is and to pay plentiful profits and but the industry plans to produce

Aluminum supply in 1949 Keyserling estimated at 945,000 tons, as against requirements of 1,500,-000 tons. By 1954, he said, we will need around 2,000,000 tons, but the pand capacity in line with needs industry plans to increase capacity only 57,000 tons over the present figure, and even this may be offset by smaller supplies of scrap aluminum.

BUILD OR ELSE

Keyserling's recommendations holiday pay grievance concerning half times our outlay in the last | Capacity policy, he said, "which followed those of the President in about 50 Chrysler workers has war; and is more than nine times gears itself not to the requirements his recent messages to Congress. been won with retroactive pay the highest national income in any for stability and growth . . . but He urged inflation controls and a back to 1947. Although affecting single prewar year. It is enough, rather to the expectation of eco- government program to help firelatively few workers, Matthews he added, to bring a decent Amer- nomic decline, tends to bring on the nance industrial expansion, or, if said the policy established by the ican standard of living to every very calamity which it fears. . . . industry refuses to expand, govdecision was important throughout low income family, to clear all of Inadequate steel output causes cur- ernment construction of plants in

Conference Hears Ickes Proposal For Huge Education Trust Fund

The man who fought successfully to save the vast tidelands oil resources from private exploitation has proposed that "the federal government create a trust out of these oil lands," which will "provide the children of the people with the education that is particularly essential in the democratic form of government."

Former Secretary of the Interior dollars for education.

rent shortage of 105,000 teachers. vate enterprise system are to sur-

"One of the most ominous as- vive." spects of the late and now, more or less, decently interred 80th Congress," Ickes said, "was the contrast of the speed with which it hastened to lay out 131/2 billions of dollars for instruments of war and the military training of our young manhood, while at the same time balking at \$300,000,000 for federal aid to education."

LINCOLN HAILS CO-OPS

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Harold L. Ickes, addressing the | Murray Lincoln, President of the UAW-CIO-International Education Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, call Conference in Milwaukee, January the cooperative movement "a 23, estimated the oil resources healthy factor in our economic life. would provide more than 27 billion Its emphasis on self-help-its essentially Christian philosophy-and Ickes warned that "ignorant peo- its practical application to so many ple" would "govern themselves human needs - merits encourageignorantly" and that by 1955, sev- ment by your organization. Coopen million more children would be eratives are effecting the kind of waiting for admission to public economic democracy we must have schools. He said there was a cur- if political democracy and our pri-

LYND AND LATIMER SPEAK

Robert S. Lynd, author of "Middletown, USA" and Columbia University sociologist, warned of the real danger from the "task forces" of the National Association of Manufacturers, and called on organized bargaining. That just isn't so." labor for increased political action. Mr. Lynd favored the creation of line and the collective bargaining an independent labor party.

Earlier, the conference heard on Social Security, Murray Lati- other."



HAROLD L. ICKES

mer, nationally known Social Security expert, said, "Some hope that legislative processes wouldn't leave much room for collective

Latimer said that "the legislative line were necessarily supplemen-Addressing the conference panel tary and complementary to each



George Baldanzi, Vice-President, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO.

TEXTILE UNION LEADER TALKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

"Labor carries a credential which is more acceptable to the people of Europe than that presented by the conventional diplomat," Textile Worker Vice-President George Baldanzi declared in a key speech before the UAW National Education Conference in Milwaukee.

unions, Baldanzi endorsed the state- have democratic socialism." ment made by Supreme Court Justice William Douglas at the CIO convention in Portland that changed conditions have made labor "peculiarly qualified to bridge a gap that has been growing between the United States and Europe."

NEW LEADERS

The war, Baldanzi declared, has and reorganization. produced a generation of new and capitalism.

Marshall aid, the TWUA vice-pres- Italy.

Long known as a strong advo- ident said, "If it takes democratic cate of closer collaboration between socialism to meet the needs of the American and European trade people of Europe, then let them

RELIEF TO RECOVERY

In general, Baldanzi estimated, Marshall funds had succeeded in changing the European problem from one of relief to recovery, but that there is still a long way to go. Even 1952, he felt, might not see the end of internal readjustment

Labor's support of European aid hardened labor leaders in Europe, does not stop with participation in men as determined to resist totali- the Marshall Plan, he added. Ditarianism as they are to fight a rect support, in goods and money, return of unbridled, dog-eat-dog has been given to European unions, while the CIO's Amalgamated Opposed to any attempt to strong- | Clothing Workers have sponsored arm European countries into res- establishment of a large cooperaurrecting capitalism as the price of tive clothing factory in northern

WORKERS NIX CLASSES TAILORED TO SUIT GM

Not one student showed up as the University of Michigan opened its first class following "reorganization" of Workers Edu-If General Motors won't make cation Service to suit the whims of the General Motors Corpora-

One lone unidentified "student" -

"The University of Michigan pro- UAW-CIO Education Department. gram is not acceptable," said Vic- "The program was devised and classes reopened arbitrarily without approval of the Labor Advisory Council. The discharging of the staff, including its director, Arthur Elder, without hearing or specification of any charges, is certainly no assurance of future academic freedom.

MANAGEMENT BIAS

"The Board of Regents has shown a distinct bias for management. They have set up classes for real estate agents, conducted by private real estate men, and classes for Board of Commerce representatives, conducted by businessmen-but will not permit classes of workers to be taught by workers or representatives of workers."

Earlier, Barney Hopkins, secretary of the Michigan State CIO, had declared, "CIO members will not participate in any program that is cleared only with General Motors Corporation and not with the Advisory Council set up for that purpose."

AFL STAYS OUT

An editorial in the Detroit Labor News, official AFL paper, said, "Maybe the spring election will give the people of Michigan some new blood on the Board of Regents. Goodness knows it's needed!"



Murray Lincoln, President of the Ohio Farm Bureau, is addressing the Education Conference delegates. From left, seated, are George Burt, UAW Region 7 Director, Victor G. Reuther, UAW Education Department Director and UAW-CIO Vice- President John W. Livingston.

From "Textile Labor" (TWUA-CIO):

WHO WANTS A BUICK?

Frustrated Autoist Looks at GM "Progress"—and Can't See It

By KENNETH FIESTER

The other day General Motors took full-page ads in all the newspapers to brag about its automobiles.

These ads compared the 1928 Buick to the 1948 Chevroletcomplete with photographs and statistics. They were supposed to show that a modern Chevvy is a better buy, for the same price, than a 20-year-old Buick.

Maybe the ads had a good effect on some readers, but they were what? The trouble is, there aren't no hit with this car-lover. It seemed to me that General Motors was backing up my big gripe against the auto industry.

PROGRESS IN REVERSE

If \$1,300 couldn't buy a better car today than it bought in 1928, General Motors would be out of business-or ought to be. This kind of improvement is part of American life. We not only expect it; we demand it.

The significant point, it seems to me, is that General Motors' cheapest product now sells for the same price as its quality machine commanded two decades back. This is progress in reverse.

To get down to cases: What is General Motors offering for \$700, which is about what a Chevvy brought in 1928? The answer is, "Nothing."

BUT NO CHEVVY

It's hard to see how the company has the courage to brag. Today's Buick is called Chevrolet; it's faster, better-looking and easier on gas than the '28 model. So any Chevvies any more.

General Motors can't very well use the argument about "higher costs" in this case. If the company can put out a better car for \$1,300 than it did 20 years ago, it ought to be able to put out a better \$700 car, too. But General Motors isn't doing it. Neither is Ford, Chrysler or any of the others.

A good many prospective carowners, including this one, want to know why not. And what's more important, a good many of us are going to wait until we get

an answer in the form of a \$700 car.

one, maybe someone else will. tion and its President C. E. Wilson. Otherwise, a lot of us will keep on strap-hanging; and the record showed up for the second class. | tor G. Reuther, director of the car output predicted for this year may go begging for buyers.



Regional Director Pat Greathouse welcomes conference delegates to Region 4 and Milwaukee.

Taft-Hartley Repeal Has Rough Time in Congress

WASHINGTON-The fight is on to repeal the Taft-Hartley? Act and re-enact an amended Wagner Act that its best friends can recognize—and it's no one-punch affair.

The battle has been neither won nor lost. No collective bargaining negotiation has ever been harder fought, step by step, than this fight is going to be.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.) has chosen to make it a fight for that: (a) the President HAS the his political life. Although he and injunctive power to halt "national his Act were discredited in the emergency strikes" or, (b) he does 1948 elections, Taft is trying to NOT. Tobin's answer, repeated over make it seem that the Democrats and over, was: are attempting simply to make a few amendments in his Act, instead of repealing it and using the Wagner Act as the basis for an up-todate labor relations act.

ready thrown overboard three of Truman endorsed the Clark interthe worst anti-labor features of pretation, but added, according to his own Act in his desperate at- reports of his press conference, that tempt to save the name. During he did not object to writing injunccommittee hearings, he tried to tive provisions into the bill, al stop the CIO attack on the Taft- though, because of his powers as Hartley Act as "a strike-breaking President, such provisions were unlaw designed to weaken unions and necessary. hamper collective bargaining." He promised to kill the provision that now bars strikers and permits strike-breakers to vote in NLRB elections.

TAFT BACKS UP

NLRB union shop elections.

tary of Labor Maurice Tobin's case upon "the prestige of the President for legitimate secondary boycotts and the force of public opinion." when used to protect union conditions and relations with employers theory of "inherent power" in rehaving union contracts, Taft had lation to the bill and, in answer to offered to do away with the T-H Taft's questions about President flat prohibition of secondary boy- Truman's reported statement, excotts.

in Taft's misleading Feb. 4 state- in so-called "national emergencies." ment claiming that the administration and labor had accepted many of the T-H provisions.

INJUNCTION BACKFIRE

Factor making for a tough fight | federal employes, from striking. is the confusion over the President's asserted power to step in to halt so-called "national emergency" as introduced and backed by the claiming that the President has "in- such "emergencies." herent power" to halt such strikes (R., Ore.) to get him to say either herent power" theory that the

WHY ARE

PRICES?

YOU RAISING

"No President of the United States is ever going to permit the economy of the United States to be brought to its knees by a great national emergency."

The truth is that Taft has al- Late that day (Feb. 3) President

LAW WON'T WORK

At the night session, CIO Counse Arthur J. Goldberg declared that the bill's enforcement-of provisions that employes and employers "shall continue or resume work Taft had previously thrown over- or resume work and operations" board the T-H provision requiring during a 30-day fact-finding period in "national emergency" disputes-And, in an effort to stop Secre- depends, NOT on injunctions, but

Goldberg disagreed with the Clark BILL OPEN ON FLOOR pressed CIO opposition to use of All three retreats were ignored injunctions in labor disputes, even He refused to give an opinion as to whether it might be constitutional for the President, in extreme cases, to seize mines, railroads or factories and then to enjoin workers, as

NO "INHERENT POWER"

This left the CIO in disagreestrikes. The Thomas Bill (S249), ment with Clark and Truman about providing for injunctions Truman Administration and organ- in so-called "national emergencies," ized labor, carried no injunctive either in the bill itself or by use power within itself. But, when of the Truman-Clark theory of "in-Attorney-General Clark's letter herent powers" to halt strikes in

Administration Democrats prob exploded in Secretary of Labor ably have the votes to bring the TAFT'S AMENDMENTS Tobin's face a few minutes after bill out of Senate and House Lahe had testified that the bill did bor Committees without including gress, Morse may have something can Senators with him to offset the not provide such power, Tobin was the use of injunctions in so-called to say about the final content of Taft-Byrd coalition that is likely left in a crack. He had to spend "national emergency" labor disanother day ducking attempts by putes. But they are now beset by: Taft, Donnell (R., Mo.) and Morse (1) labor's opposition to the "in-

GUESS I'LL

HAVE TO DO

WITHOUT

Economic Outlook, CIO.

Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) opposes injunctions in labor disputes.

During testimony by Wm. H. Davis, former Chairman of the War Labor Board, Morse stated his own flat opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes unstoppages.

Morse was also a member of the WLB. He has had wide experience in mediating and arbitrating industrial disputes.

His expressed opposition to the and re-enact the Wagner Act with bills. Vice-President Barkley original law.

President has such power anyway and, (2) the Taft-Donnell demand that, instead of relying on the "inherent power" which might include seizure and operation of mines, railroad, plants, etc., the Congress must put plain but limited injunctive power into the bill itself. T-H defenders are determined to keep any power exercised by the President strictly a one-day deal-against labor.

In view of the past voting records of House and Senate members (as summarized in adjoining columns of the Auto Worker, a bill without injunctive power will be open to amendment during floor debate. The danger of an injunction amendment being hooked on seems to have been increased instead of lessened by the Clark and Truman statements.

Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) has not spelled out his position on the inclusion of injunctions in the bill. He has said that the Clark-Truman position has made it necessary to spell out in the Act wheth- er. Maybe it's too clever. The CIO er the President is to have, or is is refusing to be drawn into choos- ed over labor opposition totaled 6. NOT to have, the power to compel ing priorities as between Civil a union to ask its members to return to work during the 30-day standing with minority groups in opponents of a T-H repealer total fact-finding period in a "national the formulation of strategy to deal 233." emergency."

Considering the make-up of Conthe bill as it passes the Senate and to develop in support of Taft's the Senate-House conference after string of 15 anti-labor amendments. enough votes of younger Republi- are likely to pull back.

FILIBUSTER MOVE

der any circumstances—even in so- is the Republican drive to get called "national emergency" work a strictly phony change in Senfloor ahead of action on Taft-Hartley.

This change would only make use of injunctions is a major break cloture (limitation of debate) apin the fight to repeal Taft-Hartley ply to motions as it now does to amendments in the spirit of the certain to do this anyway at the first opportunity. The change would leave the present two-thirds majority rule on cloture untouched

The obvious strategy is to put a hole by forcing it to

phony change in rules, in which case the GOP will tell friends of FEPC and other civil rights measures that their bills have been doomed, that they have been discriminated against in favor of labor's demand for early

(b) bring the phony rule change out on the floor, where Southern Democrats will immediately start a filibuster that will both delay action on T-H repeal and pour more vinegar in the yawning split between Southern and Northern Democrats, thereby weakening Democratic hopes for holding Southern votes in line for T-H repeal. If the Morse-Myers amendment, reducing cloture from two-thirds to a bare majority, should be offered and carried, the split would be deep-

Admittedly, this strategy is clev- 227 were re-elected. with the "divide and conquer" strategy of the GOP.

its changes in the Thomas bills to lican Senators from states with a supported the Act. minor amendments, he may carry stronger labor vote than Oregon

The most immediate threat to quick T-H repeal and re-enactment of the Wagner Act along lines pledged by the Democratic platform and President Truman job. ate rules on filibusters out of job. The rest remains to be done committee and onto the Senate in 1950 and 1952. (Best historical

(a) block floor action on the T-H repeal, or



Winner of the top prize in the PAC Drive drawing was Brother Joseph Furgo, member of Local 174, Detroit. Seated in his new Kaiser car, Furgo is congratulated by Local 174 President Harry Southwell (right) and Vice-President Cal Fletcher. For signing Brother Furgo up, Philip Terrana, also of Local 174, received a new refrigerator.

81st Congress Needs a Close Second Look

WASHINGTON-Now that the inauguration, victory dinners and back-slapping are over, and President Truman and Congress have buckled down to work, the makeup of the 81st Congress is worth a close second look.

Defeat of Dewey and removal of 108 Taft-Hartleyites from the House and 17 from the Senate WAS something to whoop and celebrate about. Truman, labor and farmers DID do a big renovating

But, as the following cold arithmetic shows, it wasn't the whole job. It was about one-third of the records indicate that when Hercules started to clean the Augean stables he didn't finish the job on the first shift, either.)

23 MUST SWITCH

As the figures show, to repeal T-H and re-enact an amended Wagner Act worthy of the name, at least 16 Representatives and seven Senators (who either voted for Taft-Hartley, were on record the Democratic Administration in for Taft-Hartley or were elected as new members against labor opposition) must be persuaded by the facts to vote for such repeal-andre-enactment. That means voting AGAINST bad amendments taken from T-H and voting FOR the Thomas-Lesinski Bill with such amendments as the CIO may recommend when the bill comes out of committee.

> Here are the figures, grim enough to challenge anyone, depressing only to those who think political action is a part-time pushover for a few weeks every two years:

FORMER TAFT-HARTLEY SUP-PORTERS NOW IN THE 81ST CONGRESS:

In May, 1947, when the House voted to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act, 338 members supported the T-H

Although 108 of these T-H men didn't return to the 81st Congress,

In addition, new candidates elect-

Adding these 6 to the 227 T-H Rights and T-H repeal and is men returning, makes the possible

> SINCE A MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE IS 218, AT LEAST 16 OF THESE 233 MUST BE PERSUAD-ED TO CHANGE THEIR SUP-PORT IN ORDER TO REPEAL THE T-H LAW.

When the Senate also voted to both Houses have acted. If, as is If Morse goes down the line with override the President's veto of likely, he splits with Taft and lim- Taft, Donnell, etc., several Repub- the Taft-Hartley Act, 68 Senators

> Although 17 of these T-H supporters didn't return to the 81st Congress, 50 are still members. In addition to this number of former T-H men, 4 newly-elected Senators voted for the Act as Representatives in the last Congress. Also add 2 others who defeated labor-endorsed candidates in the November election.

> So, the possible, but unlikely total of anti-REPEAL Senators is 56.

A MAJORITY OF THE SENATE IS 49, SO AT LEAST 7 SENA-TORS MUST BE PERSUADED TO CHANGE THEIR SUPPORT.

HOW DID TAFT-HARTLEY SUPPORTERS MAKE OUT IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION? HOUSE

338 T-H supporters were up for re-election.

108 didn't return because:

65 defeated in November election. 16 didn't "choose to run," includ-

ing Mr. Hartley.

15 defeated in primaries.

4 elected to Senate.

4 died.

1 appointed to the Courts.

2 defeated for Senate. 1 defeated for governorship.

SENATE

28 of the 68 T-H supporters were up for re-election. 17 didn't return because:

8 defeated in November election. 7 retired.

2 defeated in primaries.



THIS WAY I'LL MAKE A

PROFIT EVEN IF I HAVE

BESIDES_LOOK AT THE

WAITING LINE!

ONLY A FEW CUSTOMERS.

"Homes for People, Planes for Peace, Jobs for Prosperity"

A Practical Program for Homes, Jobs and Planes

The following are excerpts from "HOMES FOR PEOPLE, PLANES FOR PEACE, JOBS FOR PROSPERITY," a plan to provide America with 20,000,000 homes it needs, strengthen the sinews of peace and block the threat of mounting unemployment. The plan has been submitted to President Truman by UAW President Walter Reuther, chairman of the CIO National Housing Committee.

SURVIVAL-OR DEMOCRATIC SURVIVAL?

Military defense is imperative. Power to resist attack and carry a war, once it is started, to the enemy's homeland, is the only language understood by aggressor nations. Yet, democracy must speak another language as well. A free society must arm itself not only with the implements of war, but with the tools and accomplishments of peace. A military program which is not directly and consciously linked with these vital ends of democratic living may guarantee survival; it will not guarantee survival under conditions tolerable to free men. It may even lead to the corruption from within of those institutions it professes to protect from external attack.

75% FOR WAR, 1% FOR HOMES

Viewed in this perspective, current proposals for military preparedness represent a lame and only partial response to democracy's crisis. That crisis may well endure beyond the life of armaments now contracted for. Its internal aspects can no longer be neglected, for already they match in seriousness the external threat. A startling vision of the disproportion in resources devoted to combatting the danger from within as against the danger external to us is projected by federal budget for the fiscal year 1950. The blunt figures spell out potential disaster: 75 per cent of total government expenditures will be channeled into payment for war or the threat of war; less than one per cent will flow into housing or community development.

A program of action aimed both at defense against external aggression and at repairing the inner damage to democracy's self assurance is a more sensible and hopeful bulwark against the inroads of Communism than witch-hunts and hysteria. It would weld the vital necessity of military preparedness to the inescapable challenge of peaceful accomplishment. It would demonstrate to ourselves and the world that democracy does not wait passively for inevitable doom, but instead moves out to shape the future in freedom's image.

Such a program is possible. Its outlines are apparent in the area where the aircraft industry and the construction industry meet. Its elements emerge from an examination of two urgent current needs: America's need for planes, and its need for homes.

HOMES AND PLANES FOR PEACE

What is the most imperative need of the American people, if we conceive of ourselves as a nation prepared against war but intent on peace? It will not be questioned, outside of the disciplined ranks of the professional exploiters of the housing shortage, that this most imperative need is homes. FIRST, enough homes. SECOND, homes at a cost within reach of the purse of every American family, since all need shelter. THIRD, homes built for family living, not for speculation at the expense of the prospective owner and of the community. FOURTH, homes as related parts of neighborhoods, of wholesome communities, of cities. The failure of the private building industry to meet these minimal standards of civilized living is not a momentary lapse from normal performance: It is a permanent and inseparable aspect of the industry's ingrained and antiquated approach to the job. The private building industry can no more satisfy the national demand for housing than the private aircraft industry could satisfy the national need for defense without government planning and support.

What is more logical, then, than a government program which would meet the national need for both air defense and housing, by using the warexpanded facilities of the aircraft industry, now idle or only partially utilized, to build both planes and homes?

A government-coordinated housing program utilizing the excess capacity of the airframe and aircraft engine plants will achieve two important ends: It will permit balanced air force procurement from an aircraft industry fully manned and prepared for instant conversion-and it will develop the national momentum without which the most crucial mass need of peace—the need for homes—will never be met by private builders.

Through such a program, this nation can meet the threat of war without neglecting the continuing imperative of peace. Through it, we can confront the outer peril without succumbing to our most serious inner weakness, the lack of a national policy which gives a basic need of the masses of people priority over the speculative drive of a profiteering minority.

WHO OWNS THE PLANT RESERVES?

The plant reserve of the aircraft industry is at least 90 per cent public property, in any sensible meaning of the term. The whole industry is "affected with a public interest"; it is a public utility in function and strategic importance, however stubbornly its nominal owners may cling to the forms and slogans of private business. The disposition of its reserve is, therefore, a public matter. It must be used to serve a public need, not to nourish private power or fortune.

THE HOUSING TRAGEDY

The lack of decent housing within economic reach of all American families may once have been a national scandal. It is now a national tragedy. No amount of propaganda by real estate and mortgage lobbyists can conceal the utter failure of the private building industry to make modern, decent, low-cost shelter available to the average family.

Every estimate of the national housing need is far above the actual and potential performance of the private building industry.

It is inconceivable that such an industry will ever get around to replacing the 7,500,000 slum dwellings that ought to be torn down, the additional 4,500,000 dwellings that need major repairs, or the 15,000,000 non-farm homes that are more than 35 years old.

TO PUT THE PLAN IN GEAR

The Congressional Aviation Policy Board, in cooperation with the President's Air Policy Commission, would determine the amount of floor space needed to satisfy the combined demand for aircraft of the Air Force, the Navy, the National Guard and commercial carriers.

The floor space and facilities not needed for the military and commercial aircraft production program will be assigned to a National Housing Authority, an agency which will incorporate all the housing activities of the federal government. This housing authority would take the unused floor space out of idle reserve and maintain it and its equipment in an active stand-by condition, through a mass-production housing program.

The most significant result of such a housing program, from the military standpoint, would be the resulting mobilization of a labor force possessing the skills for rapid conversion to aircraft production in the event of an emergency. Both the Air Policy Commission and the Congressional Aviation Policy Board have underscored the importance of such a work force.

NEW TECHNIQUES, NEW MATERIALS, NEW JOBS

The National Housing Authority would mobilize research and engineering skills in housing comparable to the skills now brought to bear on bomber and fighter design and production. A technical commission within the authority would investigate and work on every aspect of home-building-methods of construction, materials, design, community planning-toward the end of making available to American families, a sound, up-to-date, low-cost house embodying the quality of technical know-how and efficiency which produced the B-36 and the atom bomb. The proposition that an investment in wholesome living is worth as much outlay of talent and planning as our late wartime investment in wholesale death and destruction will not be controverted by any citizen in command of his rational faculties and democratic instincts.

The President's message to Congress called for the creation of at least a million new jobs. The contribution of the homes-and-planes program to the accomplishments of this objective would be enormous. Properly timed in its application and expansion, the program offers both a constructive source of new employment and a flexible instrument for levelling off fluctuations in employment brought about by seasonal or cyclical factors in private industry.

A BALANCED PROGRAM FOR HOMES AND PREPAREDNESS

There will be those who will claim that such a plan is impractical, just as there were those who alleged that the automobile industry could not be converted to a war footing, when that proposal was advanced in the summer of 1940, a year and a half before Pearl Harbor.

Yet, whatever is necessary to nourish democracy at its roots is surely practical. The standards of practicality badly need definition if the national toll in health, dignity, stability and confidence arising from bad housing can be regarded as practical.

Is it practical to expect the private building industry to supply the national need for 20,000,000 homes in the next 10 years, when that industry cannot even keep pace with the formation of new families annually? Is it practical to expect that the private building industry can supply the low-rental market, when that industry is currently offering 80 per cent of new rental units to that half of the nation's families with an income above \$2,500 and only 20 per cent of such units to the half of the nation's families with incomes less than \$2,500?

Almost every analysis and forecast with respect to home-building assumes a continuation of the current practices of the construction industry.

SURVIVAL IS NOT ENOUGH

The deepest practicality of the planes-and-homes plan is that it does not throw peace overboard. It offers the promise of an adequate air establishment and a down-to-earth attack on our greatest home front evil, all without a reckless squandering of our substance in a fatalistic march to global suicide.

The plan raises, it is true, a fundamental question for our policy makers and for the American people as a whole. For it is based on the assumption that we, as a nation, are interested, not in mere survival in the air age, but in democratic survival.

STRONG RENT CONTROL BILL IS SUPPORTED

WASHINGTON-Full CIO support for a new and stronger Rent Control Bill to take the place of the present law which expires March 31, was pledged by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther, Chairman of the CIO Housing Committee. The new bill was introduced by Senator Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.) and by a 15 per cent voluntary lease Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.). It would establish a completely new rent law.

The purpose of the bill as stated . in the Declaration of Purposes includes the "stabilization of rents for housing accommodations; (to)

and abnormal increases in rents; control areas which need stabilizato prevent unwarranted evictions." tion or reduction of rents after 60

under the Act continue those in for. prevent speculative, unwarranted effect on March 31, 1949. For those The bill establishes a National trator of the Office of Rent Control ulations governing evictions.

unit.

The rents for those units covered shall continue in effect.

permits the Administrator to re-The maximum rents established days' notice of the necessity there-

units re-controlled, the maximum | Advisory Committee of 15 mem- at a salary of \$12,000 a year. The pacity only.

the law.

rent shall be the higher of the rent bers, equally representative of land- Administrator is to be appointed of comparable accommodations in lords, tenants and the general pub- by the President with the consent the defense rental area, plus due lic, with which the Administrator of the Senate. The Administrator allowance, where new construction shall advise and consult before is- is given power to secure exact facts is involved for increases in con- suing any regulation or order of by use of subpoena if necessary for struction costs or the maximum general applicability under the new the proper administration of the rent last in effect for the same law. Local advisory boards are Act. Any decision or regulation of continued but in an advisory ca- the Administrator shall be subject to review in the courts upon the Strong criminal penalties, includ- appeal of any person, including The bill includes federal controls ing fines up to \$5,000 and jail terms tenants. In the past, tenants have for the District of Columbia and up to a year are provided for those not been permitted participation in found guilty of wilful violation of the legal review of the agency's rules and regulations.

Administration of the Act is put | The new bill permits the Adminin the general charge of Adminis- istrator to establish rules and reg-

UAW-CIO OPENS DRIVE TO UNITE ALL FARM IMPLEMENT WORKERS

CHICAGO—A fast-moving campaign to unite all American farm implement workers under the banner of the CIO was launched on January 27, it was announced here at UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Department headquarters.

The announcement was made by UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston, director of the union's Agricultural Implement Department.

COMPLETE THE JOB

"This campaign is going to keep membership of the FE locals." rolling until we complete the job PAPERS PASSED OUT of uniting all American farm implement workers in the ranks of the UAW-CIO," Livingston declared.

"In the past," he said, "circumstances have delayed this longoverdue unification of farm implement workers in the ranks of the CIO, and their wages and working conditions have suffered because of this lack of unity.

"This time, CIO policy on the problem of unification is clear and plain for every worker to understand. The National CIO Executive Board, speaking the democratic will of six million organized workers, has directed FE to merge with the UAW-CIO."

DEFIANCE OF CIO

"FE was given 60 days in which to cooperate with the CIO to work this problem out peacefully and democratically," Livingston continued.

defy the CIO. They have refused CIO policy. to discuss the problem with the committee appointed by CIO President Philip Murray for the purpose of assisting the merger.

stream of name-calling propaganda the merger directed by national aimed at the UAW-CIO and the CIO policy. whole CIO. The 60-day period ended January 26.

CIO is going to take its appeal for the January 27 distribution.

unity directly to the rank-and-file

The campaign opened with distribution of a special edition of the "United Auto Worker" to workers in 12 FE plants located in four states.

Vice-President Livingston, accompanied by Pat Greathouse, Director of UAW-CIO Region 4, personally led the crew of UAW-CIO members and organizers who passed out the papers at the gates of International Harvester's West Pullman Works in Chicago.

One of the FE leadership's "mus-, cular reception committees" stood at the gates, grabbing papers away from workers and tearing them up and shouting, "Don't read that!"

EAGER FOR TRUTH

Despite this rude and undemocratic behavior of the FE leaders, nearly all of the workers eagerly accepted the papers and carried them into the plant. Many of the workers expressed eagerness to "But, instead of cooperating, the break through the FE "little iron FE top leaders have chosen to curtain" and learn the truth about

Following the distribution, workers from a number of FE plants contacted UAW-CIO leaders and voiced their eagerness to set up "Their only response has been a committees to assist in speeding up

The work of setting up these committees is proceeding, even in "From here on out, the UAW- plants that were not covered by



UAW-CIO organizers distributing leaflets at International Harvester Chicago Tractor Works (FE Local 101) February 3. -Fountain Photo.

Wage-Hour Council Urges Swift UAW-CIO Action to Effect Merger

DETROIT—Delegates to the regular January meeting of the UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Wage-Hour Council voted unanimously here January 15 to urge the International Union to promptly mobilize its full resources for the purpose of carrying out the CIO Executive Board resolution ordering the Farm Equipment Workers, CIO, to merge with the UAW-CIO.

The action was taken following receipt by several delegates of telegrams from FE-CIO local union same time created a smoke-screen leaders urging formation of a new by promoting a scheme calling for cal unions in the farm implement CIO union in the farm equipment one farm implement union emindustry. The resolution adopted by the Council described the suggestion in these telegrams as a smoke-screen thrown out by FE-CIO leaders to confuse the issue.

Excerpts from the text of the resolution follow:

Whereas, Reliable reports have reached us that it is the intention of the FE leadership to steamroller through the FE convention in March a proposal to become an ship.

The FE leadership has at the bracing all farm implement plants presently chartered by any CIO international union. While this plan was conceived by the FE leadership, individual officers of the FE introduced the plan through a few FE local unions. Several telegrams endorsing this smoke-screen scheme have been sent to delegates of this conference for propaganda pur-

poses; therefore, be it

NLRB election, and we further urge the International Union promptly to mobilize the full resources of our membership to carry out the intent of the CIO Executive Board resolution in all ways found necessary to assure the affiliation with UAW-CIO of all loindustry; be it finally

Resolved, We pledge the resources and efforts of this Council to the implementation of the CIO Executive Board resolution.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions passed by the conference included the following: A request that the International

Union increase its efforts to build farmer-labor unity; endorsement of Resolved, That this conference of the St. Lawrence Waterway to independent union so that they UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement help expand employment for Camay at a later date affiliate with Wage and Hour Council call upon nadian farm implement workers; District 50 of the United Mine FE local unions and members to endorsement of the UAW-CIO 1949 Workers or some other organiza- support the national CIO resolu- Wage Policy, and a repeated pledge tion willing to meet the selfish job- tion and initiate every effort to to work for the establishment of seeking demands of the FE leader- effect unity in this industry, even industry-wide bargaining in the though it must be done through an agricultural implement industry.

Bulletin

the workers.

One hundred UAW organizers. The night before, 75 stewards and members distributing litera- and committeemen from FE Local ture at all five gates at Chicago's 108 (McCormick), agreed to work McCormick plant had a tremen- to install UAW-CIO as collective dously enthusiastic reception from bargaining agent in line with CIO policy.

Is This Okay, Mr. Keller?

Chrysler Agents Indicted In West Coast Parts Gouge

Chrysler's replacement parts wholesalers in Washington State were accused of gouging over \$1 million from customers by the Seattle Federal Grand Jury in a criminal indictment handed down December 30th.

The indictment was directed against 17 associations, companies, ing \$9 million from November, lated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by acting monopolistically in selling Chrysler replacement parts and engines in Washington.

charged with monopolistic action which boosted the gross profit margins on replacement engines from supplied the parts and engines 25 per cent to about 40 per cent, on from its plants throughout the competitively-produced parts from United States during the time the 66 per cent to over 74 per cent, alleged criminal acts took place and on exclusively Chrysler-made but was not itself named a coparts from 50 per cent to over 87 defendant. per cent in Western Washington in Eastern Washington.

By getting together to "rig" prices and discounts, the parts of \$1 million on parts bills total- jail and a \$5,000 fine.

and individuals who allegedly vio- 1946, through December, 1948, it is charged.

The indictment points out that Chrysler Corporation selected the defendant companies to be the ex-The Chrysler wholesalers are clusive outlets for replacement parts and engines in the state of Washington. Chrysler Corporation

The Chrysler Corporation, so far and from 50 per cent to 65 per cent as could be learned, has taken no action to withdraw the franchises of its indicted dealers.

Individuals convicted of criminal wholesalers overcharged the Wash- anti-trust charges are liable to ington consuming public in excess maximum penalties of one year in



-Fountain Photo.

Walter Reuther pauses to chat with delegates following the UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Wage-Hour Council Meeting in Detroit, January 15. Center, facing Reuther, are Coy Lutes and Howard Scamp, delegates from Local 974 (Caterpillar Tractor), Peoria, Ill.

An Auto Worker and Social Security

As workers in the auto industry go, Earl Zander, UAW-CIO Shop Steward and assembler at Kaiser-Frazer, is not so bad off.

As a matter of fact, he has a number of blessings.

He wasn't laid off when the ax fell recently on nearly 5,000 of his fellow-workers at K-F. He has five bright and handsome children. He has a home (for \$29.00 a month)—not nearly big enough, to be sure—in a government housing project. His alert and intelligent wife budgets his wages carefully and she keeps their four rooms neat and clean. He's a sober and hard working man himself.

ACCIDENT STARTS THOUGHT

Yet, just one year ago, he learned the meaning of insecurity. A brakeless car rolled off the assembly line and crushed his leg. He got, from the state of Michigan, \$21 a week in workmen's compensation. That was all. If it hadn't been for the comradely generosity of his brothers in the UAW-CIO, who took up collections for him periodically, well—it would have been just too bad.

set Zander to thinking about all the hazards facing him and his family. What if he had been killed? What if he had been seriously ill? What if he got laid off or fired? What if members of his family met with misfortune requiring medical or surgical care? What if any of a whole multitude of things happened to him which would be completely beyond his power to control?

ON THE SCRAPHEAP

Zander is still a young man. But having a big family set him to thinking about the time when he would be "too old to work, but too young to die." Maybe his children would get jobs and support him and Mrs. Zander when the time inevitably came when the corporation would toss him on the "industrial scrapheap." But the hell with that! His children would want families and lives of their own; and, like most American workers, he liked the word "independence" with all the meaning given it by American history and traditions.

SAVE FOR SECURITY?

Don't ask Brother Zander why efits. he doesn't save his money. If he didn't decide to give you a punch rity in the nose, he'd tell you that his



Zander gets home from work . . .

kids don't get enough of the right kinds of food as it is; that he buys six quarts of milk a day, but only the two youngest get all they want; that he needs more than four rooms for a family of seven; that he can't even buy one of the cars he makes (K-F gives a discount to employes, too) and shares another worker's car to the plant. Mrs. Zander says, with prices as they are now, she needs \$35 a week for food alone—"but that's out of the question."

Late last year, some of this load was taken off Earl Zander's mind when Local 142, UAW-CIO, signed an agreement with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation. Not all of the load, but a good bit of it.

Through collective bargaining, his union negotiated a social security plan entirely (and properly) financed by the company. Zander's interests are protected by his own union, which shares on an equal basis in the administration of the fund with the company.

ALL THIS HELPS

Now, if Zander or any member of his family is sick, they get 120 days' hospital care—surgery, too, if it's needed—all paid for out of the Social Security Fund. There's also that \$30 a week for 26 weeks for Brother Zander if he is sick and unable to work.

Mrs. Zander and the children get \$2,000 if they were to lose their husband and father.

The shock of a layoff is cushioned by continuation of Fund benefits.

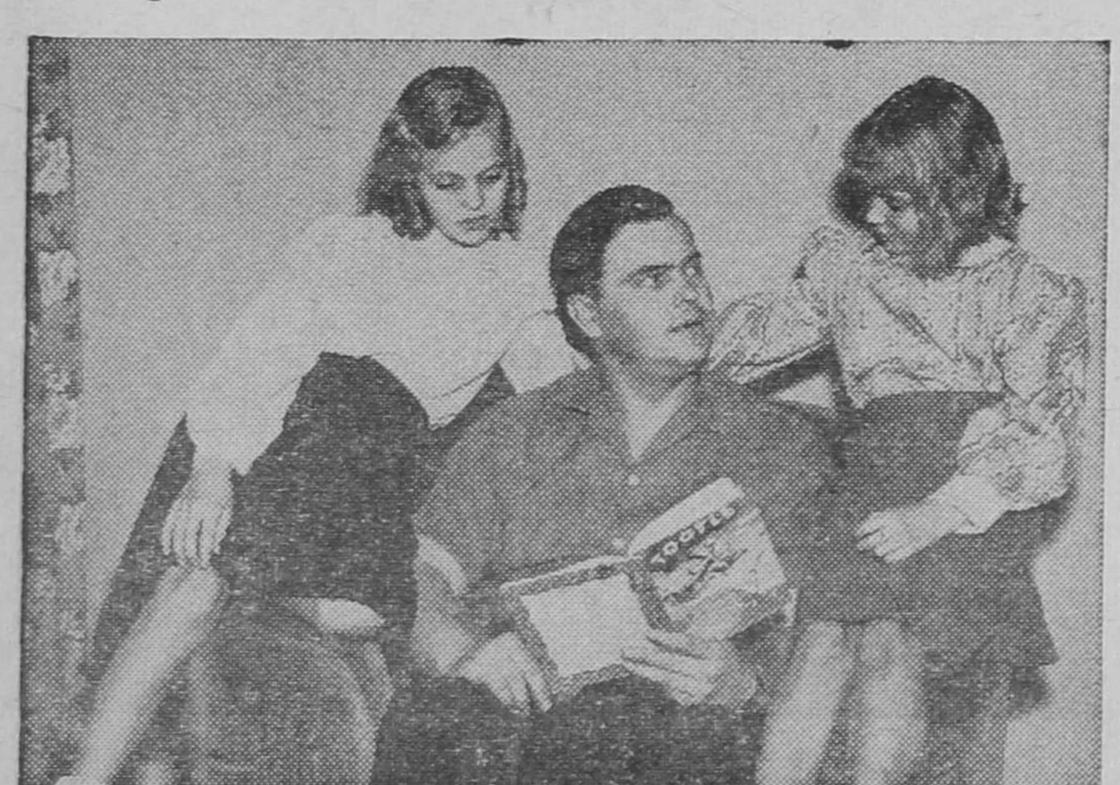
Says the UAW-CIO Social Security Department:

"One out of every 10 workers will have a major illness within the next 12 months. One out of every four families will face payment for a hospital bill. And, in major illness, doctor bills can amount to more than hospital bills."

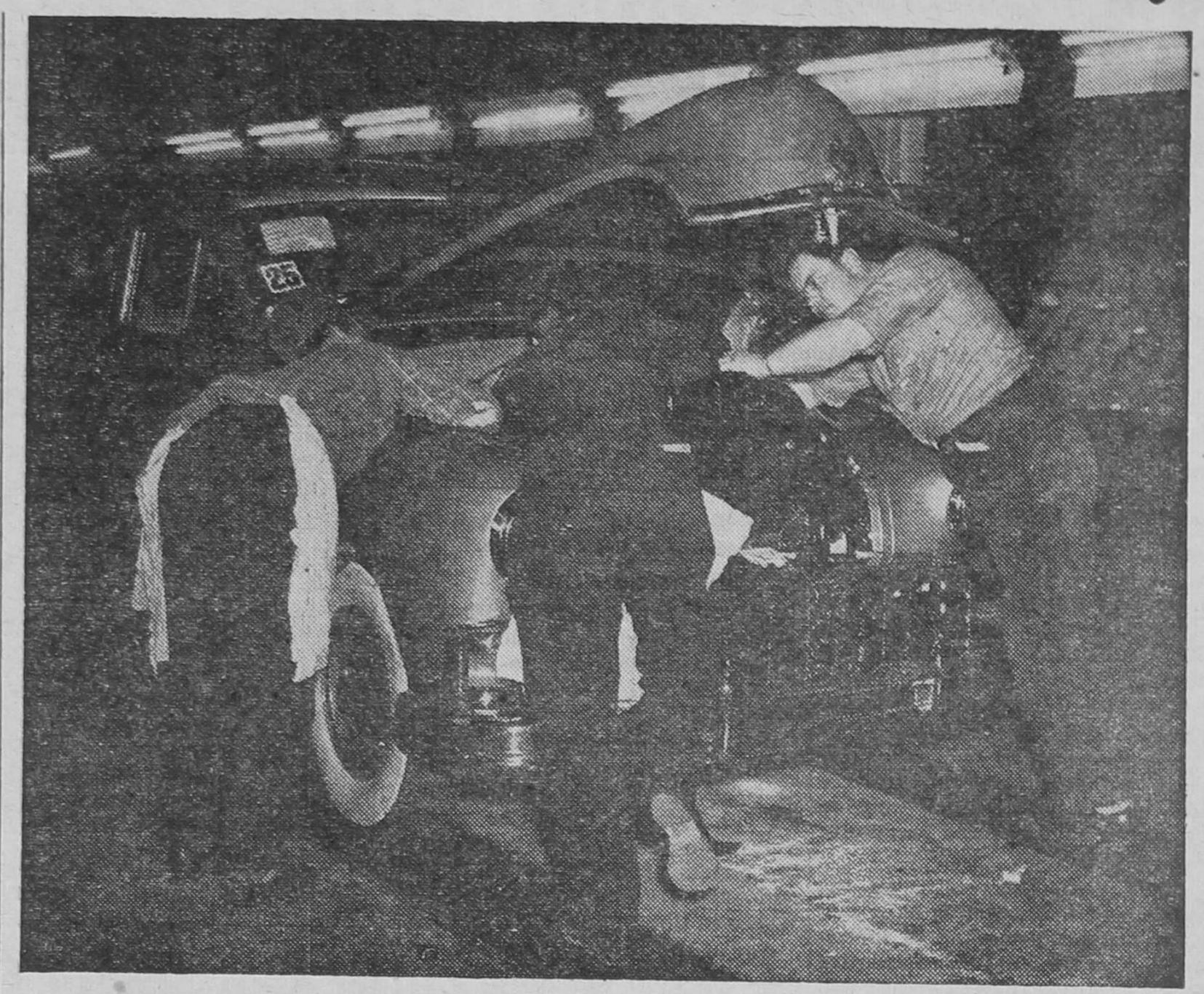
The UAW experts continue:

"Workers cannot finance adequate social security programs from their current earnings (they're telling Zander!). Unions' long experience with benefit plans paid for by individual workers through payroll checkoffs or dues clearly demonstrates that such plans are incapable of meeting workers' social security needs. Employer payments obtained through collective bargaining can be used to protect all workers.

"Payroll checkoff plans, on the other hand, are generally offered on a take it or leave it basis. And the very workers most in need of protection are the ones who, because of other demands for money, are most likely to take a chance and go without even the meager protection offered."



And is promptly surrounded by daughters Janet, 10, and Barbara, 9.



Earl Zander, UAW Shop Steward, at his job on final assembly at Kaiser-Frazer.



Arthur Riordan, Assistant Editor of the National CIO News, interviews Zander at home. Baby Irene, nine months, seems smitten with the newsman. The CIO News also used the Zander family to illustrate its story on Social Security.



At right, is UAW Local 142 President Frank Cotter, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the UAW-K-F Social Security Fund.

Joaquin F. Reis, representing the corporation, is Secretary-Treasurer.

Stone-Age Stuff

Fight for High-Priced Health

"Forward to Yesterday!" was about the only intelligible battle-cry which could be deciphered this month from the mockanguish trumpetings of the American Medical Association as its corps of lobbyists opened a frenzied campaign to deprive the American people of the benefits of the National Health Bill.

Bidding high for the services of & a firm of efficient hatchet-men, the AMA has bought the dubious skills of Clem Whitaker and Leon Baxter, the team which cut the throat of the California health insurance program proposed by Governor Warren.

It is hoped, apparently, that if Morris Fishbein, medieval-minded editor of the AMA Journal, cannot assassinate the Health Bill by sheer volume, the new hirelings can do so by finesse.

SOME DOCTORS DISAGREE

Meanwhile, however, the pretense of the AMA's governing organ, the House of Delegates, to represent solid medical opinion in opposition to the bill was being punctured right and left. Having railroaded through a levy of \$25 on every doctor member of the AMA to build a \$3,500,000 slush fund, this arbitrary body finds itself up against a swelling wave of opposition from outraged physicians. The opposition does not come alone from the substantial percentage of doctors who favor the bill outright. Protests have been made as well by medical men opposed to the bill, but equally opposed to AMA's high-handed taxation without representation.

FLANK ATTACK

While fighting a rear-guard action against proposed legislation to improve the national health and health services, the AMA is now exposed to a flanking attack, mounted in large part by doctors, against its exclusive claims to speak for the medical profession. The liberal Committee for the Nation's Health has recently established that the voice behind the AMA loudspeaker is by no means the voice of the entire medical fraternity.

Of AMA's paunchy House of Delegates, it is revealed, only 15 per cent are general practitioners, while 50 per cent of the nation's doctors are in general practice. Only 8 per cent of the delegates are from small towns, while 30 per cent of the country's physicians are from communities with less than 5,000 population.

Questionnaires have recently proved that in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States, nearly half the M.D.'s have had enough and have bolted the AMA line. Similar questionnaires, answered before the National Health Bill was drafted, showed that for the country at large only 61 per cent of the doctors were then of the same view as the AMA. With the bill an actuality and awaiting Con-



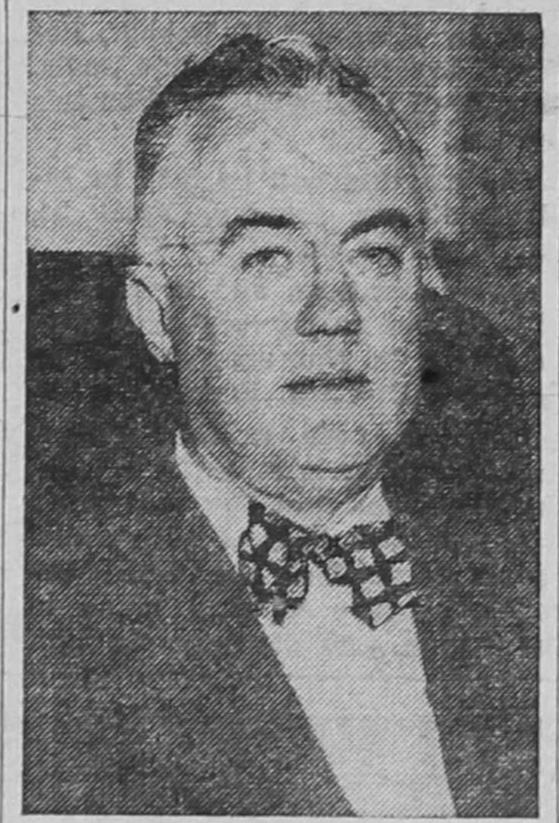
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN



ed in comparison, overwhelming medical opposition preceding passage of that nation's national health plan has now been converted to overwhelming support. Editor Fishbein has recently visited Britain in search of ammunition to fire at the American plan and has returned empty-handed, mouthing his worn dogmas.

FISHBEIN'S "SOCIALISM"

In a January debate with Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator and strong protagonist of the Health Bill, Fishbein was reduced to hollow echoes of the AMA charge that the bill is "socialistic"



OSCAR EWING

and finally obliged to give support as an alternative to an effective plan, to the same voluntary health insurance programs which his organization has so heatedly fought for the past decade.

At the same time, citing figures Western European nations. drawn directly from the AMA's gressional consideration, it is esti- Bureau of Medical Economics, Senmated that the number of doctors ator James Murray of Montana favoring participation in the na- concluded that at least 97 million tional health plan has sharply in- people in the United States cannot creased. In Britain, frequently cit- afford adequate medical care under Marshall Plan aid had averted an present circumstances.

"More than 325,000 Americans will die this year," the Senator declared, "because they can't afford to live. Their deaths can be prevented - but they won't be - because these 325,000 men, women and children cannot afford to buy urgently-needed health and medical services in time.

"Physicians should be disturbed," Murray warned, "because the activities of the existing medical lobby (already spending more than the visiting group agreed, is inany other single registered group) creased production in manufactur-

spends its "educational" funds, that proved industrial labor training equipment. body's 155 delegates hold 325,000 programs. The American tour, they looks on a coordinated national ef- information applicable to both profort to do something about it as duction and training. tions.

Mazey Reports on Europe

AMA's Big Medicine Men Still World's Free Unions Quit WFTU; CIO to Help Form New Organization

Returning from attendance at late January Paris sessions of the World Federation of Trade Unions, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey revealed to a large press conference in Detroit early this month that the CIO delegation to the WFTU on which he served will unanimously recommend to the CIO national executive board on March 2 that CIO withdrawal from the WFTU be confirmed. The committee, made up of Mazey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer James Carey, Rubber Worker President L. S. Buckmaster and Steelworker Secretary-Treasurer David McDonald, will at the same time recommend, Mazey declared, that the CIO undertake, jointly with the AFL, formation of a new international labor organization composed only of free and democratic trade unions.

SOVIET PUPPET

Reviewing the circumstances prompting CIO withdrawal from the WFTU, Mazey stated that opposition by Communist-controlled member unions to the European Reconstruction Program was in complete opposition to the very purposes of the international organization. He anticipated that additional withdrawals of non-Communist delegations would shortly reduce WFTU to an ineffectual Soviet puppet with no claims to inthe British, Dutch and Swiss delegations. Early withdrawal of Danish, Swedish and Norwegian participation is expected.

NEW ORGANIZATION

Mazey was hopeful that cooperative CIO-AFL action would make possible creation of a new and democratically-controlled international organization of free unions, giving fresh encouragement and impetus to non-Communist unions in what he termed the three "crucial" countries-Germany, France and Italy.

The UAW Secretary-Treasurer

rope somewhat skeptical as to the actual application of Marshall Plan funds, but that careful checking on the spot had convinced him that the impact of American aid was beneficial throughout and revealed no instances in which it had served purely private or corporation interests. Democratic labor, he found, is solidly in support of the pro-

EXCHANGE VISITS

It is his intention, Mazey stated further, to urge that the national ternational representation. Joining CIO expand its European staff for in the CIO walkout in Paris were the purpose of maintaining more effective contact with free European unions, and that a comprehensive program of material and 97 per cent of the population, he financial aid to democratic unions cited as particularly popular. be developed. As a step toward a closer working relationship with British unions, he revealed, UAW-CIO will shortly sponsor a monthlong visit to American industrial centers of a nine-man delegation from the British Amalgamated Engineering Union. Later, in turn, a UAW-CIO group will visit British plants and trade union centers.

FAVOR LABOR PARTY

admitted that he had gone to Eu- of inspection trips in England had German working population.



EMIL MAZEY

persuaded him, Mazey asserted, that key measures in the Labor Party's reconstruction program are successful and accepted by a heavy majority of the people. The national health plan, covering nearly

Questioned concerning the status of trade unions in Germany, Mazey reported that opposition to vigorous expansion of democratic trade union activity on the part of the American Military Governor, General Lucius Clay, furnished propaganda weapons to Communist and Nazi sympathizers alike and threatened to produce widespread illfeeling toward American occupa-Many interviews and a number tion government by the Western

Norwegian Unionists Praise American Labor Support of ERP Candidates for

Concluding a month-long inspection of American industrial facilities, a seven-man delegation of Norwegian labor leaders

School Board returned home early this month after expressing confidence that American labor's support of the Marshall Plan would assure democratic survival in western Europe. Headed by Haakon Lie, Secretary of the Norwegian Labor Party, the group was here under ECA auspices to gather information on mass-production techniques and apprentice training applicable to Norwegian conditions.

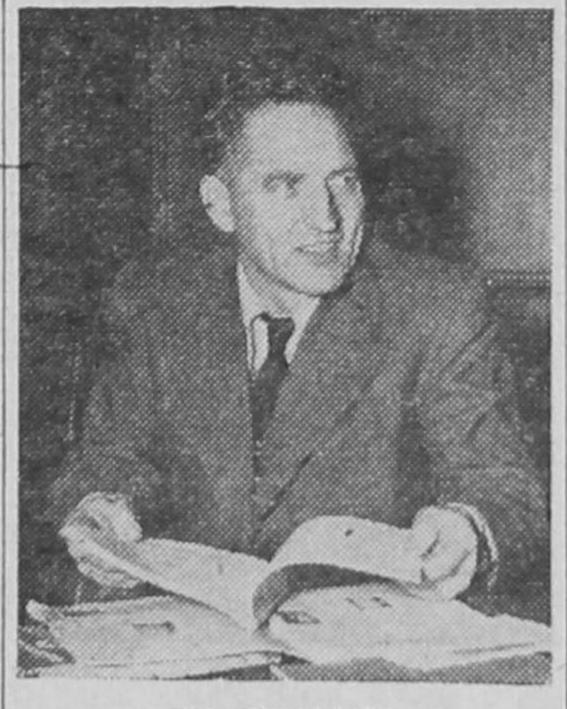
Members of the same delegation had previously made a carefullyconducted tour of Soviet production centers. Their report to the Norwegian nation on their findings emphasized that Soviet unions operate in a straitjacket of government control and that Russia's working classes live in material poverty far more severe than that of the most war-ravaged of the

VISIT DETROIT

Secretary Lie, no stranger to the United States, declared on the Detroit leg of the group's visit that almost certain economic crisis in Norway and forestalled an equally certain increase in Communist influence among workers. That inmajority.

PRODUCTION PROBLEM

Norway's major current problem, be solved, they hoped, through ap-But while pressure mounts for plication of advanced mass-produc-



HAAKON LIE

fluence, he stated, is now at a min- New York, Washington and Deimum, and the success of the Labor troit, where they were guests of Party's internal economic policies the Wayne County CIO Council ticipation in the schools. They has been such as repeatedly to and of International officers of the force the small Communist Party UAW. Several of their hosts exto vote along with the Socialist pressed themselves as amazed at tivities, full explanations to the Norway's advances, under Labor Party leadership, in such fields as national health legislation, social full hearing for every citizen delesecurity, guaranteed minimum and gation. In addition they promise annual wages, labor participation in industrial planning, and public are marked for sharp public scru- ing industries. This problem will education, despite limited natural resources and the havoc wrought by the Nazi occupation on the nafederal investigation of how AMA tion techniques and through im- tion's manpower and industrial

trip were Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, tries participating in the ERP.

Three CIO-endorsed candidates have filed for the February 21st primary for the Detroit Board of Education. Mrs. Jane Lovejoy. James Lincoln and Pat McNamara are backed by the Wayne County CIO Council, the UAW-CIO, the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), and the Better Schools Association.

At the heart of the CIO platform on education is the goal of no more than 30 pupils to a class. To do this CIO emphasizes the need for increased buildings, more trained teachers and efficient use of school money. This necessitates an increased budget from local, state and federal funds. With smaller classes it will be possible not only to do an excellent job of teaching the three R's but many additional subjects as well, including good citizenship and community responsibility.

The three CIO-endorsed candidates, Mrs. Lovejoy, Jim Lincoln and Pat McNamara, also emphasize the need for community parpledge to secure increased use of school facilities for community acpublic of the Board of Education's program and action, and a a full accounting to taxpayers of where the money comes from and exactly where it is spent, with well announced public hearings before the budget is approved.

Additional points of the CIO platform include a school program The visit by Norwegian workers that will meet the needs of the 42 lives in their hands. Dr. Fishbein asserted, had given them valuable is the first in a planned series which per cent who leave school before will eventually find ECA bringing graduation, adequate counselling labor leaders as "production teams" of high school students and more treasonable to American institu- Among cities visited during the to the United States from all coun- classroom space per building dol-

CIO ASKS CONGRESS FOR SI MINIMUM WAGE

WASHINGTON-Stating the CIO demand for a \$1 minimum wage, three witnesses last week also presented to the House Labor and Education Committee the CIO case for extending the minimum wage and overtime pay benefits of the Wage Hour Act to at least 5,000,000 more persons, including 1,000,000 workers on industrialized farms and many others in retailing and food processing industries not now covered.

CIO endorsement was given the on the committee.

AFL HELPS

generally endorsed the Lesinski a week. Bill, which was a revision of a He endorsed the language of the Carroll Kearns (Pa.) farm workers.

would protect half of the 2,000,000 of the purposes of the Act. hired farm workers and would catch substantially all the factories case was presented by Solomon in the fields that now employ Barkin, research director of the sweated migrant labor and furnish Textile Workers' Union-CIO and unfair competition to the operators labor experience under the outof family-type farms who try to dated Act was offered by Dr. Helen keep their families fed, clothed Miller, of the Amalgamated Clothand housed.

LEVY TESTIFIES FOR UAW

Presenting the legal phase of

Lesinski Bill (H. R. 2033), provid- Wage-Hour Act up to date and exing an immediate increase of the tending its benefits to all employes minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents engaged in commerce or in activian hour, further increases up to ties affecting commerce, as in the \$1 an hour by industry committee | Wagner Act, UAW-CIO General action and extended coverage. Counsel Irving J. Levy warned the Amendments to tighten certain committee against loose language provisions of the Lesinski bill and in the committee print that would to extend coverage were urged up- open the door to widespread evasion of the Act's hours provision by making it possible to avoid payment of the 50 per cent premium Ralph Gwinn (N. Y.) A. F. of L. witnesses likewise wage for overtime above 40 hours

"committee print" that would have Lesinski Bill which, while permitopened loopholes for evasion of the ting organized longshoremen to overtime provisions of the Act and make a contract with employers would not have covered any hired that would not require so-called "overtime on overtime" payments The Lesinski Bill gives minimum for night, holiday or Saturday wage protection to employes of work below 40 hours, would profarm enterprises employing work- tect other workers against being ers for 300 or more man-days dur- short-changed by using premium ing each of the preceding four pay to pay for genuine overtime. calendar quarters. This would af- Arrangements such as the longfect only two per cent of the na- shore contract would have to contion's farms and only four per cent form to regulations issued by the William Colmer (Miss.) those employing hired labor, but Secretary of Labor in furtherance

> The economic phase of the CIO ing Workers' Union-CIO.

EARLY ACTION EXPECTED

The House Labor Committee is the CIO case for bringing the expected to report the Lesinski



Region 3 Director Ray Berndt is shown with Fair Practices Department Co-Director William H. Oliver just before opening the January Fair Practices Conference in Louisville, Ky., at the UAW Ford Local there.

POSTMASTER: Send notices of change of address on Form 3578 (Canada, Form 67B) and copies returned under labels No. 3579 (Canada, labels No. 29B) to 2457 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Members of Crucial House Committees

Here is the roster of important House committees whose functions are of special importance to labor.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & LABOR

(Handles Taft-Hartley, minimum wage, aid to education, etc.)

DEMOCRATS

John Lesinski (Mich.), Chairman Graham Barden, (N. C.) Augustine Kelly (Pa.) Adam C. Powell (N. Y.) John S. Wood (Ga.) John F. Kennedy (Mass.) Wingate Lucas (Tex.) Cleveland Bailey (W. Va.) Leonard Irving (Mo.) Carl Perkins (Ky.) Charles Howell (N. J.) Hugo Sims (S. C.) Andrew Jacobs (Ind.) Thomas Burke (Ohio) Tom Steed (Okla.) Roy W. Weir (Minn.)

REPUBLICANS

Samuel K. McConnell (Pa.) Walter Brehm (Ohio) Wint Smith (Kans.) Richard Nixon (Calif.) Thurston Morton (Ky.) Thomas Werdel (Calif.) Harold Velde (Ill.)

COMMITTEE ON RULES

(Sets schedule for consideration of bills)

DEMOCRATS

Adolph Sabath (Ill.), Chairman Eugene Cox (Ga.) Howard Smith (Va.)

Ray Madden (Ind.)

Senate action is expected. It faces two principal dangers:

1. A short bill to legalize the expires March 1, may be pushed through first. This would ease the bill.

2. The Senate may adopt, with short debate, a bill simply raising Bureau. the minimum wage to 75 cents, to an unspecified later date.

CIO is for thorough modernizalongshore bill through first.

ate should be urged NOW to press size the point that the conference which arise from time to time in for final passage of the Lesinski is not to be limited to women del- plants employing women, will be Bill, with minor amendments of egates alone. They are making the sponsored cooperatively by the fered by the CIO, well before Feb- request that each local union in UAW-CIO Women's Bureau and ruary 28.

James J. Delaney (N. Y.) John Lyle (Tex.) John McSweeney (Ohio)

REPUBLICANS

Leo Allen (Ill.) Clarence Brown (Ohio) James W. Wadsworth (N. Y.) Christian Herter (Mass.)

COMMITTEE ON BANKING & CURRENCY

(Handles economic matters, housing, rent control, anti-inflation, etc.)

DEMOCRATS

Brent Spence (Ky.), Chairman Paul Brown (Ga.) Wright Patman (Tex.) A. S. (Mike) Monroney (Okla.) Brooks Hays (Ark.) Albert Rains (Ala.) Frank Buchanan (Pa.) Abraham Multer (N. Y.) Charles Deane (N. C.) George O'Brien (Mich.) Mrs. Chase Woodhouse (Conn.) Clinton McKinnon (Calif.) Hugh Addonizio (N. J.) Isidore Dollinger (N. Y.) Hugh Mitchell (Wash.) Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)

REPUBLICANS

Jesse Wolcott (Mich.) Ralph Gamble (N. Y.) Frederick Smith (Ohio) John Kunkel (Pa.) Henry Talle (Iowa) Rolla C. McMillen (Ill.) Clarence Kilburn (N. Y.) Albert M. Cole (Kans.) Merlin Hull (Wis.) Hardie Scott (Pa.) Donald Nicholson (Mass.)

Bill favorably, with some amendments, at an early date. Early Indianapolis Gets First Of Conference Series on longshoremen's agreement, which Women Workers' Problems

Announcement of a conference to deal primarily with the prob- the local Bargaining Committee. pressure for action on the thorough lems of women workers has been In this way it is hoped that real made by Raymond H. Berndt, Region 3 director, and Caroline Davis, director of the UAW-CIO Women's issues concerning women in our

> The meeting will be held in Instarting at 9 a.m.

the region also send members of the Regional Offices.

progress can be made toward resolving the various differences and industry.

postponing extension of coverage dianapolis on Sunday, April 24, Indianapolis meeting marks the beginning of a series of region-wide Communications and credentials conferences which are being tion now; A. F. of L. is going along will be sent to all local unions in planned by the Women's Bureau but, if the Lesinski Bill is delayed Region 3 in the near future by for the various other areas of the in either House, may try to get the Regional Director Berndt's office. International Union. Such meet-However, both Brother Berndt ings, for the purpose of attempt-Members of the House and Sen- and Sister Davis strongly empha- ing. to. work out those problems



TO HONOR HARRY-More than a million people saw this float, designed by the CIO for Harry S. Truman's inaugural parade. Seen along with floats provided by the states, plus impressive contingents of West Point and Annapolis men, and national dignitaries, were floats from the AFL, Machinists, Musicians, Communications Workers, and coal miners' and hat workers' bands. Finishing touches were given to the float at the National Airport before it made the long swing through the streets from the Capitol to the White House. (LPA)